LONDON:

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1845.

OUR PREFATORY POEM

TO VOL. V.

ANOTHER Volume,—(one more charmful link
In the bright strong and intellectual chain
That binds us to the public,)—bids us drink
From the full Cup of Gratitude again—
Pledging a happy future to those friends
Whose firm support has crown'd our prosperous Past;
And promising to work out noble ends,
With hardy purpose that shall live and last,
Long as *their* countenance *our* toil beguiles,
And we are sunned by such a host of smiles!

A host!—the word is one of multitude:
Armies have been concentred in't ere now;
Yet is it not with such a force imbued
As may describe our "troops of friends;"—we bow
To half a world of readers;—thousands more
Than fight our nation's battle, read our page
In calm enjoyment of that peaceful lore
Which pours its influence upon youth and age,
Giving historic value to the time,
And fixing memory with a mark sublime!

How Art hath reared its triumphs in our tomes!—
How it hath ploughed, and tilled, and cropped our field,
It hath gone into a million homes!—
With what a glorious impress hath it sealed
Year after year of fate!—as TIME rolls on
We form its picture-gallery of the mind,
For many after years to gaze upon
Through the dim Past at what it left behind!

And as it peers the wondrous vists through,
Dwell on the glories we have brought to view!

The by-gone year—nay this one volume—holds
No few memorials of a teeming age
Of startling progress; every leaf unfolds
Some novel freshness—Life on every page!
More of free Commerce, sprung from hallowed Peace,
Of friendly converse 'tween the crown'd of earth,
Of Royal *Home*-tours—that will never cease
To prove the Queen's love, and the people's worth.
More of *Art's* progress,—what the mind achieves
When *Science* guides it—Literature's display,
The Drama's mimic show—and all the leaves
In the strange book which we call "*Every day!*"

For still *one feature more*—we hope to gain
The public favour—'tis our "NEW YEAR'S GIFT,"
Fresh watered into life by genial rain,
Of Genius, Patience, Industry, and Thrift!
Thrown into pictured form—and soon we hope
To deck some thousand walls, from goodly frames,
Showing our noble river's glorious scope
THE MIGHTY LONDON ON MAJESTIC THAMES!

Enough—more words were idle: now adieu,
No more, sweet Public, we your time abuse,
But still grand efforts shall be made for you
Who *Illustrate* the triumph of our *News!*

LONDON, JANUARY, 1845.

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JULY 1, TO DECEMBER 21, 1844.

JULY.

1. Three persons killed by the bursting of a steam-boiler, in a linen factory, at Bolton.—The Running Rein case, Wood v. Peel, tried in the Court of Exchequer: verdict for the defendant, by which his horse Orlando became entitled to the Derby Stakes.

2. The Writs of Error, in which Mr. O'Connell and his associates were plaintiffs, came before the House of Lords.—A select committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire as to the duties in the secret department of the Post-office.

3. Funeral of the poet Campbell, in Westminster Abbey.—Engagement between the French troops and the forces of the Emperor of Morocco, at Isly.

4. The great Washington Hotel at New York, destroyed by fire.

5. Disgraceful riots in Philadelphia, between the military, regulars and volunteers, and the populace: artillery used, and fifteen persons stated to have been killed.—A committee appointed in the House of Lords, to inquire into the opening of letters in the General Post-office.—The Bank Charter Bill passed in the House of Commons.

6. The Law of Libel Bill ejected by 39 to 3, in the House of Lords.

9. The claims of Sir Augustus D'Este to the Dukedom of Sussex finally disposed of by the House of Lords; the duke's marriage declared invalid, and the claim not established.

12. Lord Heytesbury gazetted as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the room of Lord de Grey, resigned.

13. Contest for the representation of Birmingham: for Mr. Spooner, 2006; Mr. Scholefield, 1735; Mr. Sturge, 346

15. The Dissenters' Chapels Bill passed in the House of Lords.

17. The Metropolitan Buildings Bills passed through the House of Commons; and on the 29th carried in the House of Lords.

20. Experiment off Brighton with Mr. Warner's destructive machine; a barque of 300 tons burthen shattered by an explosive power, and sunk.—A meteor, two inches in diameter, seen at Nuremberg.

21. Four persons drowned by the upsetting of boats upon the Thames.

22. Five persons drowned by the breaking down of a temporary wooden bridge, from the stone steps of Blackfriars-bridge to the dumb-barge, or steam-boat pier.—Treaty signed between England and Hanover for the settlement of the Stade Duties.

23. Annual Meeting of the Royal Society of Agriculture at Southampton.

28. Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, aged 76, died at Florence. He was the head of the Bonaparte family, and also Count de Survilliers. Was offered the kingdom of Lombardy by his brother the Emperor, but refused it; was made King of Naples in 1806, and crowned King of Spain in 1808. On the abdication of the Emperor, he went to Switzerland, but afterwards returned into Spain, and, on the escape from Elba, went to Paris in 1815. In 1817, he retired to New Jersey, and in 1825 to New York, but returned to England in 1832; he next went to reside in Florence, where he died.

30. Conflict between the natives, near Nelson, New Zealand, and a party of settlers; 19 killed.

26. Attempt to shoot the King of Prussia, at Berlin.

27. Death of Dr. Dalton, F.R.S., the celebrated chemist, at Manchester.

30. The case of Mr. Pritchard's treatment by the French, at Tahiti, declared by Sir R. Peel to be a gross outrage.—The Roman Catholic Penal Acts Repeal Bill passed the House of Lords.—Immense meeting of pitmen at Newcastle, 25,000 present.

31. During this month, frequent incendiary fires occurred in Suffolk, and at the Midsummer Assizes for the county, 32 persons tried for the same.

AUGUST.

1. Great National Archery fête at York.—News received of the murder of "Joe Smith," the Mormon prophet.—The Earl of Aberdeen, in Parliament, strongly condemned the recent conduct of the French at Tahiti.—Intelligence received from Dr. Wolff s'ating that Captain Conolly and Captain Stoddart had been murdered in June or July, 1843.—Abolition of tolls at the Newington, Camberwell, Kennington, and Lambeth Gates.

2. Intelligence received of the murder of the Honourable Erskine Murray and party, at Borneo; and of the murder of the crews of two English vessels by South Sea Islanders.

3. News of the Grand Centenary Celebration of Swiss Freedom.

4. Intelligence received of the death of 70 persons by the explosion of a steam-boat at Rio de Janeiro.

5. Twelve men drowned in the Severn, at Worcester, by the upsetting of a boat.—The Irwell buildings at Manchester burnt.—The Lords' and Commons' Post Office Inquiry Committees reported that every Administration had practised espionage under the authority of a Secretary of State's warrant: warrants issued from 1799 to 1844, 372; persons named in them, 724.—A fraudulent bankrupt sentenced at the Norfolk assizes to six months imprisonment, for obtaining goods, and illegally disposing of them, within three months of his bankruptcy.

6. Temple bombarded by three ships of the line, under the Prince de Joinville, and the batteries dismantled in about two hours.—Great festival at Ayr, in honour of the poet Burns; three of his sons, and his sister, with her son and two daughters, were present.—Her Majesty safely delivered of a Prince, at Windsor Castle; the event was communicated to London by the Railway Electro-Magnetic Telegraph within eleven minutes; and the news published in the *Times* forty minutes after the birth took place.

7. News received of hostilities between the French and Tahitians.—One Belaney, a surgeon, at Stepney, committed to Newgate on a charge of poisoning his wife.—Twelve persons crushed to death after witnessing the execution at Nottingham of Saville, for the murder of his wife and three children.—Two women executed at Roscommon, for murder.—The Insolvent Debtors' Bill passed in the House of Commons.

8. The Qui Tam actions (Russell v. Lord George Bentinck) tried at Guildford: verdict for the defendant.—The Colt Bloodstone case: two days' trial at Guildford (Herbert v. Day): verdict for defendant.—The sum of £10,000 subscribed at Manchester, for public parks: Sir Robert Peel munificently contributed £1000. On Nov. 1 the amount subscribed exceeded £20,000.—The Lord Chancellor gave judgment in the case of Mr. Dyce Sombre, refusing to supersede the commission of lunacy issued against that gentleman.

9. Death of Rear-Admiral E. Galwey. He entered the navy Feb. 19, 1786, and was lieutenant in the Vanguard at the battle of the Nile, rear-admiral Jan. 10, 1837; was at the Walcheren expedition; in the fleet on the coast of Spain, in the wars of Napoleon; and, in 1814, captured the French frigate the Clorinde, after a severe struggle, with his own vessel, the Eurota.

11. Died, the Grand Duchess Alexandra of Russia, aged 19 years, at St. Petersburgh. She was fourth daughter of the Emperor of Russia, and consort of Prince Frederick of Hesse, eldest son of the Landgrave William of Hesse.

12. Public funeral of Dr. Dalton, at Manchester.—News of a great rise of the Vistula, and frightful damages.

13. The *Madrid Gazette* published a decree suspending the sale of national property, most of which belonged to the church.

14. Important victory (the Battle of Isly) obtained by the French over the army of the Emperor of Morocco.—A bankrupt who had been arrested at Madeira, surrendered at the Bankruptcy Court: £3000 recovered.

15. The Prince de Joinville bombarded Mogadore, and took possession of the place.

20. Died, Right Hon. Lord Keane, aged 64, at his residence, Burton Lodge, Hampshire. He was colonel of the 32rd regiment of infantry, K.C.B., and Knight of the Grand Cross of St. George; entered the army as ensign 11th of October, 1793, and rose to be lieutenant-general July 22, 1830. Lord Keane received his peerage and a pension for his recent services in India.

21. The foundation stone of a monument at Edinburgh, to the Scottish Political Martyrs of 1793-4, laid by Mr. Hume, M.P.—Coronation of Oscar, King of Sweden.—Belmey tried at the Old Bailey, for poisoning his wife and acquitted on the second day.

27. Centenary of the birth of the late Rev. Rowland Hill celebrated at Surrey Chapel.—A magnificent Roman Catholic Church consecrated at Newcastle.

28. Death of Sir W. Heygate, Bart., Chamberlain of London.—The Foundation-stone of a Monument to the late Earl of Durham laid on Penshaw Hill.

30. Died, Francis Baily, F.R.S., aged 71; he was President of the Royal Astronomical Society, D.C.L., M.R.I.C., and a fellow of the Geological Society.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Treaty of Navigation and Commerce signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the Kings of Prussia and Belgium.—The fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of Koenigsburg University celebrated with great splendour.

2. A commercial treaty concluded between Belgium and the German Customs' Union, founded on the concession of mutual advantages.

3. Parliament prorogued by commission.

4. The House of Lords gave its verdict on the appeal by writ of error against the decision of the Irish judges in the case, The Queen v. O'Connell and others. Only the law lords voted, and their decision was that "the judgment of the Court below in this case ought to be reversed."—Continued disturbances in Portugal.—News of the settlement of the differences between Spain and Morocco.—Insurrection organised by the fraternity of Young Italy.

6. Peace concluded between France and Morocco.—Great rejoicing in Dublin, on the liberation of O'Connell and others from the Richmond Penitentiary.—Christening of the infant Prince Alfred Ernest Albert at Windsor Castle.—Immense explosion of steamboat, six persons killed.

7. Died, the Chevalier Benkhausen, at Wiesbaden, of gout. The Chevalier was Russian Consul in London, and was greatly respected.

8. Terrific thunder-storm at London, and parts of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, where it did considerable damage.

9. The Queen and the Prince Consort embarked at Woolwich for Scotland; her Majesty and the Prince took up their abode at Blair Atholl, in Perthshire, and there retired, Portugal, thus completing; not returning till Oct. 3.—First Meeting of the British Archæological Association held at Canterbury.—Tremendous storm at Havre.

10. Captain Bullock replaced his Safety Beacon on the Goodwin Sands.

11. The Carlists carried the elections in Spain.—News from Tripoli. The town of Plauen had been on fire two days.—Death of Captain Basil Hall, R.N., an able officer and an intelligent writer.

12. Mr. Aldermen Brown elected Chamberlain for the City of London, in the room of the late Sir W. Heygate.—News of dissensions in the newly formed Ministry of Greece.—Railway train of 10 engines, 250 carriages, and 7800 passengers went from Leeds to Hull.

13. Sudden and terrible fall of rain in the Douro district, Portugal, instantaneously sweeping away gardens, fields, and vineyards.

16. The French evacuated Mogadore.—Great festivities at Spa, in celebration of the majority of the Marquis of Chandos.—News of revolutionary movements in Mexico, and resignation of Santa Anna.—An unprecedented number of letters issued from the General Post-office, for delivery —upwards of 285,000.—Belaney, the surgeon's house attacked by a mob at North Sunderland, and his effigy burnt in the streets. On the 18th the house was fired by the infuriated people.—A new comet seen by Sir James South, at Kensington.

18. The East India Company voted £1000 annuity to Major-General Sir William Nott.—News of a large and destructive fire at Concepcion.—News of a mutiny at Ichaboe, among the crews of vessels loading with guano; and of the arrest of Captain Hay and Captain Juldy, at Tahiti.—De la Ross accepted the office of Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Dreadful fire at Clonsthal, Hanover, 300 persons left houseless.—The Great St. Leger Stakes won by Foigham-Bullagh.

19. Grand dinner given to Mr. O'Connell and his late fellow-prisoners at Dublin.

23. Lord Wharncliffe, the President of the Council, took occasion, at Ripon, to correct certain misapprehensions as to the Parliamentary Grant for Education, and defended the principles on which the Government acted, which, in substance, were the same as those adopted by the preceding Government.—A Frenchman committed to the Mansion House, charged, under the law of France, with fraudulent bankruptcy.—Vauxhall Gardens opened for a few evenings.—Barry, one of the Clowns at Astley's, rode from Vauxhall-bridge to Westminster-bridge, in a washing-tub drawn by four geese.

24. Great musical meeting in Gloucester Cathedral.

25. Meeting of the Dublin Corporation, when Dr. Macnevin, one of the Aldermen, of Tory principles, moved an address to the Queen, in favour of Parliamentary being held triennially in Dublin.—A few days since a commission of lunacy declared Mr. T. T. Campbell, only son of the poet, to be a lunatic, although he had been confined four-teen years as a lunatic.—A miller at Datchet, near Windsor, killed by a stroke of the sails of his wind-mill.

30. Annual Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science held at York.—Grand banquet given to Sir Robert and Lady Sale at Liverpool.

28. Election of Lord Mayor: when the Livery presented Aldermen Wood and Gibbs, and the Court of Aldermen selected the latter.—Terrific explosion at Haswell Colliery, between Sunderland and Durham, by which 94 persons were killed.

30. Opening of the Spanish Cortes.

OCTOBER.

1. The Act of Parliament came into operation compelling Railway Companies to run a third class train at least once a day, at 1d. per mile for each passenger.—A Spanish war-schooner fired on from Gibraltar for having refused to show her colours; vessel sunk, crew saved.

2. A Revising Barrister in Marylebone decided in favour of a claim to vote under the Reform Act, from a lodging only.

3. News of the arrival of the new Governor-General, Sir H. Hardinge, at Calcutta, on July 23; and of Lord Ellenborough's embarkation on his return, on August 1, previous to which a splendid banquet was given to his lordship at Calcutta.—Intelligence conveyed by steam-ship and railway, from Liverpool to Montreal in 13 days 34 hours.—Entire the destruction of the city of Nicaragua, by earthquake.—Accounts of O'Connell's triumphant progress to his native mountains.

4. The King of the French granted an amnesty to all political offenders whose penalty, pronounced previously to 1844, was to expire before the 1st of January, 1847; and to twelve other political prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for various terms, from six to twenty years, or to transportation.

6. Sudden death of Lady Hayter, aged 66, at Brighton.—Death of Lady Heytesbury, at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin.

7. The King of the French landed at Portsmouth, and proceeded to Windsor, on a visit to her Majesty. His Majesty was most cordially received by all classes, and, by his frankness and affability, made a most favourable impression. During his short stay at Windsor, he was entertained by stately banquets, and was installed with the usual ceremonies as a Knight of the Garter. Addresses were presented to him from the Corporations of London and Windsor, and he received one from the Corporation of Portsmouth before he landed. On the 14th, the King, accompanied by her Majesty and Prince Albert, left the Castle for Portsmouth, intending to embark for France, but the tempestuous state of the weather rendering it probable that he would be enabled to disembark at Treport, his Majesty took the resolution of proceeding by the South-Western Railway to London, and thence to the New Cross station, and forward by the South-Eastern line to Dover. On reaching New Cross, about eleven P.M., escorted by the Royal Horse Guards, the large station was in flames, a most destructive fire having burst out about two hours before his Majesty's arrival; notwithstanding which, preparations were hastily made for receiving his Majesty with suitable respect, and which he courteously acknowledged. He entered the railway carriage amidst the mingled cheers of the people and the noise and confusion of the firemen engaged in working the engines, and arrived in Dover about two A.M. About eleven o'clock, after receiving an address from the Corporation, his Majesty embarked for Calais.—The Queen and Prince Albert passed the night on board the royal yacht, in Portsmouth harbour, and afterwards spent a few days at the Isle of Wight.—*Companion to the Almanac.*

9. Seven lives lost by a boat swamped at Plymouth.—Nine persons drowned in a heavy gale in the Mersey: four in a boat run down by the Iron Duke steamer, and five by a boat capsizing.—On the previous day the Nymph, from a collision with the Ocean Queen, sank in the Mersey, and of the crew, all but three, were drowned.

11. Lord Ellenborough arrived at Portsmouth, from Calcutta, in the Locust steam-ship.

12. Sudden death of the Duchess of Marlborough, at Blenheim Palace.

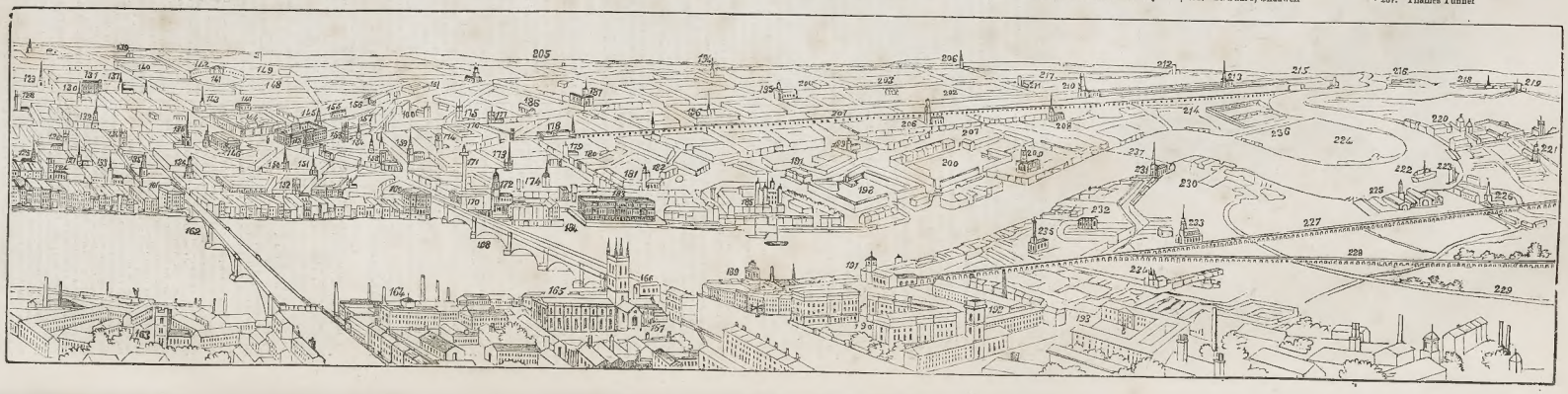
13. Marriage of Queen Christina to the Duke of Riancares, at Madrid.

14. Terrific explosion of a gun, in firing salutes at the King's Bastion, Plymouth: two artillerymen killed.—O'Connell's manifesto issued for federative or simple Repeal.—Mr. Hampton's new balloon totally destroyed at Dublin, by striking in its ascent against a chimney, and taking fire from the sparks issuing therefrom. Mr. Hampton escaped with little injury.—The Gladiator war-steamer, 1210 tons, launched at Woolwich.—Marriage of Mrs. Nesbitt, of the Haymarket Theatre, to Sir W. Boothby, Bart.

15. The Earl of Ellenborough gazetted as Viscount Southam.—Lucerne made a strong demonstration against O'Connell's scandalous

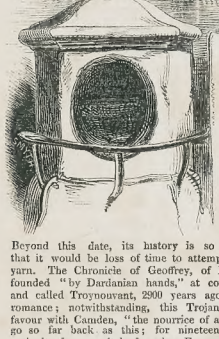
KEY TO THE PANORAMA OF LONDON AND THE THAMES.

1. New Church, Paddington
2. Great Western Railway
3. Hyde Park
4. Kensington Palace
5. Horse Guards Barracks
6. Sloane-street, Chelsea
7. Belgrave-square
8. St. George's Hospital
9. Entrance to the Palace Garden
10. Buckingham Palace Garden
11. Queen's Mews
12. Buckingham Palace
13. St. John's Church
14. Penitentiary, Millbank
15. Vauxhall Bridge
16. Lambeth
17. Regent's Park
18. Colosseum
19. Primrose Hill
20. Trinity Church, New Road
21. Apsley House—Duke of Wellington's
22. Green Park
23. Hyde Park
24. Sutherland House.
25. Westminster Abbey
26. Victoria Tower
27. New Houses of Parliament
28. Westminster Hall
29. St. James's Park
30. St. James's Palace
31. Duke of York's Column
32. St. James's Church, Piccadilly
33. Regent-street
34. All Souls's Church, Langham-place
35. New Road
36. Hampstead
37. Lambeth Church
38. Astley's Theatre
39. Westminster Bridge
40. Treasury
41. Horse Guards
42. Whitehall
43. Admiralty
44. Trafalgar-square
45. Nelson's Column
46. Italian Opera House
47. Haymarket Theatre
48. National Gallery
49. St. Ann's, Soho
50. St. Martin's Church
51. Adelaide Gallery
52. Hungerford Market
53. Northumberland House
54. Hungerford Suspension Bridge
55. Adelphi Terrace
56. Adelphi Theatre
57. Covent Garden
58. Covent Garden Theatre
59. Drury-lane Theatre
60. English Opera House
61. Exeter Hall
62. St. George's, Bloomsbury
63. St. Giles's in the Fields
64. British Museum
65. Camden Town
66. Somers Episcopal Chapel, Upper Seymour-street
67. Entrance to Birmingham Railway
68. St. Pancras New Church
69. Scotch Church, Regent-square
70. Foundling Hospital
71. Gray's Inn, Holborn
72. Furnival's Inn, Holborn
73. House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields
74. New Model Prison, Pentonville
75. Copenhagen House
76. Lincoln's Inn Fields
77. Lincoln's Inn New Hall, &c.
78. Stone Buildings
79. Somerset House
80. King's College
81. St. Mary-le-Strand
82. St. Clement's, Strand
83. Illustrated London News Office
84. Temple Bar
85. Temple Gardens
86. St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street
87. New Church, Gough-square
88. St. Bride's, Fleet-street
89. St. Andrew's, Holborn
90. St. Peter's, Saffron Hill
91. St. James's, Clerkenwell
92. Sessions House, Clerkenwell
93. Fleet Prison
94. Farringdon Market
95. St. Sepulchre's Church, Snowhill
96. Smithfield
97. St. Bartholomew's Hospital
98. St. Bartholomew the Great
99. Christ's Hospital
100. Clerkenwell
101. Christ Church, Newgate-street
102. Newgate
103. Newgate Market
104. St. Paul's Cathedral
105. French Protestant Church, Aldersgate street
106. General Post-office
107. Goldsmiths' Hall
108. St. Giles's, Cripplegate
109. St. Luke's Hospital
110. St. Luke's Church, Old-street
111. St. Thomas's, Goswell-street
112. Islington
113. Eagle Tavern, City-road
114. St. Andrew's, Wardrobe
115. St. Benet's, Thames-street
116. Lion Brewery
117. Belvedere-road
118. Waterloo-road
119. New Shot Tower
120. Old Shot Tower
122. Waterloo Bridge
123. Blackfriars Bridge
124. St. Mary Somerset, Thames-street
125. St. Mary, Old Fish-street
126. Allhallows, Bread-street
127. St. Nicholas Cole Abbey
128. St. Alban, Wood-street
129. St. Michael Bassishaw
130. St. Lawrence, King-street
131. Guildhall
132. St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside
133. St. Michael, Queenhithe
134. St. Mary Aldermary
135. St. James, Garlick Hill
136. St. Michael Royal
137. St. Mary, Aldermanbury
138. St. Anthonlins, Watling-st-eet
139. Artillery Ground
140. Finsbury Square
141. Finsbury Circus
142. London Institution
143. St. Margaret, Lothbury
144. Bank of England
145. Royal Exchange
146. Mansion House
147. London and Westminster Bank
148. Finsbury Chapel
149. Catholic Chapel, Finsbury
150. St. Swithin's Church, Cannon-street
151. St. Mary Abchurch
152. Allhallows, Thames-street
153. St. Michael, Cornhill
154. St. Peter's, Cornhill
155. Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-st.
156. South Sea House
157. London Tavern
158. St. Clement's Church
159. St. Benet's, Gracechurch-street
160. Wesleyan Conference Hall
161. Hambro' Wharf
162. Southwark Bridge
163. St. Peter's Church, Bankside
164. Barclay and Co., Brewhouse
165. St. Saviour's Church
166. Bridge House Hotel
167. Ladye Chapel, St. Saviour's
168. London Bridge
169. Fishmongers' Hall
170. Adelaide Hotel
171. The Monument
172. St. Magnus, London Bridge
173. St. Margaret, Rood-lane
174. St. Dunstan in the East.
175. St. Andrew Undershaft
176. East India House, Leadenhall-street
177. St. Catherine Cree Church
178. Terminus of Blackwall Railway
179. St. Olave's, Hart-street
180. Corn Market, Mark-lane
181. Allhallows, Barking, Tower-street
182. Trinity House
183. Custom House
184. Billingsgate
185. Tower of London
186. Synagogue, Duke's-place
187. St. Botolph, Aldgate
189. St. Olave, Southwark
190. St. Thomas' Hospital
191. Entrance to Greenwich, Croydon, and Brighton and Dover Railway
192. St. Thomas, Southwark
193. Guy's Hospital
194. Spitalfields Church
195. St. Mary's, Whitechapel
196. New Church, Goodmans-fields
197. The Royal Mint, Tower Hill
198. St. Katharine's Dock
199. Wellclose-square
200. London Docks
201. Blackwall Railway
202. Commercial-road
203. Whitechapel Road
204. Pavilion Theatre
205. Bethnal Green
206. St. George's in the East
207. Ratcliffe Highway
208. St. Paul's, Shadwell
209. St. John's, Wapping
210. St. Ann's, Limehouse
211. St. Ann's, Stepney
212. St. Ann's, Bow
213. St. Ann's, Poplar.
214. West India Docks
215. Blackwall Docks
216. Woolwich
217. Eastern Counties Railway
218. Blackheath
219. Flamstead House
220. Greenwich Hospital
221. St. Alphage, Greenwich
222. Dreadnought Hospital Ship
223. Marine Society's Frigate and School
224. Isle of Dogs
225. Royal Arsenal, Deptford
226. Deptford Church
227. Greenwich Railway
228. Brigton and Croydon Railway
229. Surrey Canal
230. Greenland Docks
231. Rotherhithe Church
232. Catholic Chapel and Monastery
233. Trinity Church, Bermondsey
234. St. Mary's Church, Bermondsey
235. St. John's, Horsleydown
236. City Canal
237. Thames Tunnel



A DESCRIPTIVE KEY TO THE LARGE PRINT,

GIVEN WITH "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," JANUARY, 1845.



ORIGIN.

LONDON, the capital of England, and the Metropolis of the British Empire, boasts antiquity second, perhaps, to no European capital except Constantinople and Rome. It is known to have existed as a town for nearly 2000 years. Beyond this date, its history is so interwoven with fable, that it would be loss of time to attempt to unravel its mingled yarn. The Chronicle of Geoffrey, of Monmouth,—that it was founded "by Dardanian hands," at command of King Brutus, and called Troynouvant, 2900 years ago,—is now regarded as a romance; notwithstanding, this Trojan speculation has found favour with Camden, "the nourrice of antiquitie." We need not go so far back as this; for nineteen centuries is a tolerable antiquity for a capital of modern Europe, and that antiquity may safely be assigned to London.

BRITISH AND ROMAN LONDON.

THE common error of attributing the founding of London to the Roman colonization has in all probability, arisen from the earliest mention of London by any extant writer of antiquity occurring in the pages of Tacitus, who did not compose his "Annals" till more than a century after the invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar. *Wherever the Roman conquers, he inhabits*, says Seneca; but the interval between the first Roman invasion, 55 B.C., and the notice of London or *Londinium*, by Tacitus, in the year 62, would scarcely allow for the growth of its great importance: "not, indeed, dignified by the name of a colony," is the description of the historian, "but yet of the first distinction for abundance of resident merchants and of traffic with other places." "Both parts of this statement go equally to support the probability of London having been a town of British origin; if it had been founded by the Romans, it would, undoubtedly, have enjoyed the name of a colony; but, in that case, it could only have existed some seventeen or eighteen years at the utmost, for there certainly was no Roman colonization of Britain antecedent to the expedition of Claudius, nor, probably, till some years later; and it is scarcely to be supposed that it could have grown up to the magnitude and eminence it had now attained in so short a time;"* for the facts which Tacitus relates, testify both to the populousness of London at this early date, and to its special importance on every account.

The conjectures as to the meaning of the name, London, are far too numerous for us to quote. One of the most intelligent antiquaries of the day, Mr. A. J. Kempe, observes: "there is every reason to suppose that there was a settlement of some importance at London before the coming of the Romans. That name stamps on it a British origin, whether we read it Llyndin, the hill fortress on the lake, or Llong-dinas, the city of ships, from its maritime character. Although much may be said in favour of a name pointing to the broad expanse of waters,—which, probably, at every returning tide nearly surrounded the British settlement, and washed the bases of the Middlesex, Kentish, and Surrey rising grounds—we incline for the etymology received by the judicious Camden, Llong-dinas—simply because the Roman writers distinctly designate it *Londinium*."

It is doubted whether Cæsar ever saw London, as he does not mention it; but he only particularizes one British town, supposed to be Verulam; and London was not yet recognized as the capital of the country. At a later period of the Roman sway, it attained this importance, as is denoted by the chief Roman ways branching from its centre; where, according to Camden, the famous "London stone" was placed as the Milliarium, or Milestone, on the Guetheling or Watling-street: this grand way was, however, originally a British road, forest lane, or trackway, before the Romans arrived in England; and the discovery of early British remains on the line settles its origin. The Romans made it their grand route from the point of their invasion, through part of Kent, and the north-eastern corner of Surrey; thence by a ferry over the Thames, to Dowgate, north of the river, by the present Watling-street; and the Great North Road.

The London Stone, presumed to have been originally set up in the centre of the forum of Roman London, is the most ancient relic of the city, of which, in after ages, it seems to have been regarded as the Palladium. When Jack Cade, at the head of his rebel army, entered London, he struck his sword on this stone, saying: "now is Mortimer lord of this citie." This relic of 17 centuries since is now inserted in the wall of St. Swithin's church, Cannon-street, nearly in a line with Watling-street; and is engraved above.

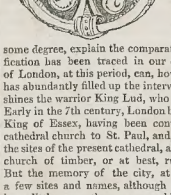
The London of the Britons could only have been a collection of huts set down on a dry spot in the midst of marshes, or in a cleared space within a wood, and encompassed by a mound and ditch; such being the general description of every British town of this period. On the highest ground of the City, about the site of St. Paul's, was, probably, a hill fort: thus London remained until Vespasian made it a Roman military station; and the Prætorium and its adjuncts have been traced, by walls and other vestiges, to have occupied the site of the Poultry and Cornhill. The great wall, of which there remain several fragments, was built by Theodosius, Governor of Britain, in the year 369; or, according to some, by Constantine: it began at a fort near the present site of the Tower, and continued along the Minories, to Cripplegate, Newgate, and Ludgate; inclosing an area of somewhat more than three miles in circumference. The natural boundaries were, on the west the Fleet and the Wall Brook; on the south, the Thames; on the north, the Lang Bourne, and a morass, beyond which lay an extensive forest, stretching also towards the eastern side of the city.

The *Ara Palatina* stood near the river Fleet; on its site, in ancient times, even before the Norman invasion, was built a royal palace, wherein King John subsequently held his court.

Passing to the Surrey side of the Thames, the Borough was the site of a Roman settlement, which the upturned remains prove to have risen to importance, at least, as early as the reign of Nero. Its intersection by the great military way, in later days, called the Ermine-street, also denotes this to have been a locality of importance in the Anglo-Roman times.

Thus far the London of the Britons, and of their conquerors: the latter we find recognized as the chief town of the Trinobantes, in the province of Britannia Prima; and as a colonia under the name of Augusta. Of its progressive prosperity are the following, among other records: in 211, it was styled "a great and wealthy city;" and in 359, there were engaged 800 vessels in the import and export of corn to and from Londinium alone.

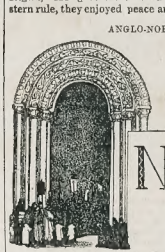
ANGLO-SAXON LONDON.



FTHE London of the Anglo-Saxon times, it would seem that we possess even less information than of the Roman city; but it must have greatly fallen off during the barbarous period that succeeded the final departure of the Romans from the island, when it was alternately attacked and ravaged by the Picts and Scots, by the Saxons and Danes. The great wall was, doubtless, by turns, destroyed and restored during this harassing warfare; which circumstance may, in some degree, explain the comparative entireness in which this fortification has been traced in our day. Little authentic information of London, at this period, can, however, be obtained; but tradition has abundantly filled up the interval with tale and legend; in these, shines the warrior King Lud, who gave name to one of the city gates. Early in the 7th century, London became a bishop's see; and Sebert, King of Essex, having been converted to Christianity, erected a cathedral church to St. Paul, and an abbey church to St. Peter, on the sites of the present cathedral, and West-*minster*; the latter a rude church of timber, or at best, rubble, reared on Thorney Island. But the memory of the city, at this date, has been preserved in a few sites and names, although the walled town itself could have been little more than an assemblage of hovels, intersected by miry land. It was on the banks of the river, and on the south side of the present cathedral, that the Saxon monarchs resided in a palace, erected, most probably, by Athelstan, whose name is retained in that of Adel or Addle Hill. This royal abode was forsaken by Edward the Confessor, who then removed to that which he had erected at Westminster; both the cathedral and the first mentioned building were burnt in 1087. "Edward the Confessor must, therefore, be regarded as the founder and father of Westminster, and whose palace we find standing, (one hall of which is now occupied as the House of Commons,) upon the spot once called Thorney Island: this insular position is, however, no longer apparent, the rivulet and moat surrounding it on three sides, having long ago become covered common sewers. On this spot, powerfully defended, St. Edward founded his celebrated Abbey, the church or *minster* of which gave name to the great city which, in process of time, grew up around it."—(*Bartlwell.*)

London was, however, esteemed but as the second city by our Saxon monarchs, who viewed Winchester as the capital. A *wittenagemot*, or parliament, was held here in 883; and Alfred repaired and strengthened the city after its plunder by the Danes, when he also founded its municipal government. The attachment of the Confessor to Westminster, was, probably, the first step in the return towards the pre-eminence which, under the Romans, London unquestionably possessed; but the Conqueror was the first to recognize London as the Metropolis of the kingdom, which, immediately after the Conquest, began to have the title of "the King's Chamber."—(*Camera Regis.*) He gave the inhabitants a charter; and even under his stern rule, they enjoyed peace and prosperity.

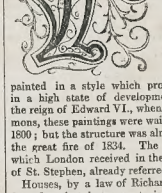
ANGLO-NORMAN LONDON.



NOTWITHSTANDING the favour of William I., long after the Conquest, the King's palace and treasury remained at Winchester; but the extensive additions to the buildings at Westminster, and especially the erection of its magnificent Hall, seem to prove that Rufus contemplated the removal of the seat of government altogether to London. Beauclerc preferred Winchester as a residence; but "good Queen Maude" dwelt wholly at Westminster, and founded a priory at Aldgate, and hospitals at St. Giles's and Cripplegate. It was, however, to the Empress Maude, in which Winchester was crushed, that London owed her re-establishment as the contest of Stephen and the metropolis. She had long been the capital of Mercia, whose arms, the red cross, she bears; her facilities for commerce had already rendered her important; and the laws of Offa, King of Mercia, are, with great probability, said to be the basis of "the Customs of London." (*See* a cleverly written paper in the *Athenæum*, No. 733.)

To this age belongs the foundation of the Priory of St. Mary Overie; and of the massive White Tower (of London), built by William the Norman, in 1076; and further castellated, and surrounded with embattled walls and a moat in the reign of Rufus. The church and monastery at Westminster were rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, and were completed in 1065.

LONDON FROM THE 13TH TO THE 16TH CENTURIES.



FROM Fitz-stephen, the first (in time) of our metropolitan topographers, we rather that in the reign of Henry II., there were in London and the suburbs, 13 conventual churches, besides 126 lesser parish churches, though the majority were of wood.

To the palace at Westminster was next added St. Stephen's Chapel, built by the King of that name, and afterwards rebuilt by Edward I.; then burnt in the "vehement fire" of 1298; once more rebuilt in the reigns of Edward II. and III., and completed in that of the latter, about 1363, in the Pointed, or "Pure Gothic" style; the walls being painted in a style which prove the decorative art to have been in a high state of development, even in those "dark ages." In the reign of Edward VI., when the chapel was fitted up for the Commons, these paintings were wainscotted up; they were discovered in 1800; but the structure was almost reduced to a picturesque ruin in the great fire of 1834. The most beautiful architectural addition which London received in the reign of Edward III. was the Chapel of St. Stephen, already referred to.

Houses, by a law of Richard I. were built of stone, for defence from fire; but, in two centuries, to gain ground, many stone houses were taken down, and others of timber erected in their place; and it is distinctly stated that London, before the Great Fire, was chiefly built with chestnut.

Of public buildings there were scarcely any besides religious houses and hospitals, both which were very numerous prior to the Reformation: of several of them, the names are retained to the present day, viz. Black Friars, White Friars, Crutched Friars, Chartreux, (the Charter-house); Priories—St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell, St. John's Gate; St. Bartholomew the Great; St. Mary Overie, Southwark; Nunneries—St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street; and Holywell, in Holywell-lane, Shoreditch: Hospitals—St. Giles's, St. James's, (the Palace), St. Katherine's, and St. Thomas's. The few residences of note were scattered about, and mingled with the meanest habitations: the finest existing specimen is Crosby House, in Bishopsgate, built in 1470, a portion of which has lately been restored.

* Knight's London, vol. I. page 150; Roman London, by Mr. Craik, one of the best written papers in that very unequal work.

The Church and monastery at Westminster were much enlarged by Henry III., and the latter was completed by his successor as it now stands. In this reign, too (1222) the largest of our present metropolitan market-places was a garden belonging to the monks of Westminster, which was, therefore, known as the *Convent-garden*.

Shoreditch deserves to be incidentally mentioned: it was anciently a village on the Roman military highway, called by the Saxons Eald (*i.e.* Old) Street. John de Sordich was its lord in 1343, and from him it was named; we cannot, however, regard as well-founded the derivation from Jane *Shore* dying in *a ditch* in its vicinity, is a popular error.

In the reign of Richard II., the great Hall at Westminster was rebuilt essentially as to the west end, and the wonderful roof thrown across: it has only ceased to be used as a banquetting-hall for coronations in our time; the neighbouring Abbey having been the place of the crowning of our monarchs from the Conqueror to the present sovereign. One of the most perfect existing relics of this reign is the gateway of the monastery of the Knights of St. John, at Clerkenwell, rebuilt in 1381, and still bearing the rich escocheons of the Knights.

In the next reign but one, in 1411, was commenced the building of the City Guildhall, at the north end of King-street, Cheapside: the offices were destroyed in "the Great Fire," but the massive walls of the Hall itself withstood the flames, though only to be patched up by tasteless renovators: the original Hall, with its pointed oaken roof, and enriched porches, was, indeed a magnificent edifice.

About 1502, King Henry VII. began,—almost upon the site of the house in which Chaucer lived,—the splendid chapel at the east end of Westminster Abbey, which bears his name, and was designed as a burial-place for the royal founder and his posterity. It is, perhaps, the finest specimen of Florid Gothic architecture in existence, and in the quaint exaggeration of a past age was termed one of the "wonders of the world." About this time, not far from the Abbey, stood the Sanctuary, (the place of refuge for criminals,) and its cruciform church, supposed to have been built by the Confessor. And, west of the Sanctuary was the Eleemosynary, or Almonry, where the alms of the Abbey were distributed; and where, in 1474, the first printing-press ever known in England, was set up by William Caxton.

In 1522, the palace of Bridewell was rebuilt by Henry VIII.; but it only continued a royal residence till 1553, when it was given up by Edward VI. to the City. Within the palace was a well, dedicated to St. Bridget, or St. Bride, which gave its name to the precinct, the parish, and the church.

Of the actual appearance and condition of the metropolis, we learn little until we come down to times comparatively recent. We may, however, picture to ourselves what London must have been in the first half of the 16th century, when the act for improving and paving the City passed in 1532, describes the streets as "very foul and full of pits and sloughs, very perilous and noyous as well for all the king's subjects, on horseback as on foot, with carriages; and also the narrow crooked streets, gloomy by day, were left in total darkness at night. The houses were mostly built of plaster and timber, and covered with thatched roofs, each story overhanging that immediately beneath it. Hence, from the denseness of the buildings, the combustibility of their materials, and the insufficient supply of water, fires were rendered as destructive as is still the case at Constantinople.

From a very scarce map in the Guildhall Library, of the time of Henry VIII. or Edward VI., we find the metropolis to have then extended from east to west about 3 miles, and from north to south about 2 miles. Among places marked in this map, which do not appear in other maps, even of later date, are "Hog Sold Fyeld," seemingly used by archers; "Fynsburie Fyeld," with "Dogges' House," for citizens to hunt in; "More Fyeld," with marks as if used by clothiers; "the Banck," by the side of the river; "the Bolde Bayting Theatre, (near the Beare Batynge House,) Black Fryers," near to where the Bridge now is; and on the opposite are houses and trees named "Paris Garden."

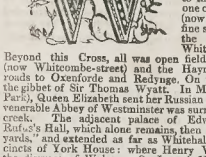
In 1552, was founded Christ's Hospital, on the site of a convent of Grey Friars, north of Newgate-street; the buildings were mostly destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666; but were soon rebuilt.

Smithfield, noted for its horse market and fair from the twelfth century, was also the scene of tournaments, theatrical performances, and martyrdoms: the site of the latter was in the centre of the area. The chivalric association of the locality is preserved in Giltspur-street, through which the knights rode to the tourney.

Between London and Westminster was principally fields and open grounds, and was not paved further than from Temple Bar to the Savoy, till the reign of Elizabeth, on the building of Cecil House in the Strand.

Stow tells us that "within the compass of one age, Somerset House and the buildings were called country-houses; and the open places about them were employed in gardens for profit; and in many parts within the City and liberties, were occupied by working gardeners, and were sufficient to furnish the town with garden-ware."

ELIZABETHAN LONDON.



HEN Aggas drew his map of London, in 1560, Finsbury and Holborn, St. Giles's and St. Martin's, were scattered villages. Westminster was not only a distinct but a *distant* city. A long dreary road led through Ludgate to the village of Charing, where one of Queen Eleanor's crosses, (now supplanted by Le Soeur's fine statue of Charles I.) pointed the way to the palaces of Whitehall and Westminster. Beyond this Cross, all was open field and garden. Hedge-lane, (now Whitcombe-street) and the Haymarket are marked as the roads to Oxenforde and Redynge. On the top of Hay Hill, stood the gibbet of Sir Thomas Wyatt. In Marybone, (now the Regent's Park), Queen Elizabeth sent her Russian assassadors to hunt. The venerable Abbey of Westminster was surrounded, on three sides, by a creek. The adjacent palace of Edward the Confessor, with Rufus's Hall, which alone remains, then covered both the "Palace-yards," and extended as far as Whitehall, where it joined the precincts of York House: where Henry VIII. kept his court, after the disgrace of Wolsey. St. James's Hospital, till then under the jurisdiction of Eton College, was seized by Henry, who converted it to a palace, and inclosed the Park, which was afterwards planted by Charles II. About the same time, Hyde Park became the property of the Crown, it being part of the ancient manor of *Hide*, which belonged to the monastery of St. Peter's, Westminster.

The Palace at Westminster, which had been the residence of our Monarchs from Edward the Confessor, was now forsaken for St. James's; and its ancient buildings were, from time to time, demolished. The chamber in which the Confessor died, has, however, been spared, and is that now occupied as the House of Lords. It may be added that Westminster is known to have been a royal residence since the reign of Canute.

In the reign of Elizabeth, the royal palaces occupied the whole of the east side of the street of Whitehall, and that part on the west where the Horse Guards and the Home Office and Treasury now stand. King-street, the only thoroughfare, was guarded by a gate; and another, of nobler dimensions, designed by Holbein, stood in the midst of Whitehall, and formed the principal entrance to the palace. In the next reign was commenced the magnificent palace, designed by Inigo Jones to have comprised six distinct courts; but the beautiful Banqueting-room alone was completed.

Although Holinshed admits that, in his time, London had a very mean appearance in comparison with certain foreign cities—during the sixteenth century, it greatly extended itself westward, along the north bank of the river, where many of the nobility erected "fayre and stately" mansions; of these, Northumberland House is the only one remaining; although the names of several of the others are still retained in the streets opening into the Strand. Even Exeter Change, which occupied the site of Exeter House, originally built by the great Lord Burghley, has, in turn, disappeared. Eastward, on the river-side, were the ancient Savoy, Arundel Palace, Worcester, and prison; the palace of the proud Duke of Somerset, then just built; the Temple, with its famed Round Church; Dorset-street, where Shakspeare had a theatre; Baynard's Castle, then in waning magnificence; Queenhithe, a Saxon harbour; and Billingsgate, its successor; and the first Custom House, built by Elizabeth.

Still, greatly as the metropolis had increased in extent in the reign of Elizabeth, the map of it at that period shows it to have been a mere dwarf in comparison with its present gigantic dimensions: all to the north and west of the Strand was open fields and country; St. Martin's *Lane* was a fine leafy avenue, and *Covent Garden*, "fields, with some thatched houses, stables, and such like." In Vertue's Plan of London, date about 1560, the last houses seen are those of the village of St. Giles, the only building between which and Primrose Hill is the little solitary church of Tybourn (Marylebone), at the end of the present High-street. The first church, taken down in 1400, stood in a bye place near the highway, on or near the corner of Marylebone Lane, in Oxford-street; and, from its lonely situation, this church was often plundered of its images, bells, and ornaments.

Nearly all the south bank of the river, too, had a rural aspect. Bermondsey had its monastery, founded from the Conquest, when hogs were kept in its woodland. There, too, was the fine cathedral-like church of St. Mary Overie, although the Priory was converted into the palace of the Bishop of Winchester; Bankside, with its numerous playhouses and *circi*; and the village of Lambeth, where the Archbishops of Canterbury had then resided in palatial style, for nearly four centuries. On the Bankside, too, was Beaumont and Fletcher's house; Shakspeare lived here as late as 1609; and in the same neighbourhood was the theatre where *an audience saw Shakspeare nightly treat the stage*. Nor must we forget Southwark, with its "fair inns for receipt of travellers;" not omitting the Tabard, where Chaucer and his fellow-pilgrims lay in 1383.

The site and date of the first theatre are very doubtful; but, early in the reign of James I., we find Curtain, near Shoreditch; the Red Bull, St. John-street, Clerkenwell; and the Globe, Bankside; were all flourishing. Rymer, in his *Feeder*, relates, that in the sixty years preceding 1629, no fewer than seventeen "common playhouses" were built in and near London; besides inns turned into playhouses, cockpit, St. Paul's singing-school; the Fortune, near Golden-lane, built in 1599; one in White Friars, &c. The *Swan* and the *Rose* were two very early Southwark theatres; and Taylor, the water-poet, tells us that about the year 1596, the players began to play on the Bankside. There were also, about this time, six other theatres on the Middlesex side of the Thames.

The building of the *first* Exchange upon the site of the Roman Prætorium, was accomplished by Sir Thomas Gresham, in the reign of Elizabeth, who conferred upon the edifice the dignity of "Royal."

LONDON IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Y A MAP published early in the reign of James I., may be seen how much of that which is now the heart of the town was then field and garden. Then, as now, the most crowded part of the City extended from Newgate-street, Cheapside, and Cornhill, to the banks of the Thames. With the exception of Coleman-street, and a few buildings here and there, from Lothbury to Bishopsgate, and from Bishopsgate to the Tower, all was uncovered or garden ground. Goodman's Fields were but inclosed pasture-grounds; and there were very few buildings east of the Tower. Whitechapel, the eastern outlet of London, consisted of a few houses only; and Houndsditch, which contained a single row of houses, opposite to the City Wall, opened behind into the fields. Spitalfields was then a hamlet. From Bishopsgate Without to Shoreditch Church, there existed a tolerably regular street, yet, still with unoccupied sites intervening. At the back of the western side of Bishopsgate Within, in Old Broad-street, were Gresham College and Almshouses, now the site of the Excise Office. Still further west, Moorfields was nearly all unbuilt; if we except Bethlem Hospital, rebuilt from the Tuileries at Paris, and not pulled down until 1814; the original hospital being the priory founded in the 13th century, on the east side of the Moor. Southward of Moorfields ran the great City Wall, taken down in 1814; but its name is retained in the street known as "London Wall." From the upper end of Chiswell-street to Whitecross-street, there were very few houses; and Goswell-street was called the road to St. Alban's. Cripplegate, the northernmost of the City Wards, is as old as the Conquest, and part of the City Wall, with a bastion, may be traced in the churchyard. A street westward is named Barbican, (Arabic, watch-tower), which was the advanced post of Cripplegate.

Clerkenwell was still chiefly occupied by the monastery and church.

Gray's Inn Lane then extended but just beyond Gray's Inn, demised by the Greys of Wilton, in the reign of Edward III., to students-at-law. Then, indeed, St. Giles was literally *in the fields*, there being no houses beyond Red Lion-street, Holborn. The latter was anciently a village called Old-bourne, being built upon the side of a brook, or bourne, of the same name, that sprang near Middle Row, an eminence on this long and spacious street. Ely Place, on Holborn Hill, was, at first, the site of the palace of the Bishops of Ely, with 40 acres of orchard and pasture land: the western corner was granted to Sir Christopher Hatton and is now the site of the street —Hatton Garden.

Passing from the City to the north-western suburb, we find the latter becoming the site of some truly magnificent specimens of domestic architecture. Lincoln's Inn, built by Henry Lacey, Earl of Lincoln, upon the site of a palace of the Bishop of Chichester and a monastery of Blackfriars, had passed to the ancient society of Lincoln's Inn, for whom Inigo Jones had built a handsome chapel. The same architect also commenced at Lincoln's Inn Fields the erection of that class of houses, and in that disposition, which gave such novel features to London: and forms, to this day, in the different squares, one of its principal charms. Early in the reign of Charles I., Jones was employed by the Earl of Bedford to improve his newly-acquired property of Covent Garden and Seven Acres, called, from its shape, Long Acre. At Covent Garden, a space was cleared, 500 feet long by 400 broad, around which were commenced stately buildings with arcades, after the Italian manner, with a church in the form of a Vitruvian Tuscan temple, on the western side. The north, and a part of the east sides only were erected by Jones: if completed, this "Piazza, or Place, would have been one of the finest squares in Europe: "the proportions of the arcades and piers crossed with elliptical and semicircular arches into groins, are," says Elmes, "exquisitely beautiful, and are masterpieces of architecture."

The remainder of Covent Garden was laid out in streets, which still bear in their names a reference to the original,—King-street, Charles-street, and Henrietta-street. The impulse thus given, spread: noble mansions shot up in Drury Lane and in Queen-street, of fine red brick; in Jones's manner. Numerous streets that sprung up in named from the queen of Charles II.; Duke-street and York-street from his brother; also Bloomsbury and the streets of Seven Dials; and, lastly, in the streets of William and Anne, the remaining unbuilt sides of Covent Garden.

At the bottom of the present Southampton-street, in the Strand, was the family mansion of John, Earl of Bedford, built in 1552, "a mean wooden building, shut up from the street by an ordinary brick wall;" it was pulled down in 1704.

Proceeding westward, Spring Gardens were what the name imports, and the gardens extended to the present Treasury, which occupies the space of the Cock-pit and Tilt-yard, appertaining to the old Palace of Whitehall. From thence to the Abbey and Palace Yard, the buildings were close and connected; and there were houses west of the Great Hall and in the Palace Yard, opposite Lambeth Palace: this spot having been for centuries the seat of the Court and of the Legislature, would, naturally, be thickly peopled at an early period.

In 1623, was, at last, completed the fine western outlet, Piccadilly, named from a house of entertainment called Pickadilly; a little east of which stood the country-house of Lord Keeper Coventry (now the site of Coventry-street); and further on, the mansion of *Sydney—Earl—of Leicester*, upon the site now occupied by the Passage, Court, and Square, which retain these names. The first mansion built in Piccadilly was Goring House, on the site of Arlington-street; nearly opposite, about 1688, rose Clarendon House and Berkeley House; and, eastward, Burlington House, built by Sir Arthur Denham, and refronted by the celebrated amateur architect, the Earl of Burlington. This negatives the hackneyed story of Lord Burlington choosing the site of his mansion so far out of town that no one would build beyond him. Immediately to the east, were the house and gardens of the Earl of Sunderland, the treacherous minister of James II.; the site is now occupied by the Albany, built by Sir William Chambers, for Lord Melbourne, who exchanged it with the late Duke of York and *Albany*, for the present Melbourne House, in Whitehall.

The theatres of this century may be noticed here. In the reign of Charles I., there were "six playhouses allowed in town;" the Blackfriars Theatre, near Playhouse Yard, at the back of Ludgate-street; the Bull, Clerkenwell; the Fortune, near Whitecross-street, Barbican; one in Salisbury Court; the Globe; and a sixth at the Cockpit, Drury Lane; all of which continued acting till the beginning of the Civil Wars. In 1662, and 1695, two other theatres were built in Lincoln's Inn Fields; a third, in Clare Market; and a fourth was built by Wren, in Dorset Gardens, with a handsome front towards the Thames: from this theatre was that "The Cockpit was destroyed by a mob in the year of its erection; but it was the origin of Drury Lane Theatre, the first being built by Killigrew, in 1660, nearly upon the site of the present Theatre; the second was erected in 1674.

During the early part of the century, the New River was brought from Ware to London, by Sir Hugh Myddelton; an improvement which greatly contributed to the health and convenience of the inhabitants.

LONDON, AT "THE GREAT FIRE."

NSIGNIFICANT as the increase of buildings in Elizabeth's reign may now appear, it was regarded with so much apprehension as well as wonder, at the time, that the Queen issued a proclamation in 1580, forbidding the erection of any but houses of the highest class, within three miles of the City. The same was done by her successor; but in neither case had the prohibition much effect; so that, by 1666, many new districts and parishes had been added to the suburbs.

Howel quaintly tells us that, in 1650, "there was not that elegance of building in London, as in other places, nor were the streets so straight and lightsome, by reason that the houses *pauncheé* out, and their stories hung one over the other." We glean from the Rev. John Ward's Diary of this date, that London then stood upon 460 acres of ground, and contained 130,000 houses.

By the Great Fire of September 2, 1666, almost the whole city, within the walls, was destroyed: including upwards of 13,000 houses, and St Paul's Cathedral and its walls, which covered three acres. "Heaven be praised," exclaims Malcolm, "Old London was burnt!" for, although neither Wren's nor Evelyn's plan for rebuilding the city was adopted, such were the improvements introduced in its comfort and cleanliness, that the Metropolis, which in the preceding year, carried off 160,000 persons, never afterwards appeared.

"The Great Fire" commenced at a house in Pudding-lane, exactly the same distance from the Monument as that column is high—202 feet. The conflagration terminated at Pye-corner, nearly opposite the Compter, in Giltspur-street, after destroying nearly five-sixths of the whole city.

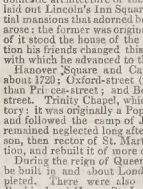
THE REBUILDING OF LONDON.

LTHOUGH the art of brick-making was among the benefits introduced into Britain by the Romans, bricks were not generally used in London until after "The Great Fire:" there are, however, some fine specimens, of earlier date; as, the piers of Lincoln's Inn gate, and the chapel by Inigo Jones.

In the great re-edification, Wren built no fewer than 52 churches, besides St. Paul's Cathedral, the Monument, and several public offices and mansions. Notwithstanding the most vexatious obstructions, Wren completed St. Paul's in the course of thirty-five years from the laying of the foundation-stone; this being the third church raised upon the same site. In 1668, Wren built the Custom-House, burned down in 1718, this being the only one of his buildings, of which, in the course of a long life, he witnessed the destruction. In 1671, he began the Monument, which was completed in 1677; and in 1671-2 he built Temple Bar. In 1667-9, the Royal Exchange was rebuilt by a pupil of Wren, the first stone being laid by Charles II.

According to Stow, there were, in 1682, only 84,000 houses in the City, Southwark, and Westminster.

LONDON IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.



ITHIN the course of a hundred years from the date of "The Great Fire," the metropolis extended itself considerably to the west and north-west, where it became more fashionable to reside. Doubtless, the "Fire of London" had a great share in this change; for, their mansions in the City having been destroyed by it, the nobility removed from the seat of bustle and traffic much earlier than they otherwise would. Time was," says a contemporary, "that all the first nobility in England had their town houses in Aldersgate-street, and other fashionable quarters of the old City; and some of the very highest quality, indeed, had grand mansions *out of town* in the Strand."

In 1700, Old Bond-street was in situation, almost rural, all to the north being fields, lanes, and unenclosed ground: the grand mansions, which are now surrounded with buildings and streets, for a considerable distance, then stood, if not quite solitary, with only a few straggling houses in their neighbourhood. Such was the case with Montague House, now the British Museum, in Great Russell-street, the gardens of which were noted almost down to our day.

At the beginning of this century, Mary-le-bone, or Marybone, was a village nearly a mile distant from any part of the Metropolis, with which, however, St. Giles's and St. Martin's began to be incorporated. Marylebone long retained its fame as a place of recreation; hence, the line, "Some dukes at Marybone *loved* time away." The manor was anciently called Tybourne, from its situation near a small bourne, or rivulet, formerly Aye-brook, or Eye-brook.

Inigo Jones may be regarded as the true founder of the modern domestic architecture of the metropolis. It was not till after he had laid out Lincoln's Inn Square and Covent Garden, and built the palatial mansions that adorned both, that Soho Square and Golden Square arose: the former was originally called King's Square, and on one side of it stood the house of the Duke of Monmouth, after whose execution his friends changed this royal name to "Soho," the watchword with which he advanced to the fatal battle of Sedgemoor.

Hanover Square and Cavendish Square first appear in the maps about 1725: Oxford-street (then Tyburn *Road*,) extended no further than Pri-ces-street; and Bond-street scarcely reached to Conduit-street. Trinity Chapel, which stands in this street, has a curious history: it was originally a Popish chapel of wood mounted on wheels, and followed the camp of James II. to Hounslow Heath, where it remained neglected long after the Revolution; till Archbishop Tenison, then rector of St. Martin's, brought it back to its original position, and rebuilt it of more durable materials.

During the reign of Queen Anne, 50 new churches were ordered to be built in and about London; and St. Paul's cathedral was completed. There were also built, by Wren, Arlington, (afterwards Buckingham) House, St. James's Park; and Marlborough House, in Pall Mall, which street was scarcely then commenced. In this reign, Clerkenwell, Old-street, and Shoreditch, were much increased: Marlborough-street, Soho, was formed; as also Bedford Row, Red Lion Square, and the greater part of the neighbourhood immediately north of Holborn.

During the reign of George I., London was greatly enlarged. In 1718, were laid out several streets north of Tyburn-road, the row of houses in which was finished in 1792, when it was called Oxford-street. Berkeley-square and the vicinity were now in progress, as also a few of the 50 new churches.

Early in this century were built three of the finest churches in the metropolis: St. George, Bloomsbury, by Hawksmoor, in 1731; St. George, Hanover-square, in 1724; and St. Martin-in-the-Fields, by Gibbs, in 1721-26. Each of these churches has a beautiful Corinthian portico; and that in Bloomsbury has also a Palladian *campanile* and steeple. In 1714-18, was built St. Mary-le-Strand, by Gibbs; who, about 1719, added a picturesque tower and steeple to St. Clement Danes, in the Strand, the body of which was built by Wren. St. Dunstan-in-the-West, in Fleet-street, was built long before "the Great Fire" of 1666, which it narrowly escaped: it was taken down in 1830, and the present Gothic church erected nearly on its site. Only two other churches of this period remain, viz. St. Bride's, Fleet-le-Poor, Old Broad-street (1791), and St. Martin Outwich (1796), Threadneedle-street.

In 1705, was built the first "Italian Opera-house," in the Haymarket, by Sir John Vanbrugh; in 1790, this theatre was destroyed by fire, and in 1790, the present theatre was in part built by Novosielski, and completed by Nash and Repton, in 1818: it is a fine specimen of Italian architecture, and is the largest theatre in Europe, except that of La Scala, at Milan. In 1720, was built the first "Haymarket Theatre," where, in 1744, Foote first appeared: this house was taken down in 1820, when the present elegant theatre was erected from the designs of Nash.

In detailing the increase of western London, we have, however, overlooked the improvements in the City itself. In this and the latter half of the preceding century, were built most of the Companies' Halls, which, however, are more to be admired for the richness of their interior decoration than for any high architectural merit: several of them contain exquisite specimens of sculpture in wood and stone, enriched ceilings, painted walls, &c. Ironmongers' Hall, Fenchurch-street, begun in 1748, is far superior in external appearance to any other of the City Companies' halls then erected. Bridewell Hospital was rebuilt in 1668, the old palace having been destroyed in "the Great Fire:" the hospital contains a hall, chapel, prison, &c.; the front, in New Bridge-street, is of much later date. In 1739, was founded the Mansion House, designed by Dance, and occupying the site of Stocks Market: it is, in effect, a massive Italian palace, with a very fine Corinthian portico, enriched with sculpture. In 1769, the Excise Office was built upon the site of Gresham College. In 1770-82, the prison of Newgate was built by Dance; in 1780, it was gutted by the "No-Popery" incendiaries; in 1783, the execution of criminals that had previously taken place at Tyburn, was removed to the spot in front of the prison. It was named from *Newgate*, built later than the other city gates, used as a gaol for felons as early as 1218; and for debtors until the year 1815. In 1793, was founded the Bank of England, a structure of no striking merit, until picturesquely embellished about forty years later. In 1799, was enlarged and fronted as it now stands, India House, by Jupp, in Leadenhall-street; the main features being a hexastyle Ionic portico, sculptured frieze and pediment: the original building was erected in 1726.

Here we may notice some of the principal changes in the metropolis during the eighteenth century or rather the great features of change within that period, though chiefly within its latter half, imitably depicted by Hogarth.

About 1711, the streets were first lighted with glass globular lamps; parish engines and party walls were introduced to prevent the spread of fires: and the "watch and ward" of the City was improved: the costume of the watchmen, by the way, which lasted for many years, was as old as the fourteenth century, and they carried halberds instead of staves, so late as the year 1706.

In 1713, Sir Christopher Wren extended the west front of Westminster Abbey, and carried up the towers, though in a very incongruous style.

The Fleet River, at this time, had wharves on either side for landing goods from the barges, which came up as far as Holborn-bridge: about the year 1733, the arching over of the channel of the Fleet was commenced, and subsequently was extended to the Thames, forming, at present, one of the main sewers, which debouches at Blackfriars-bridge. Fleet Market was next built; and then Fleet Prison (where had been a goal since the twelfth century), was rebuilt for the second time after its destruction by the rioters of 1780. The market has since been removed, and the prison vacated.

In 1747, the last beheading took place on Tower-hill, which had been a place of execution since the reign of Richard II.

In 1760, the houses and other buildings were removed from London-bridge, which was built between 1170 and 1182.

In 1770, the City gates were removed, with the exception of Temple Bar, built a century before. They were, in the main, unsightly structures.

Between 1739 and 1750, was built Westminster-bridge; and between 1760 and 1770, was constructed Blackfriars-bridge; their approaches, thenceforth became important localities.

The physiognomy of the London streets of the last century included signs to each house, which were only removed in 1750: of these, the Barber's Pole, the Bible and Crown, the Leather Bottle, and the Good (headless) Woman, have descended to our day. The shop-fronts were not inclosed and glazed till about 1710; and each shop was open, like the butchers' at the present day. The fishmonger's shop on the western side of Temple Bar is a specimen of the penthouse front of Old London. May-poles stood in the Strand until 1718; and the heads of traitors were placed upon Temple Bar until 1746.

In 1728, the City conduits were destroyed, it is supposed, to compel the public to have the New River water laid on to their houses. In the olden times, at coronations and public festivals, these conduits ran with wine.

One of the great improvements was the formation of "the New Road," in 1756, from Paddington to the Bank; which was opposed by the Duke of Bedford, lest the dust might annoy him in his house half a mile off, and buildings might be erected, which would destroy his prospect. Within half a century, the Duke's house (on the site of Bedford Place), was levelled to the ground; and now, the fields beyond it are covered with mansions, enlarging, by many thousands, the income of the Bedford family, with a reversionary interest in a city of itself.

The following quaint parallel of *Old Rome and London* presents a very amusing *picture of manners*, from a somewhat rare work, by De Poligné, new edit. 1710.

London enjoys a good air, and has a fine prospect on all sides, the ground upon which it stands being, in most places, *like the back of an ass!* by which situation it has, on one side, the prospect of a noble river, with a fine open country, full of meadows, gardens, trees, hamlets, and on the other, delightful fields and meadows of the finest green in the world, with abundance of large and neat villages, and pleasant walks to em. The ancient authors take no notice of the walks of Old Rome, which makes it questionable whether there were such as we have in London; particularly in St. James's Park, Hide Park, and in many public places within the City. * * The' the Romans had a great many great and curious edifices, I question if they had any of their Temples so stately as St. Paul's Cathedral at London. I am confident the best of them never cost half so much building, their public structures being generally reared by their slaves. Nor had the Old Rome of the latter end of the reign of the emperors so many sleepy their streets as we see in London, or their streets so full of people well clad, especially women, who had not the liberty at Rome, to appear abroad in the streets; if the narrow streets of Old Rome were full of people, 'twas chiefly of old slaves, very ill kept by their masters. Whereas, at London, the common people and even servants, are better clothed and fed than the Roman Senators and Knights, for the generality. The markets at Rome were neither so numerous nor so well stocked as ours. The great admirers of Old Rome must be very much to seek before they can find in so many thousand of large and rich shops adorned with *handsome costly signs*, and stocked with all sorts of goods, foreign and domestic, as we have in London. The convenience alone of our coffee and chocolate houses (beyond all the ancient diversions they had at Rome. * * To be attributed to the wealth and number of our citizens that we have so many taverns, chocolate, and coffee-houses, and cook shops; the streets so fine, and in perpetual hurry of carts and coaches; shops and dwelling-houses so well situated, houses so well furnished; and so many ships in the river; that we have so many Inns of Lawyers, such an Exchange, and such a Custom House; * * that people make so good an appearance in the streets, no slaves, nor starved people.

Now, the great part of the beauties, ornaments, and delights of London, are owing to the wealth of its citizens; as, for example, there are in London about 1,000 houses fit, one with another, to lodge gentlemen of £1,000 a year, with a competent retinue, &c. Whereas, historians tell us of only 1,800 *domus*, or dwelling-houses, of such sort of people in Old Rome: I mean of senators or knights, who were not, generally speaking, so rich as our citizens.

EXTENT.

London is usually said to include all the buildings within four miles' radius of St. Paul's Cathedral, which will give it a circumference of 24 miles. The area actually covered with buildings and streets, together with the surface of the Thames, cannot be less than from 19 to 20 square miles. Still, London is not merely one city, but, exclusive of the villages, and groups of houses in the environs, it consists of 8 distinct cities and boroughs: City of London, within and without the walls; City of Westminster; and the boroughs of Mary-le-bone, Finsbury, Tower Hamlets, Southwark, Lambeth, and Greenwich: the first-mentioned of which are situate in Middlesex, the two next in Surrey, and the last in Kent; so that London lies in three counties.

The connected town, however, extends east and west, from Bow to Hammersmith, or about 11 miles; and, from north to south, the greatest width is from Holloway-chapel to Stockwell, about 6 miles. The whole may be considered egg-shaped: the east, or Greenwich and Shuttleford end, being round and broad, while the west end terminates nearly in a point at Hammersmith. The circumference of the town thus reckoned, is about 30 miles. On the south side, it extends from Vauxhall-Bridge to Greenwich Church, the limits of the foreground of our picture.

PROGRESSIVE POPULATION OF LONDON.

HE population from the reign of Queen Anne to the last Census, will appear thus:—

Year 1700	.. 674,300	persons.
1750	.. 676,250	—
1801	.. 958,863	—
1811	.. 1,050,000	—
1821	.. 1,225,694	—
1831	.. 1,474,069	—
1841	.. 1,950,921	—

The last quoted enumeration, however, includes the population of Greenwich; so that, in round numbers, the area of the Metropolis may be taken at 60 000 acres; and its population at 2,0,0,000.

It is also calculated that if the population of 69 of the principal cities and towns of England were added together, the total would not equal the population of London. It would require above 60 cities as large as Exeter, or 534 towns the size of Huntingdon, to make another metropolis; and it is computed that a population equal to that of Salisbury is added to London every three months!

Mother Smith's prophecy is now rapidly in fulfilment: London has almost extended itself to Hampstead and Highgate, and those villages are stretching their arms towards each other

London, which, a century ago, ranked only in the fifth or sixth degree of population among the cities of the world, is now the very first. Yet, London with its 2,000,000, has little more than a third of the population of the Rome of the Cæsars, which according to Lipsius, was between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000! and the "English Opium Eater," from a laborious collation of data, considers Lipsius to be nearer the truth than his critics.

The whole mass of buildings within the limits of London cannot comprehend less than 10,000 streets, terraces, lanes, alleys, and courts, 80 squares, 24 market-places, and nearly 200,000 houses. From an official return, recently presented to Government, it appears that, since the year 1829, no fewer than 45,000 houses, forming 750 new streets and squares, have been erected, or are in the course of building in London and its environs. And, within the memory of one architect, 20,000 houses have been built in the metropolis in the short space of 15 years.

Several populous villages, equal to many county towns, are not included in the above statements; as Hampstead, Highgate, Hackney, Clapham, Wandsworth, Chelsea, &c.

SOIL AND SURFACE.

HE general substratum of the metropolis and its vicinity is clay, hence called "London Clay," the most considerable of the tertiary formations of Great Britain. Beds of clay from 100 to 200 feet in thickness, proper for making tiles, are found in the immediate neighbourhood of the City; and, all around the metropolis, brickmaking is, or has been, carried on extensively. The clay is, in many parts, especially on the north side of the river, for a distance of more than a mile, covered with a thick bed of gravel.

Under the London Clay, a stratum of chalk extends, and bears upon a chalk basin, containing an immense quantity of pure water.

This basin is formed by the strata, or layers, bending or dipping in the middle; the dipping causing a greater thickness, and a greater variety of layers in the middle than at the circumference of the basin.

The Isle of Wight, and the City of Paris, occupy basins very similar to that on which London stands.* These basins seem to owe their existence to depressions in the chalk formation, which extends under them all.

The depth of the chalk below the surface at London is very considerable, since wells have been sunk several hundred feet without its being reached: but, a few miles south of the metropolis, it is frequently reached.

The seam of chalk which makes up the London Basin varies from 300 to 500 feet in thickness. Several of the wells in London are between 200 and 300 feet deep. At Primrose Hill, near the Regent's Park, some years ago, the ground was bored to the depth of 600 feet without success. One mile east of London, according to Sir H. De la Beche, the chalk is only 77 feet thick, at a well in St. James's-street is 235 feet thick, and at High Beech 700 feet thick.

Artesian Wells have been bored in the metropolis with various success. In 1835, the New River Company, in the Hampstead Road, unexpectedly reached the chalk at a depth of only 150 feet; but this was at the cost of upwards of £12,000, and the supply of water was uncertain. On the other hand, the Artesian Well in Covent Garden Market is 280 feet deep, and yields 1600 gallons of water per hour; and that in Piccadilly is 240 feet deep; whereas, a well of this kind, bored in 1844, at Hemming's Row, at the rear of the National Gallery, is considerably deeper. Another Artesian Well, near Wandsworth, is 347 feet in depth. These are interesting and important points when we recollect that the quantity of water daily consumed in London is considerably more than 20 million gallons.

From the abundance of clay, London is, as might be expected, a *brick-built city*, although the ingenuity of our age has cased miles of streets with cement to imitate stone.

This abundance of clay is, in the present measure, explanatory of the vastness of the metropolis. It is, however, nowhere better illustrated than in the fact of "the Five Fields," (between Pimlico and Chelsea), formerly a clayey swamp, being now the site of some of the finest mansions in London. A few years ago, it retained so much water, that no one would build there, and the "fields" were the terror of foot passengers proceeding from London to Chelsea after nightfall. At length, Mr. Cubitt, on examining the strata, found the best to consist of gravel and clay, of inconsiderable depth; *the clay he removed, and burned into bricks, and by building upon the substratum of gravel, he converted the spot from the most unhealthy to one of the most healthy*, to the immense advantage of the ground landlord and the whole metropolis. This is one of the most perfect adaptations of the means to the end, to be found in the records of the building art. Of course, the level of this locality is low; for it has been ascertained that the ground-floor of Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park Gardens, 70 feet above the Thames high-water mark, is on a level with the attics of Eaton and Belgrave Squares. Yet, Chelsea acquired considerable celebrity in the last century by doctors Arbuthnot, Sloane, Mead, Cadogan, and Farquhar, making it their residence.

The rise of the ground from the north bank of the Thames has already been incidentally noticed; and that it continues to rise to the northern suburbs, Hampstead and Highgate, need scarcely be added. But, what will the reader say when he is assured that the summit of St. Paul's Cathedral, the cross, which occupies nearly the highest ground in the City,* is lower than the level of the above environs; the relative heights being as follow above the Thames high-water mark:—

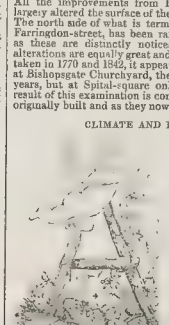
		Feet.
Hampstead Jack Straw's Castle	..	433
Hampstead Heath	..	427
Highgate (Old) Church	..	414
Shooter's Hill	..	411
St. Paul's Cross	..	360

A few more levels of the principal parts of the metropolis above the Thames may be acceptable:—

		Ft.	In.
Highgate Archway	..	320	0
Primrose Hill	..	206	0
Highbury Terrace, Islington	..	145	0
Blackheath	..	137	0
St. John's Chapel, St. John's Wood	..	120	0
New River Reservoir, Pentonville Hill	..	118	0
Inner Circle, Regent's Park	..	116	0
Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park	..	104	0
Christchurch, Marylebone	..	93	1
Sadler's Wells Theatre	..	85	7
Stoke Newington Church	..	80	0
Cavendish Square	..	78	9
Bloomsbury Square, north side	..	61	2
Drury Lane Theatre, front	..	58	7
Berkeley Square, east side	..	49	2
St. George's Hospital	..	34	11
St. James's Square, east side	..	28	8
Charing Cross Statue	..	18	0
St. James's Palace	..	14	11
Buckingham Palace	..	14	1
Fleet Prison	..	9	9
Westminster Abbey	..	8	5
St. Saviour's Church, Southwark	..	4	2
Horse Guards	..	2	7
Lake, St. James's Park, surface below the Thames		5	11

The depth of artificial or *made ground* above the surface is, however, very considerable, as we gather from the evidence of Mr. R. Kelsey, before Parliament, including the following results collected during excavations for the sewers in different parts of the City. Thickness of made ground at Paul's wharf up to St. Paul's Churchyard, 9 feet to 12 feet; Watling-street, 11 feet to 12 feet 6 inches; Bread-street, 17 feet 6 inches; Cheapside, the natural earth was not reached—the cutting varied from 14 to 23 feet; Gracechurch-street, 14 feet to 18 feet; King William-street, 12 feet to 17 feet 6 inches; Princes street, 10 feet to 33 feet 6 inches; Moorgate-street, 16 feet 6 inches to 21 feet 6 inches; Fenchurch-street, 15 feet 6 inches to 17 feet 10 inches; Bishopsgate Within, 5 feet 6 inches to 16 feet; Fish-street-hill, 5 feet 6 inches to 18 feet 10 inches; Eastcheap, 12 feet to 15 feet; Redcross-street, 7 feet to 9 feet; Barbican, 10 feet to 13 feet; Cannon-street, 9 feet throughout; Rosemary-lane, 8 feet to 12 feet; Water-lane, Fleet-street, 5 feet to 9 feet; Cateaton-street and Ladlane, 12 feet to 14 feet 2 inches; streets in Cloth-fair, 4 feet 6 inches to 12 feet 6 inches; streets in St. Ann's, Blackfriars, 4 feet to 13 feet 6 inches. The plinth of Temple-bar is buried in accumulation. The east end of Newgate-street was lowered about 12 inches when the present Post-office was built. London-wall has in part been raised above 2 feet within the last 25 years. The Pavement and Little Moorfields have been wholly re-arranged within the last 10 years. All the improvements from London-bridge to London-wall have largely altered the surface of the main line, and of the adjacent streets. The north side of what is termed Holborn-bridge, the north end of Farringdon-street, has been raised about 2 feet. Such occurrences as these are distinctly noticeable in some way, but the insensible alterations are equally great and curious; as, for instance, from levels taken in 1710 and 1842, it appears that in Bishopsgate-street Without, at Bishopsgate Churchyard, the surface has risen 2 feet 2 inches in 72 years, but at Spital-square only 12 inches in the same time. The result of this examination is confirmed by the depths of the sewers as originally built and as now measure.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH OF LONDON.



LIVELY writer has agreeably observed, that "London, in winter, is warm; in spring, it is gay; in summer, it is shady; and in autumn, it is quiet." These pleasantries are facts; for London, generally speaking, is the healthiest spot in all England. Amidst its greatest filth, the inhabitants enjoy excellent health; for, in St. Giles's, 50 persons often sleep in the same room without engendering disease: and, comparatively, the town is free from typhus and other contagious disorders.

A few of the leading facts in the climatology of the Metropolis will, however, speak more for its salubrity than pages of discussion. Such are the following:—

Temperature, mean annual at London is 52 deg., and the extremes 81 deg. and 20 deg., the former occurring generally in July, the latter in January. In mild situations, in Devonshire and Cornwall, the winter temperature is 2 deg, 3 deg., 4 deg., and even 3 deg. higher than in London.

Rain. A smaller quantity of rain falls in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis than elsewhere in the kingdom. At London, the average is 21·7 inches; the average of the whole kingdom is from 30 to 40 inches; whilst at Keswick, the average quantity is 67 inches annually.

From the observation of several barometers *hourly* for fifteen days, at the apartments of the Royal Society, it appears that in London, the greatest heights of the barometer take place about 10 A.M., and 11 P.M.; and the least heights about 5 A.M., and 5 P.M.; the whole range being about one-fiftieth of an inch.

Winds.—At London, during the year, the S.W. wind prevails 112 days, the W. 53, the N.N.E. 50, the S. 18, the N.E. 53, the S.E. 22, the E. 27, and the N. 16.

Fogs.—The vast town, with its dense and busy population accumulated within a circle some ten or twelve miles in diameter, has some influence upon the atmosphere over it. This is apparent in the *London fog*, which sometimes darkens the mid-day atmosphere almost to midnight gloom. The artificially heated air over the city and its environs, ascends up, especially after the fires are lighted, far more immidity in the state of vapour, than the cold air above is capable of receiving. Accordingly, this moisture is returned mixed with particles of charcoal and various other substances, which form together the London Fog. Still, this fog rarely, if ever, reaches the height of the cross of St. Paul's; and though it is inconvenient, it is a dry fog, from the continued heating of the lower stratum; and, except to asthmatic patients, it is healthy rather than the reverse, as is proved by the fact that during its continuance, the fever-wards of the hospitals are for great part cleared. Were it not for the fog, it is probable that in those seasons which are peculiarly foggy, the more densely-populated districts would suffer from malaria and its legion of evils.

We have only space to illustrate the Health of the Metropolis in similarly brief manner.

Dr. Arnott states the healthiest part of London to be the northwest; from the prevailing winds there being south-west and west, which winds are not contaminated by blowing over London: on the elevated ground in Marylebone parish, the air is as pure as at Hampstead.—*Evidence before the House of Commons: Health of Towns.*

The most unhealthy district in London includes the parishes in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel; whilst the suburban districts of Camberwell and Hackney are the most healthy. The healthiest parish in London is that of St. George, Hanover-square; for, whilst 32 in a 1000 die annually in Whitechapel, the proportion in the former parish is only 17.—*Dr. G. Gregory.*

So great is the difference between the average value of life in the east and west of the metropolis, that whereas in the latter it is 2·1 per

* The *Basin of the Thames*, i.e. the country drained by its tributary streams, including the Medway, comprises the greater part of Kent, with the whole of Surrey, Berks, Oxford, Bucks, Herts, Middlesex, Essex, and Suffolk, with part of Gloucester and Wiltshire: an area of about 8,600 square miles, or between one-sixth and one-seventh of the surface of England and Wales, on which is accumulated between a third and fourth part of their inhabitants, and decidedly more than one-third of their wealth.

* Against the wall of a house in Panyer Alley, Newgate street, the width of three streets from St. Paul's, is a flat stone, on which is sculptured a naked child sitting upon a pannier, or basket, with the following doggrel underneath:—

"When ye have sowght the city round,
Yet still this is the highest ground.
Aygvst the 27, 1668."

cent., in the former it is 3 2 ; and in Whitechapel it is so low that one female in twenty-four dies in a year, an awful mortality, scarcely, perhaps, equalled by Portugal or any other misgoverned country.

The mortality of London is one thing, but the mortality of its various parishes another; some of them being twice, thrice, and even four times that of others. Every ten minutes, some one inhabitant in 44 dies in the year.

The number of medical institutions in the metropolis devoted to the alleviation of human suffering is about 70.

During the lapse of time, the public health has been wonderfully improved on the one hand, by better diet and accommodation acting as a preventive of disease ; on the other hand, by the mighty strides which have been made by the science of medicine. This fact is abundantly shown by the table of deaths in the liberties of London at six different periods in the census of 1841 ; and hence it has been deduced that the annual deaths out of 100,000 living were as follow :

1629	—	1635	..	5,000
1660	—	1670 (plague years)	..	8,000
1728	—	1737	..	3 2 40
1771	—	1780	..	3 000
1801	—	1810	..	2,920
1831	—	1835	..	3,200
1840	—	1842	..	2,500

THE RIVER THAMES.

BEFORE we proceed to the details of the metropolis upon the banks of this majestic river, it may be interesting to glance at its characteristics; for, although the portion represented in our Engraving is little more than one-thirtieth of its entire course, it is that portion which entitles the Thames to rank as the most important river in Great Britain.

The name is inferred to be of British origin : Cæsar writes it Tamesis, evidently Tames or Thames, with the addition of a Latin termination.

The true head of the Thames is about three miles south of Cheltenham, on the south-eastern slope of the Cotswold Hills, in Gloucestershire. About a mile from its source, the stream is swelled by several springs, and from these forms a constant current.

The Thames soon enters Wiltshire, eastward ; then winds between the counties of Oxford and Berks; and passing by the Gothic piles of Windsor and Eton, its channel divides Middlesex from Surrey, throughout the whole extent of their devious and opposing shores. We have not space to enumerate its tributaries, or its various windings and flowings, until, proceeding to the north-east and east, its broad stream separates the cities of Westminster and London from their long-extended Southern Suburbs—Lambeth, Southwark, Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe. How various are the emotions when we reflect upon the "oozy bed" to where

> The figured *streams* in waves of silver rolled,
> And on her banks Augusta rose in gold.

The noble river next divides the counties of Essex and Kent; and, gradually expanding into an arm of the sea, it unites its waves with the German ocean, at about the point called the Nore ; the entire course from Thames Head being about 220 miles ; of which nearly 190 miles are navigable. How eloquently and truthfully has Denham sung its fame, in these oft-quoted lines :

> Thames, the most loved of all the ocean's sons,
> By his old sire, to his embraces runs ;
> Hasting to pay his tribute to the sea,
> Like mortal life to meet eternity.
> Though with those streams he no resemblance hold,
> Whose foam is amber, and whose gravel gold,
> His genuine and less guilty wealth t' explore, —
> Search not his bottom, but survey his shore.
> No unexpected inundations spoil
> The mower's hopes, nor mock the plowman's toil;
> But, godlike, his unwearied bounty flows,
> First loves to do, then loves the good he does.
> Nor are his blessings to his banks confined,
> But free and common as the sea and wind;
> When he to boast, or to disperse his stores,
> Full of the tribute of his grateful shores ;
> Visits the world, and in his flying towers
> Brings home to us, and makes both Indies ours
> O could I flow like thee, and make thy stream,
> My great example, as it is my theme ;
> Though deep, yet clear ; though gentle, yet not dull ;
> Strong without rage ; without o'erflowing, full.

The matter-of-fact old chroniclers, however, gainsay one of the poet's attributes ; for the Thames has been subject to floods, recorded six centuries since ; and ebbs so extraordinary, as to leave dry land in the midst of the channel.

To the wise policy and admirable discipline of the Romans it is inferred that we are indebted for the first embankment of the river; and, according to Tacitus, they pressed the Britons into their service. This is but one of the countless benefits derived by Britain from a people "whose legionaries in the great work were as familiar with the use of the spade and pickaxe as with that of the javelin and the sword."

The maintenance and repair of these embankments, have been traced to the reign of Edward I. ; but, such have been the encroachments by the erection of wharfs and other buildings, so as materially to contract the water-way of that portion of the river which flows immediately through the centre of the metropolis, that the only relic of the old line is to be seen adjoining Waterloo Bridge. For example : the distance of the River Front from Westminster Hall, in an old plan, is 100 feet ; whereas, at present, it is 300 feet. Of course, these changes can only be slightly glanced at here : but a variety of valuable information upon the embankment of the river, will be found in Mr. Cruden's excellent *History of Gravesend and the Port of London ; and in the First Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners for improving the Metropolis*, 1844. This Report contains the several plans submitted to Parliament for the embankment of the Thames, (including lines of railway), which plans will, in all probability, be discussed during the Session of 1845 : an outline of that favoured by the Government, has been engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 113 : it differs materially from all previous Embankments, inasmuch as it contemplates arcades, terraces, and other architectural embellishments. The only important Embankments of this class hitherto completed, are the terraces of the Custom House, Somerset House, the Adelphi, and the New Houses of Parliament; although, more than a century and a half since, Wren designed "a commodious Quay on the whole bank of the River, from Blackfriars to the Tower."

The Conservancy of the Thames is a privilege and trust vested in the Corporation of London, by very ancient charter, though their rights and duties are much disputed. The Lord Mayor bears the style and title of Conservator of the Thames, and with his deputy, or Water Bailiff, periodically has, for many centuries past, held Courts of Conservancy, when juries are empanelled and sworn, to inquire into all offences committed on the river, and to make presentments thereof; such as those relating to obstruction of the navigation, encroachments of all kinds, and the preservation of the fish in the River. The Admiralty also claims a certain jurisdiction ; and the Corporation of the Trinity House has authority to remove shoals, to regulate lastage and ballastage, to provide lighthouses and beacons, to licence pilots, mariners, &c.

In Fitzstephen's time, the Thames at London was, indeed, "a fishful river;" and we read of (a picturesque custom)—the Thames fishermen presenting their tithe of *salmon* at the high altar of St. Peter, and claiming, on that occasion, the right to sit at the Prior of Westminster's own table. At this period, the supply of fish materially contributed to the subsistence of the inhabitants of the metropolis ; and the river even below the site of the present London Bridge abounded with fish. In 1376-7, a law was passed in Parliament for the saving of salmon and lamprey of that kind, in 1381-2, "Swannes" that came through the bridge or beneath the bridge, were the fees of the Constables of the Tower. How changed is the picture : a salmon is now rarely caught in a year, within 3 miles of the metropolis ; and, as Mr. Cruden pleasantly observes : "Salmon captured in the Thames at Gravesend, now-a-days, would be considered (from that circumstance) like a sturgeon, an offering worthy of royal acceptation, and forwarded with due ceremony, through the hands of the Conservator, to Buckingham Palace ; but the public have lost nothing by the change from the dull stillness of the water highway, when swans had their eyries and salmon swam undisturbed by shipmen in the Thames at Gravesend, to the crowded bustling scenes which now enliven the river's surface."—*History of Gravesend.*

The causes of the disappearance of fish from our metropolitan river (from Vauxhall to Greenwich), are too various to be enumerated here. The epicure may, however, yet rejoice that one of the Thames luxuries has been spared for his gratification ; since from April to September the delicious whitebait are caught as high up as Woolwich or Blackwall every flood-tide, in glittering myriads.

A few of the more popular natural phenomena of the Thames may be recognisable here.

The tide ascends above London Bridge, about 18 or 19 miles, to Teddington, where high-water mark is about 14 foot higher than at London-bridge, and the time of high-water is about 2 hours later. Low-water surface at Teddington is about 16½ feet higher than at London-bridge. Altogether, the tide in the Thames flows from the Nore to Teddington, a distance of more than 60 miles from the sea, which is said to be a greater length than it flows into any other river in Europe.

At ebb-tide, there is a depth of from 12 to 13 feet water nearly or quite up to London-bridge ; and the rise of the tide is about 17 feet, or at the extreme springs about 22 feet.

Since the construction of the new London-bridge, and the removal of the old one, there has been less water at St. Katharine's Docks, at low water, by about 18 inches, than formerly. To this point, however, vessels of 800 tons get up ; and those of 1400 tons to Blackwall, about 6 miles below bridge.

The depth of the river is constantly maintained by steam dredging engines, consisting of iron frames, with buckets and cutters, made to descend into the bed of the river. Filtration is performed upon a vast scale at the Chelsea water-works, which occupy about seven acres, with machinery, filtering-beds, &c. ; and by a powerful steam-engine raises upwards of five million gallons of water daily.

The current of the Thames, too, is of great importance to the health of the vast population of the capital ; since, by this means, the river is *washed out* twice a-day, carrying with it to the sea a portion of the impurities that would otherwise come back insupportable evils by accumulation ; whereas, the flood brings back clear and pure water from the ocean.

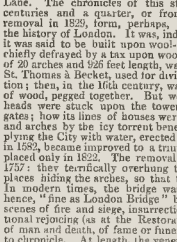
Thus far have we glanced at the beautiful economy of this health-giving stream the aorta of the metropolis :

> The splendid Thames, with all the strength of life,
> Its valiant beauty and its sweetest breath,
> Peopled with such a world of love and strife !
> Upon whose borders grandeur gathereth
> Its hundred in numbers of fame and pride,
> And to e ch link'd sweetness of fair nature's charms,
> Whose lovely landscapes prep ss to his tide,
> And fold their sapphire belt y to his arms !

It is now time to turn to the countless productions of art, wealth, and industry, which span the current, or cluster on the shores of this majestic river :

> Oh, what a group of glory doth he take
> Where five grand bridges span his river bed,
> From Lambeth's palace sumptuer to London's lake,
> From no more stately vision than is spread
> In that wide range of regal power and pride ;
> A splendour unique—unmatched—immense !
> The imperial city by its golden tide,
> Vast to the eye and wondrous to the sense !

THE BRIDGES.



HE earliest mention of a bridge over the Thames at London occurs in an Icelandic narrative of a battle fought there between the Danes and Saxons, in the year 1008, when there was a wooden bridge with turrets and roofed bulwarks. This rude structure was, however, pulled down in the contest, but was rebuilt before the invasion of Canute in 1016. The statement that the first bridge was built by the priests of St. Mary Overy's church must, therefore, be regarded as a monastic legend. The above wooden bridge was swept away by the river in 1091 : it was also rebuilt, but burnt down in 1136 by a fire, which laid the City in ruins from St. Paul's to Aldgate. It was again rebuilt of timber in 1163, by Peter, Curate of St. Mary Colechurch ; the same architect who, in 1176, began the first London Bridge of stone, which was not finished till 1209 ; this bridge being somewhat to the west of the old timberone, which was close to the site of the present Botolph Lane. The chapel of this stone bridge, through nearly six centuries and a quarter, or from its completion in 1209 to its removal in 1829, form, perhaps, the most interesting episode in the history of London. It was, indeed, a "world of wonders :" first, it was said to be built upon wool-packs, from its cost having been chiefly defrayed by a tax upon wool ; next, in the centre of this bridge of 20 arches and 926 feet length, was the famous chapel and crypt of St. Thomas à Becket, used for divine worship down to the Reformation ; then, in the 16th century, was set up Nonsuch House, entirely of wood, pegged together. But we can only mention how traitors' heads were stuck upon the towers and battlements of the bridge-gates ; how its lines of houses were swept away by fire, and its piers and arches by the icy torrent beneath ; and how the engine for supplying the City with water, erected at the London end of the bridge in 1582, became improved to a triumph of hydraulic mechanism, displaced only in 1822. The removal of the houses was commenced in 1757 : they thereby overhung the bridge on both sides, in most places hiding the arches, so that the rude piers only could be seen. In modern times, the bridge was famous for its gay shops ; and hence, "fine as London Bridge" became a vulgar comparison. The scenes of fire and siege, insurrection and popular vengeance, of national rejoicing (as at the Restoration), and of the pageant-victories of man and death, of fame or funeral—it were vain for us to attempt to chronicle. At length, the venerable structure fell into decay, but the Londoners superstitiously opposed its removal :

> London Bridge is broken down,
> Dance over my lady's gave.

After a century and a half of paring and patching the crazy old fabric, at about 180 feet west of it was erected a magnificent bridge, with 5 vast elliptical arches—a triumph of engineering and architectural skill. The foundation-stone was laid in 1825, and the finished bridge was opened in 1831 ; the cost of the structure and its approaches nearly reaching two millions. The old bridge was not entirely removed until the year 1832, when the bones of the builder, Peter of Colechurch, were found beneath the masonry of the chapel, as if to complete the strange eventful history of the antique structure.

Although attempts to obtain another bridge across the Thames, besides that designated "London," were made in the several reigns of Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., and George I., it was not until the year 1736, (10 Geo. II.,) that Parliament authorised the building of a second bridge, namely, that at Westminster, on the site of the ancient Roman ferry. This bridge is the only one built across the Thames, with cassoons ; it contains nearly double the stone employed in building St. Paul's Cathedral ; and its entire history has been related recently in the Illustrated London News.

Ten years after the opening of Westminster Bridge, was commenced that at Blackfriars, then a noble specimen of art ; but, owing to its inconvenient declivity, and the friable nature of its stone, this bridge has lately been altered and repaired at an expense of upwards of £300,000. The removal of the balustrades, and the substitution of a plain parapet, have altogether spoiled its architectural beauty.

Vauxhall Bridge, of iron and granite, was next commenced, in 1811. In the same year, was begun Waterloo Bridge—dignified by Canova, as "the noblest bridge in the world ;" and by Baron Dupin, as "a colossal monument worthy of Sesostris and the Cæsars." Its level road-way is the perfection of bridge building : its cost was upwards of a million of money. The lovers of peace must, however, regret that, in naming his fine work of art, no better designation could be found than one to perpetuate the recollection of the most sanguinary conflict of modern times.

To our mind, the finest view of the metropolis is to be enjoyed in the calm of a summer morning, from Waterloo Bridge, rather than on Westminster Bridge, where the exquisite lines of Wordsworth are stated to have been composed :

> Earth has not anything to show more fair :
> Dull would he be of soul who could pass by
> A sight so touching in its majesty :
> This city now doth like a garment wear
> The beauty of the morning ; silent, bare,
> Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples, lie
> Open unto the fields and to the sky,
> All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.
> Never did sun more beautifully steep
> In his first splendour valley, rock, or hill ;
> Never saw I, never felt, a calm so deep !
> The river glideth at its own sweet will :
> Dear God ! the very houses seem asleep,
> And all that mighty heart is lying still.

Southwark Bridge, of iron, cast at Rotherham, in Yorkshire, was next commenced, in 1814. Such is the expansion and contraction of the metal in this bridge, that the arches rise and fall about one inch within the usual range of atmospheric temperature.

We subjoin, in a tabular form, the relative proportions of the above six London bridges, with other particulars, upon the authority of Mr. Britton's valuable work on the Public Buildings of London :—

	Length	Width at Level of Centre	Materials.	Commenced.	Finished.	Architects.	Water-way. ft.
	ft.	ft.		ft.			
1 London, O.d	930	56	Stone & rubble	1176	1209	Peter of Colechurch.	Above Starlings, 540 ; Below, 275.
Altered by Mr. Dance and Sir R. Ladier .	483	20	—	—	—	—	—
2 London, New	930	56	Granite, &c.	Mar. 5, 1824	Opened Aug. 1, 1831	Sir J. Rennie	690
3 Southwark .	706	45	Iron	Sept. 23, 1814	Sir J. Rennie	690	
4 Basset jars .	1000	42	Portland stone	June 1, 1738	1819	Mr. Labelye	660
5 Waterloo .	1329	42	Granite	1760	1820	Sir J. Rennie	760
6 Westminster.	1065	42	Portland stone	January, 1738	Opened March, 1747	Mr. Labelye	1060
7 Vauxhall .	809	36	Iron & granite	May, 1811	July, 1816	James Walker	630

A seventh bridge is in progress, and is shown completed in our Engraving. This bridge, on the suspension principle, will be a marvel of modern mechanism. At about 100 yards from each bank of the Thames, are built two elegant stone piers of Italian design, over which will be carried chains supporting a pathway for foot passengers only, from Hungerford Wharf to the Belvidere Road, Lambeth.

The entire length of the bridge suspended on chains will be 1,342 feet 6 inches—that is, the centre span or arch, 676 feet 6 inches ; those on the side 333 feet each. The total weight of iron is between 700 and 800 tons, and the estimated cost, including the approaches, is £110,000. Its centre span alone is nearly 100 feet greater than the centre of the Menai-bridge ; 274 feet greater than the centre span of Hammersmith-bridge ; and above three times as great as the centre arch of Southwark-bridge. Indeed, with the exception of the wire bridge at Fribourg, in Switzerland, it will be by far the largest suspension bridge in existence.

As a means of communication, may be noticed here

THE THAMES TUNNEL,

from Wapping to Rotherhithe, measuring 1200 feet, beneath the river, at the depth of 65 feet. It consists of a double brick archway, each wide enough for a single carriage way and a footpath, and lit with gas ; the approach at each end being by a vast circular shaft, with a spiral roadway. The entire work was executed in about 9 years of actual operation ; though the first boring was commenced in 1826, and the Tunnel opened in 1843 ; the cost of the Tunnel itself being about £446,000. Seven lives were lost in its execution ; whereas, nearly 40 men were killed in building the new London-bridge. As an exhibition, the Tunnel has been very attractive, and as a marvel of modern science, it is known throughout the civilised world : it is the work of Sir I. M. Brunel and Son ; and the perils and difficulties of its construction would fill a volume. An outline of its history will be found in No. 48 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

It is now time to glance more especially at that portion of the Thames which is designated

THE PORT OF LONDON.

At this point lies the Greenland or Commercial Docks (230), occupying about 49 acres, of which four-fifths are water ; accommodating 350 ships, and warehousing 50,000 tons of merchandise. Adjoining, on the south, is the East Country Dock, an area of 6½ acres. The private warehouses in this locality are vast, indeed : thus Scott's granary, near Rotherhithe, is said to be the *largest in the world*, and covers an acre of ground.

THE PORT OF LONDON.

First, as to situation : Sir John Herschel, in his excellent *Treatise on Astronomy*, felicitously observes : "it is a fact, not a little interesting to Englishmen, and, combined with our insular situation in that great highway of nations, not a little explanatory of our commercial eminence, that LONDON *occupies nearly the centre of the terrestrial hemisphere.*"

The latitude of the centre of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, which stands nearly in the centre of what is strictly the *City* of London, (and occupies the centre of the accompanying Panoramic Picture), is 51° 31' 47·59" ; and the longitude is 5' 18·2" W. of Greenwich. The latitude of Greenwich Observatory (to the extreme east of the Picture), according to the determination of Mr. Airy, the Astronomer Royal, is 51° 28' 38·0".

London has, for centuries, been styled "the Great Emporium of Nations," the commerce having extended to every region of the globe. It is, however, peculiarly the chief seat of British commerce with India and China ; and the marvel of modern times, as "the metropolis of the most intelligent and wealthy empire the sun ever shone upon, and of which the board is as of Spain of old, that upon its dominions the sun never sets."

No situation could be more happily chosen than that of London : though 45 miles from the sea, from its position on the Thames, it enjoys all the advantages of an excellent sea-port. Had the town been built lower down the river, it would have been less healthy, and more exposed to hostile attacks ; and had it been placed higher up, it would have been deprived of the important advantages of a deep-water harbour.

It is, indeed, impossible that London should ever have attained to anything like her present extent, but for her command of internal and external navigation : while, however, the first gives her an easy communication with most parts of England, the latter opens to her a ready access to all the great markets in every other part of the world ; so that should our manufactures prosper, the metropolis may increase to colossal magnitude for centuries to come.

It would not be difficult to quote many eloquent tributes to the commercial grandeur of London: but we shall content ourselves with the following, by Baron Charles Dupin. "The metropolis of the empire," says this illustrious *savant*, "includes within its most frequented port of any in the world. It is its naval commerce which alone has rendered London the most populous and the most opulent of all the capitals of Europe. Vessels of every country display their flags on the Thames, even in the middle of this enormous city. Nevertheless, the British flags alone surpass in number those of all the other nations united. The inhabitant of London is with reason proud, when he beholds the fleet of merchantmen which daily arrive from the seas, or fall down the river: the latter to export the products of the national industry; the former to import the productions or the treasure of foreign countries. Nor can he contemplate these immense movements without acknowledging, that commerce and the empire of the sea have been the causes of the riches and grandeur of his native city."

The Port of London, as actually occupied by shipping, extends from London Bridge to Deptford, a distance of nearly four miles; the river varying from 200 to about 350 yards in breadth. For Bregraving, however, extends far beyond this point, to Woolwich. The whole course is divided as follows, into Reaches, in a chart constructed by Capt. Bullock, R.N., quoted in Mr. Cruden's valuable work:

	Miles for.	ylis
THE UPPER POOL. From London Bridge to King's Head Stairs, Rotherhithe	1	2 177
Course. S.E. by S		
THE LOWER POOL. From King's Head Stairs, Rotherhithe, to Cuckold's Point	1	6 95
Course. E. by N. to Ratcliffe Dock, then E.S.E. to Cuckold's Point.		
LIMEHOUSE REACH. From Cuckold's Point to the lower part of Deptford Royal Dockyard	1	3 115
Course. S.S.W.		
GREENWICH REACH. From the lower end of Deptford Dockyard to Enderby's Rope-house	1	1 190
Course. The upper part S.S.E., and rounding gradually to E. by N.		
BLACKWALL REACH. From Enderby's Rope-house to Blackwall Point	1	2 17
Course. N. by E. to entrance of West India Docks, then E.N.E.		
BUGBY'S HOLE. From Blackwall Point to Hookness.. ..	0	7 105
Course. S. by E.½I		
WOOLWICH REACH. From Hookness to Galleon's Point ..	2	1 20
Course. E.S.I		

The characteristics of the River and the Town upon its banks, above and below (London) Bridge, differ very materially. Above bridge, the south bank is mostly appropriated to trade and manufactures, whilst the opposite shore boasts some fine architectural piles and embankments; but the wharfs thicken as we approach London bridge. The state of the River, too, is altogether different from that below bridge. Instead of a gradual descent of its bed of about six inches per mile, and of a low water line, sometimes level, sometimes inclining slightly towards London, or towards Sueerness, the fall of the bed of the River from Westminster Bridge to the Upper Pool, immediately below London Bridge, is not less than 13 feet, being 6 feet 6 inches per mile; and the face of the low-water line is 2 feet 6 inches. So great is the obstruction offered to the flood-tide by the elevation of the bed of the River from London Bridge to Westminster Bridge, that the increased rise of tide at London Bridge, above the level at Sheerness, is lost again at Vauxhall, where the rise of tide corresponds nearly with that at Sheerness, and where the high water frequently does not even attain the level of high-water at London bridge. This bank, if it may be so called, has been attributed, in a great degree, to the effect of the drain formed by Old London Bridge; and its gradual removal by the agency of the River itself, has been adverted to in all the inquiries connected with the subject. "That the efficiency of ages would be to bring the level of the Thames above London Bridge to the level of what it is below London Bridge," is as opinion of Smeaton's often quoted, and, in subsequent Reports, confirmed; and Mr. Telford estimated that the cost of providing against the effects produced on the Thames by the rebuilding of London Bridge, would exceed £100,000. We gather these important facts from a letter from Thomas Page, Esq., to the Earl of Lincoln, in the Appendix to the First Report of the Commissioners for improving the Metropolis, 1844.

The River below bridge, and that portion of London connected with the operations of shipping, after you pass above bridge, as to constitute one of the most distinct divisions of the metropolis. It embraces on the northern side of the river, a district extending eastward from Tower Hill, and comprising Wapping and Ratcliffe Highway as far as Shadwell, Limehouse, Poplar, and Blackwall; and on the other side, commences with Tooley-street, and comprehends Rotherhithe, and all along the river to Deptford. As a general summary of the capacity of the River from London downward, it is navigable for large ships, and, gradually widening, at Sheerness, it becomes a large estuary five miles broad. The depth of the river, too, ensures London a considerable advantage as a shipping port. Even at ebb-tide, there are 12 feet water in the deepest way of the river above Greenwich; the mean range of the tide at London Bridge is about 17 feet; of the highest spring tides about 22 feet. Up to Woolwich, the river is navigable for ships of any burden; to Blackwall for those of 1800 tons; and to St. Katherine's Docks for vessels of 500 tons; still, the navigation is intricate and difficult. Above bridge, such has been the deepening of the bed of the river since the removal of Old London Bridge, that near one of the piers of Westminster Bridge, it is lowered 5 feet from 1820 to 1836. By this accession of tidal water above bridge, an improved depth might have been expected in the Pool, where, however, very little has been gained; the removal of the bed from above having been followed by a certain deposit in the Pool.

Throughout its tidal course, as the principal approach to London, and the chief seat of its traffic, the Thames presents an imposing spectacle of national wealth and industry. About one-sixth of the whole shipping of the empire belongs to the Port of London:—in 1840, 4,513 British, and 2,215 foreign, vessels were engaged in the foreign trade; 1,006 in the Irish trade, 2,500 coasters, 11,01 coasters, and 7,88 fishing vessels, forming a total of 30,0 vessels, and having 3,0 of 4,1 tons, with an indefinite add of the fishing vessels. The number of steam-vessels employed in 1840, was 241, amounting to a tonnage of 49,47 , one of these, 3,000 were British.

We next quote the number of ships and their tonnage, in 1841, in comparison with the two other principal ports of the kingdom.

	British		Foreign	
	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
London	1,51	1,2 ,50	1,5	2 ,1
Liverpool	2	1 ,2	2	6 ,1
Newcastle	1	24 ,5	1	1 ,1

Annexed are the gross receipts of Customs Duties collected at the following ports, during the year ending Jan. 5, 1843:

London	11 ,4 2
Bristol	—
Hull	— ,4
Liverpool	4,1
Newcastle	494 ,1

Again, official returns show that the payments into the Exchequer by the Custom House of London amount to as much as the net receipts of all the other custom-houses in the kingdom and Ireland.

The Port Dues are received by the Corporation of London; and in one year, 1838, they amounted to £300,000 sterling, of which only £91,215 sterling was set apart to the Corporation. These dues are too numerous to specify, but the chief are upon coal, culm, and coal, of 8d. per ton, imported into the city of London, produces, during the ten years ending 1840, an average annual sum of £76,000; the duty of 4s. per ton, or 2s. per chaldron, on wine, produced, during a similar period, an average sum of £3,651. The whole system teems with abuses; for nearly the entire sum raised is levied chiefly on the food and fuel of the metropolis, merely to defray the expences of the City jurisdiction over the traffic in the river Thames; and the Corporation officers have given testimony, in their evidence before the Port of London Committee, in 1836, that not one farthing has been appropriated to the improvement of the Port.

The River is, however, protected by an admirable system of Police, established in the year 1798, and merged into the Metropolitan Police in 1839. Before the existence of a River Police, and the erection of Docks on both sides of the river, it was computed that one-tenth of the cargo of every vessel brought into the Port of London was stolen, and men amassed enormous wealth by this wholesale plunder: the revenue officers connived with the gangs of well-armed river pirates, and the numerous receiving-houses along the shores completed the scheme of universal depredation.

Execution Dock at Wapping, the name of one of the outlets of the River, preserves the memory of many a tale of murder and piracy on the high seas; for, here used to be executed all pirates and sailors found guilty of any of the greater crimes committed on ship-board. Opposite Blackwall, too, we remember to have seen the gibbets, on which the bodies were left to wave in the wind.

With all the advantages of the improved system of police, it is, however, to be regretted that the loss of life upon the Thames, by collision of vessels, and other accidents, is frightfully immense; 500 persons being annually drowned in the River, and one-third of the number in the Pool.

The main accessories to the grand commercial system of the port of London are its capacious Docks, to be noticed hereafter. They chiefly adjoin the north bank of the River; and strange as it may appear in contrast with the success which has followed their formation, these several Docks are the works of the present century; the Parliamentary Bill for the first constructed, Rocks (the West India) having been passed in 1799; and they were opened in 1802.

The scene which presents itself to the stranger in his passage through the Pool is of the busiest character; for, over a reach, which for its deceptive pen apparently interminable forests of masts extend on both sides of the channel, which "the crowd of ships from all quarters of the globe, or colliers, coasters, steam-boats, and river craft, renders at dift ult for the harbour-master to number." The variety of the forms of the vessels must strike every beholder, for here we see the dashing steamer, and the gay wherry, in contrast with the ponderous Dutch galliot, the picturesque barge and the majestic Indiaman, the rakish schooner, the unwieldy collier, and the graceful brig. But, the great feeder of the life of the Thames is its

STEAM VESSELS,

there being no port in the kingdom which has profited more than London through the application of steam to navigation. It is now some 26 years since the first steam-boat for passengers was put for Richmond, the next for Gravesend, in January, 1815, and in the same year was established a Steam-boat Company between London and Margate. In course of time, the Gravesend steamers superseded the sailing-boats, with decks, which, in the year 1737, had displaced the ancient boats with tilts; and, on the Margate line, the steamers, in like manner, superseded the sailing "hoy." In one of these steamers, the *Eclipse*, built in 1840, the passage from Deptford to Margate was made in four hours and a half, then the greatest speed ever accomplished on British waters. Such was the commencement of the Steam Navigation of the Thames, which now exceeds that of any other river in the world. Probably, the next step that gave a wonderful impulse to this new system of trade, was the construction of wharves, where steam-packets might come alongside, and passengers land and embark, without using the diminutive London wherries, previously employed for these purposes. This improvement originated with Sir John Hall, the secretary to the St. Katherine's Dock company, who first saw his plan consummated on the 5th of April, 1830, by the embarkation of 400 passengers at the wharf in front of St. Katherine's Dock, in the *Harlequin* steam-packet, for an excursion to the Nore.

No accurate amount of the number of this class of ships that enter and leave the Port, can be given. Steam passage boats pass and repass at all hours during the day, between London and Greenwich and Woolwich; and above Bridge, others start every quarter of an hour during the day, from London Bridge and Westminster. To Gravesend, boats go at various times during the day; and in summer, there are several departures and arrivals during the day to and from Margate and Ramsgate. Between London and Calais, Boulogne, Antwerp, and Rotterdam, steam-vessels are passing almost daily in summer, and frequently in winter. With various ports in England, Scotland, and Ireland, a constant intercourse is kept up in the same manner.

The fame of London steamers and London engines has spread all over Europe; and the ship-builders, iron steam-boat makers, engineers and boiler manufacturers on the Thames, are as busy on its banks as are the steam-vessels on its waters. The river has become the most important highway in the kingdom, and, perhaps, in Europe: it being calculated that at one time there are frequently 10,000 persons going up and down the river in steam-vessels, inclusive of those proceeding to and from the Continent; and more remarkable vessels of a single Steam-boat Company have carried more than two millions of passengers!

The two largest steamers built on the Thames were the *British Queen* and the *President*, both constructed at Limehouse: the extreme length of the former being 275 feet; and of the latter, 268 feet. These stupendous vessels cost the British and American Steam Navigation Company, £90,715 each; interiorly, they were two floating palaces, so superb was their fittings. The *British Queen* has been sold to the Belgian Government; but the fate of the *President*, which sailed from New York in March, 1841, remains to this day a melancholy mystery: she had made but nine voyages. Both these vessels were of wood, now almost superseded by metal; so that the building of iron steamers at Blackwall and the Isle of Dogs, has become a very important branch of manufacture. Probably, the smallest iron steamer, in the river, built by Mr. Laird, of Greenwich, she is only 26 feet long, with 5 feet beam; her burden is less than 3 tons, and her steam-power less than one horse.

The vast increase in the number of Thames steamers has led to the construction of several Docks for their accommodation, some of which have been removed as obstructions to the navigation of the River. The most noticeable pier is that which projects from about the centre of the west front of the Southwark bridge, the communication being from the bridge path, down flights of covered steps, which has a somewhat picturesque effect.

SPORTS ON THE THAMES.

The everlasting Thames, that flow eth on.
With history as ring through it from the past;
Full of fine themes for and to dwell upon,
And make the swelling s ul more grand and vast:
With memories of love, and death, and hate,
Dark as graves—as darkening in the dim
And brighter pomps and pageantries of state,
Gleaming through ages that have gone to sleep.

The olden recreations on "the noble Thames" are of great celebrity. Fitzstephen tells us of the ancient Londoners fighting "battles on Easter holidays on the water, by striking a buckler with a lance:" there was also a kind of water tournament, in which the combatants standing in two wherries rowed and run one against the other, fought with staves and shields. In Gower's time, the Bridge was rowed in his tapestried barge, probably the first royal barge upon the Thames; and upon this great highway, Richard II, seeing the good old rhymer, called him on board the royal vessel, and there commanded him "to make a book after his best," which was the origin of the poet *Confessio Amantis*. At this period, a portion of London Bridge was moveable, so that vessels of burden might pass up the river, to unload at Queenhithe and elsewhere; and stairs, water-gates, and palaces studded both shores. At this time, too, boats conveyed passengers with brass or farthell, for two-pence each, from London to Gravesend

The landing-places on the Thames appear to have been duties collected than the thoroughfare itself; for in the account of the penance of Eleanor Cobham, Duchess of Gloucester, in 1440, we find named Temple bridge (stairs), the Old Swan, and Queenhithe; and in the earliest maps of London, are Broken Wharf, Paul's Wharf, Essex Stairs, and Whitehall Stairs; all which exist by the same names, to the present day.

In the 15th and 16th centuries, most of the nobility, who resided on the banks of the Thames, kept their barges; but between Westminster and the Tower, and the Tower and Greenwich, the Thames was especially the royal road. In 1454, John Norman was the first Mayor of London who rode to Westminster; and the pageant has been kept up to the present day, through nearly four centuries.

"In the reign of Elizabeth and the First James," says Mr. Knight, "and onward to very recent days, the north bank of the Thames was studded with the palaces of the nobles; and each palace had its landing-place, its private retinue of barges and wherries; and many a freight of the brave and beautiful has the stream borne, both sorrowful and merriment, from house to house, to join the masque and the dance; and many a wily statesman, muffled in his cloak, has glided along, unseen, in his boat, to some dark conference with his ambitious neighbour. Nothing could then have been more picturesque than the Strand, with its broad gardens and lofty trees, and embattled turrets and pinnacles. Upon the river itself, busy as it was, fleets of swans were seen sailing; and they ventured unmolested into that channel which is now narrowed by vessels from every region."

Early in the 17th century, Howel numbers among the river glories, "forests of masts which are perpetually upon her; the variety of smaller wooden bottoms playing up and down;" and the "stately palaces that are built upon both sides of her bank so thick." Of "the smaller wooden bottoms," Stow computes that there were in his time, 2000; that there were 40,000 watermen upon the rolls of the Company, and that they could furnish 20,000 men for the fleet. But somewhat later, in 1630, the river had its own poet, one John Taylor, "literally a Thames waterman, working for his daily bread," and right gratefully does he sing:

But noble Thames, whilst I can hold a pen,
I will divulge thy glory unto men:
Thou in the morning, when my coin is scant,
Before the evening doth supply my want

The theatres and other places of amusement were at Bankside, and there being no bridge but that of London, the passage by boats must have been immense in these days of the Drama's glory. Taylor knew Ben Jonson; and Mr. Knight, in the spirit of Shakspearean idealism, surmises that the Water-poet "probably had the good fortune to ferry Shakspere from Whitehall to Paris garden." But, Taylor's trade was spoiled by the introduction of coaches; the theatres were swept away at the Restoration, and dirty wharfs took the place of trim gardens on the river-banks. Taylor's punt, one solitary monument of the water pageantry of these days has endured to our time: this is Inigo Jones's celebrated water-gate, (at the bottom of Buckingham-street,) formerly belonging to York House, the palace of John Villiers, Duke of Buckingham: the gate is of Portland stone, and is one of Inigo Jones's finest works; on its pediment are the arms of the founder. Probably, the last relic of this song by water to places of amusement on the banks of the Thames, was the journeying in small boats, to Vauxhall Gardens, which have, to the present day, their "water-gate." Such seems to have been the practice from our earliest notice of Vauxhall, in Addison's exquisite account of his visit to the Gardens in company with Sir Roger de Coverley, in the *Spectator*, May 20, 1712; and this communed to be the favourite mode of locomotion in 1737, when the author of a *Trip to Vauxhall* thus describes his visit with two ladies

Lolling in state, with one on either side,
And gently pulling with the wind and tide;
Last night, the evening of a sultry day
We sa. d triumphant on the liquid way,
To hear the fiddlers of Spring Gardens play.

Great quantities of fruit were formerly brought to the London markets by the Thames. Steele describes a boat-load from Richmond, in an early summer morning, when he "fell in with a fleet of gardeners," and "landed with ten sail of apricock-boats at Strand bridge (stairs,) after having put in at Nine Elms, and taken in melons." In these days, the fruit is mostly conveyed to market in wagons.

Steam-boats, piers, and bridges, have spoiled the trade of the watermen in our time, just as coaches did in Taylor, the Water-poet's days, some two centuries since. This change in the prospects of an industrious class of men has been so severely felt as to induce a number of benevolent persons to establish an Asylum for Decayed Watermen. The Thames watermen have, however, lately set up small steam-boats of their own, which have been very successful. All who ply for hire upon the river must be licensed by the Watermen's Company; the number of free watermen is supposed to be between 4000 and 5000; and the number of boats licensed to carry passengers was 3,726 on January 1, 1839.

Few of the Londoner's opportunities of escaping from the brick-and-mortar Babel are more inviting than the passage up the Thames, from London Bridge, by one of the little steam-boats. The *coup d'œil* has been thus vividly painted in "The Silent Highway," in Knight's *London*: "What a gorgeous scene is now before us! The evening sun is painting the waters with gleaming flames; the cross upon the summit of that mighty dome of St. Paul's shines like another sun; churches, warehouses, steam-machinery, shot-towers, wharves, bridges—the noblest and the humblest things—are all picturesque, and the eye, looking upon the mass, sees nothing of that meanness with which our Thames banks have been reproached. In truth, this picturesque union of the magnificent and the common fills the mind with as much food for thought as if from London Bridge to Westminster there was one splendid quay, curtaining the sheds and coal-barges, and mine-worn landings which meet us at every glance. The ceaseless activity with which these objects are associated reveals them separately interesting. We see the goings on of that enormous traffic which makes London what it is; and whilst we rush under the mighty arches of the iron bridge, and behold another and another, and another spanning the river, looking as vast and solid as they defied time and all the elements; and also see wharves on the one bank, although the light be waning, still populous and busy, and the foundries, and glass-houses, and printing-offices, on the other bank, still sending out their dense smoke; we know that without the unresting energy, disagreeable as are some of its outward forms, the splendour which is around us could not have been. But whilst we still see the admixture of the beautiful and the mean, but in another form. The dirty Whitefriars is the neighbour of the true Temple. Praised be the venerable law which has left us one green spot, where trees still grow by our river side, and which still preserves some relics of the days that are gone! Another bridge, perhaps the noblest, is passed; and the turrets and pinnacles of Westminster are spread before us, with the smart modern mansions that have succeeded the old palatial grandeur of the seventeenth century. The shaft is not displeasing, when we reflect that the ground upon which it stands did some dozen vast piles, half house and half fortress, is now covered with hundreds of moderate sized dwellings, filled with comforts and even luxuries unknown to the days of rushes and supper, into whose true sanctuaries no force can intrude, and where, if there be pomp within, there is no danger of happiness being disturbed by violence without."

Let us now glance at the comparatively few pageant glories of the river which have been spared to our utilitarian age. First, are the state-barges of her Majesty, one of which, built more than a century since, is a curious craft. Next is the Admiralty barge, in which the Lords of the Admiralty make occasional excursions. These barges, when manned by rowers in scarlet state liveries, have a very superb appearance, more especially when the gilding and highly varnished timbers of the barges are set off by the brilliancy of a summer sun. They are, however, but rarely used in comparison with the barges of the Lord Mayor and the City Companies, who have maintained this equaint state for four centuries.

Still, the earliest account that we have of the aquatic pageantry of the Mayor is in Hall's description of the coronation of Anne Boleyn, in the year 1533; when the Mayor and citizens accompanied Anne from Greenwich to the Tower, in their barges garnished with banners and pennons, and arras and rich carpets, each barge having its "minstrelsy." There were, likewise, in the procession, barges full of ordnance, and dragons and grotesque monsters, and wild men casting fire, and making hideous noises. Here, then, we are furnished with a good idea of the ancient annual civic procession to Westminster, or the presentation of the Mayor. In the water pageants of the reign of James I., too, we find sea-chariots and artificial islands upon the river, crowned dolphins, figures of Neptune and Amphitrite, the Thames and attendants; all which were afterwards carried into the show by land. The spirit of the old water pageants has, however, long since departed, the barges alone being spared to our day. Certain companies still maintain their barges, and that of the Lord Mayor is very superb: the head and stern are richly carved and gilt, and upon the deck is a sort of pavilion, decorated with Corinthian columns and griffins' heads, superbly carved and dight with gold; and the say craft, attended by the Company barges, all decorated with emblazoned banners, makes up a very splendid flotilla upon Lord Mayor's and other excursion days. Upon the latter occasions, his lordship and the civic authorities proceed up or down the river, to hold Court of Conservancy, or to "swan-upping," (i e, taking up and marking the City swans); and the day concludes with a luxurious banquet, at a river-side tavern, or in a spacious barge, maintained for these unbounded hospitalities.

The last "princely pageant" on the Thames was at the opening of the new London Bridge, by William IV. and Queen Adelaide, on August 1, 1831; when their Majesties, attended by the Corporation, proceeded in superb state barges, and partook of a banquet upon the new bridge; the river between which and Southwark Bridge, was covered with the richly gilt barges, and a fleet of steamers and wherries, all freighted with gay company, and presenting a scene of splendour equal to the magnificence of modern revels.

The maintenance of the aquatic civic state is costly, it is true, but it may have its sweet uses. We find the Lord Mayor's state barge to have cost, in 1807, £3,579 17s. 1d. The Water Bailiff is the leading personage of the aquatic state, and is one of the Esquires of the Lord Mayor's Household: he has a salary of £500 a-year, and a shallop, and eight men, for state occasions. The Lord Mayor has also in his *suite* a Barge-master, and 32 City watermen. These are serious items in this age of sweeping municipal reform.

The existing sports on the Thames, though devoid of pageantry, have a healthful influence upon the Londoners. They consist of rowing, boat-racing, and yachting, or sailing, throughout the summer and autumn; by clubs, including many of our young nobility and gentry of fortune; numbering several members of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London; the scholars of Westminster, St. Paul's, and other academic foundations.

Boat-racing takes place both above and below London Bridge. The prizes are generally what are, therefore, termed "wager-boats;" and the oldest wager is that rowed for annually on the 1st of August, from the Swan at London Bridge, to the Swan at Chelsea: the prize is a Waterman's coat and silver badge, purchased from a fund bequeathed by Thomas Dogget, the comedian, who died in 1721, for the purpose of commemorating the accession of the House of Brunswick (August 1, 1714). Regattas upon a more extensive scale take place above Putney Bridge; the prizes being gold and silver cups. The Championship of the river is a post of great mark amongst the Thames men, who have long maintained their superiority over the watermen of several other large rivers; they having been victors several times at the regattas of Havre, Newcastle, Chester, Liverpool, &c. The finest wherries are mostly built on the south bank of the river, immediately above Westminster Bridge, where is the great rendezvous for the members of the Thames clubs.

The Thames has occasionally been the scene of eccentric feats, which it would here be impossible to chronicle. Among them, we find that in July, 1776, a man safely crossed the river in *a butcher's tray*, from Somerset-stairs, for a wager, upon which feat there was depending £14,000. Some four years since, one Scott, an American diver, leaped from the parapet of Southwark and Waterloo Bridges into the river beneath, which was nearly full of floating ice; but the poor fellow killed himself by hanging from a scaffold upon the latter bridge. Now and then, a theatrical clown navigates the river in a washing-tub, drawn by geese; and divers feats of fireworks are sometimes given upon the river-bank, as the invite to a comfy fete. Then, there are wonderful stories of mermaids, sharks, porpoises, and other strange fish—all "very like a whale"—leaving their ocean sire to pay their respects to London-bridge.

Sometimes, by a freak of nature, the tide falls very low, and by a very high wind, the river is *blown out*, i.e. the bed is here and there left dry from shore to shore. Then, many a frolicsome wight "walks across the Thames," in the hope of "setting it on fire."

Once or twice in a century, a sort of rude carnival is got up on the face of the river; this being a dainty device of man to make the lightest of a natural calamity, when there is, in common parlance, *frozen over*: as, between December and February, 1434-35; for the same duration (the Great Frost), 1739-40; again, between Christmas-day and Jan. 29, 1762-63; Dec. 10 and Jan. 15, 1788-89; and in January, 1814. On most of these occasions there was held a "Frost Fair," wherein booths were erected, swings and shows set up, and printing-presses made to commemorate the event. But the reader had better consult a spirited engraving of this Siberian fête, from a sketch by Luke Clennell, in No. 138 of our Journal.

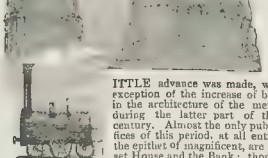
With a recapitulation of its main features, we conclude our survey of the Thames itself.

The very bold reach made by the River, in its course from Westminster, through London and Southwark, to Limehouse, adds greatly to the effect of the prospect from the water or from either of the bridges. The Thames, below bridge, is absolutely crowded with shipping of all nations:—

> The ancient, silver-watered Thames, whose tide
> Rolls riches, and whose banks are fringed with gold;
> Wealth's mansion, virtue, vanity, and pride.
> Long widows on its stream . . . . . with arms full
> Forests of masts and seas of minor sail
> Are sleep'd in its embrace, as though it own'd
> The right to keep all Argosies in thrall,
> And the world's commerce on its waters throned!

But the populous appearance of a City, by no means terminates at the Tower; for the suburb of Wapping unites with the outskirts of Stepney and Limehouse, by means of numerous houses and its large church, and covers the shores of Middlesex and Essex as they unite. On the opposite side of the river, Southwark almost incorporates itself with Southwark, and stretches out to Deptford within the borders of Kent. Between the mouth of the river Lea, and that chain of populous villages which form the outskirts of London, on this side, a very extraordinary tide comprises is seen by the Thames, most enclosing a flat, named the Isle of Dogs. Opposite to this level, where the Ravensbourne descends from Lewisham, the spires of the Deptford churches, and the magnificent Hospital at Greenwich, backed by its well-wooded park, grace the Kentish shore with great splendour; above which the elevated ground of Blackheath displays its villas and clusters of houses, commanding fine views over London, and across the Thames, towards Essex. The distance of objects on the river-bank, by its numerous windings, is very deceptive to the eye: thus, by water, Blackwall is nearly 8 miles from the City, although less than half that distance by land. From this point, the river makes another sweep to reach Woolwich, and flows on, encompassed more and more by marshes, in a broad stream with frequent windings to the sea.

LONDON IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.



LITTLE advance was made, with the exception of the increase of building, in the architecture of the metropolis during the latter part of the last century. Almost the only public edifices of this period, at all entitled to the epithet of magnificent, are Somerset House and the Bank; though the latter belongs more to the present century. The four Adamses, indeed, erected a vast assemblage of buildings, named from them *Adelphi*, (brothers); and the same architects completed Portland and Stratford Places, (the former 126 feet wide,) and two sides of Portman Square; and other handsome specimens of street architecture than public works. The Pantheon, in Oxford-street, is of this period; but is more remarkable for its vastness than for its architectural beauty.

A palace of this century merits a passing notice. This was Carlton House, on the south side of Pall Mall, altered by Kent, for Frederick Prince of Wales, in 1733; and for George Prince of Wales, by Holland, Nash, and other architects, at most lavish expense. It was a low elevation, but had a superb Corinthian portico, and a screen of graceful iron. The entire pile was taken down in 1828; when the Corinthian columns, being fine exemplars of the order, were reserved, and now form a redeeming feature (the portico) of the National Gallery, in Trafalgar Square. The site of the palace and gardens is now occupied by the United Service and Athenæum Clubhouses, the York Column and a terrace of palatial mansions bearing the name of "Carlton."

The first great improvement of the 19th century was the building of Russell Square, (about 1803,) one of the largest areas in the metropolis, being nearly 700 feet square. It occupies the site of the gardens and ancient mansion of the Dukes of Bedford.

Whatever may have been the metropolitan improvements projected at this period, their progress was, doubtless, checked by the renewed war with France. The buildings of the large parish of St. Mary-le-bone, however, continued to increase: it is 8½ miles in circuit, and, till within the last 70 years, two-thirds of this vast area were chiefly pasture-fields; whereas, it is now covered with 14,109 houses. The rate of population is as follows: in 1801, 63,262; in 1811, 75,024; in 1821, 96,040; in 1831,—122,206; and in 1841, 138,164. The *borough* of Mary-le-bone, however, includes the parishes of Marylebone, Paddington, and Pancras, containing 293,100 inhabitants—"a population (to that of most capitals, and in intelligence and wealth not inferior to any on the globe."

In 1812, was commenced the cutting of the Regent's Canal, at Paddington, which was completed in 1820: it proceeds north-eastward round the northern half of the Regent's Park, through Camden Town, under Islington, and the New River, and thence onward, by Stepney-fields, into the Thames, at Limehouse; its entire length being 8 miles 6 furlongs.

To the taste of George the Fourth we are unquestionably indebted for two of the most extensive improvements of this period—the relaying out of the Regent's Park, and the building of Regent-street. The former appears to have been contemplated since the year 1793; but, it was not until 1809, that Mr. Nash, the architect, began to frame his plan: it is nearly circular, with a small circle or "Ring," within which is the garden of the Royal Botanic Society; and at the north end of the Park is the garden of the Zoological Society. The area of the park is tastefully planted, and laid out with a lake and islets, and a few superb villas. Along the east, south, and west sides are splendid terraces and other ranges of buildings; the north side being open to the beautiful uplands, Primrose-hill, Highgate, and Hampstead. Altogether, this is one of the best examples of landscape-gardening and picturesque architecture in Europe; and has been very properly named after its royal patron—the Regent's Park.

In 1816, was commenced, under the same illustrious auspices, the splendid avenue, Regent-street, by which an architectural communication was opened from the Regent's Park, by Portland-place, through nearly a mile of street, to Pall Mall, subsequently extended to St. James's Park.

The houses in this magnificent street are from the designs of Nash, Soane, Repton, Decimus Burton, and other architects; and for extent and variety of architectural display is unparalleled in Europe. The origin of the plan, however, belongs to Mr. Nash; and one of its greatest merits is the avoidance of a common-place elbow, by the classical introduction of "the Quadrant," with its stately cast iron columns and beautiful curve of lofty mansions. This unique contrivance may be best seen from the gallery of the York Column.* Nevertheless, no man of genius has been so lampooned as the originator of the above improvements: even his ingenious expedient of coating brickwork with Roman cement, in close imitation of stone, has been turned into epigram:—

> Augustus at Rome was for building renowned,
> And of marble he left what of brick he had found;
> But as for our Nash, (no very great master!)
> He finds us all brick, and he leaves us all plaister.

The following tribute to Nash's genius is but late justice:—Whether the stranger traverses the splendid line of Regent-street, the Quadrant, and Portland-place, until he reaches the Regent's Park, beautifully disposed, and laid out in walks and groves, ornamented with sheets of water, dotted with elegant villas, and encircled with rows of houses of noble elevation, from classical architectural designs; or takes his way from Waterloo-place towards Somerset House, and sees before him streets, and places, and arcades, occupying the site of the filthiest courts imaginable, and finds himself in front of the splendid church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, able to admire its beauties, because cleared away from the wretched dwellings by which it was surrounded at his last inquiry will be—to whose taste, genius, and enterprise, are these improvements owing? He will be answered by being told that they are all attributable to the genius, energy, and talent of Mr. Nash, to abuse and ridicule whom was the fashion of the time in which he lived. This is the best answer to the senseless cry raised against him by those whose enmity arose from their jealousy of the estimation in which he was held by the munificent monarch, in whose reverency and reign these wonderful changes in this part of the metropolis were effected.

With two exceptions, all the London theatres were built in the present century; one excepted theatre (the Italian Opera-house) was so altered by Nash and Repton, in 1818, as to be, in appearance, a new edifice.† Covent Garden Theatre, the present one, was built by Sir R. Smirke, and almost the first specimen of the Grecian Doric style in the metropolis, was built in 1808-9, upon the site of the old theatre, burned down in the first-named year: it has a splendid portico, copied from the Temple of Minerva, at Athens, and the principal front extends 220 feet. It is, indeed, a classic temple worthy of the last age of the Drama.

The sister theatre, Drury Lane, was burnt within five months of the destruction of Covent Garden: it was rebuilt, in 1811-12, by Mr. B. Wyatt, partly from the great theatre at Bordeaux, supposed to be the best in Europe for accurate sound; but it has no external architectural beauty. The rebuilding of the Haymarket Theatre, by Nash, in 1821, has already been mentioned: it has a finely-proportioned Corinthian portico. In 1834, was rebuilt the English Opera House, or Lyceum, with an elegant Corinthian portico, by Beazley; who subsequently built the St. James's Theatre, King-street. Many other theatres noticeable for their exterior architecture; but the Princess' Theatre, in Oxford street (fitted in 1839), has an interior of unsurpassed richness in the *renaissance* style.

The vast increase of the metropolis, within the present century is, in some degree, recorded by the names of the additions themselves, which indicate so many *towns*. Thus, we have, on the north, Kentish, Camden, and Islington *Towns*; the latter name being quaintly links in the connexion of the metropolis with the sister villages of Hampstead and Highgate. Still more direct is the junction of the old village of Islington by Pentonville. North-east are *Clapton*, *Dalston*, and *Homerton*, hamlets in the old parish of Hackney; and *Stoke Newington*, a suburb of ancient Shoreditch; these members, with Whitechapel, forming great portion of the Tower Hamlets, (villages within the jurisdiction of the Constable of the Tower), now grown so populous as to return two members to Parliament; an importance also granted by the Reform Bill, to the vast borough of Finsbury, of which Moorfields may be regarded as the ancient nucleus. Eastward of Hackney, however, the district has been, in some measure, spread thus Brinrous-like upon a bed of bricks and mortar: and here Government is at this moment laying out about 290 acres, as Victoria Park, for the people. It need scarcely be added that Bethnal *Green*, east of Shoreditch, has entirely lost its rural aspect; as Spitalfields, nearer the metropolis, had in the previous century. In like manner, Stepney has been joined to the town, though its Green, and old church carry us us back to the 14th century. The rapid increase of houses in this district, from Mile End Old and New Towns to the Thames at Blackwall, is a consequence of the vast Dock accommodation, all the growth of the present century; indeed, this fact is well indicated in the name of one of its leading lines—the *Commercial* Road.

Crossing the Thames, to the south-east, we find Greenwich, a vast parliamentary borough of nearly 30,000 souls, though still retaining much of its antique character. Deptford, through its ship-building docks and storehouses, has proportionally increased; but, in this district, there remains the greatest extent of garden and meadow land than elsewhere in the environs; the site, from its lowness, being ill adapted for building. The boundary of this rurality, where still exist Willow Walk and Grange Road, is the well-built line of the Kent Road, leading to Camberwell New Town.

To the south-west, Lambeth has risen to a parliamentary borough, with the hamlets of Brixton (a raw material named *bricks town*,) Kennington, Stockwell, and Vauxhall. This district has doubled its population since the Reform Bill; the most important item being a new parish of 30,000, consequent upon the erection of Waterloo Bridge and its meanly-built approach, Waterloo Road. Within our recollection, all the triangular space between Westminster Bridge Road and Blackfriars Road, except the entire frontage, was a *Marsh*, not forgetting Pedlar's *Acre*. Kennington is, however, an olden manor, and had its royal palace till the time of Henry VII.; but its Common has now no more desirable herbage than coarse grass.

Newington, adjoining Southwark on the west, is an offshoot of Walworth; and from its lying by the roadside to London-bridge, later outgrown its parent. Meanwhile, Camberwell, beyond Walworth, has grown to a parish of nearly 40,000, and with its hamlets of Dulwich and Peckham, contains a vast number of handsome villas; here, within the present year, has been completed one of the largest churches of the present century; and another, of beautifully embellished character, at Herne Hill, Denmark Wareham, westward of Camberwell, was commenced building in the last century.

St. George's *Fields* have long since disappeared from the maps, and are now covered with buildings. Here are three noble establishments—the Philanthropic Society, for the reform of juvenile delinquency—the School for the Indigent Blind, an extensive Tudor pile, built in 1834-7; and the royal Bethlehem Hospital (1812 15), 569 feet in length, and the best regulated institution of its class in Europe. The size of these palaces of philanthropy was, in the last century, the scene of low dissipation: how good and great is the mutation: and here, on the very *focus* of the "No Popery" Riots of 1780, is building a vast splendid Irish-Roman Catholic College for the education of its members,—a striking indication of the advanced liberality of our age.

Returning to Middlesex, by Vauxhall-bridge, we reach a district where the hand of improvement is busy at this moment; though it has/did not be forgotten that George IV. purposed raising the whole space between St. James's Park, and Vauxhall-bridge-road and the Thames, and laying it out into spacious streets, crossing each other at right angles.

Chelsea remains an antique-looking river-side suburb, with its old patched-up church; though the present century has added (1820) a pointed church of considerable merit. Nor must we forget the magnificent Hospital: how characteristic it is of the British nation, that at the two extremes of its metropolis should be a palace-home for those who have so nobly contributed to its glory—the Hospital for Sailors at Greenwich, and at Chelsea for Soldiers.

Kensington, too, retains its old fashion, borrowed from its heavy brick palace: the fine gardens of which have been much improved. At Brompton, between Kensington and Chelsea, a new town for the opulent and well-to-do is fast rising upon the old garden-ground north of the Fulham-road; and handsome squares and terraces, like London out-of-town, are already completed.

The removal of the Court to Buckingham Palace in 1830 gave considerable impetus to the improvement of Pimlico; although, a city of palatial mansions had already been commenced upon "the Five Fields," as we have already mentioned. Here are Belgrave Square, 684 by 637 ft.; Eaton Square, 1637 by 371 ft.; a graceful crescent; and several fine streets. The ground-landlord of this rapidly improving estate is the Marquis of Westminster, already reputed to be the wealthiest noble in the kingdom.

Crossing the Knightsbridge-road, we enter Hyde Park, by the new Albert Gate, flanked by two lofty mansions; and facing the north side of the *Park*, is Hyde Park Terrace, a range of magnificent mansions, fronted by gardens. In the rear lies a town or rather city of squares, crescents, terraces, and noble streets, of first-class houses, and a spacious church—all built within the last ten years. The increased value of this property may be estimated by the fact, that a plot of land, which in the early part of the last century was let for £12 a-year, now produces a rental of £12,000; and the manors of Paddington and Westbourne (the site of the above estate), which, at the Restoration, produced but a trifling sum, will shortly return to the See of London a rental of £50,000 per annum.

Proceeding westward, by "the Uxbridge Road," from Hyde Park Corner through Bayswater to Notting Hill, the road is flanked with well-built houses, commencing with Connaught Terrace; and, on the western verge of Kensington Gardens, is forming a new thoroughfare to Kensington Queen's Road, on which are building several detached villas in the striking Italian style, with ornamented parapets, *campanili*, and prominent towers.

The extension of the Edgware Road by lines of Grecianized villas; and the erection of an entire district, Portland New Town, with lines of tasteful villas, north-west of the Regent's Park, will complete our hasty *détour* of the extension of the metropolis in the present century.

TREET improvements of this century may next be glanced at; when this portion of our Key will be as complete as the allotted space will allow.

The widening of the west end of the Strand, by clearing away a large block of houses opposite Northumberland House, and a knot of courts and alleys around St. Martin's Church, was, indeed, an admirable continuation of the improvements at Pall Mall East. A great portion of the north side of the Strand was rebuilt, some new street formed, and two Hospitals erected. The Strand approach to Waterloo Bridge, with a handsome line of houses, has proved but a commencement of a fine street, to be continued northward to the British Museum, and involving the disappearance of the "Rookery" nuisance at St. Giles's. The removal of Old St. Dunstan's Church, and the rebuilding of the same, at some distance back, was a two-fold improvement, in finer edifice, and westward road-way. Next was the removal of Pieet Market, the name of the site being changed to Farringdon-street, now being continued northward, with the clearance of the nuisances, moral and physical, of Saffron-hill.

The most important improvement is however, now in progress, which radiates from the New Royal Exchange, with a fine area, and some tasteful buildings immediately around it: Prince's and Moorgate-streets leading to Finsbury; and King William-street approaching London Bridge, which is the value of a freehold in locality, that seven guineas per foot has been paid for frontage in the latter street. At the junction of the latter street with Wellington-street, a noble statue of King William IV., by Nixon, has been appropriately placed; his Majesty having opened the new Bridge in 1831. The Southwark approach is in correspondent style.

It may here be added, that most of London is built on long leasehold; and since the new assessment, under the Poor Law Amendment Bill, the rental has not been less than £7,000,000.

Among the architectural embellishments of the Town itself are but two *Arches*, such as are the pride of the great Continental cities. These are the arch at Buckingham Palace, and that at Hyde Park Corner: opposite the latter is an elegant screen of fluted Ionic columns, the principal entrance to Hyde Park. There are likewise only two *Arcades*, of any architectural pretension: the Burlington, in Piccadilly; and the Lowther in the West Strand, the latter a very graceful design.

Of *Statues* there are fewer than might be expected in a country producing so many illustrious men: but they are costly memorials, a fine equestrian bronze statue being estimated at from £8,000 to £10,000.

Club-houses, as architectural piles, are altogether of the present century. In St. James's-street, Crockford's, the Alfred, and the Conservative, altogether eclipse the aristocratic mansions of the last century. The Conservative, just completed by Basevi and S. Sonirke, is one of the richest pieces of architecture in the metropolis. Pall Mall is fast assuming a patrician air from the number and vastness of its club-houses: in these, the Italian style is most successful, as in the Reform and Travellers', by Barry; the former adopted from the Farnese Palace at Rome. The Grecian club-houses are also much admired; the Athenæum, by D. Burton, has a fine bas relief frieze, the only specimen in London.

Of *Market-places*, three important specimens have been built within 15 years. These are Covent Garden, of little ornamental merit; Hungerford, from the model of Bonomi's Egyptian hall in Shrewsbury; and Farringdon, west of Farringdon-street, in the Italian style.

Cemeteries (burial grounds planted with shrubs and flowers), are suburban introductions of very recent date, to supersede the deleterious practice of burying in churches and churchyards in the town. The largest and first established cemetery is that at Kensal Green, on the road to Harrow. There are others—at the foot of Highgate churchyard, the most picturesque yet formed; at Earl's Court (West London), on the show architecture plan; at Stoke Newington; at Norwood, Nunhead (Peckham), and elsewhere. The Kensal Green Cemetery had long to contend with the objection to bury in these planted grounds, as assimilating to the Roman Catholic observance; but, this overcome, the cemetery is fast filling, and contains several costly monuments of admirable design. Here was buried H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, in 1843.

Gas-lighting has now been adopted for 35 years; but, so great was the difficulty of introducing gas into common use, that the first Gas-light Company fitted up and supplied shops with gas free of expense, in order to show its superiority, to the public. The first public building lit with gas was Westminster Bridge, in 1814. For lighting London and its suburbs, there are now employed 18 gas-works, 12 companies, and 2,500 persons; the capital employed exceeds £2,800,000; there are about 180,000 tons of coals used annually, 1,460,000 000 cubic feet of gas made, supplying 134,300 private lights, 20,000 public lights: and half a million of money is annually netted by the several companies. For the morality and order of the metropolis, this new light has been of incalculable benefit. The Bude and Boccius lights have been recently introduced experimentally for street lamps; but oil lights are now very rarely seen.

Pavement.—The streets of London were not paved at the end of the eleventh century. In 1315 and 1353, writs were issued by the King for the repair of the road between Temple Bar and the palace at Westminster. Holborn and other streets were first paved in 1417, and many more in the reign of Henry VIII. It is curious to observe that after many ages of imperfect paving, we have returned to the plan adopted by the old Romans in their roads. The new pavement of Holborn is based upon broken granite instead of loose earth, and

* The reader will, doubtless, recollect that we have already presented him with a splendid view of the Improvement of Western London, in the Large View, published with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in January, 1843; to which Print, "London and the Thames" forms an appropriate companion.

† The other exception is Sadler's Wells Theatre.

grouted in with concrete just as the upper layer of the Roman road was lain upon rubble, rough stone, or broken pottery, as may be seen in the streets of Pompeii.

Macadamization, or paving with small broken granite, paving with multiform blocks of wood, and the laying of footways with asphalte, are novelties of our times.

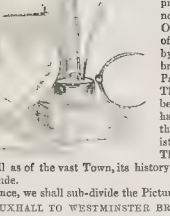
The Police System was introduced into the metropolis (except the City), and the Nightly Watch superseded in 1829, when so unpopular was the measure that it was the cause of many street riots. The entire force now consists of about 3400 individuals, including officers; their district from Brentford to the river Lea; and from Highgate to Streatham and Norwood. The City police force numbers 501 individuals.

Sewers.—There are no means of ascertaining the aggregate length of the sewers throughout the circuit of 10 miles from the Post-office; those under the City are about 15 miles in extent, but from only a small portion of the drainage of the metropolis.

Railways.—There are ten termini in the metropolis, or suburbs Birmingham, Eastern Counties, Blackwall, Greenwich, Dover, Croydon, Brighton, South Western, Great Western, and West London; most of which are shown in the View.

We now proceed to a more direct detail of

The Picture;



HARACTERISING, in the manner of a *catalogue raisonnée*, the principal objects denoted in the appended OUTLINE KEY; each of which is indicated by the figure within brackets — thus: St. Paul's Cathedral [104]. The reader need not be reminded that we have already drawn the main characteristics of the River Thames itself and its Bridges, as well as of the vast Town, its history and progress to its present magnitude.

For convenience, we shall sub-divide the Picture as follows:—

VAUXHALL TO WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

In the foreground are part of the ancient suburb of Lambeth (16), and Lambeth Church and the Tudor Archiepiscopal Palace (37): the latter has been enlarged and restored at the expense of the present Primate; and is alike a monument of his good taste and piety. The Great Hall (now the Library), is one of the finest apartments of its class.

To the right is Astley's Amphitheatre (38), rebuilt last year, the former theatre having been burnt down in the previous year; the present being the fourth theatre erected upon this site.

A theatre of this century (the Brunswick), built in seven months, in Goodman's Fields, may be mentioned here: it was opened Feb. 25, 1828, and performed in only three nights; for during a morning rehearsal, on Feb. 28, the whole pile fell to the ground, by which 10 persons were killed, and several seriously injured. It was built at the cost of £25,000, and had the most characteristic theatrical façade in the metropolis. It occupied the site of the *Royalty* theatre, at the opening of which, in 1787, Braham, the vocalist, first appeared. In the same locality, in 1728, was built "Garrick's Theatre," where the English Roscius drew his best audiences.

Leftward, the eye turns to Vauxhall Bridge (1: ; next to Sloane-street, Chelsea (61), a mass of professional town; and to the Horse Guards Barracks, at Knightsbridge (5), and the Palace of Kensington (4), the birth-place of our beloved Queen. Belgrave-square (7) is next in the view; beyond it Hyde Park (3), 380 acres: and northward, the church lately erected for this magnificent locality: for which, it is gratifying to add, the large sum of £8000 was subscribed in a few weeks. The Railway to the extreme left, is a portion of the Great Western Line.

The Regent's Park (17) contains 372 acres, and its terraces and canal, 80 acres; the tumulus in the horizon is Primrose Hill (19), the long-maintained tree ground of the Londoners; to the right is the Colosseum (18), thoroughly refitting, the vast picture of London restored, &c.; the building, generally, resembles the Pantheon at Rome. Lower is Trinity Church (20), one of the best of Soane's churches; and next, All Souls (34), which well nigh extinguished the architect, Nash. Of the splendid Regent-street (33), we have already spoken.

At Hyde Park corner, Apsley House (21), cased with stone, about fourteen years since, was thus converted from a mean brick building to a very palace. (23 and 22) are the entrances to Hyde and the Green Parks, the latter 56 acres; (10) is the Palace Garden, and (12) Buckingham Palace, with all its faults a superb pile; though Waagen, the German critic, thinks "it looks as if some wicked magician had suddenly transformed some capricious stage scenery into solid reality." The cost of the marble arch (a very blank imitation of the antique) was £50,000; and 10,000 guineas for the superb gates and railing—the gates the finest in Europe. To the left is the Royal Mews (11), where the state carriage may be inspected.

Drop we down to a less agreeable object, a pentagonal prison, the Penitentiary (14) at Milbank, reminding one of the towers of the French Bastille. St. John's (13) is one of Queen Anne's churches, designed by Archer, but often attributed to Vanbrugh, and sometimes compared to an inverted dining-table, with the four legs and castors in the air!

Here we reach three of the finest objects in the view: the New Houses of Parliament (26 and 27), completed; the river frontage 800 feet, the massive Victoria Tower at the west end, and the Clock Tower eastward:—

> The Senate-house! how bravely it dor. r se
> Upon the river brink a noble sight
> Nor Wisdom's service of mind for centuries,
> But a new Phœnix fall of life and spirit!
>
> And as the waters flow beneath its walls,
> And catch their shadows in the silver stream,
> May Truth's fine echoes greet them from its halls,
> And patriot virtue kindle, glow and gleam!

Adjoining is Westminster Hall (28), 238 feet long, and 68 feet wide, the largest apartment, without columns, *in England:* but at Padua is a hall 300 feet long by 100 feet wide. The carved roof at Westminster is of oak, and not of chesnut, as generally stated. Westminster Abbey (25), despite Wren's Italianised Gothic towers (102 feet high), is to Britons the most interesting edifice in England.

> The Abbey! 'tis a pile to fill the gaze,
> And shut out meaner objects from the sight;
> Mem ri. of men who made the world's amaze
> It w. s . . . at past and present light,
> Its lordly beauty and a sacred air—
> A temple stemming Time and all his waves!
> But the soul thinks of genius buried there,
> And God's great spirit in their treasured graves

St. James's Park (29) contains 87 acres; its beautiful landscape-garden can be seen well from the palace windows; and the sovereign, when seated on the throne, may, by a slight turn of the head, enjoy a magnificent *coup d'œil* of St. Paul's and old London. At one angle of the Green Park is Sutherland House (24), or rather Palace, for such it would have been styled in other times. Nearly adjoining is St. James's Palace (30), externally an unsightly pile, but containing the most convenient suite of state rooms in Europe. they have lately been superbly refitted.

WESTMINSTER TO WATERLOO BRIDGE.

Westminster Bridge is now the oldest bridge across the Thames at London; about midway between which and Waterloo Bridge (122) is a Suspension Bridge, unfinished (54). In the foreground (Pedlar's Acre), there is little to notice except the lion on the Brewery (116), and the Shot-tower (118). The latter, Mr. Hosking, the architect, considers finer than the Monument: both are cylindrical in shaft, but the Monument is crowned with a square abacus, and the Shot-tower by a bold cornice, following the outline of the tower. "The greater simplicity and consequent beauty of the latter is such as to strike the most unobservant." This is a good lesson in "how to observe."

Reverting to the left, is (40) the classic pile of the Board of Trade and Privy Council Offices: the front in Whitehall, with its beautiful columns from the Campo Vaccino, at Rome, is fine; but the Council Chamber is a very gem. The Horse Guards (41), though built by Kent, and the Admiralty (42) are tasteless piles; and the redeeming edifice of the locality is Inigo Jones's Banqueting Hall (42), opposite. The York Column (31) is a poor imitation of Trajan's column, but is utterly devoid of its magnificence and grandeur: our column and statue are 137 feet high. Of (46) the beautiful *Italian* Opera House, and (47) the Haymarket, one of Nash's best portiones, we have already spoken. In the distance (35) lie the New Road, and (36) Hampstead.

Northumberland House (53), one of the most magnificent of the town mansions of our nobility, is a fine specimen of the architecture of the time of James I.; it was built by Bernard Jansen, a Flemish architect; or, according to some, by Miles Glover; and Inigo Jones had a share in some additions: it is kept in splendid repair; the lion on the central parapet is the crest of the Percys.

What can be said for Trafalgar-square, the Nelson Column, and the National Gallery (44, 45, 48), but that the finest site in London has not been made the most of; that the column and statue are 177 feet high, but the bas-reliefs for the pedestal are not yet executed:—

> Behold, ment Art a palace, near a church
> Of most surpassing beauty, and amid
> Statues of kings, a pillar! no research
> Need peer it out, for it will not be hid:
> Up in the broad day's lustre doth it stand,
> A column raised to dear and dazzling fame,
> Mantling with pride the bosom of the land,
> And stamping glory there with Nelson's name;

The National Gallery, 461 feet in length, is scarcely equal to the Royal Mews, which it displaced: still, it cost but little more than the arch at Buckingham Palace, and the beautiful columns for the portico were borrowed from Carlton Palace. St. Martin's Church, by Gibbs (50), is a satisfactory relief: the spire was struck by lightning in 1842, and its repair cost £1000, paid by the Phœnix Fire Insurance Offices; the vane is 6 feet 6 inches high, and 5 feet long.

Hungerford Market (52) has a characteristic river front; and the Adelphi Terrace (55) may serve as a model for the Thames Embankment Committee; it commands, perhaps, the finest architectural view of London obtainable. The Adelphi Theatre (56) and Exeter Hall (51), have each equally characteristic fronts; one is allowably fanciful, and the other severe Grecian; the Great Hall is 90 feet broad, 138 long, and 48 high, and will hold 4000 persons. Some what to the right is the English Opera House (60), with an elegant portico, in the new street, in a line with Waterloo Bridge. Of Covent Garden (57), and the Theatres (58, 59), we have already spoken.

St. Giles's-in-the-Fields (63) has a tower and spire 160 feet high; and St. George's, Bloomsbury (62), by Hawksmoor, is surmounted by George I., an eccentricity which has often caused the merit of the edifice to be underrated: the portico is magnificent, and the tower, in position, original. A little northward is the British Museum (64), now re-building by Smirke, in severe, substantial style. In the distance is the populous district of Camden Town (65).

WATERLOO TO BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE

The bridges have been elsewhere detailed:—

> Fond memory need not stretch her gaze afar
> To grasp two heroes in her wondering view,
> There, the tall pillar tells of Trafalgar,
> And here—the stately bridge—of Waterloo!

The Shot-tower (20), to the left, is memorable as having been burnt several feet at the top, a few years since, with magnificent effect. On the opposite bank, Somerset House, built by Chambers (79), &c., altogether, a most satisfactory edifice, though it cost more than half a million sterling: the river-front is 800 feet in length, and the terrace, one of the finest in the world: the depth to the Strand from is 500 feet; the masonry throughout is admirable, the sculptural details very elaborate, and the interior splendid; the eastern wing King's College (80), was only completed in 1831:

> No more a palace, yet it serves to rise,
> And in palatial grandeur stand apart
> From meaner structures, with a giant size,
> And dark walls buried in the river's heart!

Gibbs' elegant church of St. Mary-le-Strand (81) was the first built of Queen Anne's churches; and eclipses its neighbour, St. Clement's, (82), though its lofty tower and steeple, 116 feet high, are also by Gibbs.

Opposite this church, on the south side of the Strand, is the office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (83), in the rear of which, by two machines, driven by a steam-engine of 6-horse power, &c., the journal is printed, sometimes at the rate of 2000 impressions within the hour. It may be some gratification for readers at a distance to identify, in our Large Print, the spot whereon it has been engraved.

Temple Bar (84), built by Wren, in 1670-2, next appears; and further east, is the new Tudor Church of St. Dunstan-in-the-West (86), by Shaw, with a lantern, resembling the famed Boston tower: it is 130 feet high; the body of the church is octagonal, and handsomely fitted. The house to the west is a copy of the street architecture of the reign of James I. Opposite hes the Temple, with its beautiful round church, just restored at a vast expense; its Hall, a fine specimen of its kind; and its pleasant gardens (85) on the Thames bank. Eastward is Trinity Church, Gough-square (87), an Anglo-Norman structure, by Barry, with a tower 80 feet high. Beyond it is Wren's church of St. Andrew, Holborn, with a square tower, 110 feet high, very finely situated. Returning to Fleet-street, one of Wren's master-pieces, St. Bride's Church, with a tower and steeple of varied beauty, 226 feet high, and a fine peal of 12 bells. Between these two churches lies Farringdon Market (94).

Lincoln's Inn Fields (76), in its dimensions compared with the base of the Great Pyramid of Egypt, is: L. I. F., 821 feet by 725 feet: Pyramid, 764 feet on each side; so that the area of the latter is greater by some thousand square feet. To the south is "The Fields." Mr. Hurdwick is building a vast Tudor pile (77), containing a new Tudor Hall and Library for the Society of Lincoln's Inn, to whom belong Stone Buildings (78).

North of Holborn lie Gray's Inn (71) and Furnival's Inn (72): to the former has lately been added a beautiful Library, &c., and it has a fine Elizabethan Hall; the latter Inn is entirely of this century. To the left is the Sessions House, Clerkenwell Green (90), a building of considerable merit; and, close by, is St. James's Church (91), by Carr, with a lofty tower and spire. Clerkenwell (100) is an ancient district, but its history may be read on the parish pump. Between it and St. Andrew's (89) is St. Peter's, Saffron Hill (99), a Tudor church, by Barry. In due middle distance is the Scotch Church, Regent-square (69), with two lofty pinnacled towers, which are very conspicuous in views of London. To the left is St. Pancras, New Road (68), with a classic lantern tower, 168 feet high, and one of our most embellished exteriors. Just beyond it is the vast terminus of the London and Birmingham Railway (67), with a pure Grecian Doric *propylæum*, by Hardwick, 72 feet high; the columns, 154 feet, 2 inches, are loftier than those of any other building in the metropolis.

Two prisons (73), Cold Bath Fields House of Correction, and the Pentonville Model Prison (74), merit a passing notice; the latter was completed in 1843, and has been fully described in this journal. Copenhagen House (75), to the left, is one of the oldest suburban taverns.

BLACKFRIARS TO SOUTHWARK BRIDGE

The foreground is the commencement of Bankside, with its wharves and factories; among which rises the new church of St. Peter (160), a neat Early English structure. On the opposite river bank lie several of Wren's churches: St. Andrew of the Wardrobe, with a square tower, 86 feet high; St. Bene't's, Thames-street (115); St. Mary Somerset (126); St. Nicholas Cole Abbey (127), with a steeple, 153 feet high; Allhallows, Bread-street (126), with a decorated tower 86 feet high; St. Michael, Queenhithe (131), with a tower and spire 145 feet high, and for a vane a ship that sail on the head of which; St. James's, Garlickhithe (145), with a tower 75 feet high; St. Mary Aldermary (144), Bow-lane, in the florid Gothic style, with a tower 145 feet high, built at the expense of one individual, Henry Rogers, Esq.

We now come to one of Wren's masterpieces, St. Mary-le-bow, Cheapside, 132 feet on a Roman pavement: with a tower and beautiful spire, and dragon vane 10 feet long; the spire is of ingenuous and scientific construction, and its entire height is 225 feet. Two other churches by Wren, St. Lawrence Jewry (146), and St. Michael Bassishaw, (126); the former has a gridiron vane (St. Lawrence's emblem), and the steeple is 130 feet high; the interior is rich Corinthian. St. Alban's, Wood-street (128) in the later pointed style, has a tower 92 feet high.

Another of Wren's churches, St. Sepulchre's (95), was a showy pinnacled tower, but a finely groined porch of much greater beauty. Beyond it is the area of Smithfield Market (96), with St. Bartholomew's Hospital (97), and the Saxon and Norman Priory Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, one of the most ancient in the metropolis, it having escaped "the Great Fire."

Christ's Hospital (99), with its noble Hall, rebuilt by Shaw, lies to the right; and next is Christchurch, Newgate-street (101), by Wren, where the Spital Sermons are preached: it has a passage beneath the tower, which, with the steeple, is 153 feet high.

Newgate (103), has greater architectural merit than is commonly thought. In front of this prison, criminals have been executed since 1783, before which the executions took place at Tyburn. In 1785, within ten months, no fewer than 96 persons were executed by "the New Drop" at Newgate! Frank Heaven, times are changed. In a line with Newgate are the Old Bailey Sessions; the gigantic ventilating cowl on which is 15 feet diameter, weighs nearly 2 tons, and the point of the vane arrow 150 lbs. To the right of the prison lies Newgate (now) Market (102). Here we may glance at the Fleet Prison (97), which we hope soon to see taken down.

St. Paul's Cathedral (104) requires a volume of description. (See Dugdale's folio.) The dome is Wren's finest specimen of construction. It is 145 feet in diameter, the lantern weighs 700 tons, and the height from the ground to the top of the cross is 340 feet. The crypt beneath is entire. It has been said that St. Paul's has its Painters' Corner, just as Westminster Abbey has its Poet's—so many artists being buried in the former. St. Paul's was completed in 35 years, yet cost less than has been expended on the restoration of Windsor Castle, or the building of Waterloo Bridge: Wren received for his services only £200 per annum.

From whatever point this majestic church is viewed, we cannot fail to be struck with its fine geometrical proportions, and to be impressed with its grandeur and beauty:

> St. Paul's! fine edifice! the spirit's pause
> Of silent wonder is thy temple now.
> Mighty, majestic temple of God's laws!
> Grand as the thought upon a giant's brow!
> Marvellous monument! too great for Time
> To clasp or crumble as he wrecks the world;
> And rising o'er, as from a throne sublime
> The morning mists that round thy form have curl'd!
>
> Oft have we gazed on thee at early day,
> And seen thy presence burst as from a cloud,
> When the sun came with his most golden ray,
> And melted off the darkness of that shroud!
> And then, when forth thy living splendour spread
> In its full majesty, the ground we trod
> Seem'd hallow'd by thy shadow, and we said,
> "This is a temple worthy of a God!"

In the rear of St. Paul's is the new French Protestant Church. Opposite is the General Post Office (106), St. Martin-le-Grand, built by Smirke, in 1823-29: it has a frontage of 390 feet, and three porticoes—the central one hexastyle, from the Temple of Minerva Polias, at Athens: for utility, strength, and beauty, this is, perhaps, the finest structure in the metropolis. In the rear of the Post Office, (105) is Goldsmiths' Hall, designed by Hardwick, in the Italian style, and the most magnificent of the City Halls: the interior is very gorgeous, and comports well with the opulence of this ancient Company, whose funds have not, however, been misappropriated in rejoicing more than Hall.

Three churches next merit notice: 1. St. Giles's, Cripplegate (108), built in the pointed style, about 1595, and containing a peal of 13 bells: here rest Speed and Glover, the antiquaries; Fox, the martyrologist; and, above all, John Milton, *clarum et venerabile nomen*. 2. St. Luke's, Old-street-road (110), one of Queen Anne's churches, built by Dance, with a singular fluted obelisk stone spire. 3. St. Thomas's, Goswell-street, a recent Anglo-Norman church. To the right is St. Luke's Lunatic Hospital (109), built by Prof. Dance, in 1782, "as characteristic of its uses as that of Newgate," by the same architect.

In the horizon lies Islington, with its lofty spired old church (112); and to the left the busy City Road, with the Sun Eagle Tavern (113).

SOUTHWARK TO LONDON BRIDGE.

The lofty building west of the Southwark Bridge, on the Middlesex bank, is Hambro' Wharf, a good specimen of a carriers' and railway agents' depôt, whence goods are forwarded daily to all parts.

The Southwark foreground of the picture is the continuation of Bankside, more than half of which, in width, is occupied by the vast brewery of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins (164), covering several acres, including the site of the famed Globe Theatre. The premises, with their quadrangle of stables and sheds, cooperage and carpenters' shops, engine-houses, malt-lofts (for 20,000 quarters), brew-houses, and storehouses, with vats the height of small houses, is "a complete town:" it is by far the largest establishment of the kind in the world, and is frequently visited by foreigners of distinction: the consumption of malt in one year at this brewery, has been 106,000 quarters.

To the left is the magnificent church of St. Mary Overie (165), from the tower of which Hollar drew his famed "View of London." We have already referred to the early history of this priory church: it was restored at the close of the 14th century; and here were tried some of the martyrs of the next century. The church has been restored, and part rebuilt within the last thirty years, at a cost of not less than £30,000: its plan is cruciform, and at the east end is the ladye-chapel (167). In this repair, only the fine tower, 36ft. square, and 150 ft. high, with the choir and ladye-chapel, have been *restored*—the excellent work of George Gwilt: the transepts have been altered, and the nave rebuilt, in very incongruous taste: the latter is now used as a district church from the choir. Here lie Gower, the poet; Bishop Andrews;

Shakspeare's brother, Edmond; and "Philip Massinger, a stranger." The tower contains a musical peal of 12 bells. The restored altar-screen must not be forgotten. To the left of the church are some fragments of the ancient palace of the Bishops of Winchester; among which is a circular window, beautiful even in ruin.

The large house south-west of London Bridge is a fine hotel (166), the roof of which has been oddly compared to dish-covers. At the opposite end of the bridge is the new Fishmongers' Hall (169), by Roberts, the third Hall of the Company built nearly on this site. The style is Ionic, and the river front is somewhat imposing. Here is said to be preserved the identical dagger with which Sir W. Walworth (a Fishmonger) stabbed Wat Tyler. The dagger was, however, quartered in the City arms long before Walworth's time, and is intended for the sword of St. Paul, the patron saint of the Corporation.

Several of Wren's churches may be noticed here: (158) St. Clement's, Eastcheap, with a spire 88 feet high; (154) St. Peter's, Cornhill, with a key, the emblem of St. Peter, as a vane; (153) St. Michael's, Cornhill, with a tower imitated from that of Magdalen College, Oxford, 130 feet high; (151) St. Mary Abchurch, with a cupola painted by Thornhill, and a tower and spire 140 feet high; (150) St. Swithin's, against which is placed the Roman milliarium, within a case, by Wren: the tower and spire are 150 feet high; (136) St. Michael Royal, Thames-street, with a spire and tower 90 feet high, and a beautifully-carved altar-piece, by Gibbons; (138) St. Antholine, Watling-street, with an oval dome, and a steeple 154 feet high; (137) St. Mary, Aldermanbury; (149) St. Margaret, Lothbury, with a tower and spire 140 feet high; (152) Allhallows, Thames-street, with a finely-carved oak screen, and a tower 86 feet high; and (159) St. Benet's, Gracechurch-street, with a tower and spire 149 feet high.

Next the Mansion House (146) is St. Stephen's, Walbrook, famous all over Europe as Wren's master-piece, but of late contumaciously neglected. The magnificent insulated pile (145) is the New Royal Exchange, by Tite, already illustrated and described, from the grasshopper vane to the tessated flooring, in our journal. The portico is the finest work of the kind in London, and the edifice is altogether an honour to the City, and one of the noblest monuments in the metropolis. In the area, before the portico, is Chantrey's equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington. The insulated buildings northward are the Bank of England (144), in decorating which Soane revelled in classic antiquity and florid fancy. South-eastward are the Sun and Alliance Insurance Offices, exquisitely embellished; and on-ward, in Threadneedle-street, is the Hall of Commerce (155), with a bold foliated frieze; (156) the South Sea House is, externally, blank brickwork, but has within a handsome court-yard and Doric colonnade. The Wesleyan Conference Hall (157), and the London Tavern (160), "open to any one," complete our survey in this direction.

In the distance lies Finsbury, with the Romanized Circus (141); the large Square (140); Finsbury Chapel (148); Catholic Chapel (149); and the London Institution (142), the latter a capacious structure, by Brooks. In the left distance lie the Armoury and Ground of the Hon. Artillery Company, a voluntary corps of armed citizens, and the Sovereign's body-guard upon royal visits to the City.

Two edifices of this section remain to be noticed; (131) Guildhall, with its tasteless façade, though it possesses one of the best sites in London for architectural effect; and (147) the London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, by Cockerell and Tite, with a most characteristic exterior, and an interior arrangement considered unique: the Town bank is the entire height of the building, 59 feet 6 inches.

We have scarcely referred to our Metropolis in comparison with other European capitals, on which, however, it will be better to quote the opinions of a travelled and highly accomplished German tourist:—

> This town is really immeasurable; and though, perhaps, there is no one point so beautiful and so rich as the Pont des Arts, in Paris, or the exit from the Linden, in Berlin; yet, on the other hand, fresh masses and rows of houses, palaces, shops, &c., continually arise from the ground. The number of coaches and equipages far exceeds all that can be seen in other cities; and you are led to think something extraordinary is going on in this or that street, whereas it is only the customary routine. That so many thousand beings can live together in such a space, carry on their occupations, and procure food, seems, in spite of all explanations, a miracle, and indicates a pitch of civilization, compared to which the *latifundia* are but but grazing-grounds and sheep-walks. All the continental capitals are capitals of one country only; London is the capital of Great Britain, and of so many other countries beside; and it is, at the same time, the greatest commercial city in the world. In this sense Amsterdam and Constantinople only bear a peculiar character—its exhaustless principle of life and increase. Madrid, Paris, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, &c., are capitals, and not only as such; they are not, from their very position, powerful, and therefore also essentially commercial cities. Petersburg has some resemblance with London, but is far from being equally favoured by climate and situation.

LONDON BRIDGE TO GREENWICH.

Before we leave the bridge, let us remind the reader that from its eastern parapet, the Port of London is best seen; for, here a vast forest of masts rises with picturesque effect upon the broad haven of the Thames. Then, may be seen flags of almost every nation on the globe: the clumsy and grotesque, though bright and gaudy craft of the lubberly Dutchman; the taut-rigged Yankee; the piratical Spanish lugger; the smart Frenchman; the rakish Mediteranean trader; the dingy collier; the dashing steamer; the Kentish hoy; the splendid free-trader; and the lonely Lerwick smack, and scores of other vessels of various countries and classes. This scene extends for a space of more than four miles, comprising the Upper, Middle, and Lower Pools, and a portion of Limehouse Reach.

In the foreground are two of the noblest institutions of the metropolis St. Thomas's Hospital, (190) founded by the amiable Edward VI., and now rebuilding; and Guy's Hospital, (193) the bequest of a worthy bookseller, of which we have no parallel in our days. St. Thomas's Church, (189) was, in part, destroyed by fire in 1843, but has just been handsomely restored. St. Thomas's Church (192) has a square brick tower.

The joint Termini of the Greenwich, Croydon, Dover, and Brighton Railway, are an extensive pile; and the Dover terminus, in the Italian style, has a picturesque *campanile*. The lines of railway are 227, Greenwich; and (228) the Brighton, Croydon, and Dover: the Surrey Canal (229) flowing beneath the arches of both lines.

Churches are luckily interspersed through this commercial and manufacturing locality, so distinctive a feature of the English character in religious aberration. Thus, we find two chapels in Bermondsey, and three of the sect, entered through a passage, in Crutched-Friars; a Catholic Chapel and Convent (27), the latter carrying us back to the days of olden Bermondsey, and its monastic celebrity. Just below is the church of St. John, Horsleydown (235), with its columnar tower. This district, according to Stow, was once a noted grazing ground for horses. On the bank of the Thames is Rotherhithe Church (231); and immediately above (237) is an indication of the line of the Tunnel beneath the Thames, already noticed.

Within the reach of the Thames lies the Royal Arsenal at Deptford (225), and one of the Deptford churches (226). Immediately off the former, lie two *Charities*, which, we trust, may be long kept afloat: (223) the Marine Society's School-ship; and the Greenwich Hospital Ship (222). The first is the Ipbegenia frigate, and the second (98), a relic of Trafalgar, "The Seaman's Hospital, for sailors of all nations. By the following report of patients received in this Hospital to January, 1844, it appears that among all varieties of the human race may be seen in the Port of London:—Englishmen, 1,855; Scotchmen, 731; Irishmen, 2,230; Frenchmen, 58; Germans, 261; Russians, 182; Prussians, 466; Belgians, 85; Danes, 69; Swedes, and Norwegians, 262; Dutch, 157; Portuguese, 125; Spaniards, 72; East Indians, 148; West Indians, 49; British Americans, 47; United States, 405; South Americans, 55; Africans, 42; Turks, 4; Greeks, 13; New Zealanders, 18; New South Wales, 2; South Sea Islanders, 29; Chinese, 12; born at sea, 50."

We soon reach Greenwich, with the church of St. Alphage (221), and the magnificent palace-hospital (220), founded by King William III., in 1694, on the site of a royal palace, for aged and disabled seamen: the grand river-front is 865 feet in length; the Great Hall cost for painting, £6,685; it contains a fine collection of pictures of naval subjects, presented by George IV.

The Royal Observatory, Flamstead House (219), in the Park, was built by order of Charles II., upon the site of an ancient tower, by Wren. In the distance lie Blackheath (218), and the dockyard and town of Woolwich.

In the Thames Reach, opposite Greenwich, lies the isthmus called the Isle of Dogs (224), with an interesting history. It is said to have been the place where Togodumnus, brother of Caractacus, was killed in a battle with the Romans. It is said to be named from Edward III. having kept his spaniels and greyhounds there, and not corrupted from the Isle of Ducks; a chapel, or hermitage, stood here in the 15th century. This isle is reckoned one of the richest spots of ground in England; it not only raises the largest cattle (in Stow's time sold at £34 each), but the grass restores distempered oxen. Across "the Isle" are the City Canal (236), and the West India Docks (214), extending from Blackwall to Limehouse: these are the most extensive docks in the world. They will admit 650 vessels of from 250 to 500 tons; and the entire area occupied by the docks and warehouses consists of more than 295 acres, mostly enclosed by a lofty wall, 5 feet thick. When originally opened, such is the extent of the Import Dock, that although the water was admitted at an average rate of 800 gallons per second, the space was not filled to the required depth, about 24 feet, for ten hours. In the warehouses and sheds, 140,563 casks of sugar, 70,175 barrels and 43,[illegible] bags of coffee, 35,198 pipes of rum and Madeira wine, 14,021 logs of mahogany, and 21,250 tons of logwood, besides other merchandise, have been deposited at one time.

The East India Docks, at Blackwall (215), consist of an import dock, 1,140 feet in length and 560 in breadth; and an export dock, 780 feet in length, and 520 in breadth, both being about 30 feet deep: here is a cast-iron wharf, 750 feet in length, in which more than 500 tons of iron have been used.

Four churches may be next noticed. (206) St. George's-in-the-East, one of Queen Anne's churches, begun by Hawksmoor. It is in an original and massive style, and the spire, or tower, is eminently picturesque. (207) is Ratcliffe Highway; (208) St. Paul's, Shadwell, erected at the expense of Thomas Neale, in 1656; (209) St. John's, Wapping, east of the London Docks, built in 1790; (210) St. Anne's, Limehouse, built by Hawksmoor, is of singular but picturesque construction, with a very original tower, supporting four angular turrets, and a more lofty one in the centre. The three remaining churches of St. Ann, at Stepney, Bow, and Poplar, are fair average structure.

The line of the Blackwall Railway (204), constructed upon arches, will readily be perceived, as will its Terminus (178) at London-street. The Eastern Counties Line is denoted by (217).

In the horizon (205), is the populous district of Bethnal Green, where two additional churches have lately been completed. Spitalfields Church (194), by Hawksmoor, has a peal of eleven bells, and a massive steeple, 225 feet high; it was greatly injured by fire in 1836.

Returning to the River, we find the London Docks (200), at Wapping, comprise above 400 acres, and cost about four millions sterling. The great Tobacco Warehouse will contain 24,000 hogsheads of tobacco, and covers nearly five acres of ground; and the east vault has an area of nine acres. St. Katherine's Dock (198), planned by Telford, occupy twenty-four acres, the site of St. Katharine's Church and Hospital (rebuilt in the Regent's Park), and 1250 houses: ships of 800 tons burden can enter the principal lock, at any tide, a desideratum first enjoyed by this dock. The entire area is five and six stories high, and supported on cast-iron columns, 3 feet 9 inches diameter, and the quay pavement is of cast-iron. The goods can be taken at once into the warehouses from the ships, by huge cranes and other machinery. The great advantages of these Docks is, that they are formed almost amid the offices of merchants, and the shops of tradesmen, within view of London Bridge. Baron Dupin speaking of the visits to the wine vaults, observes: "Lights are distributed to the travellers who go there, and consider the grandeur of the entire setting out to visit the catacombs of Naples, or of Rome."

In this locality is Wellclose-square (199), near which the newly-built Brunswick Theatre fell in the year 1828.

Eastward lies the Tower of London (185) with an area, within the walls, of 12 acres and 5 poles, and the circuit outside the ditch 1052 feet. The oldest portion is the keep, or White Tower, built late in the eleventh century; its walls are from 8 to 11 feet thick. The Grand Storehouse of Arms, north of the White Tower, was entirely burnt on the night of October, 1841, and has not yet been rebuilt. In the same year was completed a new jewel-house for the Regalia.

The Tower was used as a Royal Palace, and a state prison for five centuries and a half or from the reign of Stephen to that of Charles II., who last held his court here. It has also been used to our time as a prison.

Tower Hill, i.e., the open ground adjoining the Tower, was first used as a place of execution in the reign of Richard II. The last person executed here was the Rebel Lord Lovat, on March 18, 1747. The bodies of the greater number of persons executed here are interred in the church of St. Peter, within the Tower, which is a parish of itself.

A *restoration* of the Tower is projected, in which the Storehouse will be rebuilt in appropriate castellated style, the principal towers restored, the moat thoroughly cleansed, buildings cleared away, and the entrance much improved; the moat has been for some time drained, and the banks planted with evergreens, and tastefully laid out.

The next river-side structure is the Custom House, the *fifth* erected the first was built in 1385; the second about 1559, on the spot where the present building stands; this was destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Charles II. In 1718, this was also burnt; and being rebuilt, remained till 1814, when it was likewise destroyed by fire: it it was again rebuilt, and opened in 1817. In 1825, the foundation gave way, and the whole centre was taken down and rebuilt. "The Long Room" is 185 feet 6 inches in length, and 60 feet in width. The whole length of the building is 489 feet, and the width 107: it accommodates upwards of 600 clerks, and nearly 1000 tide-waiters and servants. Count Fallard once observed that nothing gave him so true and great an idea of the wealth and greatness of his friend, as seeing "the multitude of payments made in a morning in the Long Room of the Custom House." The noble quay is one of the few public walks of the metropolis. The entire cost of the Custom House, including £156,554 for the reparations, amounted to the vast sum of £845,272, or to nearly £100,000 more than the cost of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Billingsgate (184), has been a quay, if not a market, for eight and a half centuries. It has, however, progressed with the times: for, the market, formerly a miserable collection of wooden sheds, penthouses, and hovels, has been constructed in a neat style, and the interests of its fair occupants so well looked after, that it can be termed "the first of the British fishers." The market hours, (except Sundays, when, however, mackerel are allowed) is for the sale.

Of course, in so luxurious a capital as London, the consumption of fish by the rich and middle classes is very great, as are fluctuations in price: the earliest supply of mackerel has been sold at 7s. per 8 score 40 guineas for the first boat-load, the second boat-load has produced only one-fortieth of the above sum; and later in the season, mackerel have been sold at Dover at 6d for a shilling! Formerly, boats were kept back by contrary winds; in spite of which they are now towed into the market by steam-tugs. Salmon are brought up by the Scotch steam-boats in little more than forty hours, by which means, and the fine season, in 1843, the weekly supply of salmon from Scotland to Billingsgate, was 1000 boxes per week, and the price fell per lb. Lobsters are principally brought from Shetland and Norway, to the number of 1,904,000 in a year; and Turbot from Holland, 97,958. Eels are brought, principally from Holland, and whole cargoes are daily sent up the river, to be eaten as Thames or Kennett eels, at Richmond, Isle-worth Island, &c.; Cod-fish were formerly brought from the Dogger Bank, but they are now obtained by going no further than the Lincolnshire and Norfolk coasts, and even between that and London. Large cod have been sold at one shilling each; but, in the high season, a fine fish has been sold at the west-end for a guinea and a half and two guineas! Periwinkles are brought from as great a distance as the Frith of Forth.

Over against Billingsgate, is the Coal Exchange, where are disposed of the greater portion of the 2,000,000 tons of coals annually consumed in the metropolis. In the same locality, in Mark-lane, is the New Corn Exchange (180), a pleasing architectural composition, by George Smith; erected in 1827, consisting of a receding hexastyle Grecian Doric portico, bearing the imperial arms of the United Kingdom, with agricultural emblems, and an inscription: adjoining is the Old Corn Exchange.

A group of churches, by Wren, are next to be noticed: (172) St. Magnus, who was in the line of road with Old London Bridge, the eastern pavement passing beneath its tower: the octagonal lantern-cupola and spire are a pleasing composition: it has a gilt bracket clock, which cost £485. Miles Coverdale was once rector of this parish; and in 1567, the parishioners set up a tablet to his memory. St. Margaret Pattens, Rood-lane (173), has a lofty tower and spire, 198 feet 2 inches high. St. Dunstan's-in-the-East (174) has a spire supported on a tower, 20 feet wide, by four flying arches, the model taken from St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle. Wren's nave has been taken down and handsomely rebuilt. St. Andrew Undershaft (175), at the south-east corner of St. Mary-Axe and Leadenhall-street (architect unknown), was named after the May-pole, or *shaft*, annually set up before it, and this was higher than the tower and campanile, which are 90 feet.

Nearly opposite the latter church, is the East India House (176), by Jupp, with a handsome hexastyle Ionic portico, the tympanum filled with characteristic sculpture, by Banks: the Museum is open gratuitously to the public. St. Catherine Cree Church (177), by Wren, also in Leadenhall-street, is in a mixed style, and has a tower 92 feet high. St. Olave, Hart-street (179), Crutched-friars, is of considerable antiquity, having escaped the Great Fire, as did Allhallows Barking (181), at the east end of Tower-street. In 1639, the vicar was charged with setting up images and a cross, and the letters I. H. S. in this church; and it is remarkable that the chancel was not entirely expurgated. The funeral brasses and tombs are very interesting: Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, Archbishop Laud, and Bishop Fisher were buried here, after their executions on Tower Hill.

In parting with Wren's multitudinous churches, it would be almost ungrateful not to say a little as to the genius which has so largely contributed to bristle our view of London with spires.

In the buildings of Wren, we are invariably struck with his devotion to proportion. In this respect, his theory and practice went hand in hand; for in his first tract (*Parentalia*, p. 351), he says: "There are natural causes of beauty. Beauty is a harmony of objects,—begetting pleasure by the eye. There are two causes of beauty, natural and customary. Natural is from *Geometry*, consisting in uniformity (that is equality) and proportion. Customary beauty is begotten by the use of our senses to those objects which are usually pleasing to us for other causes, as familiarity or particular inclination breeds a love to things not in themselves lovely. Here lies the great occasion of errors; here is tried the Architect's judgment: but always the true test is natural or geometrical beauty."

Many of the metropolitan steeples are exemplars of the most perfect architectural composition, or that which forms one immense pyramid of decoration, consisting of many minor subservient pyramidal masses: such are the steeples of St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Bride's, and those of all the others of Wren's churches. The diagonal outline of the spire of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East is likewise a fine exemplar.

Again: Mr. Godwin, in his work on "The Churches of London," well observes:—"When we consider the great number of steeples which Wren erected in London, all of them dissimilar for the most part, and many of them strikingly so, remembering too that the style which the spirit of the time, and his own predisposition caused him to adopt, was not in the least calculated for the purpose, we see at once the difficulties he had to contend with, and are better able to appreciate the skill with which he overcame them."

On Tower Hill is the Trinity House (182), a handsome stone-fronted building, by S. Wyatt, the office of the Trinity Corporation: it is enriched with sculptured medallions of royal portraits, lighthouses, and nautical gemi. Nearly opposite is the Royal Mint (197), eastward of the St. Katherine's Dock offices: it is of Roman and Grecian architecture, by Johnson, the entrance by Smirke. All the coinage of the United Kingdoms is now executed within these walls, by very complex machinery. Within three years, 1837 to 1840, the total value of the moneys coined here, was as follows, viz.: gold coinage, £4,619,000 (in 1840, however, there was no coinage of gold whatever), silver coinage, £347,981; and copper coinage, £14,396; making altogether the sum of £5,475,079.

In Aldgate, at Duke's-place, is the elegant Jewish Synagogue, by Davis, completed in 1838; it is in the Italian style, and has an open loggia of three arches resting upon Tuscan columns. The interior eclipses our modern churches in architectural show: the profusion of marbles, stained glass, gilding, and brass-work, velvet, &c., is very superb. St. Botolph, Aldgate (187), built in 1744, is a bold and massive brick structure, with a lofty spire, on a rusticated tower. In this direction lies St. Mary, Whitechapel (195), which has anything but the appearance of a metropolitan church; next are the Whitechapel Bell Foundry, and the Pavilion Theatre (203).

Our *detour* is now well nigh complete; though we have left one of London's most celebrated memorials for our leave-taking: "the Monument on Fish-street Hill" (171), built by Wren, upon the site of the church of St. Margaret, to commemorate "the Great Fire;" though we have not space to detail how the record of the event has been inscribed upon the pedestal by one party, effaced by another, then restored, and finally, obliterated altogether. The height of the Monument from the pavement is 202 feet (30 feet higher than the column of Antoninus): it is of the Italo-Vitruvian Doric order, and stands on a Palladian pedestal, of 21 feet square, the plinth being 27 feet: the lower diameter of the shaft is 15 feet, and it inclosses a cylinder of 5 feet, in which are the steps. It contains 28,125 feet of solid Portland stone, and cost £14,500. The view from the gallery is very impressive—"that sea of house-tops, with St. Paul's, and countless other churches and public buildings rising up from its surface as from so many islands." The column has acquired a melancholy celebrity from six suicides having been committed here during this century, by persons throwing themselves from the gallery, which, in 1842 was inclosed with cage-like iron-work, to prevent the recurrence of such calamities. On the night after the first stone of London Bridge, the upper portion of the Monument was illuminated; and we have been told that the triple gilding of the crowning vase of flames cost, a few years since, £120. Before, by the way, quaintly describes the Monument as "built in the form of a *candle*," the top making "a handsome gilt flame like that of a candle."

At the Adelaide Steam Wharf (170) we take leave; and now,—

> Away, away the river stretches on,
> Far amid woods of russets to fields of green—
> Spots far and famed through many an age scene,
> And we have loved and painted *every scene*.
> The poet's wing may fail, nor care to fly,
> Or his muse linger by some lonely part,
> *But all is compass'd by the painter's eye,*
> *And register'd within our Map of Art!*

THE END.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

SESSIONAL SYMPTOMS.

VERY sign of the beginning of the end of the session is distinctly visible; the indications of the period so desired by all parties —by the Ministers who represent her Majesty, and by the members who represent the people—are abundant, decisive, and not to be mistaken. We have before spoken of a fatality that overtakes measures that are still left pending, about the first week of July. It is a legislative epidemic, periodical in its visits, unvarying in its effects, and this week has set in, as Canning once said of the English summer, "with its usual severity."

There are two ways of getting rid of business; one is by talking as little and doing as much as possible: this is the mode pursued by men in the City. The other is by talking much, doing a little, deferring a good deal, and altogether dropping the rest. Business is thus, at least, disposed of, though it is not done; but it is the method practised at Westminster. The much talk is a symptom of the early part of the session, when time does not press, and grouse shooting is a long way off. The deferring measures is partly a consequence of the talk aforesaid, and begins about the middle of legislative sitting; the dropping measures altogether is the last and fatal symptom which shows that its days are numbered. Soon after its appearance, dissolution supervenes; and many an elaborately-drawn measure sinks into "mere oblivion." That symptom has appeared this week.

On Monday evening Sir Robert Peel stated to the House of Commons the measures the Government intend to proceed with, and those they intend to abandon. The list of failures is rather longer than most people could wish, especially those sanguine spirits who are always expecting Parliament to do "something." It includes the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, the Irish Registration Bill, the Irish Municipal Bill; the decision on the County Courts Bill is postponed for a week, when it will in all probability receive the *coup de grace*.

The Superior Courts, Common Law Bill, and the Small Debts Bill, are not in the charge of the Government; but if the Ministry cannot carry through its measures, it is not likely an independent member will be able to do so.

The Poor-law Bill is not yet completely abandoned; the Government has still some hopes of proceeding with it. The hope, we fancy, must be something mingled with fears.

Now, looking at what the Parliament has done—and, be it said, undone—during the present session, at the scarcely disguised command of the Ministry, we are safe in saying that the Government is strong enough to carry through almost any measure it really intends or truly wishes to carry. With what facility Sir R. Peel has effected his settlement of the Bank Charter! How easily the Chancellor of the Exchequer reduced the Three-and-a-Half per Cents. The alteration in the Sugar Duties was carried against the strong opposition of the friends of the Ministry, which was saved by the votes of those who usually oppose it. Determination and perseverance in the face of difficulties carried the Government through; Sir R. Peel screwed his courage to the sticking place, and did not fail. It was the same with the Factory Bill. Not even a majority against them could drive the Government to the course it did not mark out for itself; Lord Ashley, if not outargued, was outnumbered. Both on the Factory question and the Sugar Duties Bill, the House of Commons reversed its own decisions, at the instance of the Ministry. How determined, too, was the support it gave to Lord Lyndhurst's Dissenters Chapel Bill, which passed both houses in the face of opposition out of doors, which, on some occasions, has been found too powerful to be disregarded. We may fairly suppose, then, that, having done so much, the Government might have done more. It had only to will that a certain thing should be done, and it was effected; all that is not done, therefore, must be considered exactly that which it did not wish to do.

Every one must remember the sarcastic reviews that Lord Lyndhurst used, in the days of the Whig Ministry, to give of that Government's sins of omission, of its failures and shortcomings, at the close of every session. He was then in Opposition, he is now in office; but his skill in criticising the deficiencies of his opponents has not enabled him to infuse the ability of producing results into his friends. The Government of which Lord Lyndhurst is a member is open to the same reproach that he, with such damaging effect, used to cast upon its predecessors. And among the measures abandoned, virtually or actually, are some which the Lord Chancellor himself either actually supported or did not oppose. Where is Lord Cottenham's Bill for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt? Dragged from the light of day into the darkness of a Select Committee by the twin measure of Lord Brougham, who would rather see a bad law disgrace the Statute Book for ever, than permit any one but himself to have the credit of reforming it. Where is the County Courts Bill? Stopped in its progress by the loss of Lord Cottenham's bill; for it was at first delayed, in consequence of the more comprehensive measure of the Ex-Chancellor rendering the more local enactment in many points unnecessary: thus one evil creates another.

There is no doubt that much of this delay and disappointment as to the carrying through of proposed measures, is unavoidable is a Legislative Assembly; it is one of the evils that must be submitted to for the sake of the compensating good arising from free discussion—an advantage that would be but ill exchanged for all the celerity that the machinery of an absolute power, fixing every thing by an ukase, or a decree, could afford. That the evil is in some respects unavoidable, seems proved from its existing alike under two Governments, so differently circumstanced, as those of Sir R. Peel and Lord Melbourne. The Whig Ministry had a bare majority in the Commons, and a united and powerful opposition; while in the Lords it could scarcely carry a single measure: it, therefore, did nothing. The present Government has an overwhelming majority in the Commons, where the opposition to it is broken and divided; while in the Lords, it has the powerful support of the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Lyndhurst, and the good will, in the main, of the majority of the Peers. Yet, strange to say, the strong Government does almost as little as the weak one. There are so many events, beyond the control of a Ministry, giving rise to discussions it cannot prevent, that some expenditure of time is inevitable. But the mischief is in a great degree to be attributed to the Ministry not pressing its own measures forward at the early part of the Session, when the greater number of nights are occupied, we will not say wasted, in discussions on every imaginable subject. We think it possible to combine the advantages of free and full discussion with a greater dispatch of business, provided the Government would attempt less, know with more certainty its own intentions, and exhibit a little more determination and earnestness as to all the measures they take in hand. It is possible to talk and work at the same time, but no example of the double process is furnished by the Session of 1844.

FUNERAL OF CAMPBELL, THE POET, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY, ON WEDNESDAY LAST.

FUNERAL OF THE POET CAMPBELL, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Farewell! farewell, with kindred ashes mix'd,
Thy worldly home is now for ever fix'd,
Poet! amongst some mighty ones of old,
Who sleep around thee 'neath the marble cold!

But is it death-still aye throughout the pile—
Does it not happen in the moonlit aisle
That spirits from their tombs disporting rise
And join their fancies in strange colloquies?
Can they who cann'd us, now to hope—then fear,
Again to smile—or weep the pensive tear—
To laugh outright at Wit and Humour's play,
Or steal our sense by Harmony away—
Can these all mixed, in mute communion lie?
Do they not sometimes have ghost-revelry,
And at the midnight pace the inexpt floor
With heedless merriment of earth once more?

Alas! 'tis silence all—the monuments
Are only emblems of the deep, intense,
And lasting sleep of those who are enshrin'd,
Once quick with various qualities of mind,
But now all equal in the silent dust
As e'en to be the king and peasant must!

Farewell! thou classic bard of hope, and song
Of many-minstrel touch! Time will prolong
Thy memory through yet unheard-of years,
And make it, dimm'd but by the Muses' tears,
A star to gaze on, like thy own sweet theme,
A thing to love and cherish in the dream
Of life's dull sleep, until the hour be nigh
When all shall merge into ETERNITY!

Sleep, gentle Spirit! 'neath the Abbey wall,
Nobles and statesmen— Poets wept thy fall—
But up on high thine was a welcome death,
For now Heav'n sure has gain'd more tuneful breath!

W.

The funeral of no public character since that of the late Mr. Canning, has excited so much interest in the public mind as that of the poet, Thomas Campbell, which took place on Wednesday last in Westminster Abbey. We speak not of royal funerals, which are of course an exception, and such an exception as afford no contradiction to our assertion when speaking of subjects. Thomas Campbell was known to all who like delight in pursuits above mere animal gratification; a patriot, a poet, a scholar, and a gentleman. It was no wonder then that a host of men of all ranks and parties of literary men, of artists, and of friends, who knew and estimated his virtues whilst living—flocked to his funeral, and by their presence gave the last testimony of what they were capable of their respect to his virtues, his genius, and his philanthropy.

It was wisely chosen that the remains of the author of the "Pleasures of Hope," should find their long and last home in Poets' Corner, and that the dust of the greatest poet of these days should mingle with the kindred dust of the great poets of earlier times.

The plate which accompanies this description of the funeral will be viewed with interest by thousands of persons, and it will be creditable to their good feeling as well as to their good taste to sympathize with the sentiments which have led us to present it to our readers and subscribers.

The mourners, who were anxious to pay the last tribute of respect to departed worth, assembled in the Jerusalem Chamber, which is an ancient room, well known in the annals of English history, situated on the north side of the Abbey, in an angle formed by the south aisle and the cloisters of that venerable edifice. The corpse, which had been landed last week from Boulogne, and which was brought to London, and deposited at the house of Mr. Ives, the undertaker, in Holborn, for a few days, was removed to a small apartment in the Abbey, called, we believe, the "Room of the Spirit," on Saturday last, and all the preparations for the solemn occasion duly made. The pall-bearers and chief mourners put on their sable weeds in the house of the Rev. Mr. Milman, a poet of no small reputation, and formerly Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, now a Canon of the Abbey; and at ten minutes to twelve o'clock, the procession, which passed at once from the Jerusalem Chamber, by a private way, into the Abbey, and not as some of our contemporaries have erroneously stated through the Great Western Door, took its way to Poets' Corner along the south aisle of the Abbey in the following order:—

The Rev Mr. Milman, the officiating minister.
The coffin, covered with a large black pall, supported by
The Duke of Argyll — Lord Morpeth
Lord Brougham — Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart
Lord Aberdeen — Lord Leigh, and
Lord Campbell — Sir Robert Peel
Lord Stangford

All of whom wore scarves and hatbands.

The Chief Mourners.

Mr. Alexander Campbell, Mr. Whias (nephews of the deceased), in crape scarves and hatbands.

The Executors.

Dr. Beattie and Mr. W. Moxon.

Mr. J. Richardson, Mr. W. Ayrton, the Rev. G. J. Hassells, and Mr. E. Moxon, wearing silk scarves and hatbands; and after these the great body of the mourners, walking two-and-two, amongst whom we observed:—

Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bart., M.P.; Sir J. Hanmer, Bart., M.P.; Major-General Sir J. Macdonald, K.C.B.; Sir P. Shelley, Bart.; the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, M.P.; R. M. Milnes, Esq., M.P.; B Disraeli, Esq., M.P.; the Right Hon. S. Shell, M.P.; Emerson Tennent, Esq., M.P.; R. Christopher, Esq., M.P.; J. G. Lockhart, Esq.; the Rev. W. Harness; the Rev. A. Dyce; W. S. Ayrton, Esq.; H. Smith, Esq., Brighton; Dr. J. Johnson; Sir P. Laurie, the Rev. Dr. Croly; W. Jerdan, Esq.; Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. Semple (of Boulogne), Dr. C. Holland, Mr. G. Daniell, Sir J. Ross, Dr. Vivian, &c. A deputation from the Literary Association of Poland, of which the deceased poet was the founder, was also present, consisting of the Chevalier B. de Wrzesinski, Colonel Teyrmer, Captain Kleczynski, M. Klunzak, M. Olaszowski, and Count Grabowski: one of whom carried a small portion of earth from the grave of Kosciusko, near Cracow, which was cast into the grave of Mr. Campbell, and will mingle with the dust with which he is covered.

The service was read in a more than commonly expressive manner by the Rev. Mr. Milman; and certain it is, that those who attended appeared, and, no doubt, were more than usually affected by the solemnity of the occasion, and by the recollection of him to whom they came to pay their final testimony of veneration. After the Epistle of St. Paul, ending with the words, "For as much as you know that your labour in the Lord is not in vain," the organ pealed forth its solemn notes, and then the corpse was lowered into the grave, and the clergyman concluded the ritual of the burial service.

After the whole of the ceremony was finished, the procession returned to the Jerusalem Chamber, and after a few minutes most of the mourners retired.

The public were admitted at the door in Poets' Corner, and were allowed to take their places behind the railings used to keep the body of the church clear on public solemnities.

The coffin was very plain—black cloth, with gilt nails—and the following inscription, being all the decoration of the last narrow tenement of a great man:—"Thomas Campbell, LL.D., author of 'The Pleasures of Hope.' Died 15th June, 1844."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, July 3.

MOROCCO.

An extraordinary courier, who left Perpignan on the 29th of June, brings the following important intelligence:—

"The Emperor of Morocco has rejected the ultimatum of the Spanish Government.

"The Emperor has equally rejected the proffered mediation of England.

"The four Spanish Ministers now at Barcelona will return to Madrid at the end of this present week."

The impression produced by the news of the Emperor's obstinacy, in the best political circles, is, that France must have recourse to most decisive measures. France and Spain, it is concluded, are equally set at defiance, and England barred from interference.

The Emperor of Morocco has not a part in his dominions that might not be taken by a frigate and one bomb-vessel in less than four hours. His army is a farce, and their mode of warfare perfectly childish. The national finances are very trifling. The munitions of war are scanty. The ordnance is *dangerously useless*, and the art of gunnery is worse than Chinese; while the population of the country is but in proportion of one-third to the whole extent of the dominions, and of them the Emperor could at no time gather or hold together 100,000 fighting men, and these comprise a host of undisciplined, ill-clothed, ill-armed ragamuffins as a man might well be "ashamed to march through Coventry with." From their bigoted habit of excluding from their country all Europeans, and from the little experience they have gathered of European war tactics, it will be some years (even under the training of Abd-el-Kader, who has acquired this knowledge) before they will be able to make any stand against the French, so that, once engaged in open warfare with that power, the slaughter of the French arms will be as terrible as their success will be certain, easy, and rapid. The Prince de Joinville may take Mogadore in three hours, and possess himself of the capital in five days, with every facility, and with no larger army than 8000 infantry and 500 cavalry. The annexed engraving will convey an idea of the Arab cavalry, the Emperor's chief forces, against whom the French troops have to contend.

WAR IN MOROCCO—ARAB AND MOORISH CAVALRY.

FRANCE.

The great topic of discussion during the last three days arises out of an article which appeared in the *Moniteur* of Sunday last, in which it endeavours to disabuse the public mind of the impression that the private means of the King of the French are not so large as they have been represented; and more especially that they are sufficient to afford a pretext for withholding from his children donations from the state. Beside borrowing money on his title-deeds, his Majesty has frequently been compelled to have recourse to the liberality of Madame Adelaide, his sister—a state of things which, as the *Moniteur* remarks, is at variance with the principles of justice and sound policy, as well as opposed to the dignity of the Crown. This being naturally regarded as the precursor of a new dotation bill, a discussion arose on the subject in the Chamber of Deputies, on Saturday. M. Guizot took it the latter took upon himself the responsibility of the article in the *Moniteur* on the dotation question, replied in the affirmative; but added, that as there were amongst his own party persons who thought the time for the discussion inopportune, the Ministry would not bring the measure forward until they should have reason to be confident of its success. A motion was made for passing to the order of the day, at the same time expressing regret that the article in the *Moniteur* should have been published; but this was resisted, and the Chamber passed to the order of the day without any expression of opinion on the question. M. Guizot's remarks, and the subject generally, are warmly commented upon in the Opposition journals. The *Constitutionnel*, and the *Courrier Francais* in particular, reprobate, in the strongest terms, the idea of dotations, and charge the Ministry with having debased the house by bringing the subject forward.

In the Chamber of Peers on Monday Count Molé announced that in consequence of the attacks which had been made upon his motion elsewhere, he deemed it necessary to withdraw his name from all railroad projects. He condemned in strong terms the amendment of M. Cremeux, which disqualifies all peers and deputies from taking part in the administration of railways, and blamed the Government for having allowed a principle so injurious to railway enterprises to pass without remark or animadversion. The Montpellier and Nismes Railroad Bill was then passed by a majority of 93 to 51.

The feeling against the application for dotations is almost general. The real friends of the King think that the article in the *Moniteur* was most unwise and ill-timed; but it is now well known that it was not advised by the Cabinet.

SPAIN.

We are in receipt of letters and Madrid journals of the 26th ult. arrived this morning. They furnish us with another instance of the respect paid to personal liberty in Spain by the *constitutional* Government. An artist has been arrested and thrown into prison for engraving on the heads of canes a portrait *supposed* to be that of Espartero. The *Globo* publishes a letter from Paris, asserting that M. Guizot has protested against the idea of hurrying on a marriage for Queen Isabella; but a Barcelona letter states that Count Bresson has been charged with the negociation for a marriage with the Count de Trapani, and to proceed to Naples almost immediately. If the accounts of the young Queen's state of health that have appeared be well founded, she has something else to think about at present than marriage.

Senor Cayetano Cardero, the former political chief of Badajos, had been arrested, and was to be transported to the Canary Islands. He is believed to have been connected with an extensive conspiracy against the Government, which had recently been discovered in the provinces. There is nothing new from Barcelona.

GREECE.

Letters from Athens of the 20th ult. announce that Russia had acknowledged the constitutional Government of Greece.

PORTUGAL.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer, Montrose, Captain Samuel Lewis, arrived at Southampton on Monday afternoon, at one P.M., from the Peninsula. Her dates of departure are as follows:—Gibraltar, June 23; Cadiz, 24; Lisbon, 26; off Oporto, 27; Vigo, 28.

It was reported the day of her departure from Gibraltar that a severe battle had been fought between the French and Moors, on the 15th, and several since that date; many are stated to have been killed on both sides.

The Minister of Justice, M. Sousa Azevedo, had tendered his resignation, and it was said that the Queen refused to accept it. His reason for so doing, it appears, is, that the decree for the collection of taxes, which, as an extraordinary measure, was the act of all the ministers jointly, was issued, not only without his concurrence, but even without his knowledge, so much so that it was only after it had been published in the *Diario do Governo*, with the names of all his colleagues appended to it, that his own signature to the original was applied for.

The Constitutional Charter has now become a mere farce—a name and nothing more. The Chief of the Lisbon Police takes it upon himself, contrary to all law, to prohibit the publication of the Opposition papers, and finding that in despite of his interdict, the editors still contrive to circulate them to some extent, he applies to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, without the least ceremony, orders the Postmaster General to stop the transmission of the obnoxious journals through the Post-office; and yet this is the state of things which the papers in the interest of the Government are constantly lauding, and claming in favourable contrast to the frankly-avowed absolutism of former times.

Mr. John Alfred Toser is still confined in the Castle of St. George, and, in gross violation of his privileges as a Englishman, has not yet been placed under the jurisdiction of the British Judge Conservator. The Government recently attempted to compromise the matter by offering to set him at liberty if he would promise to say no more about it, but he has spurned the offer and continues to demand a fair trial.

This is strong presumptive proof of his innocence, and, assuredly, if ever any one was entitled to compensation, Mr. Toser is, for the outrageous treatment he has received at the hands of the Portuguese Government.

TURKEY.

Our letters from Constantinople reach up to the 15th ultimo. On the previous day the Sultan had returned from his visit to Asia, and was received with as many honours as if during his absence he had been fortunate enough to conquer a vast and wealthy country. Salutes of guns, volleys of musketry, began as soon as his steamer hove in sight, and continued on with a thundering roll for a full hour, until he had safely landed at his palace at Begler Bay. The Grand Vizier, the ministers, and all the high grandees of the capital, were on the wharf to receive and welcome him. Salutes were repeated at sunset, at *Yatsi* (the afternoon prayer), at sunset, and at *Yatsi* (the evening prayer). The city and the banks of the Bosphorus were illuminated at night, fireworks were let off, the sounds of music and mirth burst forth from every *kavack*, and all was joy and exultation. The poets, too, have been making sonnets on the occasion, the last line or two lines of each recording the date of the event. The ministers display their zeal in servile homage for their young Sovereign, who is lauded out of his senses, and made to believe that the wishes of the people are all concentrated in his own individual comfort and contentment. It was hoped that during his late voyage he would have seen that the glitter of his capital is not to be found in the provinces, where crumbling hovels are witnesses to the mal-administration of a government which squanders millions in vain show, whilst it neglects public works which would tend to advance the prosperity of the country.

The Turkish fleet, under the command of the Capudan Pacha, was at Myteline, and was to set out for Syria immediately after the arrival of the steamer Ensert Djedid.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Sugar Duties Bill was read a second time, and the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill went through committee

Earl POWIS moved the third reading of the bill for preventing the Union of the Sees of Bangor and St. ASAPH.—He was aware, that although the people of North Wales were indifferent to the question as to whether these Sees should be united or otherwise.—The Bishop of BANGOR denied that any such indifference existed.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said that he could not give her assent to this bill, nor were Ministers prepared to advise that the royal assent should be given. If, under such circumstances, their lordships should suffer the bill to go down to the House of Commons, he hoped that they would there have such amendments would be made as to preserve the machinery of the bill for uniting those Sees, which would be in a great measure repealed by the present bill.—Lord MONTEAGLE said that this bill, if passed, would stand in the way of that provision for the working clergy contemplated by the ecclesiastical commissioners; and he, therefore, moved that it be read a third time that day six months.—The LORD CHANCELLOR expressed a doubt as to whether he could put the question upon a bill which so directly affected the rights of the Crown, and suggested the propriety of appointing a committee to search for precedents.—Considerable discussion followed, and at length Lord CANTERBURY moved the adjournment of the debate, with a view to the appointment of the committee suggested by the Lord Chancellor.—The Earl of POWIS wished to have the bill read a third time, and referred upon the question that the bill do pass.—After some further discussion, the motion of Lord Canterbury was agreed to, the debate was adjourned, and a committee to search for precedents appointed.

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

After the presentation of a large number of petitions, Sir R. PEEL intimated that it was the intention of the Government to persevere with the Bank Charter Bill, and to carry one, not yet introduced, for the regulation of future joint-stock banks; also, to persevere with the Poor Law Amendment Bill, the Railways Regulation Bill, the Savings Banks Bill, the Presbyterian Marriages Bill, and some other measures which they did not anticipate much opposition. Upon the County Courts Bill they would reserve themselves until after the decision of the House of Lords on the subject of imprisonment for debt. It was not intended to proceed with the Irish Registration Bill beyond the second reading, nor with its companion, the Irish Municipal Corporation Bill. Neither was it intended to go on with the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill. A bill would, however, be introduced respecting the jurisdiction of the house on contested elections, in accordance with the recommendation of the committee on that subject.

On the motion for the second reading of the Irish Registration Bill, Mr. DUNCOMBE objected to its proceeding as being a useless waste of time, now that it was announced that the bill was not to be passed during the present session. A discussion ensued, in which Lord Eliot, Mr. Shell, Mr. Bernal, Mr. Shaw, Mr. M. J. O'Connell, and Lord Palmerston took part; after which Sir R. PEEL said he had no wish to press the second reading of the bill against the general feeling of the Irish members.—After some further discussion the house proceeded with the other orders of the day.

The Unlawful Oaths (Ireland) Bill, after some discussion, went through committee, as did the Prisons (Scotland) Bill, and the house adjourned at half past eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The adjourned debate on the Bangor and St. Asaph Bishoprics Bill was postponed to Monday next.

The Earl of RADNOR presented a petition from Lyneham, in Wiltshire, praying for a repeal of the Corn-laws, and originated a discussion on it, in which Lord Methuen, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Cleveland, the Earl of Stradbroke, the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Ashburton and Lord Beaumont, took part. The point in argument was whether or not the rate of wages rose and fell with the price of food.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE gave notice that on Thursday, he should put a question relative to the dismissal of Mr. Cornelius O'Brien from the magistracy of Ireland

Lord CAMPBELL owing to the absence of the Lord Chief Justice, again postponed his Law of Lunel Bill until Friday.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE moved the third reading of the Sugar Duties Bill, and stated to their Lordships the principles upon which the Government proceeded with respect to the regulations. He combatted at considerable length the various objections which had been urged against the measure since it was in the House of Commons, and expressed his opinion that it was the best measure that could be adopted, both for the interests of the consumer and the general benefit of the country.—Lord MONTEAGLE condemned the course pursued by the Government, in not at once settling the question instead of bringing forward a temporary measure like the one before the house, which left every one interested in the subject in a state of uncertainty. He also objected to the bill, because it would occasion great fluctuation in prices, making, as it did, the supply of sugar to this country dependant upon the laws of other countries.—Lord BROUGHAM, in reference to some observations of Lord Montagle, impugning either discretion or hypocrisy, to those who supported the bill on the ground of its tendency to discourage slavery, said that he wholly differed from his noble friend in his theory; he also dissented from the most part of his facts, and entirely differed from him in all his conclusions.—Earl ST. VINCENT contended that if a sufficiency of free labour had been acquired from Africa, the necessity for this bill would never have arisen.—The Earl of HARDWICKE thought it a great hardship on the West Indies to whom they had not allowed to refine his sugar before sending it to this country. The bill took a step in the right direction, and, perhaps, as great a step as could be taken in the first instance.—Lord ABERDEEN said such a bill as this was necessary to insure cheapness to the consumer, and considerable advantage to the revenue.—After a few observations from the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of DALHOUSIE shortly replied, after which the bill was read a third time and passed.

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

On the motion of Mr. GLADSTONE, an alteration was made in the standing orders relating to railways, by which subscription contracts entered into before the session of Parliament in which the particular Railway Bill was introduced are in future to be held valid.

Mr. WALLACE moved an address, praying her Majesty to appoint a commission to inquire into the conduct of the Judges who presided at the assizes held in

the city of Glasgow in the month of May last, and especially into the the circumstances attending the trial of Alexander Walker, accused of a felonious assault.—The LORD ADVOCATE opposed the motion as uncalled for and unnecessary.—Mr. WALLACE in his reply stated that as usual, whenever he brought any case before the House with respect to the conduct of his countrymen, he never received any assistance from that House. (A laugh.) He believed that Mr. Muir had been most improperly snubbed by the Lord Justice Clerk, and he had no doubt, if the learned Judge had been at home, instead of being on the bench, Mr. Muir would have pulled his nose. (Great laughter.) The House then divided, when there appeared—

For the motion	.. ..	36
Against it	.. ..	149
Majority	.. .. ..	113

At the earnest request of Sir R. PEEL, several gentlemen who had precedence gave way, in order to permit Mr. DUNCOMBE's motion on the subject of the opening of letters in the Post-office, to be brought on. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE then moved for a select committee to inquire into a department of her Majesty's General Post Office, commonly called "The Secret or Inner Office," the duties and employment of the persons engaged therein, and the authority under which the functions of the said office are discharged, with power to the committee to report their opinion to the House, upon the expediency of making alterations in the law under which the present practice of opening letters is carried on. The Honourable Member said it was his intention to address himself to the mode and extent of the practice, both with respect to foreign and home correspondence, all which, he said, he was prepared to prove if the committee were granted. The letters of the foreign Ministers, he asserted, were examined, and during the disturbances of the year 1842, a commission of three individuals had been sent down to the manufacturing districts, with instructions to examine all suspected correspondence. The Right Honourable Member then went through a variety of cases that mail bags were frequently sent to the secret office, and that there the letters contained in them were opened wholesale. Sir JAMES GRAHAM rose immediately and having acknowledged that since he was last questioned on this subject he had assumed a very serious aspect that in fact it had become an importany question between the people and the Government—stated his determination now to speak out the matter the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, though he would have endured the obloquy cast on him, even though it should crush him, rather than injure the public service; and though he had endured much, after the votes and speeches of John Russell, Lord Howick, Sir George Grey, and Mr. Macaulay—all men conversant with official duties—in favour of Mr. Duncombe's former motion for inquiry, he now felt himself relieved from his late reserve, and felt bound to declare that he believed it to be impossible to carry on the duty now confided to him longer without a full inquiry. Now, therefore, without the slightest sacrifice of duty, either to the Crown or to the country, he could, and he would, indulge his own feelings, and his own sense of public duty, by becoming party to a most searching inquiry into the state of the law, and the practice under that law, from the earliest time to the present moment. As he had nothing to conceal, he proposed to go into a committee and state every thing he had done down to the present moment. He hoped that his colleagues would also appear before the committee and his predecessors in office, in order that there might be a full and entire investigation. He hoped that the inquiry would also extend to the manner in which the power had been exercised by Lords Lieutenant of Ireland, to whom it was intrusted by the Act as well as to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.—Sir J. Graham, in accordance with this determination, proposed that the committee should be a secret one, invested with the amplest power, and that their investigation should commence with the least possible delay. The following gentlemen, five being those who usually vote against the Government, and four who generally support them, to be the committee of nine, viz.:—Lord Sandon, Mr. H. Drummond, Mr. T. Baring, and Sir W. Heathcote, of the Ministerial side of the house; Sir C. Lemon, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Strutt, the O'Conor Don, and Mr. Ord of the Opposition. To this committee the right hon. bart. who spoke throughout under deep feelings, said, he was willing to submit his character and conduct for the most full and searching inquiry, and he confidently hoped to defeat the attempt that had been made to crush him. He moved his propositions as an amendment to Mr. Duncombe's motion.—Sir R. PEEL cleared that some gentlemen, learned in the law and accustomed to extensive evidence, should be added, one on either side—Sir G. GREY urged the propriety of delaying the nomination of the committee until the names should be canvassed.—Mr. LABOUCHERE approved of the secret committee, and also of the nomination to exclude from it all lawyers.—Sir R. PEEL said he rejoiced at the appointment of a committee, as it would afford a fitting opportunity for stating full and proper information on the subject of this most intriguing power.' The acts done had been done with the cognisance and under the authority of the whole Government, and the whole Government, and not the Home Secretary individually, were responsible for them. Lawyers had been carefully excluded from this committee, because it was feared that if they were nominated squabbles about the construction of the statutes might arise, and an unsatisfactory termination of the labours of the committee would be the result, and the inquiry was to be followed up by full disclosures, and as it was intended that the Post-office authorities should undergo examination, a secret committee instead of a select committee was indispensable for the public service.—Lord J. RUSSELL justified his vote for Mr. Duncombe's former motion, on the ground that Sir J. Graham had then denied every information. He did not regret the course which he had taken on the former occasion, or the excitement which prevailed, because the result was that they were to have an inquiry. He, however, agreed that this should be a secret committee, because the purpose they had in view would be better answered than by an open committee. He also agreed that the names had been properly selected, and, so far as he was concerned, he should be happy to state all he knew, although there were others who could give better evidence than him.—Mr. WAKLEY said this secret committee was a most extraordinary mode of satisfying the curiosity of the public. It was said that when certain characters fell out, honest men kept by their own; and as Sir James Graham defended himself on the plea that he was no worse than his predecessors, he was glad that the quarrel between the late and the present Government had brought about the present intended inquiry, which, however, he feared would end in a managed report, vindicating the prostitution of this most odious power. After some observations from Mr. M'GREGOR and Mr WALLACE, Mr. MACAULAY denied that he had, as alleged, said that Sir James Graham, who, in refusing all information when first asked for, had drawn a distinction between himself and his predecessors in the Home-office. He should be surprised, indeed, if the committee were to report otherwise than that the law required extensive alteration, as being a power, the advantage of which was not all commensurate with its evil and insecurity.—Mr. WILLIAMS, as a security to the public, proposed that Mr. Duncombe should be added to the committee.—Mr. CURTEIS said the public were indebted to Mr. Duncombe and the press for directing attention to this power, which ought not to be possessed by any Government.—Some conversation arose in settling the precise terms of the amendment (the original motion having been withdrawn), but Sir JAMES GRAHAM at length assured the house that he waited a full investigation, the following form was agreed to:—"That a committee of secrecy be appointed to inquire into the state of the law with respect to the detaining of letters in the General Post-office, and to the mode in which that power has been exercised, and that the committee should have power to send for persons, papers, and records, and to report the result of their inquiry to the House."—It appears to have been discovered that Mr. H. Drummond had practised at the bar some twenty years ago, the name of Mr. W. Parker was substituted for his, and Mr. MACAULAY then submitted a motion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the clashing opinions of the several reports on prison discipline, and to recommend some uniform and satisfactory system.—After a short discussion, the hon. member withdrew his motion.

Some unopposed bills were advanced a stage, and the house adjourned, at twelve o'clock, to next day at noon.

HOUSE OF LORDS WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY.

The House of Commons met at twelve o'clock. Some discussion took place on the motion for going into committee on the Joint Stock Companies Registration and Regulation Bill, which was opposed by Mr. Hawes and Mr. Hayter; but eventually the house went into committee, and the bill was gone through. The second clause led to a considerable discussion, which was terminated by a motion that the Chairman should report progress, and ask leave to sit again.—Agreed to.

The Smoke Prohibition Bill was postponed until next session.

The Customs Duties (Isle of Man) Bill went through committee.

The Linen, &c., Manufactures (Ireland) Bill was read a third time, and passed

Mr. Sergeant MURPHY moved that the house should, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a committee to take into consideration the Act 17 and 18 Car. II., c. 2, intituled "An Act for Provision of Ministers in Cities and Corporate Towns, and making the Church of St. Andrew, in the Suburbs of the City of Dublin, presentative for ever." The object of the proposed measure was to relieve the payment of ministers in corporate towns in Ireland.—Lord ELIOT said that he had, in conjunction with the Attorney-General for Ireland, endeavoured to devise some plan to relieve the rate-payers from this burden, but they had not as yet been able to adopt any specific plan which could be submitted to Parliament. Under these circumstances, and as the hon. and learned gentleman proposed no plan of his own, he hoped the house would not assent to the motion. Although the law as it now stood did inflict considerable injustice.—While the discussion was proceeding, an attempt was made to count out the house, but it failed, and soon after several words were added for the repeal of such Act as relates to the payment of ministers in corporate towns in Ireland.—Lord ELIOT said that he had, in conjunction with the Attorney-General for Ireland, endeavoured to devise some plan to relieve the rate-payers from this burden, but they had not as yet been able to adopt any specific plan which could be submitted to Parliament. Under these circumstances, and as the hon. and learned gentleman proposed no plan of his own, he hoped the house would not assent to the motion. Although the law as it now stood did inflict considerable injustice.—While the discussion was proceeding, an attempt was made to count out the house, but it failed, and soon after several words were added for the repeal of such Act as relates to the payment of ministers in corporate towns in Ireland. The House then adjourned

HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY.

The Royal Assent was given on Thursday, shortly before four o'clock, by Commission, to the following Bills:—The Sugar Duties Bill, the Vinegar Duties Bill, the Slave Trade Treaties Bill, the Gold and Silver Wares Bill, Forestalling Abolition Bill, the Night Poaching Bill, the Assaults (Ireland) Bill, the Limitation of Actions (Ireland) Bill, the Salisbury and South-Western Branch Railway Bill, the Chester and Holyhead Railway Bill, the Shoreham and Chichester Railway Bill, the South Devon Railway Bill, the South-Eastern Railway and Folkestone Harbour Bill, the Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Stornaway Railway Bill, the Sheffield Gas Bill, the Manchester Warehousing Bill, the Manchester Police Bill, the Nottingham Canal Bill, the British Society Incorporation Bill, Liverpool Fire Prevention Bill, and various turnpike, drainage, estate, naturalisation, and other Bills.—The Commissioners were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Wharncliffe.

After the Commission their lordships resumed the arguments in the case of the Queen v. O'Connell and others.

These lordships re-assembled for parliamentary business at five o'clock, when the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack.

Notices were given by the Earl of Minto and the Marquis of Clanricarde to put questions to Government with regard to the war in Africa.

The Earl of RADNOR then moved for a committee of their lordships upon the subject of opening letters by the Government and the Post-office.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

After the presentation of petitions on various subjects, the house passed to the order of the day for the third reading of the Bank Charter Bill.—Mr. WODEHOUSE moved the insertion of a clause with regard to legal tenders, but there being a technical informality, the motion was subsequently withdrawn.—Another amendment, proposed by Mr. Turner, to clause 9, was also withdrawn.

Sir J. GRAHAM then moved that the house do resolve itself into Com mittee on the Bank Acts Amendment Act. A long and interesting discussion ensued, in which Lord J. Russell, Col. Wood, Lord Sandon, Mr. Wakley, Mr. Borthwick, and others joined.—At a late hour Mr. FERRAND moved the adjournment of the debate.—Sir R. PEEL, who said that if the debate was adjourned, the bill must be given up.—Lord J. MANNERS complained of the conduct of the Government in bringing in the bill at so late a period, and then refusing them the opportunity of discussing it.—After a few words from Lord Stanley, Mr. B. Cochrane, and Mr. Borthwick, the house divided on Mr. Ferrand's amendment, when there appeared—

For the adjournment	.. .. ..	18
Against it	.. .. ..	219
Majority against	.. .. ..	201

The house again divided on the main question, and the committee was carried by 199 to 19.

The house then adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

In answer to a question from the truth. Duke of MONTROSE with regard to the affairs of Morocco, the Earl of HADDINGTON said, that her Britannic Majesty's Government had sent to Morocco such forces as they thought the circumstances required, and with regard to every other station, they had such forces ready as were necessary for the protection of British interests.

Lord CAMPBELL moved that the third reading of the Law of Libel Act Amendment Bill be put off. The purpose of the bill is to extend the provisions of an act proposed last session as to private libels and slander, and Government prosecutions for the same offences, by admitting defendants to prove the truth of allegations as a justification.—The Lord CHANCELLOR opposed the bill.—Earl BROUGHAM advocated the measure.—After a speech from Lord DENMAN against the bill, most of the Opposition peers left the house, and on the division, the measure was thrown out by 33 against 3.—The house adjourned at half-past eight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The house met at four o'clock. Some petitions were presented, and a new writ moved for Birmingham to elect a representative in the place of J. Scholefield, Esq., deceased. At five the house went into committees on the Poor Law Amendment Bill, and continued for the next twelve o'clock, when the other orders of the day were entered upon, and the house adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

According to the promise made to our readers, we resume the analysis of the evidence given before the Select Committee of the Lords on the above subject.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided on the second day's sitting, the 26th of April last, and the first witness examined was Lord Sudeley, who was, as we have already stated, a member of the committee.

His lordship stated that, having been one of the Commissioners appointed to select the designs sent in for the new Houses of Parliament, and, having concurred with the majority of the commissioners in giving the preference to Mr. Barry's, he had made it his business to master a. the details of the plan, connected with the House of Lords, and the offices belonging to it. But he admitted, in justice to Mr. Barry, that it was new thing to him, and, consequently, he had not studied closely to that plan, which they conceived capable of improvement and modification; and while they did not intend that alterations should be made without reference to them for approval, he could not take upon himself to say that those improvements were expected to be submitted to them severally for inspection, for they had been out of office from the time they had made their report.

The noble lord then read some extracts from the testimony given before a Committee of the House of Commons, by himself and the other Commissioners, to show in how far their united opinions of the excellence of Mr. Barry's design as a general one coincided, but that they also thought it susceptible of various improvements in detail.

As a proof that some portions of the original plan were not approved of, and were open to alteration, he instanced a pillar, round which the royal coach was to drive, after entering the tower from the west, before stopping for the Sovereign to alight at the staircase at that side, and thence it was to depart by the southern gateway. Now that arrangement had been considered objectionable, as not being of the length of the royal equipage, and he had urged it to Mr. Barry as such. Mr. Barry seemed not to agree in opinion with him; but, however, he found that that part of the plan had been altered in the general plan, and met with his approved of such alteration. But what he thought was, that, considering the great addition made to the area of the original plan, as much had not been made of the approach to the place as might have been.

It was at the portion of his lordship's evidence that he explained that the observations which he was making had reference to the plan published in this journal. We have already given the question and answer at length; but it will be more explanatory just to recapitulate them briefly as follows:—

Then your objection to what has been done, is not that there has been alteration, but that that alteration, considering the increase of area, has not been sufficiently effected to accomplish the purpose?

Yes. I object to the present plan, because I think it is not nearly so good a plan as the one before you," and secondly, I object to it, because the interest has not carried out his own idea in the best possible manner. But, perhaps, I had better now explain the second plan, taken from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and which is now being carried into execution.

The noble lord then proceeded to detail the course proposed for the royal *carthe* by the present plan. The royal carriage was now to drive through the Victoria Tower, and under the Queen's Robing-room into the royal court. Her Majesty was set down at the left, and ascended a flight of nine steps to the first landing, then ascends three more to the second, and turning to the right, had to mount a second flight of twenty-six steps to the lobby, there through the Victoria Gallery to the Robing-room, after which, she had to pass through the Victoria Gallery again into the House of Lords. Now, his objection was to every part of the plan except the Tower, which he admitted was most imposing. But he particularly reprobated the stairs, as consisting of so many steps unbroken by a landing

His lordship then entered into a minute detail of his objections to the internal arrangements of the present plan. In the centre of the lobby was a pillar for grooming the ceiling, which being exactly opposite the staircase would be in the way of the Peers' approach. What struck him as principally objectionable, was, that everything appeared to be sacrificed to the Victoria Gallery. The Queen's Robing-room was removed from the back of the throne; a continuous roof was now necessary, contrary to the original plan, by which the House of Lords was intended to be higher than the surrounding buildings) from the House of Lords to Little Abingdon-street; thereby causing an obstruction of light and air; the house could not be lighted, if deemed necessary, at one end; a passage from east to west, or south, could only be had through the Victoria Gallery, which it would be necessary to keep heated and lighted all the year round. Such a conception about this gallery might be very well if the building was intended only for the Fine Arts, but he conceived that they were for other purposes, and, however the Fine Arts might be called in for its embellishment, he did not think that any architectural arrangement should be sacrificed for their display. In his opinion the original plan had been all recast. There had been something like a gallery in the original plan, but the present was too short for one in proportion to its width, and too wide for a hall; in fact it was neither one thing nor another. There were no corridors in the present plan from one end of the house to the other along either side of the gallery, which was in the old plan, and the want of which was a great objection to the new.

Here the noble lord begged to suggest a remedy for the inconvenience which he seemed to exist in the design at pre ent carrying out, and produced a plan, showing by what means he proposed effecting a change. He contemplated pulling the Victoria Gallery to the dimensions of 100 feet by 45; thereby making it a hall instead of a gallery, and making the ascent to the House more gradual by introducing two addit onal landings

The noble lord concluded his testimony by expressing his regret that the present investigation should have only taken place at the eleventh hour; but though, if the contemplated changes should take place, it would be necessary to pull down a portion of the masonry already set, the expense of such a thing could hardly be deemed worth any consideration, where they were expending nearly a million of money. It was, however, a great pity, from the advanced state of the works, they were placed in the position, that they should either put up with what they considered a defect in the plan, or pay the cost which its removal might occasion

Mr. Barry was then called, and on being questioned touching the alterations above adverted to, maintained that none had taken place in the leading features of the original plan. Those which had been made did not, he considered, affect in any respect the plan as he had consulted no one, nor had he any direct authority for them; they had been effected, upon his own judgment, with a view to the general improvement, beauty, and convenience of the internal arrangements. He contended that although the staircase might have been different from that in the original plan, it was much improved in the present, and he gave examples of staircases of greater length and height, and number of steps, in various celebrated palaces on the Continent, where one flight was continued without any landing. With respect to the Robing-room, as he had been given to understand that inconvenience would arise from the Sovereign proceeding a distance under the weight of heavy robes, there would be no difficulty in getting a Robing-room closer to the Throne.

He is then called upon to produce the original instructions he received for the dimensions of the House of Lords, and the various offices, chambers, and apartments connected with its business; and having accordingly handed in a copy of those instructions, containing a detailed statistical account of all the different apartments and other conveniences required, with the height, length, and width of each arranged in a tabular form, and stated that those were the only instructions he had received, the witness is ordered to withdraw, and the committee adjourned to the following Mon

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ACCIDENT BY LIGHTNING.—On Monday evening, during the storm, the lightning struck the clock of St. Clement's Church, in the Strand, and se t the minute hand, which was at ten minutes past six o'clock, back five minutes, when it stopped; the flash passed down the steeple, and crossed the street, where Mr. Cadman, the umbrella manufacturer, who was standing at his door, received a severe shock on the leg, which nearly felled him to the ground. At the same time a shower of sand and small pebbles descended on the houses in Cambridge-street, Hyde Park-square, thus corroborating, in a great degree, the truth of the phenomenon described as having taken place at Liverpool during the previous week.

ESCAPE OF A SOLDIER FROM THE STRONG-ROOM IN THE TOWER.—On Sunday night last, Thomas Hodges, a private in the Scots Fusileer Guards, made his escape from the strong-room attached to the barracks in the Tower. He was under sentence of sixty days' confinement, for disobedience of orders, and is believed to have been in possession of a quantity of valuable jewellery which had been stolen from a gentleman named Studly, at North Brixton, by his servant, who was transported for the offence at the last Old Bailey Sessions. The girl was taken into custody in the Tower, while on a visit to Hodges, who was seen several times, by his comrades, with jewellery and a number of sovereigns, after that occurrence. He was taken into custody and examined at Union-hall, but discharged for want of evidence. Since then he has been tried by a court martial, and sentenced to sixty days' confinement. He contrived to get a suit of private clothes on Saturday, and was seen in possession of a diamond ring, and about twenty sovereigns. He is supposed to have gone to Hereford, and a handsome reward is offered for his apprehension. He is about six feet high, well made, light complexion, and sandy hair and whiskers; aged twenty-six

ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—On Wednesday morning, about half-past two o'clock, a man named Jacob Allwood, the master of the Diver, a ballast steam engine and vessel, lying nearly off Haggerford-market, his wife, and two other females, embarked in a boat at the wharf opposite, for the purpose of being on board, when the boat upset, and the whole party were immersed in the water. The crew o a Thames police-galley saved two of the women, and conveyed them ashore in a deplorable condition, and a police-constable of the F division, named Smith, saved Allwood, but his wife was drowned.

FIRE IN OXFORD-STREET.—Late on Wednesday night a fire of somewhat an alarming character broke out in the extensive range of premises known as Stratford House, situate at No. 161, Oxford-street, in the occupancy of Messrs. Taylor and Morel, jewellers and dealers in fancy goods. The flames were first discovered by a man in the 'ows at the back of the premises, by perceiving flames raging in the second floor. An instant alarm was raised, and in the course of a few minutes a great body of the D division of police were on the spot, as well as the St. Marylebone parish engine. That part of the premises where the fire originated was, with its contents, destroyed, the adjoining apartments much damaged by fire and water, and the ceilings underneath greatly damaged by water. The upper floors are also discoloured by smoke and heat. The precise cause of the fire is unknown, but the supposition is, that it was caused through a cat having crawled under the kitchen fire-place, and her coat becoming ignited, then ran underneath the bedding in the second floor. Fortunately the whole of the valuable property in the lower part of the premises is uninjured, and the business of the firm will not in the least be retarded. The loss is fully covered by insurances in the Sun and Garrison Fire-offices.

LAUNCH OF THE BRAGANZA STEAMER, AND THE KESTREL YACHT!

On Monday last West and East Cowes were the focus of unusual gaiety and attraction, occasioned by the sending afloat of two splendid vessels: the Braganza of Southampton, one of the finest of large steamers belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company; and the R. Y. S. yawl, Kestrel, belonging to the Earl of Yarborough, the Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron. Both of these individuals having been, some months back, hauled up on adjacent slips, for the purpose of undergoing extensive alterations.

The ceremony drew hundreds of pleasure-seeking visitors from Southampton, Ryde, and Portsmouth, and the morning steamers brought over a number of passengers, who, from the fineness of the weather, had resolved on making a holiday. The shores of the Medina, on both sides of the river at "the Ferry," and every spot from whence a good view could be obtained, were crowded with spectators, and the river in the immediate vicinity covered with boats with fashionables, amongst which we observed several belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron.

Our engraving shows "the Launch," sketched from the opposite shore of the Medina, at the period when the Braganza was making her way along the inclined plane, returning to that element where she had previously distinguished herself; introducing also the attendant preparations of the Messrs. White, shipbuilders, West Cowes, and the adjacent slip, belonging to Mr. Hausen, on which the Kestrel is observed, previous to being launched.

The Braganza has been lengthened 30 feet in midships, and her dimensions are now as follow:—

Length aloft, from the inner part of the main stem to the fore part of the sternpost	.. ..	188 5-10 feet
Breadth midships	.. ..	34 9-10 "
Depth of hold in midships	.. ..	18 6 "
Engine-room in length	.. ..	57. "
Total tonnage as follows),		855.852-1500 tons.
The hull	794 957	
Poop	60 1895	
	855 852 1500	
Deduct engine-room ..	284 925	
Register tonnage	570 2427 1500	

She is now a splendid model, commanded by Captain James Down, her former commander, and we understand is to be employed between London and Constantinople.

Precisely at eleven o'clock this superb steamer was turned off, amid the cheers of thousands, and her gradual and steady progress towards the river was truly majestic. She was fully rigged, and dressed out in a gorgeous attire of flags and signals. On reaching the middle of the stream, the anchor was let go, and she was moored until the following day, when she was taken in tow by the Iberia steamer, and conveyed to Southampton, where she will receive her boilers.

At noon, the Kestrel was launched from the adjacent slip. This vessel was built by Mr. Joseph White, at East Cowes. She has undergone some alterations; her stern has been shortened, and a cutwater, with the figure of a kestrel, added, together with a standing bowsprit: and, although on the whole she is a fine vessel, we do not think that the alteration forward has added to her beauty. She now has the appearance of being one of "the olden time."

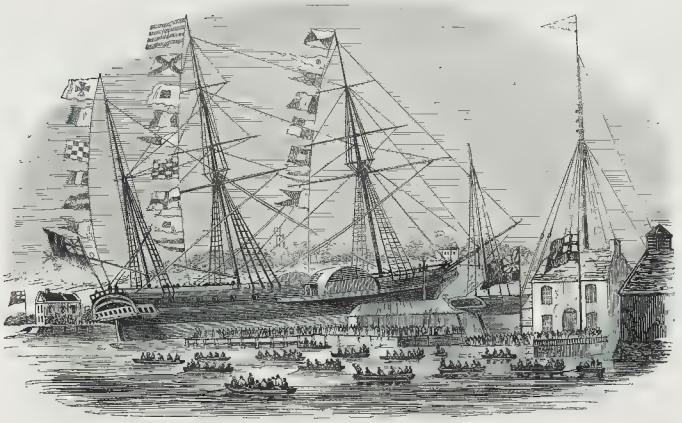
On Wednesday, at noon, the foundation-stone of the new Steam Frigate Leander, building construction at this port, on the premises of Messrs. White, was laid by the senior of that firm, Mr. Thomas White, in the seventieth year of his age, unaccompanied by the pomp usual on similar occasions. It will be a dry dock capable of taking in the largest steam-vessel afloat, without the necessity of unstripping the paddle-wheels. Already above two-thirds of the soil (a stiff lias) has been excavated, and the whole dock piled in and, when viewed from the interior, the excavation resembles the hold of a great floating monster. It is expected the dock will be completed in November next. This additional accommodation in the port will greatly benefit the place, and its conti uity to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Station at Southampton.

At the conclusion of the ceremony of laying the stone, the proprietor drank the following pithy toast:—" May the dock answer the purpose for which it was intended, and may it reward the honest enterprising of many generations!' which was responded to with a bumper, and with the long and loud cheers of the persons present. In a bottle beneath the stone were deposited various coins of the realm, and many little statistics relating to the port, and the causes which gave rise to the work

THE TAYLOR INSTITUTE, OXFORD.

In our account of the Grand Commemoration at Oxford, we promised an engraving of this handsome edifice. It has been erected from the bequests of Sir Robert Taylor, the architect, and of Dr. Randolph; the one for the study of the languages, and the other for a picture and sculpture gallery; and the funds have been appropriated by the authorities to a structure intended to serve both purposes. The portion allotted to the Taylor Institute, from the designs of Mr. Cockerell, is represented in our illustration. The whole building occupies the angle of St. Giles' and Beaumont streets, the east front wing (the Taylor Institute) facing the former. The entire site is about 260 by 100 feet; but about 160 by 70 feet is given up to a raised terrace between the wings, and the centre building is set back to the depth last mentioned. Externally, this middle building has a tetrastyle Corinthian portico, carried up as high as the wings, and reaching above the parts on each side of it, which last in height correspond with the order introduced into the wings, and here continued as none, forming four in the columns on either side of the portico, with as many windows below, and niches above them. The most striking features in the wings are the large arched windows in the second tier; which, besides having a projecting balcony, are recessed, and are carried up quite through the entablature of the lower order. The raised court, or terrace between the wings, to which the ascent is by a wide flight

* We believe there was a model of the original plan in the Committee Room, to which reference was frequently made.



LAUNCH OF "THE BRAGANZA" STEAMER, AT COWES. (See page 3.)

of stepping the portico, is a pleasing novelty, the cornice and roof of the wings produce a fine effect.

The Taylor building will contain the Curator's residence, six lecture rooms, and a library, forty feet cube.

It is to be hoped that some portion of the entire building will be appropriated as a museum of specimens of sculpture and architectural decoration of the middle ages, which should be arranged chronologically. Oxford may be termed a sort of architectural museum in itself; but nowhere, except at the sister University, could a gallery of the kind suggested be more desirable, inasmuch as it would tend to promote a feeling for the beauties of our ancient architecture among those destined for the church, and likely to have influence in the preservation or restoration of our ancient ecclesiastical edifices.

Meanwhile, considerable interest has been excited in Oxford by the University having in convocation rejected the new statute for the cultivation of modern languages at the Institute, on account of the weak and inefficient scheme for its regulation. The capital is £60 000, and a magnificent foundation like this, well, it is hoped, be not frustrated by injudicious parsimony.

THE TAYLOR INSTITUTE, OXFORD.

ASYLUM HARBOUR FOR PORTLAND ROADS.

The Harbour of Refuge Commissioners having just completed a careful survey of Weymouth Bay and Portland Roads, and having examined all those who offered themselves and were qualified to afford the necessary information, the Commissioners are fully impressed with the natural advantages presented to their notice for forming a Breakwater in Portland Roads, capable of affording shelter and protection to the shipping and maritime commerce of England, of being a counterpoise to Cherburgh (from which Portland is only distant sixty miles), and St. Malo, and situated about midway between Portsmouth and Plymouth. In their visit to Portland, the commissioners were forcibly struck with the economy that would be attendant on the erection of a Breakwater here—large quantities of stone, already quarried, and now only encumbering the land, and of no value, seeming to invite the undertaking, and the owners would, no doubt, be glad to see it removed. This stone (the roach) being in large pieces of from ten tons and under, is admirably adapted for the construction of a Breakwater; and we congratulate the town and neighbourhood upon the prospect of this great and important national undertaking being carried into effect.

We quote this statement from the *Dorset Chronicle*. It is now more than probable that the Breakwater proposed by the late Mr. John Harvey, so far back as 1813, will be constructed. The work in its progress would be of vast advantage to the neighbourhood, since it would afford employment for five or six years to many thousands. Mr. Harvey's plan proposes that the Breakwater extend from the north-east point of the Isle of Portland, to a distance of about two miles and a quarter, which would secure a safe anchorage, and form a roadstead of four square miles in extent, situated only twenty-one leagues north of Cherburgh; and would prove the most complete shelter, during all winds, in the British Channel.

The excellent anchorage in Portland Roads, consisting for the most part of strong blue clay, with scarcely any tide, is too well known and appreciated by mariners, to require any comment; a fleet of sixty sail of the line would be in perfect safety during *every vicissitude of winds and weather*, and be enabled to go to and from sea at discretion. There are numerous springs of excellent water contiguous to the proposed Breakwater, sufficient for the use of the whole British Navy, if required.

By extending the Breakwater 2¼ miles, it would completely shelter Weymouth Pier, Harbour, and Bathing-place, when it blows hard from the south-east. The point of termination will then be on the remains of the wreck of the Abergwenny; and it is important that a vessel may, from that point, clear Portland with the wind at south-east, without making a tack; a position to be more readily gained by vessels working up to it under the lee or shelter of the Breakwater.

The stone for this great work may be obtained gratis, and there are in one mile of quarries no less than 20,000,000 tons of stone already prepared: this being the upper, or cap stone, which must necessarily be removed in order to obtain the finer stone suitable for building. The quarries are upwards of 300 feet above the sea level, so that by railways, or inclined planes, the stone might be conveyed to the water side without either engines or horses. The expense of the proposed Breakwater is estimated at £600,000.

THE PROPOSED BREAKWATER AT PORTLAND.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XLVI.

ST. GILES'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.

Many a reader may start at the adjunct of "in the fields," to the dedicatory name of this metropolitan church, and the surprise is natural enough when we recollect that the structure is situated on the south side of the High-street, St. Giles's, probably one of the narrowest roadways in this overgrown city. For the information of such persons, however, it may be as well to premise that the name of the church receives its addition from the circumstance of being formerly *in the fields*, and to distinguish it from the Church of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. This parish was anciently a village of the same name, and its church is supposed to owe its origin to the chapel which belonged to the hospital founded about 1117, by Queen Matilda, consort of Henry I., for the reception of leprous persons belonging to the City of London and the county of Middlesex. In 1354, Edward III. granted this hospital to the Master and Brethren of the order of Burton St. Lazar, of Jerusalem, in Leicestershire, for certain considerations for which it became a cell to that order, till the general dissolution of religious houses by Henry VIII. who, in 1545, granted it to Lord Dudley. Soon after this period, the chapel or church was made parochial; and on the 20th of April, 1547, William Rawlinson was instituted rector.

CHURCH OF ST. GILES'S IN THE FIELDS.

The ancient church being very small, and much dilapidated, was taken down in 1623, and a church of brick was erected in its stead. This also became in its turn too small and inconvenient, when the inhabitants applied for an Act of Parliament to enable them to rebuild it; accordingly, the old fabric was taken down in 1730, and the present very handsome edifice was erected and completed in 1733; this being the third church built upon the site.

Mr. Elmes, in his diligently compiled "Topographical Dictionary of London," attributes the design to Gibbs; but the following statement is more circumstantial:—"It is curious that this edifice, which has given to Flitcroft his reputation, should be attributed, in the Report of the Church Commissioners to the House of Commons, to Hawksmoor, who, they say, expended £2626 7s. 2d. upon it; but there is no doubt but Walpole, and the View, published in 1753, are correct in ascribing it to Flitcroft, who was, probably, employed by Gibbs, and not by the Commissioners."—Knight's "London."

The church is built of Portland-stone, as are also the tower, and the tall and graceful spire, which are 150 feet high to the vane. The interior is 75 feet in length, exclusive of the recess for the altar, and 60 feet in width: it has a waggon-headed ceiling, and is divided into nave and aisles by fluted stone Ionic columns, which assist the main walls in carrying the roof. The effect of the entire composition is more than usually chaste and beautiful.

A new entrance-gateway, of considerable beauty, has, within these 40 years, been erected from the designs of William Leverton, Esq., in which is introduced an ancient piece of sculpture, of more curiosity than beauty, representing the last judgment. This work was taken from "The Resurrection Gate" of the old church, which had also many rich monuments, one of which, to Sir Roger L'Estrange, the well known loyalist and writer, still remains. Andrew Marvel was also buried here, "A man in whose reputation the glory of the patriot has eclipsed the fine powers of the poet." St. Giles's also preserves the ashes of Chapman, the translator of Homer; and Flaxman, the truly great sculptor, was buried here on December 15, 1826, his body accompanied to the grave by the President and Council of the Royal Academy. For once, an inscription speaks simple truth; we read here, "John Flaxman, R.A., F.S., whose mortal life was a constant preparation for a blessed immortality: his angelic spirit returned to the Divine Giver on the 7th of December, 1826, in the 72nd year of his age."

There is a peculiarly interesting circumstance connected with his death, told by Allan Cunningham, in his "Lives of the British Sculptors," (Page 359), which we cannot resist the temptation of transcribing. He says "the winter had set in, and, as he was never a very early mover, a stranger found him rising one morning when he called about nine o'clock. 'Sir,' said the visitant, presenting a book as he spoke, 'this work was sent to me by the author, an Italian artist, to present to you, and at the same time to apologise for its extraordinary dedication. In truth, sir, it was so generally believed throughout Italy that you were dead, that my friend determined to show the world how much he esteemed your genius, and having this book ready for publication, he has inscribed it "Al Ombra di Flaxman." No sooner was the book published than the story of your death was contradicted, and the author, affected by his mistake, which, nevertheless, he regrets at, begs you will receive his work and his apology.' Flaxman smiled, and accepted the volume with unaffected modesty, and mentioned the circumstance, as curious, to his own family and some of his friends." This occurred on Saturday the 2nd of December, when he was well and cheerful; the next day he was taken suddenly ill with cold, and on the 7th was dead.

We perceive, with great satisfaction, that a subscription is in progress for a statue of Flaxman, but we are not aware of its destination.

In the churchyard, too, is the tomb of the Pendrells, who aided in the escape of Charles II.; and, a few years since, was revived the custom of decorating it with oak on Restoration Day (May 29), with branches of oak, in commemoration of Pendrell's loyalty and attachment to the "unkingship."

In the tower is a clock, the dials of which are illuminated at night with gas; this being, if we remember rightly, the first improvement of the kind introduced into the metropolis.

The church is a rectory, in the County and Archdeaconry of Middlesex, in the diocese of London, and the patronage of the Lord Chancellor. The present rector is the Rev. J. E. Tyler, who was instituted in 1826. He is the author of a recondite treatise on Oaths, and a life of Henry V., blending the research of the antiquary with the accomplishment of the scholar.

Although the church is very capacious, it is altogether inadequate to the spiritual wants of the parish; and the excellent Rector has been very instrumental in raising funds for the erection of another church, the first stone of which was laid a few weeks since. Of the superstructure, cleverly designed by Ferrey, we shall shortly present our readers with an engraving.

It was in front of the site of St. Giles's Church that Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, was so savagely burnt during the reign of Henry V., his early friend, The phrase, "St. Giles's Bowl," will remind many of the custom that formerly prevailed here of giving every malefactor on his way to Tyburn a bowl of ale, as his last worldly draught. Thus is the site associated with the fierceness and coarse spirit of bygone ages; and probably the most grateful relics are the trees in the churchyard, which carry the mind's eye back to "the fields." The illuminated clock and the wood pavement of the roadway, are unquestionably of our own time.

NEWSPAPER
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—No. XXII, XXIII.

LORD DENMAN, CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

The name of Denman is one of the greatest of those that figure in the political and legal history of the present and past age. He was early on the stage of public life; he has continued on it long, and he has won the honour and respect of all parties throughout his career. In him the learning of the lawyer has not deadened freedom and independence of thought in the man; nor has the exalted station he has attained caused him to forget or hold in light esteem the rights and privileges of the people. This he has proved on many occasions, in his decisions from the judgment seat, which was never, we believe, filled by a man in whose uprightness and integrity there was a more universal and absolute confidence. But his exertions are not confined to the bench.

LORD DENMAN.

In his place in Parliament he is not an unfrequent speaker, and it is on account of the part he has taken in the debate in the Lords on the management of the Post-Office that we give him as one of our Parliamentary Portraits. His speech on that occasion was a severe denunciation of the system, and the censure he threw on Sir J. Graham, though couched in temperate language, was nevertheless strong.

Lord Denman is now sixty-five years of age; he seems to have borne with less apparent effect than might be expected the wasting toil of his laborious office. He was created a peer in 1834, having previously sat in the House of Commons as Sir Thomas, and Mr. Denman. He was with Lord Brougham, the advocate of the unfortunate Queen of George IV.; he filled the office of Solicitor General to her Majesty. His exertions for his client were so well remembered, that, it is believed, they excluded him from the Bench during the life of George IV., but, on the accession of the Whigs to power, under William IV., he was made Attorney-General, and then Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P.

Mr. T. Duncombe is well known as the Parliamentary advocate of popular rights and personal grievances. In bringing forward both of them, he has on many occasions met with more success than could have been anticipated for one who holds extreme political opinions, and who is not attached very closely to any one sect on of the house as a party man. He owes his success partly to personal qualities, such as earnestness and boldness of speech, but more to the ability with which he chooses his ground of attack, never bringing forward a case that is either untenable or badly supported by evidence and more than all, perhaps, by the great knowledge he has of the forms of Parliament, and the skill and tact with which he uses it. He is almost the only member of whom it can be said that he has beaten Sir R. Peel on points of precedent and parliamentary practice. In the first session of the Peel Ministry, when its power was yet unshaken by internal divisions, he defeated it on a motion with respect to the right of petition on the Income-tax Bill. But his efforts have been rather exceeded by his late exertions in bringing forward the affair of the opening of letters by the Secretary of State. In this matter it must be admitted that he got hold of a famous circumstance, one in which he enlisted on his side a great amount of public feeling, not by any means confined or limited by party or partisan spirit. He has carried the question through with his usual ability. From briefly refusing all explanation and inquiry, the Government have been brought to furnish something like the first, and to grant the latter by the means of a committee, it is a secret one, indeed, but it is still a concession. Mr. Duncombe has great personal advantages; his features are handsome, his voice good, his bearing bold, manly and unaffected, and (what is not altogether without its effect) his style of dress is unexceptionable. The frank *bonhommie* of his manner when addressing the House, combined with the power of giving hard hits, of the effect of which there is no mistake, make the honourable member for Finsbury a favourite on his side of the House, while he is not disliked by the other. Having before given a sketch of the honourable member—(See the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, for July 30, 1843)—we do not think it necessary to add more than the following details:—Thomas Slingsby Duncombe is the eldest son of Thomas Duncombe, Esq., of Copegrove, near Boroughbridge. His father is brother of the first Lord Feversham. He sat for the borough of Hertford for several Parliaments previous to 1832, in which year he was unseated by Lords Mahon and Ingestre, under the influence of the Marquis of Salisbury. Their election was afterwards declared void. He has represented the Metropolitan borough of Finsbury since 1834: at the present moment he may be called the most popular of the Metropolitan members.

T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—THE YELLOW DRAWING-ROOM.

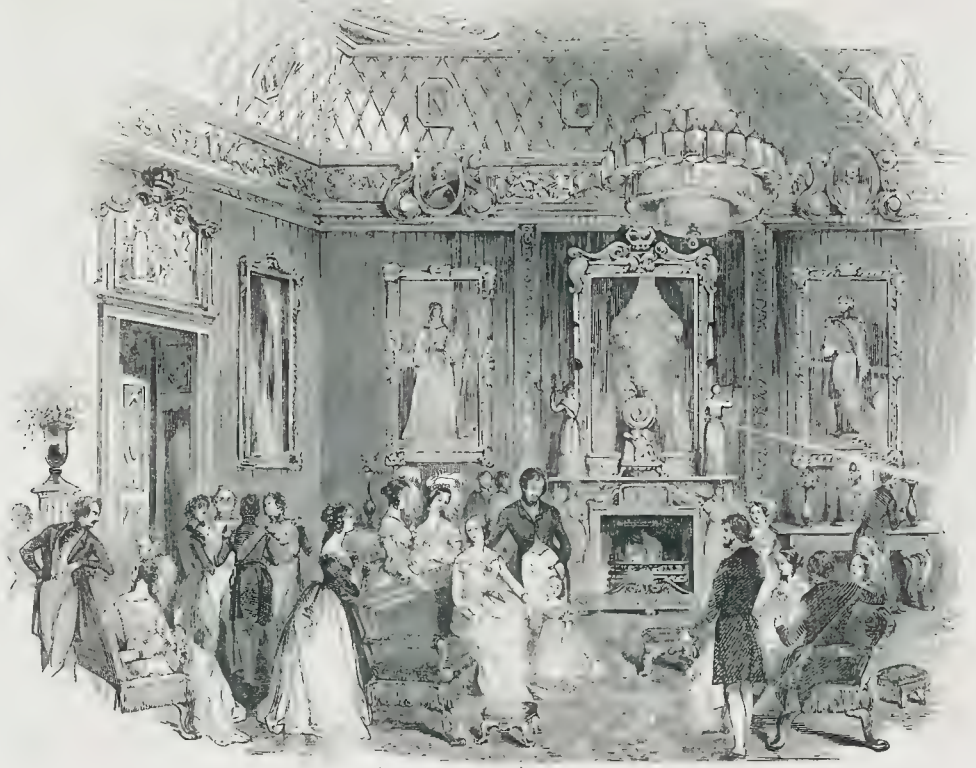
Waagen, the acute German critic, said of Buckingham Palace, "it looks as if some wicked magician had suddenly transformed some capricious stage scenery into substantiality." Thus far of the exterior. Mrs. Jameson, speaking of the interior, says: "George the Fourth had a predilection for low ceilings, so all the future inhabitants of the Pimlico Palace must endure suffocation; and, as his Majesty did not live on good terms with his wife, no accommodation was prepared for a future Queen of England."

The superb saloon represented in our engraving, will, we think, gainsay the last quoted opinion. It shows "the Yellow Drawing-room," the most superb of the entire range of rooms that occupy the western or garden front of the first story, and the northernmost in the suite. Its height is 32 feet, and its form nearly square: it has a lofty cove, richly gilt, and ornamented with heraldic shields. In the frieze is a series of sculpture, in relief, by Pitts, descriptive of the origin and progress of Pleasure, namely, Love Awakening the Soul to Pleasure—the Soul in the Bower of Bliss—the Pleasure of Decoration—the Invention of Music—the Pleasure of Music—the Dance—the Masquerade—the Drama—the contest for the Palm—the Palm resigned—the Struggle for the Laurel—the Laurel obtained. There is so much classic beauty in these designs, that we regret to see the continuation broken by the introduction of medallion portraits, even though they be of royal and illustrious personages.

But the main beauty of the apartment lies in the harmony of colour adopted for its draperies, &c.; namely, a series of shades of yellow, ranging almost from brown to green. Thus, the walls are hung with figured yellow silk, and the window draperies are of similar costly material; as are the sofas, chairs, seats, &c. The effect is truly elegant; and we remember the like success in the principal drawing-room of the Reform Club House in Pall-Mall.

The floor of the Yellow Drawing-room in the Palace is bordered with satin wood, inlaid with devices of rose and tulip wood, which ornaments it were pity to hide even with the choicest productions of the loom.

Upon the walls are portraits of royal personages; and at each end, and above the chimney piece, are placed superb mirrors. The chimney pieces is of exquisite white marble, sculptured by Westmacott. The furniture of the room is truly sumptuous; and the assemblage of vases filled with flowers, clocks, bronzes, inlaid tables, cabinets, &c., in exquisite taste. To quote a contemporary, "All that luxury can desire, or skill and wealth accomplish, to make this apartment magnificent, in the ordinary modes of obtaining magnificence, is to be found here in an extraordinary degree.



THE YELLOW DRAWING-ROOM, BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

SPLENDID ENGRAVING
FOR THE
SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM VIEW OF "LONDON IN 1842."

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have great pleasure in announcing the forward preparation of a most Superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842."

In selecting this engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

PANORAMA
OF
THE RIVER THAMES,

showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thame;" its "Forests of Masts," its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;

and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Stream" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS,

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches, Government Offices, and Public Institutions; Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Architecture, Terraces, and Villas. Theatres; Railways, Parks and Public Walks. Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one-tenth of the objects.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution.

☞ Further announcements of the Magnificent Print will be duly given.

198, STRAND, April 18, 1844.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 7.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 8.—Adam Smith died, 1790.
TUESDAY, 9.—Mrs. Radcliffe born, 1764.
WEDNESDAY, 10. Calcot born, 1589.
THURSDAY, 11.—Lalande born, 1732.
FRIDAY, 12.—Julius Cæsar born, B.C. 100.
SATURDAY, 13.—Fenton died, 1730.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending July 13.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
7 36	8 3	8 31	9 6	9 38	10 10	10 43	11 21	11 54	0 0	0 25	0 49

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*H. F.,*" *Hitchin.—The number stated includes all the parishes.*

"*J. L. G.*"—*A new edition of the Pharmacopœia has appeared lately. The neighbourhood in question is comparatively healthy. If the analysis be sent we will decide.*

"*A Regular Subscriber,*" *Drogheda.—The article shall appear when the subject is again brought before Parliament.*

"*W. J.*" *Watling-street.—The height of the York Column, to the top of the capital, is 90 feet.*

"*Sphinx.*"—*We have not hitherto had room for the solution.*

"*H. T. B.,*" *Bath, should address the author of the "Lives of the Princes of Wales," care of Mr. Colburn. Great Marlborough-street.*

"*S. G.,*" *Brighton, should continue to address the party until replied to.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*Drawings are chargeable with duty. The fare from London to Paris is £2.*

"*E. W. M.,*" *Guildford.—The maze consists of yew hedges.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Otley.—Pain Sec fell on March 19, in the year 1937.*

"*C. S. H.*"—*The length of the Box Tunnel on the Great Western Railway is 12 miles.*

"*An Avid Subaltern*" *shall not be forgotten when occasion presents itself.*

"*W. H. R.*" *is thanked; but the article on the Reg atta arrived too late.*

"*Mr. C. M.,*" *Burt.-n-street, is thanked for the suggestion, but the subject has already been engraved in our Journal. We shall be happy to aid the completion of so noble a memorial as the Scott Monument by any means within the plan of our journal.*

"*A Lover of the Fine Arts,*" *Gainsborough.—We will see.*

"*T. K.,*" *Tonbridge.—We cannot print the complimentary trifle.*

"*An Oxonian.*" *Louth.—The drawings of the Oxford Illustrations were by Mr. W. Westcott, of Oxford.*

"*Alpha.*"—*The judge referred to as having once waved the standard at the Eton Montem is Mr. Justice Patteson.*

"*Boy Jones.*"—*The sketches will not suit.*

"*Little O.,*" *Banbridge.—Any Postmaster is justified in opening a newspaper sent by post.*

"*F. G.,*" *Liverpool.—Farming for Ladies, or Moubray on Breeding and Rearing Poultry.*

"*Libra.*"—*The History of Wood-Engraving can only be had in our Journal.*

"*J. G.,*" *Woodcock. We have no room.*

"*Querro,*"—*Vol. I., in Numbers, may be had, post free, price 17s. 6d.*

"*R. D.,*" *Settle, should apply at the nearest Stamp-office.*

"*X. Y. Z.*"—*The History of Wood-Engraving is completed in the Supplement, published with the present number.*

"*C. E.*" *complains that the post marks used in provincial towns are not plainly stamped.*

"*A. M.*"—*The Irish Bargain will not suit.*

"*W. B.,*" *Ross.—The Great Print is progressing, and every exertion will be made for its speedy completion.*

"*S. D.,*" *Burnham, will be entitled to the Print.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Cork.—Sliced cucumber or "Beetle Wafers" will destroy cockroaches.*

"*W. C.*" *must give six months' notice.*

"*J. H. S.,*" *Huntingdon, should first receive notice.*

"*W. C.*" *and "J. T.,*" *Wareham, will be entitled to the Print.*

"*An Inquirer,*" *Lutterworth.—Descriptive Geography, published by the Christian Knowledge Society.*

"*A. B.,*" *Merthyr.—Transportation for life does not dissolve a marriage.*

"*Onesimus.*"—*Yes.*

"*Orlando.*"—*A portrait of the Winner of the Derby, as decided on the recent trial, will appear in our next.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1844.

THE Post-office business has raised a greater storm than the Home Secretary at all anticipated. The first surprise of the public has changed to a deeper feeling, and from one end of the country to the other so unanimous have all parties been in denouncing the practice, that even Sir James Graham has, to some extent, yielded to the force of public opinion. The narrow majority of 44, and the part taken by the members of the late Government, have also told on the Ministry; and the explanation that was at first refused, and that somewhat cavalierly, is conceded now in the shape of a Secret Committee of the House of Commons, that is to inquire both into the law of the matter, and the practice.

There is evidently a good deal at stake on the question. Sir James Graham confesses that he cannot stand up under the load of obloquy that now rests upon him; he must remove some of it, or he must sink under it; and that he may throw some share of it from his own shoulders to those of his predecessors, of all parties, is his object in granting the inquiry. He says, or implies, that whatever he has done has been done by others; he uses the old and everlasting defence of political men and political parties in England—the *tu quoque*. It is an effective defence as far as the recriminating parties are concerned, but it is no answer to the complaints of the third and greater party that stands between the two, and suffers occasionally from both. The people are just as averse to having their letters opened by a Lord J. Russell or a Marquis of Normanby as by a Sir J. Graham. Politics ought to be kept out of consideration with respect to an act that is a violation of the principles of common morality, which is a breach of the law of the land and a suspension of the Constitution of the kingdom, by the command of power under the shield of official impunity. Sir J. Graham seems to think that the conduct of the Opposition has fixed a sort of personal stigma upon him in the affair. It cannot be denied that the Whigs have small cause for forbearance when their old associate, changed into their bitterest opponent, lays himself open to attack. But we do not believe that Lord J. Russell would have ventured to denounce in another the very identical practices he had, in the same office, authorised himself. Dwelling in a glass-house he would scarcely have been so imprudent as to throw stones, knowing pretty well that he must bring his own fabric about his ears. We may take it for granted that former Home Secretaries have ordered the detention and opening of letters; but we may take it for granted also, that it was done for the advantage of our own State, not at the mere instigation of foreign Powers. Had explanation been asked of them, it would, moreover, have been given, at least as to the principle on which they proceeded, as in the case of the celebrated Sir R. Walpole, when questioned on the same subject. The great mistake of Sir J. Graham was so obstinately refusing any information at first, only to be driven afterwards into conceding much more than was asked. He refused to give the slightest explanation of the principle he had adopted; Parliament murmurs, the press expose, and the people become indignant, and on the *third* discussion Government is compelled to concede an inquiry not only into the facts of the case, but the law, which it is not improbable will undergo considerable modification.

On this occasion, as on the former discussions, the weight of argument and the tendency of the debate are directly against the Home Secretary and the Post-office. The bulk of the Ministerial party have thought it quite an official question, to be fought out between the holders of office and Mr. Duncombe. Most of them gave their votes to the Government, but did not feel called on to give their advocacy; that is, not in the political bond. To give their votes is their duty, but to speak is more a matter of feeling and conviction; the votes were given, though not without many exceptions, but the advocacy was withheld, except by Lord Broughan among the Peers, and his double, or shadow, Mr. Roebuck, in the Commons. The manner in which the latter gentleman defended the Government was rather curious. He always does things in a two-handed manner; if he interpose between two contending parties, it is generally to say something bitter of both; neither of them is quite in the right, nor wholly in the wrong. Thus nothing can be stronger than his condemnation of the practice which all parties denounce:—

He was sure that when the people of England understood what was the nature of the power exercised under the Post-office Act, and likewise when the proceedings which had taken place at the Post-office were laid bare, that moment was its destruction sealed. Such a power was not necessary toward the safety of the country, or even, he would say, of the world. It was only used to gratify base and malignant passions, or to serve the most disingenuous purposes, nor could it be of any use whatever to a Government resting on the affections of the people.

Now to ordinary minds it would seem that a power "not necessary to the safety of the country," and which was "only used to gratify base and malignant passions," would not be too strongly denounced by all right-thinking men. But here is Mr. Roebuck's wrath poured on the denouncers of the abuse, and his sympathy, shed like balm, on the official functionary who committed it:—

He begged to assure the right hon. baronet that he sympathised most sincerely in the feelings which he had expressed as to the manner in which he had been dealt with in this matter. That imputation had been cast down upon a public officer, whose only offence was that of following exactly in the footsteps of his predecessors in office; and that sense of indignation had been created out of doors by all the vile acts of the police, which he did not hesitate to designate as the foul instrument by which all manner of vileness had been poured upon the right hon. baronet's head. He would not honour one more than another of these detestable and despicable channels of private information by naming it.

We learn through these same "detestable and despicable channels"—it being among the "vile arts of the daily press" to make known such matters—that these remarks were received with "loud laughter;" so we should imagine; and that laughter must have been caused by some feeling not far removed from contempt. In the affairs of life there is no separating the act from him who does it; the doer must be responsible for the deed. We have it on the best and highest of all authorities that offences must needs come; but it is added, also, "Woe unto them by whom they come." By this mode of dividing the system from the men who carry it out, the most atrocious crimes against society might be justified, if any one in office were only allowed to plead the practices of his predecessors as a defence of his own. Men have not allowed the judicial cruelties of former ages to grow into precedents, neither will they allow official espionage in the present to become one. It is the duty of every age to improve on the past, and leave society better than they found it, or, at all events, not leave it worse; and in this matter we seemed retrograding. But the discussions, the vote, the granting of the committee, have, we hope, given the system a check.

We regret to see, by a letter in the *Times*, that much wanton damage has been done to the statues and columns of the ruins in Windsor-park; some have been thrown down and others mutilated. It is such conduct as this that compels the exclusion of the public from many places to which they would otherwise be freely admitted. It is lamentable, too, that a very few individuals are sufficient, by their misconduct, to bring a reproach on all: they are exceptions to the general rule, but unfortunately these exceptions oblige precautions to be taken that look a mistrust of all.

The public occasionally hear strange things, but very few were prepared for one portion of the foreign intelligence of the week, which states the poverty of Louis Philippe! It has been generally believed that he was one of the most wealthy monarchs of Europe, having, in addition to the Civil List, the family property of the Orleans branch of the Bourbons, while the wealth of the Prince de Condé is inherited by the Duc d'Aumale. The statement of the insufficiency of the fortune of the King is said to be put forth in order to prepare the way for procuring a "dotation" from the State for some of his children not unprovided for. The French papers are in a blaze on the subject, and there seems much probability of the plea being not very favourably received by the French people.

THE REVENUE.

The Quarter's Revenue has been made up to-day, and presents a favourable aspect. In the important department of Excise, there is an increase on the quarter of about £80,000, and on the year of nearly £400,000. In the Customs there is an increase of £300,000; the Stamps and Tax department is nearly the same as in the corresponding quarter of last year. There is a small increase in the Post-office returns; but there is a slight deficiency on the quarter as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, under the head of Miscellaneous Taxes, in consequence of the remittances of silver from China coming into the account of last year, and the remittances recently received in this country not coming into the revenue account until next quarter.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace, in an open carriage and four, at twenty minutes past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, escorted by a party of Lancers, for Claremont. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were in the next carriage.

SUNDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite, and the household, attended divine service at Claremont. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince took an airing in an open pony phaeton.

MONDAY.—In the morning her Majesty and Prince Albert walked on the lawn in front of Claremont, and also promenaded in the gardens. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Major-General Sir Edward Bowater, afterwards rode on horseback. The Queen returned to Claremont at two o'clock. In the afternoon the Marchioness of Douro left Claremont for a drive in an open carriage. The Royal Family were taken their accustomed daily airings in Claremont Park. Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner had the honour of joining the Royal dinner-party.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, arrived at Buckingham Palace, at twenty minutes before twelve o'clock, in a carriage and four, escorted by a party of Lancers, from Claremont. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were in the next carriage; and the Marchioness of Douro (Lady in Waiting), Colonel Arbuthnot (Equerry in Waiting), and Major-General Sir Edward Bowater (Equerry to Prince Albert), occupied another carriage and four. His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided in the afternoon at a meeting of the Commission for Promoting and Encouraging the Fine Arts in the Rebuilding the Palace of Westminster. The Commissioners present were Viscount Palmerston, Lord Ashburton, Mr. Henry Gally Knight, Mr. Rethyngton Hawes, Mr. George Vivian, Mr. Thomas Wyse, Lord Mahon, and the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay. The Prince arrived at Gwydyr House shortly before three o'clock. The meeting broke up at six o'clock. The Viscountess Jocelyn has succeeded the Marchioness of Douro as the Lady in Waiting on the Queen; the Earl of Morton and Captain the Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood have succeeded the Earl of Warwick and Captain Meynell as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty. Colonel Bankes has relieved Colonel Arbuthnot in the duties of Equerry in Waiting to the Queen; and Colonel Bouverie has relieved Major-General Sir Edward Bowater as Equerry in Waiting to Prince Albert.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the Royal Gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Bouverie, Equerry in Waiting. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert had Sir George Hayter the honour to meet at his picture in progress, representing the christening of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The Queen had a dinner party at Buckingham Palace. The company consisted of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Granby, the Earl of Liverpool, the Countess of Westmoreland, the Earl and Countess of Beverley, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lady Georgiana Bathurst, Baroness Abbéfeldt, Sir Martin Archer Shee, and Baron Knesebeck. The band of the Grenadier Guards attended at the Palace during dinner, and performed several pieces. The band was conducted by Mr. Creaton. Her Majesty afterwards gave a concert, which was performed in the grand saloon. The picture gallery, green drawing-room, and other state apartments were opened for the reception of the visitors.

THURSDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Bouverie, Equerry in Waiting, and visited the Surrey Zoological Gardens for the purpose of inspecting the Pictorial Medal of London in the Olden Time, with which his Royal Highness was pleased to express himself very much gratified. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert took an airing in an open carriage and four. The royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace included the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Marquis of Granby, Lord and Lady Ernest Bruce, Lord Forester, and General the Hon. Sir William Lumley.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—Her Royal Highness will return to this country on Monday next, on the morning of which day she will remark at Ostend on board the Princess Alice, Dover mail packet, Master Commander L. Smithett, who is ordered to Ostend on the 7th to be in readiness. The Princess Alice will land her Royal Highness at Woolwich.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty Queen Adelaide is expected to return to this country, from visiting her illustrious relatives at Meiningen and Weimar, about the 20th of the ensuing month. It is a gratification to be enabled to state that the last letters from Germany assert the complete health of her Majesty.

Married, on Wednesday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Lord Frederick Russell, Lord Alexander George Russell, youngest son of the late Duke of Bedford, to Anne Emily, youngest daughter of the late Sir Leonard Worsley Holmes, Bart., of Westover, Isle of Wight, in the presence of a numerous circle of relatives and friends. After the ceremony, the happy couple proceeded to Woburn Abbey, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Bedford.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday at the Foreign Office. The Ministers present were Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Ripon, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir Edward Knatchbull, and Lord Canning. The Duke of Cambridge was also present. The Council sat an hour.

It is now definitively arranged that her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the royal children, and the court, will leave Buckingham Palace for the season, on Wednesday next.

THE KING OF SAXONY.—On Sunday evening last, the King of Saxony, attended by the Baron Gersdorff and Count Einsiedel, travelling carriages and four, arrived at the Royal Hotel, Weymouth. On Monday morning early, his Majesty took a walk on the beautiful esplanade; and again, after breakfast, his Majesty proceeded to Jesmond Dene, and visited the picturesque villas on Greenhill, when his carriages, which had been ordered to wait at the end of Brunswick-buildings, being ready, his Majesty and suite took their departure on his western tour. Previous to it was his intention to visit Portland Bill, for the purpose of geological investigation, to which interesting science his Majesty is said to be much devoted; and a finer field for the exercise of a scientific taste does not present itself in the United Kingdom than the cliffs that line the surrounding Lyme Regis. On Tuesday the King arrived at Elliot's Royal Hotel, Devonport, from Torquay. Quite unexpectedly, on Wednesday, his Majesty, in a private dress, and minus any attendant, came into the dockyard, and visited Sir David Milne's carriage. The gallant Port Admiral, and Major General Hon. H. Murray and Captain Murray, his son and aide-de-camp, met his Majesty at the establishment, and proceeded with him round the whole of the ships. After this the King proceeded to the residence of the Admiral Superintendent, Sir S. Fym, K.C.B., where he cordially returned thanks for the kind attention shown to his Majesty by the officers of the department of the dockyard.—Captain Burgman; Mr. Lumsdaine, the Master Attendant; Mr. Edye, the Master Shipwright; Mr. Jessop, the Storekeeper, &c. His Majesty and suite, on leaving the dockyard, went, with the Port Admiral, Sir D. Milne, to his official residence, where the royal party lunched.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DEPUTATION OF RAILWAY DIRECTORS TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.—On Monday a deputation of directors from most of the railways waited upon Sir Robert Peel, for the purpose of laying before the right honourable baronet their views on the subject of the ministerial measure respecting the railways of the kingdom. The right honourable baronet received the deputation with great courtesy, and listened with attention to their case, which was laid before him at considerable length. A long conference ensued, in which the directors enlarged on the objectionable character of the whole measure, both in its principle and details, and concluded by expressing a hope that, at the present late period of the session, the bill would be postponed. Sir Robert Peel declined acceding to the request of the deputation for a postponement until next session.

THE NEW SUGAR DUTIES BILL.—We have authority to state that a British Consul has been appointed for Manilla, and that he will proceed to his destination by the end of the July mail; also that arrangements have been made, which will take effect immediately after the arrival of that mail in the East, under which there will be, in the three ports of Java to which foreign vessels have access—namely, Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya—persons duly authorised to certify the origin of Java sugar in the manner required by the Sugar Duties Bill now before the House of Lords.

SALE OF THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—On Monday, at one o'clock, the sale of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex's library commenced in the auction-rooms of Messrs. Evans and Sons, 93, Pall-mall. The attendance was very limited, and the prices the books fetched were remarkably low. Before the sale commenced a rather strange scene took place between Mr. Evans, sen., and the well-known Captain Ackerley, who, it appeared, came to the room to record in one of the catalogues papers as an advertisement to the effect that the sale would not take place, as some of the books were the property of the public, and had been stolen from the palace. On Mr. Evans coming into the auction-room, he asked the Captain if he was the author of the advertisement. The latter did not answer. Mr. Evans commenced the business by stating the title of the first lot; upon which, Captain Ackerley rose and handed him a paper, saying, "That is my protest, sir. I protest against the sale proceeding."—Mr. Evans: Don't interrupt the business, sir.—Captain Ackerley: I have only done my duty, sir, in protesting.—Mr. Evans: You are a madman; and if you don't behave yourself I shall send for a constable.—Several voices cried "Turn him out."—The Captain (addressing the persons present): Mind, I caution you; any persons purchasing these books render themselves liable to an action (laughter, during which the Captain retired.) The first number of lots disposed of during the day was 197; the majority consisting of Bibles and portions of Scripture in Hebrew; and the proceeds of the day amounted to £720 8s. It was stated that the Hebrew books disposed of were to be sent to Jerusalem.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.—On Tuesday, the half-yearly court of this corporation was held at the Bridge-house Hotel, the Governor in the chair. Mr. Jones, secretary and solicitor to the corporation, read the report of the committee for the past six months, from which it appeared that the domestic and financial affairs of the asylum were in a prosperous state, and that the inmates of the 101 houses attached to the asylum were enjoying all the comforts that age or infirmity in adversity could desire.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL.—The annual dinner of the friends and subscribers to this benevolent institution took place on Wednesday, in the theatre of the White Conduit House Tavern. About 1200 persons sat down at

table. Mr. Wigram (of the firm of Reid and Co.) was in the chair. The chairman, in a brief and eloquent address, adverted to the great good that had been done by the establishment of the school, and impressed upon the company that they were bound, both by interest and duty, to afford it every assistance in their power. Numerous toasts were proposed, and the party broke up at an early hour. A very large amount of subscriptions was collected during the evening.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE IN THE CITY.—A meeting of the committee was held on Tuesday, at which Sir Peter Laurie protested that his sole reason for intruding himself into the meeting on the day of finishing the statue was that his sanctity for the honour of the presence of the King of Saxony, that the event might be recorded in the annals of the corporation.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—The Society's third and last exhibition of plants and flowers for the season took place on Tuesday. The weather, though sufficiently cloudy to guard from excessive heat of the sun, so cleared up after the stormy rain of the early and half as to enhance the pleasures of the promenade, and afforded to the company as they ranged over the grounds an agreeable surprise that the effects of the storm should have been so quickly obliterated. It is but just to state, as we have on former occasions done, that the arrangements for viewing the plants were admirable, the tents spacious, commodious, and well-ventilated. The bands of the three cavalry regiments—the Horse Guards Blue, the First Life Guards, and the Second Life Guards, met upon the occasion, and played choice selections of music.

THE CONVICTS BARBER AND FLETCHER.—The following document has been published this morning from Fletcher. Barber and he are both on board the convict ship Agincourt, lying off Woolwich, and will sail on Tuesday next for their destination. The witness, whose name is appended to the paper, is said to be an officer of the convict vessel:—"26th June, 1844.—I, [illegible], solemnly declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, William Henry Barber had no guilty knowledge that the will of Anne Slick was a forgery, or that it was otherwise than a legitimate and proper matter of business; as such it was introduced by me to him, as stated in my first examination at the Mansion-house. And I further declare that, to my knowledge and belief, he had no guilty knowledge of either of the acts which have recently formed the subject of indictment. In witness this declaration with no other motive than to do an act of justice to Mr. Barber as far as lies in my power. JOSHUA FLETCHER.—Witness, Matthew Henry Cutting."

COUNTRY NEWS.

BOLTON.—DREADFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We regret to state that a dreadful accident occurred at the linen factory of Mr. Alderman Crewdson, at Bolton, on Monday, attended with a considerable loss of life. It appears that the factory, which was built about twelve years since, close to the river Crole, and adjacent to St. George's Church, in that town, was at the time of the work-people, consisting of males and females, in the ruins. The force of the explosion is said to have been tremendous, and to have torn away the roof, and the principal portion of the floors and walls. The ambulances were speedily upon the spot, so also were some thousands of the inhabitants; and as soon as the extent of the catastrophe had been ascertained, workmen were employed in clearing away the ruins, with the view of extricating the sufferers, and ministering to the necessities of the wounded. It was impossible, in the hurry and confusion of the moment, to ascertain how many were employed in the factory at the time. Some said 50 and others 100; but from the fact that a watchful person was not discoverable in any part of the ruins, it was feared that the whole of the unfortunate inmates must have met their deaths simultaneously. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the building, from the fact that it covered nearly two acres of ground, including, of course, the yards and out-offices. It contained two engines, one at each end of the works; one of 50, and the other of 30 horse power: and it was, as we have said, the bursting of the boiler attached to one of those engines that caused the dreadful explosion in question. The extent of the injury by the explosion of the steam-boiler at the linen-mill of Mr. John Brooks, is now ascertained. Three persons have perished by the calamity. Bridget Hart, who was the first person discovered amongst the ruins, died at her house in Newport-street, this morning, leaving a husband and three children. She was returning from the yard to the mill, when the explosion took place, and thus met her melancholy end. James Swift, an elderly man, was found dead. He has left a wife and four children. He was employed in a drying-room over the boiler-house, and must have been blown into the air with the materials of the building. James M'Docald, of Dale-street, was also employed in the drying-room, and met the same fate as his companion Swift. He was a young man and has left a wife in a state of pregnancy. He had only gone to work at the mill that morning with his brother William, who was also mutilated, but is expected to recover. James Rigg, the mechanic, George Bemecon, Peter Freman, and the others who were injured, are also considered out of danger. This morning workmen commenced taking down the chimney and the end of the mill over the engine house. There were nearly six hundred hands employed in the establishment, who are thus thrown out of employment, but, we are happy to say, that three hundred or four hundred of them are expected to be at work again in about a fortnight, there being two other engines at the other end of the mill, which will keep a considerable portion of the machinery going. An inquest will be held on the bodies of the deceased, when some light will, most probably, be thrown upon the cause of this calamitous accident.

CIRENCESTER.—A public meeting of the Gloucestershire branch of the Agricultural College was held at Cirencester on Monday, to receive the report of the committee of management. Earl Bathurst occupied the chair. The attendance was numerous and influential. Dr. Daubeney, of Oxford, was amongst the number. The report was satisfactory. It is intended to hold a public meeting at Southampton in aid of the scheme, on the occasion of the great annual meeting of the Agricultural Society of England taking place in that town. A farm of about four hundred acres, nearly a mile from Cirencester, on the road to Stroud, called Port Farm, belonging to Earl Bathurst, is to be the experimental farm for the intended college.

GUILDFORD, SURREY, SESSIONS.—The General Quarter Sessions for the county of Surrey commenced at Guildford, on Tuesday last, before G. W. Nicholson, Esq., Chairman, and a numerous attendance of county magistrates. The governors of the several gaols reported their establishments to be in a healthy condition. Mr. Smallpiece, the county treasurer, made a report of the state of the county finances, from which it appeared that the amount of the last county rate, at two-pence in the pound, with other items, had produced the sum of £19,771 7s. 6d., of which there has been expended, on account of the county, £19,202 7s. 1d., leaving a balance in hand of £568 19s. 11d. There had been, however, outstanding accounts now due, amounting to £12,434 4s. 7d., which would leave the treasurer deficient to the amount of £3349 4s. 8d. The cases of expenditure was accounted for by the heavy payments made on account of the Lunatic Asylum, and other causes not of a permanent character. The visiting justices reported that the sum of £600 voted by the Court to repair bails and make other improvements in the Union House of Correction, in compliance with the new regulations of the Secretary of State, was insufficient, and they requested the Court to sanction the expenditure of a further sum of £47, which would be required before the alterations can be carried out. After some discussion the question was put and negatived by a considerable majority.—Mr. Jeffrey then moved, pursuant to notice from the last session, that in future the error of the court be not allowed to demand a fee of 10s. 6d. from persons acquitted upon charges of misdemeanour.—Some discussion took place, and the magistrates appeared to be unanimously of opinion that the practice ought to be abolished. Eventually the subject was referred to a committee, to report as to the effect the proposed object. It was stated in court that the fee of 10s. 6d. was thus appropriated:—six shillings to the jury, half a crown to the crier, and two shillings to the summoning officer. The Court, after disposing of the routine business, adjourned.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF A BOY.—On the 27th ult. a little boy, named Birch, while playing at Rootle, near Liverpool, fell into the water, when his brother, seven and a-half years old, plunged in, and rescued him.

ROCHESTER.—On Monday a singular case came on for trial before James Erskine, Esq., recorder of the Rochester Court of Quarter Sessions. At the last quarter sessions John W. Powell, who was formerly a gentleman of large property, residing at Canterbury, was indicted for stealing three silver tea spoons, and one table spoon, from his furnished lodgings at Rochester. The case was fully proved against him. It appeared that he took apartments at the house of Mr. Anderson, at Rochester, on the 25th of February, for three weeks, and, after having there for one week, he absconded, having with him the tea-spoons and the table-spoon. The witnesses for the prosecution all of them deposed to various "flighty" acts on the part of the prisoner. The defence set up was insanity, and disclosed a singular and melancholy history. The prisoner, at the age of twenty-two, into the possession of large property, and was shortly after chosen one of the coroners for the county, which he soon resigned. He had been twice, since he came of age, married. In the year 1837, he received a serious injury in the head by a fall from his horse, and shortly after he became completely idiotic, and so remained for two and a-half years. In the years 1839-40-39 and 43 it was found necessary to place him under restraint, and the last time he made his escape. The medical witnesses deposed that they had known the prisoner for a long time, and considered him generally insane, with short lucid intervals. Some extraordinary scenes took place during the trial, which occupied about five hours. The prisoner became greatly excited, quarrelling with his counsel, cross-examining the witnesses, and directing the learned Recorder. His conduct in the dock of itself could leave no doubt of his unfortunate state of mind. The Jury did not think it necessary to trouble the Recorder to sum up, and returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," on the ground of insanity. This is the same gentleman who, in March last, was brought up before the Lord Mayor for contracting a bill without the means of paying at the Guildhall Coffee-house, where he was personating Mr. Whiteside, the Irish barrister.

THE WORCESTER TRAGEDY.—DEATH OF THE MURDERER.—To our former report of the horrible tragedy at Worcester last week, we have now to add the final catastrophe. On Friday Jabez Hooper was considered much better, and the surgeons in attendance closed the horrible wounds in his throat. Next morning, however, he was considerably worse, and unfavourable symptoms supervened in the course of the day, until the evening, when he died. He continued rational during Friday, but at one time got out of bed and approached the window of his room. He was, however, at once stopped by the police officer, and placed in bed. During the day he expressed an earnest desire to know the result of the coroner's inquest, but this was most properly concealed from him until he should be in a fit state to receive the intelligence. On the day of his death the prisoner betrayed slight aberration of intellect. The deceased prisoner formerly kept a general provision shop at Abberley, about eleven miles from Worcester, on the Ladlow road, and is respectably connected. About twelve months ago he removed to Worcester, and was living at his brother's house when the murder was committed. There does not appear to have been the slightest ill-will subsisting between him and his brother's family; and as to the allegation of the prisoner's insanity, we may say that, although it is positively affirmed that he has betrayed symptoms of mental aberration after indulgence in intoxicating liquors, nothing of the kind was apparent a few hours before the committal of the horrid deed, when he burned two pastry-cooks' apprentices in their wardrobe. The remains of the poor child were buried on Friday afternoon, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

IRELAND.

Lord Heytesbury succeeds Earl de Grey as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He is expected in Dublin on the 15th inst. The following appointments have been announced:—Mr. Arthur, at present of the Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle, to be Private Secretary to Lord Heytesbury; Capt. Bowles, brother to the gallant admiral lately on the Irish station, to be Comptroller of the Household, vice Major Parker of the 1st Life Guards; Capt. Wilbs, Gentleman Usher (son-in-law of Sir William Gossett), succeeds to the Mastership of the Horse, vice Capt. Williams, formerly of the 7th Hussars; Lords Francis Gordon, Charles Ker, and Sir William Don, will be retained as Aides de Camp. It is generally understood that the foregoing are the only changes contemplated in the household.

The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, which was held, as usual, on Monday, in the Conciliation Hall, presented an equally crowded appearance as on any of the previous Mondays since the incarceration of Mr. O'Connell and his fellow-martyrs. "Old Dan," Esq., M.P. for Tipperary, was called to the chair. The Repeal rent for the week amounted to upwards of £2,000.

It is stated on the authority of the *Limerick Chronicle* that Sir Richard de Bourgho, Bart., of Castle Bromell, adjacent to Limerick, and an avowed Protestant faith, at Castletownroche Church, county Cork, on Sunday se'nnight.

The corporation of Dublin have chosen Mr. Arabin (a liberal Protestant) to fill the office of Lord Mayor during the ensuing year. It was proposed to re-elect Mr. O'Connell, but the honourable and learned gentleman declined the honour.

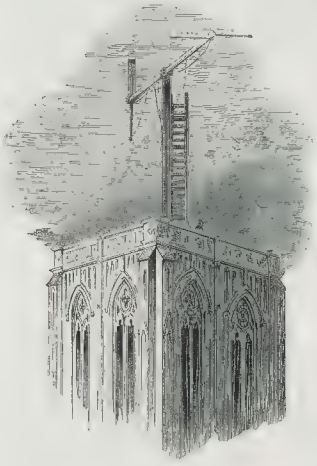
JUSTICE TO IRELAND.—We observe with pleasure that a meeting of Irish peers and gentlemen is announced to take place this day, at one o'clock, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, "for the purpose of forming a society, the aim of which wil be the promotion of social and intellectual intercourse amongst Irishmen, resident in or visiting London, irrespective of religious or political differences." This is a most desirable object, and even the great Repealer himself would shrink from disturbing, and we heartily wish success to the brotherly project. The Marquis of Clanricarde is named for the chair. We are given to understand that he will be exclusively supported by the leading Irishmen, and noblemen and gentlemen closely connected with Ireland, belonging to all the parties, and creeds, and professions into which Irish society is divided. The association proposed to be formed will bear some similarity to the Scotch and Welch Societies now existing in London. Personal communication—social intercourse—an interchange of sentiment—co-operation on the broad ground of Ireland's welfare—are among the objects which,

THE OVERLAND INDIAN MAIL.

THE MAIL PACKET FROM ALEXANDRIA, OFF MARSEILLES—THE INDIAN MAIL ON BOARD.

The arrival of the Overland Mail, on Tuesday morning last, suggests the fitness of this opportunity of perfecting our details of this complete postal arrangement.

We have described in former numbers the course of the Indian Mail from Bombay to Marseilles, together with views of some of the more remarkable localities in the passage of a newspaper express from Paris to the *Times* office in London. Since that period, the subject has grown to be one of greater importance; the states of Hindostan have become more essential to the welfare of the home country; China has been added to our commercial empire; and the course of trading adventure on the coasts of Burmah, Japan, and many wondrous places of the Orient seas, have combined to give all Post-



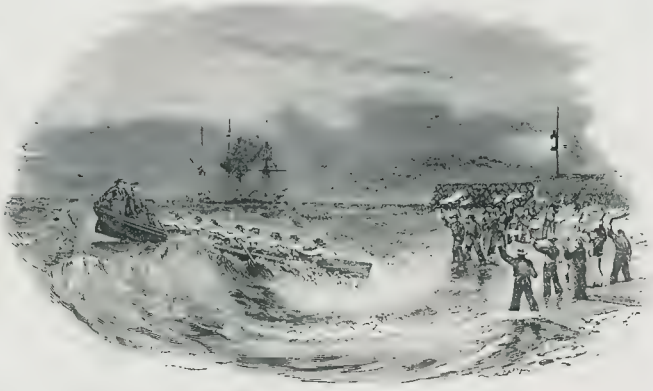
TELEGRAPHING THE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN MAIL FROM MARSEILLES TO PARIS

ABSTRACT EXPRESS FROM PARIS TO BOULOGNE.

office arrangements with these immense territories a degree of surpassing interest. The flight of the Indian Mail is, in truth, a wonder of the day: thousands follow its course for pleasure or instruction; and even the Governor-General, throwing off the customary solemnity of a state march, has at last ventured to take the post passage to Calcutta. For these reasons, we have felt ourselves bound to gratify the public with some additional information on the subject; and accordingly, at great expense, we have prepared them a complete series of views of the more important agents used in the transmission of

BOULOGNE—EMBARKATION OF THE INDIAN MAIL.

INDIAN MAIL SIGNALS, AT FOLKESTONE



[illegible] AT LOW WATER

FOLKESTONE.—ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN MAIL—EXPRESS OMNIBUS PROCEEDING TO RECEIVE IT.

"The Mail" from Egypt to London. These engravings almost describe themselves; and, being consecutive in their arrangement, will call for little additional matter to make both them and the intermediate steps of the mail journey intelligible to the untravelled reader.

The India Mail—comprehending all the mails from the departments of the East—is made up at Bombay. It consists of bundles of letters, so packed, in strong iron boxes of about two feet by one and a half in depth, securely bound and sealed in *solder*, as wax would be melted by the heat of the climate; these boxes are stamped with a crown, and the words, "GENERAL POST OFFICE INDIA MAIL." The number of these boxes varies from thirty to forty, or more; together, they constitute the Mail. The boxes, sealed and numbered, are put on board a powerful steamer, and sent direct to Suez, at the head of the Red Sea; then they are transmitted across the Desert in light carts, to Cairo, where they are shipped on the canal, and towed, or steamed, according to circumstances, to Alexandria, where the race against time and tide in reality commences. They are mostly shipped by one of the magnificent steamers in the service of the Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and carried, *viâ* Malta, direct to Marseilles. At this port, the papers for France are delivered, and an abstract of the Indian news drawn up for the instant information of the French and English Governments. This abstract is sent by telegraph to

[illegible] TRAIN WITH THE MAIL SIGNALS

Paris and thence to Boulogne by a one-horse "*Malle-poste*." Our cut exhibits one in ordinary use. In France, the telegraph usually occupies the top of a church tower. On reaching Boulogne, the "abstract" India Mail express, bearing on its envelope the significant words, "*Tres Pressé*" is placed on board a steamer — or, in extreme cases, a sailing smack — and forwarded, with all possible speed, to Folkestone. In approaching this port the vessel hoists a signal of the "Mail," called a "whiff," or pennon tied at the end in a knot, to give notice to the harbour-master and the railroad authorities, to have all things in readiness to speed it on its flight to the metropolis; but if the coast be made during the night, a red light under her bows and a white light at the mast-head are the only signals given. The answer to these signals, from the pier-head, is made by a double white light, as shown in our engraving. The passage by steam vessels has varied from 2 hours and 40 minutes to 14 hours; and by sailing vessels, from 3 hours and 55 minutes to 48 hours. The South Eastern Railway Company hope, however, to be able to send the Mail by their new steamers in, at most, 1 hour and 45 minutes. Immediately on the Mail signal being observed, the railway harbour-master, the indefatigable Mr. Faulkner, makes the necessary arrangements for its reception. If it be high-water, these are simple and common-place enough, as the despatch has merely to be landed and sent by the mail omnibus to the station, a journey of about a

mile, performed—amid the shouts of the company, who usually assemble in great numbers to welcome its arrival—at the break-neck pace of twenty miles an hour. But if it be low-water, the weather rough, and the time night, a scene of exciting adventure ensues. A gallop—a long clear-water boat, manned by some eight or more stout fellows, under Mr. Faulkner's command—is launched from the beach, and sent off to the approaching vessel. On reaching it, a large blue light is fired, and in the glare of its ghostly fume, the captain of the steamer descends, bearing the express, and is immediately rowed to the shore, where, be the surf ever so heavy, and high rolling, a number of fishermen are usually posted with flambeaux to light them through the breakers. On landing, the express is committed to Mr. Faulkner, who carries it to the train.

The Admiral Mail having thus received the packets of the water, and reached the Folkestone station in safety, is placed in the carriage of a special train, which is usually in waiting a period—more or less—of three days, for its arrival, and, despatched in less than two hours to the metropolis. On these occasions, the transit of a train on India Mail service, is indicated to all the railway servants by a broad white board placed during daylight in front of the engine; and, at night by three white lights in the same situation.

Several of these expresses, from one to half-a-dozen, will sometimes arrive in the course of as many hours, to be sent in the same "special" manner to London. The *Times*, the *Herald*, the *Chronicle*, the Government, the Stockbrokers, have often their separate expresses. Each of these despatches costs the journals upwards of £100 from Marseilles to London:—£50 from Marseilles to Boulogne, £35 for the voyage, and £25 for the special train.

The Abstract of the Mail usually anticipates the Mail itself by about two days. While the "heads" of the intell gence have been progressing at the rate we have described, the iron boxes of details, packed in a hearse-like coach, called by the *estafettes* a "fourgo," has been dragging its comparatively slow length along, at the rapid pace of sixty-three hours from Marseilles to Boulogne, on reaching which it is shipped on board the mail packet, and sent direct to Folkestone, and thence by rail to London; but formerly—we believe even to the arrival of the present Mail—it was sent to Dover, and despatched by coach to London, a proceeding attended with the loss of at least ten hours.

The Railway Company have just placed, in conjunction with the Folkestone Station, two iron steam-boats, the Princess Maud, in lieu of Princess Maud, by each of which the passage to Boulogne is performed within two hours; and the Company are not without hope that the time of transit may be reduced to an average of one hour and an half.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

We have received, in anticipation of the Overland Mail from Bombay, letters and papers from all parts of our Indian empire.

The latest dates are from Bombay to the 20th, and from Calcutta to the 11th of May; from Macao to the 10th, and Hong Kong to the 8th of April. The mail from England of the 6th of April, had reached Bombay on the 12th of May.

The principal intelligence brought by our Indian mail of the 20th of May relates to the state of the Punjaub, which appears now to be more distracted than ever. A bloody fight is stated to have taken place on the 7th of May, between Heera Singh, the present Prime Minister, and the party of the sons of Runjeet Singh, who are opposed to him, led on by Ittur Singh, a chief of considerable influence. In September last, when Ajeet Singh had murdered the then King, Shere Singh, and the Prime Minister, Dhyan Singh, he raised himself to a fight with Heera Singh, who avenged the death of his father, Dhyan, by ordering all the family of Ajeet to be butchered. One boy of nine years was allowed to live, and an uncle named Imrut, or Umrut Singh, fled into the Sikh States, and protected by the British. After seven months' residence, he went back on the 26th of April, and joined the party under Cashmeera Singh and Peshora Singh, both sons (though of inferior rank) of Runjeet Singh. They proceeded to attack Heera Singh, and a bloody conflict took place, in which Heera was said to have been wounded. Ittur Singh was considered by some of the partizans of Heera as being supported by the Prime Minister, who therefore found means to invade the territories of the latter, to revenge themselves on those who had countenanced the proceedings of Ittur Singh.

The threatened movements of the notorious Acbbar Khan on Peshawur had not taken place. The position of his father Dhost Mahomed, was by no means satisfactory; his age, his infirmities, and the complicated state of the affairs of Cabul would, it was thought, induce him to resign his sovereignty into the hands of Acbbar.

The news from Scinde extends to the 16th of May. Sir Charles Napier was busy in making preparations for the crossing of the Indus over the bridge of boats to take place on the 24th of May, when it is said that upwards of 17,000 of them would attend, each having an unarmed attendant. Thirty thousand men assembled to deliberate would present a fine appearance. It was supposed that Sir Charles had some important measure to propose to their attention. In Upper Scinde, where General Simpson (who was to be succeeded by General Hunter) commanded, nothing remarkable had occurred, except the arrival of Jam Shah for the purpose of putting down the freebooters under Beeja Khan, who had acquired new strength in consequence of the unsuccessful attempts made by the force under Captain Tait and Lieutenant Fitzgerald to storm Poolajee, as mentioned last month.

The Bengal troops had arrived at Sukkur, where they were making arrangements for locating themselves. General Hunter was expected there from Peeapore.

Great expectation was entertained respecting the meeting of two large corps of troops, which are to be collected towards the months of August and September on the Sutledge; the one to the west to be commanded by General Sir Charles Napier, and the other, near Ferozepore, by Sir Hugh Gough. The latter statement might be doubted, as it was said that the presence of the Commander-in-Chief was required at Calcutta's Board of Admiralty; it seems, however, more likely that either this gallant general or Sir Charles Napier will attend the movements of the Governor-General, who was, it was reported, on the eve of going from Calcutta to the north-western provinces, and who would reach Meerut in September. The disturbed state of the Punjaub is calculated to hasten the movements of the British Indian armies in that direction. The attempts lately made to corrupt the fidelity of the British sepoys, and the large sums sent to Ferozepore and its vicinity (£170,000), have excited a strong wish for punishing the unprincipled chiefs of Lahore. The large force of 80,000 men was therefore ordered, and it was thought General Hitchcrough and Sir C. Napier would undertake the conquest of the Punjaub, the former as a diplomatist and a politician, and the latter as a general.

In Gwalior there were intrigues fomented by the Queen Dowager against the British and the Regent established there; but a caution and a threat had been given her on the part of the Supreme Government. Tranquility prevailed in the capital, and the people were satisfied, for no excellent police had been arranged there by the British officers. The ancient capital of Candeish, called Burhanpore, had been ceded to the British, and was taken possession of by the troops from Mhow and Asseerghur. The occupation of it by the British was satisfactory to its inhabitants, as it was going to ruin under the Mahratta yoke.

One of the freebooting chiefs of Bozhilkund has had his castle levelled to the earth, and is himself a prisoner, in consequence of his refusal to obey the orders of the Supreme Government, and to restore some plunder which he had taken from some merchants, British subjects, who were travelling through the country. This decided act of the British authorities is highly acceptable to the great body of tradesmen, who are delighted when these petty tyrants are punished for their robberies and insolence.

The other parts of India were tranquil, and expected to be so during the rainy season.

Admiral Sir W. Parker was at Madras on the 11th of May, when he was *féted* by the inhabitants.

The large native-made piece of ordnance which was found some years ago at Kurnoul has been shipped on board her Majesty's ship Cornwallis, and was to be remounted in England. It weighs upwards of eight tons.

In Bombay there was a discussion going forward respecting the conduct of the native justices, who had not exerted themselves to procure the arrest of a man named Aloo Parce, against whom evidence had been discovered to prove his being implicated in the burning of the five ships from that harbour during the last two years, and also of his being connected with the gang of pirates, smugglers, &c., discovered in 1843.

The news from China comes down to the 26th of March, but it adds nothing to the facts already known.

Further intelligence had been received at Bombay from China, just before the departure of the mail, by way of Calcutta. It is to the 10th of April, but is still destitute of political news. Malwa opium was said to have declined very materially in price in consequence of its large supply.

The mail from Bombay was brought to Suez by the Hon. East India Company's steamer Cleopatra, which arrived there on the 16th ult., with 40 passengers. The Peninsula and Oriental Company's steam-ship Hindostan entered Suez on the following day with upwards of 100 passengers, having left Calcutta on the 11th of May.

The great Liverpool steamer, which had only reached Alexandria on the 19th, from Southampton, was to leave again on the 21st, on her return voyage, with a full complement of passengers.

Sir Henry Hardinge was expected at Alexandria on the 21st ult.

One case of plague had occurred at Alexandria.

The following extract is taken from the *Bombay Monthly Times* of the 20th of May:—

"Considerable alarm prevailed at Shikarpore, in consequence of the return of Captain Tait and Lieutenant Fitzgerald with a force of 800 men, which had been repulsed at Poolajee, and were followed by the enemy back to camp."

LATER.—"The Beloochees have recently come down to plunder the country round Shikarpore, had destroyed several villages within a few miles of our camp. Captain Tait, with six hundred irregular horses, and Lieutenant Fitzgerald, with two hundred of the camel corps, had gone out in quest of them, and having crossed the desert, proceeded till very near the entrance of the Murree hills —the scene of so many of our misadventures in 1840. The enemy were here in considerable force, and had taken refuge in the strong fort of Poolagee. An attempt was made by Lieutenant Fitzgerald to blow open the gate with powder-bags and storm the town. The first operation was unsuccessful, the leading man carrying the gunpowder having been killed on his way towards the gate. The fire from the walls was found so hot that our troops were compelled to retire—the enemy following them the whole way back to camp, a distance of 70 miles. The next morning after the Beloochees proceeded with fresh alacrity to renew their forays, and to strip the unprotected country round Shikarpore of everything that could be carried away."

THE RUNNING REIN CASE.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

(Before Baron Alderson and a Special Jury.)

WOOD v. PEEL.

This trial having been appointed for Monday last, the court, immediately on its opening, was crowded to excess. Several sporting men of celebrity were in attendance.

The Earl of Stradbroke, the Hon. Mr. Byng, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, the Baron De Tessier, the Hon. Charles Greville, and other distinguished individuals, sat upon the bench. Such was the case also in the court for the defendant.

Mr. Cockburn, Q.C., Mr. James, and Mr. Lush, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Solicitor-General, Mr. Wordley, Q.C., and Mr. Martin, for the defendant.

At a few minutes before ten o'clock Mr. Baron Alderson took his seat upon the bench, when the following gentlemen were sworn of the special jury: Joseph Bowman, foreman, Lane Haywood, Charles W. Moore, Frederick Bryant, Charles J. Cotterel, Robert Bentley, Richard Williams, William Cotes, Thomas A. H. Dickson, John T. Miller, Edward Antrobus, and Henry Watson.

Witnesses on both sides were ordered out of court. On application to the Bench, Lord George Bentinck was, however, permitted to stay, as were also the Baron De Tessier and Sir Gilbert Heathcote.

Mr. Lush having stated the pleadings,

Mr. Cockburn said, the question was, whether a horse called Running Rein, which won the Derby at the last Epsom Races, was a colt foaled in 1841, whose dam was The Saddler, and whose sire was Bran. Were they recollected what the Derby was—the amount of the stakes, and the number of people, grave senators, lawyers, and others, who took an interest in it—it would easily account for the importance that was attached upon the present issue. The plaintiff had to contend with individuals of great weight and station, who had very large bets depending on the result of the action, and who, therefore, were indefatigable, and not overscrupulous in their conduct to him. The question, however, was a very simple one. It was not one of opinion, nor of science, but of fact. Indeed, it was a plain question of identity. The horse in question won the race—won it gallantly. This dam, Colonel Peel, the owner of the second horse, objected to the stakes being paid over to the owner of Running Rein, and claimed them for himself, as the owner of Orlando. According to the ordinary rules of the Jockey Club, Colonel Peel, being objected to the age of the horse, was bound to prove the disqualification to the satisfaction of that club. But Colonel Peel did not do this, but took refuge under the power of the law, thus throwing on the plaintiff the onus of proving the birth of the horse.

Baron Alderson.—The plaintiff himself undertook that; he chose his own position.

Mr. Cockburn.—And did not shrink from it. The proper qualification of the horse—its actual identity should be fully proved, not by one witness, but by a whole host. The learned counsel then proceeded to state the pedigree of the horse, and after detailing the facts which he proposed to substantiate in evidence, concluded by saying that surely the transaction was straightforward enough; and yet because some suspicion attached to certain transactions of Goodman with regard to other horses—and because certain noblemen and gentlemen (as they called themselves) had a spite against the Jockey Club, and appointed a time for receiving evidence as to the identity of the horse; and they determined that he was *prima facie* qualified to run. He did run, and he won the race. It was observed that the horse had got into the witness box—let them dare to do it, and he would turn them inside out. (Laughter.) Why many of these people—members, aye, sixteen in members too of the Jockey Club—he could prove, had, heavily, enormously, against the very time they were preparing a case to dispute his qualification. A day or two before he ran, Lord George Bentinck, Mr. Bowes, and Mr. John Scott, signed a protest against Running Rein. The stewards adopted the rule of the Jockey Club, and appointed a time for receiving evidence as to the identity of the horse; and they determined that he was *prima facie* qualified to run. He did run, and he won the race. It was observed that the horse had got into the witness box—let them dare to do it, and he would turn them inside out. (Laughter.) Why many of these people—members, aye, sixteen in members too of the Jockey Club—he could prove, had, heavily, enormously, against the very time they were preparing a case to dispute his qualification. A day or two before he ran, Lord George Bentinck, Mr. Bowes, and Mr. John Scott, signed a protest against Running Rein. The stewards adopted the rule of the Jockey Club, and appointed a time for receiving evidence as to the identity of the horse; and they determined that he was *prima facie* qualified to run. He did run, and he won the race. It was observed that the horse had got into the witness box—let them dare to do it, and he would turn them inside out. (Laughter.)

Thomas Lofthouse, of Norton, deposed to the birth of the foal at Cobb's, in May, 1841. He said it was two or three days old when he saw it, of a bay colour, and slightly grey. It had a few white hairs on the forehead, but no star. He saw her two or three times a day, and knows King, of Norton; the colt and its dam remained three or four months in the paddock. Cross-examined.—He did not belong to the Jockey Club. He was not invited to a stag. He never noticed that the off fore-foot was turned out, though he observed that all the feet were black.

Re-examined.—The white hairs do not constitute a star. The mother had none.

John Kitching.—In 1840 I went to Cobb's, at Norton, and remained there three years. Knows the mare. She had a foal, and remained a week in the stable. The mare and foal were then taken to Sutton House paddock, till it was bought at the instance of Stebbing. He looked after them and in the house. It was a bay foal, having black legs, and was not particularly broad in the ears. Robert Spunton took it to King's stables, near Sutton House. He is a training groom. I saw it with Alice to Lord George Bentinck's stable, and thence, with his valet, to Kent. His lordship came next day with another gentleman, and by them he was taken before the stewards of the Jockey Club, where he made the statement now read. Stebbing went with it to the stable, and showed him the horse, which he at once knew, and said so. He did not talk with any one of Goodman.

Cross-examined.—I am twenty next January. Left Cobb last Martinmas. The horse in question has black legs and feet. I have resided with Mr. Gill, the plaintiff's attorney, for nearly a month, in Addington-street, Hampstead-road. I have done nothing since the Derby. I have been at Mr. Glen's, baker, Regent-street. I have not given up my situation at York. [A letter being handed him, he read it to himself, and declared the handwriting to be his.] Mr. Glen has not promised me a situation. I do not expect £100 if the action is won. I wrote that letter to pacify my father.

Baron Alderson.—That may be the Yorkshire method of pacifying a father; but it is a bit of a joke in the south.

Henry Stebbing, training groom of Hambledon.—I knew that Cobb had a foal in 1841. I saw him in Cobb's paddock, with a donkey. Watson was sent for him. I gave Wm. Wise 2*l*. to pay for him. Watson took him to York. He is of a bay colour, has black legs, clear of white, and a few white hairs on the forehead. I saw him at York, in January, 1843. My brother James was there. He put the colt in a subscription box, and went to London. I expect it to grow into such a horse as Running Rein. I bought him for Mr. Goodman.

Cross-examined.—I am much accustomed to horses. Goodman employed him at Newmarket. He is a man of character. I gave the payment. It was a late foal; had a white pastern, and I did not observe that its off fore-foot turned outwards.

Re-examined.—Goodman had several horses.

Wm. Wise. -In January, 1843, Stebbing's servant went to Cobb's about the foal which he had seen. It was of a bay colour, black legs, clear of white, and had a few white hairs on the forehead. It was to be sent to John King's.

Baron Alderson here said, it would be highly proper for the horse to be seen, especially by the jury.

Mr. Thesiger said he had been refused to see it.

Mr. Cockburn.—Your lordship shall presently see under what circumstances it was refused.

His lordship advised that the horse should be in readiness to be viewed to-morrow.

Robert Spunton.—In January, 1841, I was in Cobb's service. Witness then described the appearance of the foal about the time of its birth. It has black legs, clear of white, a little white hair on the forehead, and its hind heels much cracked.

James Stebbine.—Lives at Hambledon with his brother Henry. In January, 1843, he was at York, and going to London. I came to York with him from Thirsk. I saw the foal at the Derby station. When we came to Euston-grove we were met by a man on a hack. The colt was taken next day to some stables in Foley-place. I should know him as a bay-piece two nights and a day. I saw him the next day, and took him to Mr. Pearl's, Milton-street, Dorset-square. In September, I saw him at Bean's, at Finchley. I fetched him from there and took him to Foley-place, and thence to Haynes's stables, Langham-place.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Joseph is brother-in-law to Mr. Goodman, who sometimes uses his stables. Mr. Joseph keeps no book. I gave the note to Bean. George White went with me. I do not know that Bean had a chesnut filly.

Re-examined.—I met George White, who told me he was going to fill a situation at Paris.

James Wilson Pearl, lives in Milton-street, Dorset-square. On the 30th of January, 1843, a man brought Goodman's boy for the colt. He remained till the 30th. Bean, of Finchley, fetched him away. I saw him every day. He was a little bay foal, having black legs, clear of white. I have every reason to believe that the horse I saw at Epsom was the same. Bean's paddock adjoins the road.

Wm. Bean lived at Finchley in 1843. Goodman applied to me to allow his foal to run in my paddock. On the 30th of January, 1843, I saw him at Pearl's. He remained with me till the 24th of September. During his stay with me he met with an accident, in endeavouring to enter an adjoining field. In so doing he knocked off some hairs from his forehead and near fore leg, between the knee and arm, and broke some of his skin. I saw him again in October, the year after. It struck me that it was the same colt I saw afterwards in training with Smith at Epsom. I never had any other colt. I was not at home when the marriage came for him, but was going to London, and met him on the road. I gave my order, and he had the colt. The colt was gone when I returned.

Cross-examined.—I have been a horse-dealer for 30 years. In business I have not been prosperous, having been twice bankrupt, and twice insolvent. In my first bankruptcy, I cannot say whether my creditors ever received a dividend nor can I say to much respecting my second bankruptcy. No account was ever given, nor was there a creditor who applied to me. Mr. Hammond is my assignee. I don't remember ever having asked him to advance me £75 on the order of Allen in my favour to that amount, and that that order arose from a dishonest transaction by me. I do not remember any transaction with Allen, but I do remember one with Kingscout. I will not swear that I ever told Hammond that Kingscout owed me money, that he was away, but would soon return, and in the mean time asked him for money. I will not swear that I paid part of this money, and have left the rest unpaid till the day.

His Lordship here told the witness, that he ought to be able to swear to these points one way or the other; but it was impossible to get other than guarded and qualified answers from the witness.

The trial here ran the principal witnesses examined in behalf of Mr. Wood. Others were equally minute in tracing the horse through town, and down to the time he won the Derby. The facts were exactly as Mr. Cockburn had related. Among these witnesses were the Baron de Tessier, John Derby, James Love, Rayner, Drewett, Hitchcock the horse-breaker, and Smith the trainer. A certain period in the course of the evidence rendered it necessary to advert to the actual inspection of the horse.

Baron Alderson said that if evidence could be afforded which should go to show that the examination of the horse's mouth was an infallible criterion, he would assuredly call the attention of gentlemen of the jury to it. If, on the other hand, it was a fallible criterion, he would then tell them either to dismiss it altogether, or to be guarded in the application they should make of evidence thus obtained. In the meantime he strongly recommended his counsel to conserve the question in their evidence, as the course he had adopted was, evidently, the only fair and rational method of proceeding.

Mr. Cockburn would have no objection to show the Gladiator colt, when his *undoubted* horse first pointed out. But he would not undertake to show him to witnesses beforehand, who, he was afraid, would be but too ready to take advantage of the foreknowledge to his detriment.

Baron Alderson put the case of a bill of exchange as a parallel one. Nobody ever thought of objecting to show it, if any doubts existed as to a signature, until the bank in the house had been first described. He saw no sensible difference in the cases as to identity.

Mr. Cockburn submitted that there was no analogy in the cases. If the Gladiator colt had been seen by the other side, it could be easily described; but if he was shown before description, there were plenty of persons to be got to come into court and swear to his identity with any horse.

There was some clapping and stamping in the body of the court as the learned counsel made this observation; but it was speedily repressed by the learned Judge commanding the court to be cleared. He did not, however, enforce this order, but he lectured the offenders very severely upon their indecent conduct. The case then proceeded.

The Solicitor-General said the Gladiator colt was four years old, if he was right; and, if the other side was right, Running Rein was only three. It was important that persons of skill should have an opportunity of examining the horse to settle that question.

The trial was then resumed after having closed,

The Solicitor-General rose to address the jury in behalf of Colonel Peel, the defendant. Having commented upon the sudden and unexpected termination just put to the plaintiff's case, he proceeded to remark upon the different parts of the evidence by which it was supported. He and the defendant's case before the jury, in which he intended to show that Running Rein, the winner of the late Derby race, was not the real Running Rein but a fraudulent substitution of a foal named Orlando, which was foaled in the possession of Sir Charles Ibbotson. He would show that this Running Rein was formerly called Maccabeus, and in that name had been entered at several races—The learned counsel's address here occupied a large portion of the afternoon part of the day, and went into details which showed where the two horses were at the various epochs to which the attention of the jury had been called.

It was six o'clock when the learned counsel concluded his address to the Jury; and the bar and the spectators evidently appeared anxious that the case should be adjourned: but the Learned Judge deemed upon hearing some of the evidence for the defendant, as the trial would necessarily go into the next day, it was important that as much should be done as possible. The following witnesses for the defendant were therefore called and examined:—

Lord Stradbroke.—I was present at the Derby. I was one of the stewards of the Jockey Club last year. He remembered the race on the 4th of June, when Running Rein beat Cremolin at the Newmarket meeting. Cremolin was the property of his friend the Duke of Rutland. He was for two-mile-ers. The Duke made an objection after the race that the winner was three years old. The stewards were Mr. Byng and Mr. Greville. An arrangement was made that the case should be heard at the Houghton meeting. An application was made to examine the horse's mouth. The stewards met and heard the case, and Mr. Goodman examined two or three witnesses to prove Running Rein was only two years old. The Duke of Rutland's witness proved the boy Kitchen. It was arranged that the boy and a veterinary surgeon, named Barrow, of Newmarket, and Mr. Wetherby, the secretary, should be taken to Goodman's stables. The horse was taken from a loose box; Kitchen looked at the horse, and said at first he thought it was the horse, and then that he believed it was. It was then proposed that Mr. Barrow should examine the horse's mouth—he is a person of high character, but Goodman objected to him, and gave them to understand he would resist by force. He said his legal adviser had advised him not to permit the horse's mouth to be examined. They then returned to the rooms where the stewards were sitting, and reported the result, and adjourned the meeting. The stewards were of opinion that though the Duke of Rutland had not proved his case, it was one of suspicion. Goodman was told by him (Lord Stradbroke) on the part of the stewards, that the horse should never be allowed to run again at Newmarket unless he permitted the examination of his mouth. The horse had not since run at Newmarket.

Henry Bayne Alderson.—In September last I saw the colt at Bean's, Finchley, the land agent, deposed to the marks of the Gladiator foal sold to Goodman.

George Wharton, groom to Sir Charles Ibbotson, examined by Mr. J. S. Wortley, proved that he took the colt in question to the Maulkwray station, on the North Midland Railway, on the 17th of September, and delivered him to Mr. Goodman, who went off the London way.

Cross-examined.—Knew Mr. Goodman by sight very well. It was the day after one of the Doncaster races he took the colt to the station.

Charles Wetherby, examined by Mr. Martin—Was Secretary to the Jockey Club, and Clerk of the Course, at the Newmarket and Newmarket commotions. There was an entry in his books of the entry of Gladiator, in the name of Watson, for the Derby of 1843. That horse was afterwards entered as Maccabeus, and ran for the Derby. The entry was closed on or before the 2nd January, 1843. Both entries were in the handwriting of the witness's clerk. There was 50*l*. paid for the Liverpool Cup, which was paid in Good. man's name by a Mr. Ellis, of Manchester, in September. Mr. Hammond paid a portion of 45*l* over-due stakes paid on Goodman's account, to permit his horse Dr. Phillimore to run, in accordance with the rules of the club.

Joseph Rogers, examined by Mr. Martin—Was clerk to the stewards of the Epsom races. Goodman entered his bay colt Maccabeus for a sweepstake of 25, with fifty sovereigns added, in April, 1843. The colt ran in that race, carrying 7st. as a three-year-old.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cockburn—Captain Flathooker was a bay horse.

Mr. Wetherby, re-examined by Mr. Martin—Running Rein was first entered for a sweepstakes of 50 sovereigns to run at Newmarket First Spring Meeting, 1844. The first entry was for the Derby; it was made at Newmarket on or before the last day of the July meeting, 1842. The third entry was for the Second October Meeting at Newmarket, 1843, for the 1000 guineas Biennial Stakes, to be run for in the spring of 1844. He was also entered for a 50 guinea stake at the Abingdon Mile, in October, 1843. The horse did not run at the Houghton Meeting. The meeting took place on the Thursday after the decision of the stewards alluded to by Lord Stradbroke.

The Court then adjourned until the next morning.

TUESDAY.

Long before the time appointed for resuming the trial, on Tuesday morning, Westminster Hall was crowded with individuals connected with the sporting world; and when the doors of the Court of Exchequer were opened, the rush to gain admission was terrific. In a moment every place appropriated to the public was filled, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the ushers of the court, with the assistance of several police-officers, could keep the crowd from occupying the barristers' benches.

The Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Stradbroke, Baron De Tessier, Lord G. Bentinck, and other noblemen and gentlemen were in the court at the time of commencing business, and were accommodated with seats on or near the bench.

Before the business commenced, Baron De Tessier asked Lord George Bentinck to come and speak to him. His lordship replied that he could not, as he was engaged, and cannot hold any conversation with you until the trial is over." Baron Tessier then asked Col. Peel to have a few minutes' conversation with him, which Col. Peel conceded to, and in a few minutes afterwards it was rumoured that Mr. Wood intended to give up his case, and withdraw the record.

Mr. Baron Alderson, on taking his seat on the bench, at ten o'clock, asked the name of the first witness counsel intended to call.

The Solicitor General.—Mr. George Worley is the first witness, my lord.

Mr. Cockburn said, after what had fallen from his lordship yesterday he was placed in a difficult situation as to the production of the horse.

Baron Alderson said—Mr. Cockburn, surely you must be anxious to produce the horse.

Mr. Cockburn felt that it was his duty to produce the horse for the inspection of the jury, and in that opinion his learned friends and the plaintiff fully concurred; but Mr. Wood assured him, the horse had been taken away without his sanction, approbation, or knowledge, and that, having traced it to the place to which it had been first removed, he went there for the purpose of getting possession of the horse, but he was there informed that it had been again removed to some other place.

Mr. Baron Alderson.—Why do you not then apply to the police to apprehend the persons so acting, on a charge of horse-stealing? If that were tried before me on such a charge, I would transport them as sure as they are born. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cockburn said no doubt it was an offence which could be so punished, but the only question in which he (Mr. Cockburn) was concerned, was what course he should adopt after what had fallen from his lordship yesterday respecting the production of the horse, for he felt that it would be of no use to strive against the effects which must be produced by the non-production of the horse after those remarks; and he had Mr. Wood's assurance that it was not in his power to produce the horse.

Mr. Baron Alderson.—It was for the learned counsel to decide on the course which he should adopt. The case as it now stood was purely a question of fact for the jury to decide. There was a case in the old books in which a poor boy who had found a diamond took it to a jeweller, who kept it. An action was brought to recover the value of the diamond, and as the jeweller refused to produce the diamond the jury found that it was a diamond of the first water, and he (Baron Alderson) thought they had found justly. Up to a certain point this case was perfectly clear, namely, up to the period at which the horse was delivered to Hales, and the question was, did Cobb's colt go from Hales's to Bean's, and subsequently become Running Rein.

Mr. Cockburn was quite willing to do whatever his lordship pleased.

Mr. Baron Alderson.—Do whatever you please.

The Solicitor-General said, as far as they (the counsel for the defendant) were concerned they were quite ready to go on and prove their case.

After a short pause it was resolved to proceed.

Mr. George Worley called, and examined by Mr. J. S. Wortley.—Farmed his own property at Sewell, in Northamptonshire. Was at Doncaster races in 1841. Saw Mr. Goodman and Mr. Henry Higgins. Mr. Higgins said something about buying a colt. Got home the day after the St. Leger was run for. A few days afterwards received a colt from Mr. Higgins; it was a kind of a blood-coloured bay colt—a bright bay colt. Received a cheque shortly afterwards. Had no white about him; no white dot on his forehead, but he might have had a grey hair or two between his eyes. He was in custody from Sept. 30 to the end of January, 1842, at the last Derby race. Saw the horse called Running Rein at Epsom, got down and looked at him; had no doubt that it was the same horse as I had seen in my paddock. Saw Mr. Higgins there; rode up to the course from the town. Also saw Mr. Goodman there. When the horse was first at witness's he was in a paddock, and was a lively spirited horse. He had an accident, having hurt himself between the knee and the arm of the near leg. It would leave a scar. Could not be otherwise. The horse has the scar now. The flesh was lacerated a good deal. Had seen Higgins about him. He was christened at the house of witness. He was got by Gladiator, and at first he was to have been called Peas Fighter, but Lord Chesterfield had a horse of the same name. Higgins then looked in a book and proposed that he should be called Spartacus—he found that name in a book (laughter); but he was afterwards called Macedonia.

Baron Alderson.—He did not find that name in a book; or at least in any book he was likely to look in, I suppose? (Much laughter)

The witness was shortly cross-examined by Mr. Cockburn, but nothing material was elicited.

Mr. George Odell was next called, and examined by Mr. Martin.—I am a horse-dealer at Northampton. I know Henry Higgins and Mr. Worley, of Sewell. I recollect seeing a bay colt at Mr. Worley's early in October, 1841, and in November. Mr. Worley showed me the horse; he was a bay colt, a very good-looking one; he had black legs. He was fifteen hands high, well made, and a good-looking colt, with a good head, and rather strongly made in his hind parts. I went to Mr. Worley's several times subsequently, and saw the colt almost every time that I went there. I saw a cut above the near knee. I afterwards saw him at Northampton at the Vigo stables. Henry Higgins lodged there. The last time I saw him was as late as April. He was led about by Mr. Higgins's man, who is now dead. I know a paddock at Northampton of which Mr. Markhorne had the letting. Saw the colt there enter in the spring of the year 1843. He continued in this paddock until the latter end of the summer. He had a fresh scar there on the near leg, but a little lower down on the side of the knee. I was at Epsom at the last Derby; went with Mr. Worley there; saw the horse called Running Rein at Epsom. That was the same colt I had seen at Northampton. I am aware it had both the marks on the leg.

Mr. Baron Alderson.—Now, if we could see the horse, that would prove the case. Who keeps him away? It is quite childish to act in this manner.

Mr. Cockburn here rose, and said he had just received a note from Mr. Wood's solicitor, stating that that gentleman was now convinced that he had been deceived, and he (Mr. Wood, begged to assure the Court that he had not bought the horse until he had passed through what he had thought a sufficient ordeal.

Mr. Baron Alderson.—No; there is nothing to show the contrary.

The case was according.y given up on behalf of the plaintiff, and the record withdrawn.

Mr. Cockburn wished to state that he had received a communication from Lord George Bentinck, couched in terms of perfect courtesy, and which were, indeed, perfectly unexceptionable in every point of view, in which his lordship complained that he (Mr. Cockburn) had not put him into the witness-box, and given him an opportunity of disproving the charges of tampering with some of the witnesses, and with feeding, clothing, and holding out pecuniary promises to them. He had made these charges in consequence of information which, although his lordship was not ostensibly a party to the case, he (Mr. Cockburn) had thought it better to open with those matters, that his learned friend, the Solicitor-General, might know the course he intended to take.

Mr. Baron Alderson did not think any explanation was necessary. He hoped learned counsel would always, under the institution, in matters in which they were instructed, have no scruples on stating that which they deemed to be proper, however high in rank or station the persons may be upon whom they had to make these observations. That had been the practice and privilege of the bar from time immemorial, and God forbid that it should be otherwise.

Mr. Cockburn said that it was only due to his lordship to say that he did not complain, but, on the contrary, expressed his high sense of the value of the privileges of the English bar.

Baron Alderson.—I am quite sure nothing has been said by you that could give ground for a charge of impropriety in the conduct of your case.

Mr. Wortley (second counsel for Col. Peel, the Solicitor-General having left the court.) There is no complaint of the kind made by us, my lord.

Baron Alderson.—Oh, no; no ground exists for it. Lord George Bentinck was most anxious to work out the truth. Nothing more can be said.

Mr. Wortley.—No person feels more than Lord George Bentinck the value of the liberty of the English bar. I may add, however, that the fullest refutation would have been given to the instructions of my learned friend Mr. Cockburn, and to every insinuation that has gone forth to the prejudice of my noble friend, but for the abrupt termination of this trial. But for this circumstance, every charge, or supposed charge even, against Lord George Bentinck, would have been fully and clearly contradicted.

Mr Baron Alderson, addressing the jury, said—It is now my duty, gentlemen, to tell you that the verdict must be given for the defendant, and you will therefore proceed to give a verdict to that effect. I must tell you, gentlemen, that this case has produced in my mind a deep feeling of sorrow and disgust. Since the opening of the case a most atrocious fraud has been proved to have been practised, and I have seen with great regret gentlemen associating with persons much below them in station. If gentlemen would associate with gentlemen, we should have no such practices. But if gentlemen will condescend to race with others below their station, they must expect to be cheated.

[The remainder of his lordship were delivered with much warmth, and in a most emphatic manner, and produced quite a sensation in the Court.]

The jury immediately returned a verdict for the defendant; and thus ended this case, so interesting and important to the sporting world at large, and which decides the Derby stakes.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY.

WRIT OF ERROR.—THE QUEEN *v.* O'CONNELL AND OTHERS.

On Thursday their lordships met at ten o'clock, to hear the arguments of counsel in support of the writ, or writs of error sued out by Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers against the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland.

Long before the time of their lordships meeting a great number of persons had assembled in the lobbies of the house, anxious to obtain admission.

The following counsel appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs in error: Sir Thos. Wilde, Mr. M. D. Hill, Q.C., Mr. Pierce Mahony, Q.C., Mr. Richard Murphy, Mr. Peacock, Mr. J. W. Smith, Mr. Lahee, Mr. Close, Sir Colman O'Loghlen, and Mr. Crampton.

Counsel for the Crown.—The Attorney-General (Sir W. Follett), the Solicitor-General (Sir F. Thesiger), the Attorney-General for Ireland (Mr. Smith), and Mr. Waldington.

There were a number of peers present, amongst whom we noticed all the lawords, who had a conversation together before business commenced. The following judges were in attendance:—Lord Chief Justice Denman, Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Mr. Baron Parke, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Patteson, Mr. Justice Coltman, Mr. Justice Williams, and Mr. Justice Maule.

When counsel had been called in,

The Lord Chancellor, addressing Sir Thomas Wilde, said—For whom, Sir Thomas, do you appear?

Sir Thomas Wilde.—I have the honour to appear, my lord, as counsel for Mr. Daniel O'Connell.

The Lord Chancellor — Does any one appear with you for Mr. O'Connell?

Sir Thomas Wilde.—Yes, my lord; Mr. Peacock is with me: and I think it right to state to your lordships that as separate writs of error have been presented, all the traversers are represented by different counsel, in whom they place confidence. The writs contained many different points, and it was, therefore, arranged that each should be argued separately.

The Lord Chancellor.—Well, if that is so, I suppose when we come to the reply that you will reply on the whole case?

Sir Thomas Wilde.—No, my lord; I cannot undertake to promise that.

The Lord Chancellor.—Then we shall have at least three replies, and I wish you to recollect that the judges go the circuits on Wednesday next; and, therefore, if the arguments in this cause are not finished before that day, it will be impossible for the house to give judgment this session. I make this remark said his lordship) for the advantage of the plaintiffs in error. Had you not better (inquired his lordship) consult with the other counsel, and consider whether you could not reply on the whole case.

Sir Thomas Wilde.—I do not think, my lords, that it would be satisfactory to the traversers, if their counsel had not separate replies.

The noble and learned counsel then addressed their lordships at considerable length in support of the writs of error, praying their lordships to reverse the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland. Several errors had been assigned, all of which it would be his duty to call their lordships' attention to. The learned counsel then, at great length, stated the nature of the proceedings in Ireland, and, after remarking on the different meetings at which Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers attended, said it had not been proved in evidence that the parties had conspired to meet for an illegal purpose, and that was necessary to support an indictment for conspiracy. Vast numbers of persons assembled at Epsom and Doncaster Races; but surely no charge of conspiracy could be substantiated.

The Lord Chancellor.—Sir Thomas Wilde, you are aware that the allegation in the indictment is, that the parties conspired had entered for an unlawful purpose; that certainly was a question of law, for no acts of violence followed the meeting.

Sir Thomas Wilde said, he should contend that the meeting was not proved to be illegal.

The Lord Chancellor.—Suppose certain individuals agree to call together large assemblies of the people for the purpose of attempting to alter the Constitution as by law established, would not that be an illegal act? That was the question which the house had to decide.

Sir Thomas Wilde.—My lord, certainly that is the question, but he should contend that the party for whom he appeared had only exercised a constitutional right in calling meetings to petition Parliament for real or supposed grievance.

Lord Brougham.—Suppose half the people of England were to assemble at the instigation of a few individuals, say on Salisbury Plain, for the professed purpose of altering the Constitution and demanding the alteration of the laws—would not such a meeting be considered dangerous and illegal?

The Lord Chancellor.—If parties said, Let us assemble in such large numbers that the Government will be afraid to refuse a change in the Constitution, would not that be illegal? The question was, whether the meetings an illegal language used were unlawful.

Sir Thomas Wilde then proceeded with his address. He contended that if any conspiracy existed it was not sufficiently defined in the indictment to constitute a legal offence.

The learned gentleman concluded his argument at five minutes to five o'clock, and the further hearing of the argument was adjourned till Friday morning at ten o'clock.

FRIDAY.

Their lordships again assembled on Friday morning, at ten o'clock.

The attendance of peers was much less numerous than on the previous day.

The Law Lords and the Judges present were the same as those in attendance on Thursday.

At a few minutes after ten counsel were called in, and Mr. Pescock proceeded with his address on behalf of Mr. O'Connell.

When Mr. Peacock had concluded, Mr. M. D. Hill followed on behalf of Messrs. Steele and Barrett, and had not concluded when their lordships adjourned.

The further hearing of the argument was adjourned till next day.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

(Abridged from "Berger's Ladies' Gazette of Fashion.")

CRAPE LACE AND CAPOTES, the close form still prevails for. Some have appeared a little shorter at the ears than they were early in the season. Trimming the interior of the brims with ribbon increases in vogue. Some are merely trimmed with a simple bouquet, composed of a sprig of flowers or fruits; others with a mixture of satin and ribbon. Capotes of white crape de Naples, trimmed with moss roses or bouquets of Persian Lilac, are very fashionable.

ROBES are still generally made in the pelisse form. The most favourite trimmings for the Passementerie byrnids. The materials are muslin, balzarine, barèges, and other half-transparent materials, and silks, which present a beautiful and almost endless variety. Cambric or muslin robes, with the corsage en Blouse, are getting into vogue. Coloured gros de Naples, and white barège robes, with deep flounces, are still in favour for evening dress.

SCARFS are decidedly in the ascendant. Mantes are next in favour. The favourite materials are lace, and rose coulour, trimmed with lace. Embroidered muslin Cancous are also in vogue. The Cancous Victoria is the most novel.

CAPS.—The round form is still in favour. They are made shorter at the cars, and trimmed very lightly.

Coiffures of hair are not so much in vogue as usual. In fact, caps have nearly superseded them, and have placed them in a decided minority. Among the prettiest Coiffures are those composed of one or two plaits, which encircle the hind hair and terminate in a knot, with long ends falling on one side.

Fashionable Colours are the same as the last. White and green, however, are increasing in vogue.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within
Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster;
Sleep when he wakes, and creep into the jaundice
By being peevish?

SHAKSPEARE.

Why, indeed, unless he cannot help himself, which was pretty much the condition of the metropolitan man of spirit and enterprise during the last se'nnight. To practical downright sporting there has rarely been in the bills of mortality so dull a week as that now ended; in its theory, perhaps, there never was one so pregnant with interest and matter of account. On Monday last, in the Court of Exchequer, came on for settlement the issue which has lately paralysed with amusement and dread every member of the racing world. For that day the Running Rein case was set down; and at an early hour Mr. Cockburn rose for the purpose of opening it on the part of the plaintiff, Mr. Wood, owner of the celebrated horse that won the Derby. After hinting pretty plainly that Lord George Bentinck, "according to his instructions," he proceeded to state that the question the jury were assembled to try was "whether the horse called Running Rein, was a colt foaled in 1841, whose sire was the Saddler, and whose dam was Mab." To prove this, he called no less than eighteen witnesses, several of whom swore point blank to the fact of the animal's identity, and subsequently passed through such an ordeal of cross-examination as would have horrified the echoes of the Old Bailey. Monday closed with the Solicitor-General's speech on the part of the defendant. Tuesday opened with the examination of a few most respectable persons for the defence, as the most clearly and emphatically contradicted every assertion made by the witnesses of the previous day, and established the fact, past the possibility of doubt, that the horse which ran for, and won the Derby, as the three-year-old colt, Running Rein, by the Saddler, out of Mab, was a foal of 1842, and established beyond cavil by Sir Charles Ibbotson, by Gladiator, out of the Capesthorne mare. Previous to the proof, however, the learned judge, Mr. Baron Alderson, distinctly stated, that nothing would satisfy him but the production of Running Rein to the jury, a proposition with which on Monday the plaintiff's counsel appeared to acquiesce; but on the following morning they broadly stated it was not possible for that desire to be complied with, "inasmuch as the horse had been stolen out of his stable, and conveyed no one knew whither!" Can anything in a case one of the most infamous ever dared to be introduced into a British court of justice. The nest of scoundrels by whom the fraud was concocted were associated together for the purpose—the systematic purpose—of running down under that late age specified for the events they engaged them in. This they did last year at the Epsom Spring Meeting, where they ran Gone-Away, an Irish four-year-old, out of Mr. Ferguson's, as the identical Simon Pure, Maccabeus, at three-year-old weights. They will be forthwith indicted for conspiracy, and the public will see with astonishment the name of at least one seemingly respectable tradesman of London, a man of substance and credit, included in the list of vagabonds. Ari sacra lames! What indeed will you not induce men to perpetrate?

The great bout at Cricket, Kent against England, commenced on Monday, at Lord's, and terminated on Wednesday, after the players' imminent risk of being drowned on the spot, on the first day; a water-spout took it into its head to burst over the ground just in the nick of the fun when everybody was here. Such a catastrophe has not been witnessed since the days of Deucalion. The score terminated with 172 for Kent, and 156 for England. The science displayed was a theme of general eulogy. There was a little more cricket during the week, and a little boat-racing at Erith, but neither of a character to call for details of them.

Thursday being the first public day at Tattersall's since the verdict in favour of Orlando for the Derby, the Subscription-room was better attended than it has been on a Thursday since Epsom Races. There was little, if any, business done, the matter of interest being the announcement by the Stewards of the Jockey Club, that the Derby settling is fixed for Monday next. It will be far from a good one. The partial settling pending the trial was a most inconvenient proceeding. Already its effects have been felt. On Monday next more than one crash is likely to come of it.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The all-absorbing Running Rein cause being set down for trial this day, the attendance at the Corner was confined to the select few who were unable to obtain admission into the Court of Exchequer. Reports of the progress of the plaintiff's case were received in the course of the afternoon, and up to a certain point it here as favourable an aspect, that 3 to 1 on Orlando was the highest offer; the trainer's evidence, however, was so complete a break down, that 4 and 5 to 1 were afterwards laid, and the Orlando party evidently looked it "a certainty." On the Goodwood events, the St. Leger, and the Derby of 1845, some betting took place, at the following averages —

GOODWOOD STAKES

12 to 1 agst Red Deer	20 to 1 agst Franchise (t)	20 to 1 agst Parthian
14 to 1 —— Croton Oil (t)	20 to 1 —— The Curmer	25 to 1 —— Pride of Kildare (t)
17 to 1 —— Rest of Three		

Gunter is declared to be "not likely to start!"

GOODWOOD CUP

2 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorn (t)	20 to 1 agst Khondoos (t)	

ST. LEGER.

4 to 1 agst The Curé	12 to 1 agst Red Deer (t)	20 to 1 agst Devil to Pay (t)
8 to 1 —— Ithuriel (t)	25 to 1 —— Morpeth	

DERBY.

9 to 1 agst Col. Peel's Lot, 1 (t)	25 to 1 agst Virgo c (t)	50 to 1 agst Sowerby (t)
16 to 1 —— Cobweb colt (t)	50 to 1 —— Columbus (t)	66 to 1 —— Bacchus (t)
20 to 1 —— Sir Hercules (t)	50 to 1 —— Mentor (t)	66 to 1 —— Young Eclipse (t)

THURSDAY.—The "RING" is rapidly recovering from the dumper thrown upon it by the Running Rein conspiracy; not even the strong observations made by Baron Alderson, in his summing up, having had the effect of preventing that association of the great and small, without which, betting round would soon die a natural death. In proof of this, the room was well attended to-day, and although the Epsom settling has yet to take place, business to a considerable amount was transacted on all the great stakes now in the market, the St. Leger, in the amount and importance of the investment, taking a decided lead. Before we give the prices, we should state, with reference to the late trial, that the members of the Jockey Club, and others interested in the respectability and process of the Turf, intend to show their sense of the great service Lord G. Bentinck has rendered it, by detecting, exposing, and defeating the most disgraceful fraud ever attempted, by presenting him with a piece of plate. The subscription, which is limited to £225, and open to all, already amounts to some hundreds, and will, we doubt not, be worthy the occasion.

THE LATE DERBY.

The Settlings is fixed for Monday next.

GOODWOOD STAKES

10 to 1 agst Croton Oil	18 to 1 agst Rest of Three	18 to 1 agst The Currier
15 to 1 —— Red Deer	18 to 1 —— The Dey	20 to 1 —— Parthian
15 to 1 —— Scratches	18 to 1 —— Banks	20 to 1 —— Subdues
17 to 1 —— Canton	18 to 1 —— Pride of Kildare	20 to 1 —— Roganne filly

GOODWOOD CUP

4 to 1 agst The Curé (t)	8 to 1 agst Ugly Buck (t)	20 to 1 agst Morpeth (t)
7 to 1 —— Ithuriel (t)	12 to 1 —— Red Deer (t)	25 to 1 —— Ash-a-ballagh (t)
8 to 1 —— The Princess (t)	11 to 1 —— Bay Momus (t)	

DERBY, 1845.

5005 to 100 agst Bloodstone (t) : 2000 to 50 agst Clear the Way

GREAT FOOT RACE.—The great foot-race between William Jackson, the American Deer, and Thomas Maxfield, the North Star, which has created much speculation of late in the pedestrian circles, came off on Monday, in the grounds of the Rosemary Branch Tavern, Peckham. The match was for £50 a side; the ground selected three miles. Betting was 5 to 4 on the American Deer. The men were prepared for the race when "the pitiless pelting of the storm" induced them to defer it until the rain somewhat abated. The Deer won easily.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The salmon fisheries in Scotland and in the North of England, this season, are unusually full of fish, large quantities of which have, during the last fortnight, been taken, he may be inferred from the fact that in the markets the large salmon are selling at the reasonable price of 7d. and 8d. per lb., and salmon trout as low as 4d. and 4½d. per lb. of 16 ounces.

Macready, who has of late been performing at New York to good houses, is expected to return home either at the end of the present month or early in August, after an absence of about 12 months.

The clear profit of the late ball given for the benefit of the Polish refugees, after payment of all expenses, exceeded *one thousand pounds*. Last year the ball at Wilde's for the same purpose, produced about £6000 only.

On Tuesday afternoon, about three o'clock, the low-lying neighbourhoods on the banks of the Thames were completely inundated by the encroachment of the tide, which was unusually high. The cellars and kitchens in Bankside, Tooley-street, and Wapping, were completely filled, and furniture wassed about in all directions.

It is stated that in consequence of the alteration required in the hereditary of the Bank by the new Charter, no less than 90 additional clerks wil have to be taken on.

The Orleans Railroad Company is establishing the electrical telegraph between the passengers' station at Paris and the warehouse for goods and the workings at Ivry.

Lyons and its environs were visited, in the night of the 24th, by a storm of extraordinary violence; the rain fell in torrents, and the hail was so large that it seemed uniformly as large as pigeons' eggs. In some parts of the Palace of Louis XVIII. several trees were broken, and more than three hundred birds, which were killed by the hail, were found on the ground the next morning.

Russia has acknowledged the representative regimen established in Greece. The greater part of the Hellenic papers highly commend the step.

Reviews have been reviewed at Trieste, from Corfu, that 400 Italian refugees, among whom were D. Muro and the brothers Bandiera, naval officers embarked in the night of the 12th ult., in a Neapolitan or Roman vessel, with the intent of landing on some point on the coast of Italy. It was believed that they had steered their course towards the coast of Calabria. Subsequent accounts state that the insurgents had been attacked and defeated, and that the insurrection is at an end.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the East India Company's College at Hailey.bury was attended as usual by a deputation from the Court of Directors.

Operations for sinking a new colliery at Seaham Park, by a wealthy company, on the estate of the Marquis of Londonderry, have been commenced. This colliery will be on an extensive scale, and, should it be successfully worked, will probably be one of the most important and profitable in the county of Durham.

A public meeting, convened by the High Bailiff of Westminster, was held in Covent-garden, on Monday, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to liberate Mr. O'Connell and the other State prisoners. There were between two and three thousand persons present.

The exhibition of the works of art, which had been forwarded to the Commissioners of the Fine Arts by the aspirants for the distinction of embla.oning by their genius the new Houses of Parliament, was opened on Saturday for a week by special invitation.

The commercial letters received from the United States and Canada by the steamer on Saturday are, apart from party politics, generally of a favourable complexion. The President's message has excited the utmost astonishment thr ughout the country.

Chevalier Bunsen, who has been absent some months on leave, does not come back to resume his diplomatic functions as Prussian Minister at the Court before the close of next month.

There is a manufacturer in Pudsey who has lately got an order for eight miles and a quarter of cloth. He has already executed a few miles of the order

The Prussian Government has just created a Council of Commerce, but the German press requires that this measure should be rendered complete by the establishment of tribunals of commerce. An exhibition of the national productions in the useful arts and manufactures is to be opened on August 12.

The number of persons embarking and disembarking at Boulogne and Calais, from and for England, during the week ending the 27th of June, was—At Boulogne, 2199; at Calais, 459; total, 2658. The number at Boulogne, during the corresponding period of last year, was 1125: thus showing an increase this year of 944.

Wednesday's sale of the Duke of Sussex's library was highly interesting, and was numerously attended. The great attraction of the day was the splendid "Biblia Sacra Latina," two vols. folio, called the Mazarine copy, from first having been discovered in Cardinal Mazarin's library, by the eminent biographer Debure. It is the first edition of the Holy Scriptures, and the first book executed by the inventors of printing in moveable metallic types, at Mantz, by Gutenburg and Faust, in 1450-55. After much spirited bidding it was knocked down to Mr. Leslie, for £81 5.

The *Gazette d'Augsburg* of the 26th says that the Papal government has addressed a note to the Cabinets of London, Paris, and Vienna, contradicting the assertion that the late troubles in the Legat ons were caused by a vicious system of adm inistration.

In the case of Sam Gray, under sentence of transportation from Ireland, which was brought before the House of Lords on a writ of Error on Monday last, a question has been propound.d by the Lord Chancellor, for the opinion of the Judges, and until an answer is sent in, all further proceedings are for the present suspended.

Accounts were received at Berlin, on the 22d ult., of the safe arrival at Taganrog of the Russian Emperor and Empress at Revel. His Majesty continued his route to St. Petersburg by land.

The King of Hanover has accepted the resignation of M. de Schele, his Majesty's Prime Minister, who is in the 71st year of his age.

Mr. Peel, eldest son of the Premier, has gone to Lisbon, and from thence by Cadiz and Gibraltar to Madrid, where we learn he is appointed Secretary to the British Embassy, under his Excellency Mr. Henry Bulwer Lytton. It is said Mr. Peel will remain for two years in Spain.

A field of rye was cut at Marsons Lafitte, in the neighbourhood of Paris, on Tuesday last. The Paris papers say that there is no instance of so early a harvest for upwards of 25 years.

FINE ARTS—THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

THE WHISTONIAN CONTROVERSY. FROM A PICTURE BY MULREADY, R.A., IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

To quote ourselves, this is "one of the most beautiful cabinet pictures ever painted: it has all the finish of Teniers, is full of character, and perfect in the details, as well as the general treatment." It is a masterly illustration of Goldsmith's exquisite "Vicar of Wakefield," representing the famous dispute on Monogamy, in Chap. II., or Whiston's tenet, that it was unlawful for a priest of the Church of England, after the death of his first wife, to take a second. The disputants are the Vicar and his friend, a rosy-gilled, portly parson of the old school, Mr. Wilmot, whose daughter, Arabella, the Vicar's son is about to marry. It will be recollected that the Vicar having completed a tract on his favourite subject of dispute, which he looked upon as a masterpiece, both for argument and style, he could not, in the pride of his heart, avoid showing it to his old friend, Mr. Wilmot, as he made no doubt of receiving his approbation; but not till too late he discovered that he was most violently attached to the contrary opinion, and with good reason; for he was at that time actually courting a fourth wife. This, as may be expected, produced *a dispute, attended with some acrimony*, which threatened to interrupt the intended alliance; but on the day before that appointed for the ceremony, the Vicar and Mr. Wilmot agreed to discuss the subject at large. Who can forget the admirable description of the contest?—"It was managed with proper spirit on both sides. He asserted that I was heterodox, I retorted the charge; he replied, and I rejoined." The picture represents the moment, "*when the controversy was hottest*," just as the Vicar is about to be called out by one of his relations, who advises him to give up the dispute—at least till his son's wedding is over. Then the sequel:—"How," cried I, "relinquish the cause of truth, and let him be a husband already driven to the very verge of absurdity. You might as well advise me to give up my fortune as my argument." "Your fortune," returned my friend, "I am sorry to inform you, is almost nothing. The merchant in town, in whose hands your money was lodged, has gone off, to avoid a statute of bankruptcy, and is thought not to have left a shilling in the pound. I was unwilling to shock you or the family with the account till after the wedding; but now it may serve to moderate your warmth in the argument; for I suppose your own prudence will enforce the necessity of assembling, at least till your son has the young lady's fortune secure." "Well," returned I, "if what you tell me be true, and if I am to be a beggar, it shall never make me a rascal, or induce me to disavow my principles. I'll go this moment and inform the company of my circumstances; and as for the argument, I even here retract my former conversions in the old gentleman's favour, nor will I allow him now to be a husband in any sense of the expression."

THE WHISTONIAN CONTROVERSY, FROM THE PICTURE BY MULREADY, R.A., IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Mr. Mulready had somewhat anticipated this picture in one of his admirable illustrations of the handsome edition of Goldsmith's most popular work: it is the head-piece to Chap. II., but it merely contains the figures of the disputants, and there is a material difference in the accessories. In the painting, the treatment is skilfully elaborate, and evinces great thought. The earnest eloquence of the Vicar, who, in his animation, has started from his seat, and, kneeling with one knee on the chair, and leaning forward with one elbow across the table, and with the fingers of one hand pressed against the other—is all inimitably depicted; as is the patient but obdurate manner of the other disputant, who has resolved not to admit conviction. The hands of both the controversialists are wonderfully expressive, and perfect; and the details of the books, the furniture, and, above all, Turkey table-cover, are matchless realities, equal to those of the best masters of the Dutch school. The picture, we are happy to learn, is a commission from Sir Thomas Baring

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The last concert for the season was given at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Saturday last, and was both numerously and fashionably attended. The programme presented some interesting particulars; but why does the highly-talented Miss Kate Loder re-set what has been already so beautifully done by Donizetti, namely, the introduction to the opera of "L' Elisir d' Amore"? or was it done to follow the example of the patron of the Academy, who, some years ago, put new music to the libretto of "The Siege of Belgrade," affecting not to know what had been selected and composed for it by Storace? Mr. Sterndale Bennett's pupils (Miss E. Bendixen and Miss Compton) acquitted themselves admirably in Dussek's elegant duet for two pianos, and Mr. Watson, notwithstanding that unpleasant accident of breaking a string during his performance, evinced great ability and promise of more, as a violinist. Brizzi is getting up in voice as well as in musical reputation; he sang the canzonetta "Bell raggio di Luna" (composed by the Earl of Westmoreland) with great sweetness and expression. Amid all the florid modern harmony, Bennett's madrigal came out in all the beauty of pastoral simplicity, which only poet-musicians can achieve in their compositions: the parts flowed

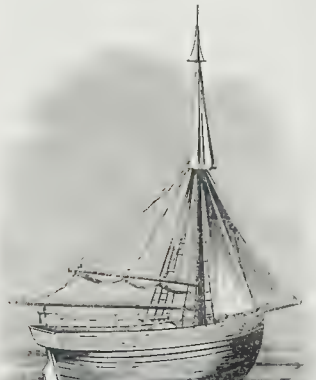
Confluently like streams determined on
With pur; one to same end.

It was delicious, and was encored, a good proof that the most charming style of composition in the world—the old English madrigal is—as beloved now as ever, after all our importations. Mr Vandenhoff, the tragedian, has been appointed professor of elocution to the Academy.

"THE HELLESPONT."

This almost Lilliputian specimen of naval architecture has already been noticed in our journal. It is now lying in St. Katherine's Docks, where its diminutive proportions are very attractive. It is entirely without paint, but has a very gay appearance, as if constructed of satin-wood and mahogany. It has lately arrived from the Bermudas, and is said to be the smallest vessel that has ever performed such a voyage; being only 40 tons burden, and is exceeded in size by many of our Thames barges.

The principal employment of the Bermudians, by the way, is building vessels, which are generally small, swift, and very durable, being constructed of cedar; they are likewise noted for their graceful little boats; and on Ireland Island large sums have been expended, in order to render it a strong port for a naval and military depôt. Their fame for building vessels is of some antiquity; for when Sir George Sommers was driven upon the Bermudas, in 1609, on his voyage to Virginia, he and his party made their way thence to their original destination in two small cedar-built vessels, constructed by his men; and that in which Sir George embarked, did not contain an ounce of iron, except one bolt in the keel.



THE "HELLESPONT," FROM THE BERMUDAS.

THE BANK CHARTER.

As the different enactments of the Bank Charter Bill came into operation at different periods, we think we shall render a useful service to our readers by specifying the date of the commencement of the operation of each enactment.

1. The division of the departments of the Bank of England takes place "upon the 3 st day of August, 1844.
2. All persons may demand notes for gold at £3 17s. 9d. per ounce, "from and after the 31st of August, 1844."
3. Bank of England exempt from stamp duty "from and after 31st August, 1844;" Bank to allow £180,000 per annum, from the same date.
4. No new bank of issue to be allowed "from and after the passing of this act."
5. Existing banks of issue to give notice to the commissioners of stamps and taxes of their claim to issue to the extent of their average issue during the 12 weeks preceding the 27th April—such notice to be given "within one month next after the passing of this act."
6. No bank to issue upon an average of four weeks a higher amount than that allowed by the commissioners "after the 10th day of October, 1844."
7. A return of the name of every bank, and of every partner in each banking firm or company, shall be made to the commissioners of stamps and taxes "on the 1st day of January in each year, or within 15 days thereafter."
8. The agreements that have been made between the Bank of England and the bankers named in schedule C shall cease and determine "on the 31st day of December next."
9. The compensation of one per cent. to such banks shall cease "on the 1st day of August, 1856."
10. Any banking company in London, or within 65 miles thereof, though the number of partners exceed six, may draw, accept, or indorse bills of exchange "from and after the passing of this act."
11. The exclusive privileges of the Bank of England shall continue until the expiration of "12 months' notice, to be given after the 1st day of August, 1855."

ANTI-GRAHAM WAFERS.

(*From Punch.*)

DEDICATED TO THE HOME SECRETARY AND POLITELY PRESENTED TO HIM BY THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P.

We have published this day, at our office, price—but we will not appeal to the sensibleness of our readers—a sheet of emblematical devices, with mottoes, for Sir James Fouché Graham, which, from the peculiar appropriateness of their sarcasm, backed by the extraordinary adhesiveness of their gum, are adapted to *stick* to the Home Secretary for life.

We have also just dotted off a good stinging envelope, which we intend to hold up as a mirror to Sir James Fouché Graham's very bad nature.

The following are some of the devices and mottoes:—

DEVICE.	MOTTO.
A blunderbuss on full cock	I hope the contents will reach you.
A black lobster	Not to be red without getting into hot water.
A manacle	I trust this will come to hand.
A clenched fist	Should this meet your eye.
A bee	Touch my wax, you'll feel my sting.
A soda-water bottle.....	If opened, a noise will follow.
Crocodile with mouth open	You're welcome to the inside.
A fox	You'll be run down, if you break cover.

CHINESE WATER-BRAVE.

A very interesting item has just been added to the popular "Chinese Collection," at Hyde-park Corner. It has been received direct from China, and is a "Water-brave," with all his warlike accoutrements, and is believed to be the only specimen of the kind ever brought to England. The Water-brave is a soldier mounted upon a large hollow body, and armed with a trident weapon, &c., a fit antagonist, it was thought, before the late encounter, to cope with British seamen; but, by this time, we suspect the Chinamen must be satisfied of their sorry contrivance to withstand those who are accustomed to "rule the waves;" whilst it is altogether unworthy of a people who have been the authors of three of the most important inventions or discoveries of modern times—the art of printing, the composition of gunpowder, and the magnetic compass. Nevertheless, it has been suggested that

CHINESE "WATER-BRAVE."

the "Water-brave" might be more advantageously employed in the peaceful pursuit of lake fishing.

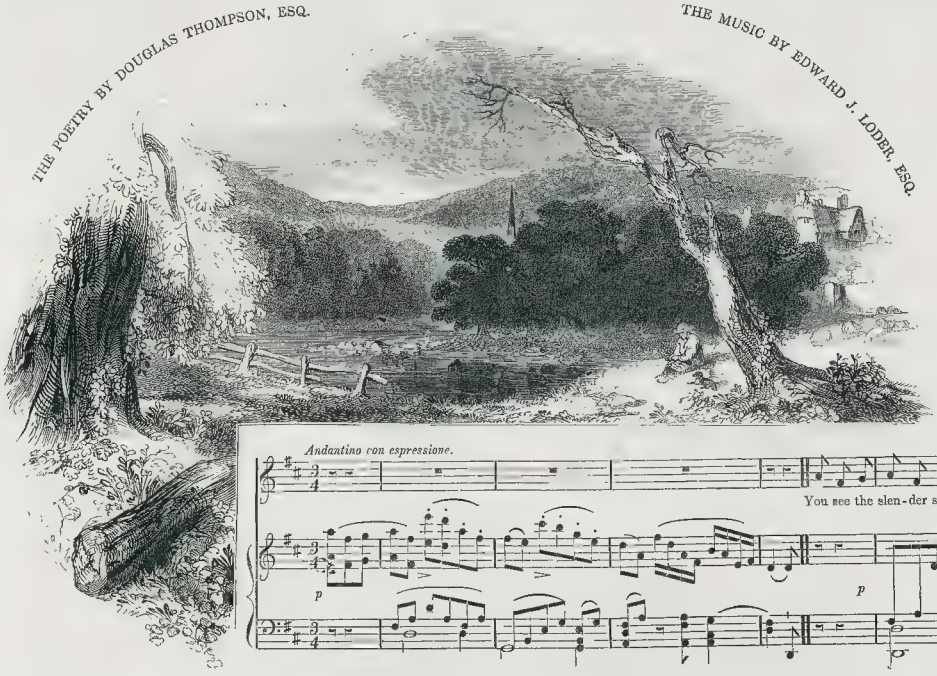
It should be explained that the "horse" whereon "the brave" rides is made of pig-skin blown into shape; he bears a match-lock pistol, and upon the trident are iron rings, which he shakes to intimidate "the barbarians." The costume is the ordinary Chinese dress, the trousers being tucked up.

"YOU SEE THE SLENDER SPIRE THAT PEERS."

A Ballad.

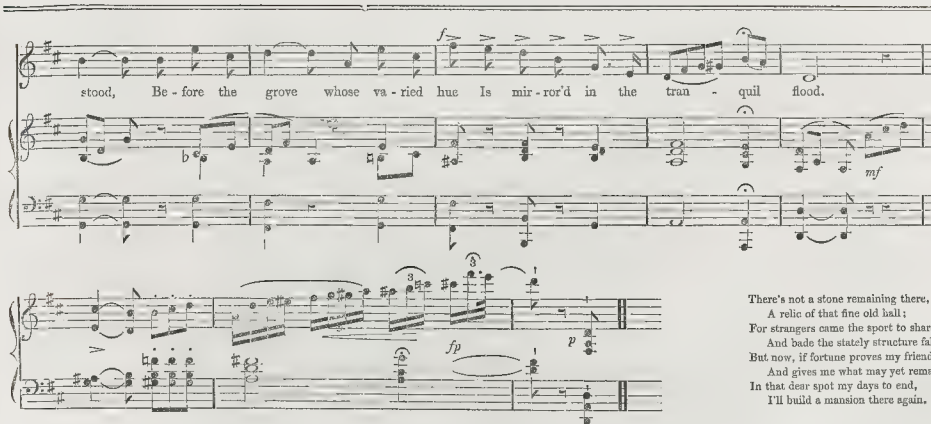
THE POETRY BY DOUGLAS THOMPSON, ESQ.

THE MUSIC BY EDWARD J. LODER, ESQ.



Andantino con espressione.

You see the slen - der spire that peers A - bove the trees that skirt the stream; 'Twas there I pass'd those ear - ly years Which now seem like some hap - py dream. You see the vale that bounds the view; 'Twas there my fa - ther's man - sion stood, Be - fore the grove whose va - ried hue Is mir - ror'd in the tran - quil flood. You see the vale that bounds the view; 'Twas there my fa - ther's man - sion


stood, Be - fore the grove whose va - ried hue Is mir - ror'd in the tran quil flood.
There's not a stone remaining there,
A relic of that fine old hall;
For strangers came the sport to share,
And bade the stately structure fall!
But now, if fortune proves my friend,
And gives me what my pet remain,
In that dear spot my days to end,
I'll build a mansion there again.

NEW MUSIC.

THE SEAMAN'S BRIDE; the words by Mr. THOMAS FRICKER, the music by HENRY FARMER. J. Williams, Cheapside.

The melody of this song is not very remarkable, except in a passage where the words "mirth and glee" and "boundless sea" are saddened and confined by an union with a needless and *unconnected* minor phrase. The progressions and harmonies at bars 1 and 2, page 3 (and repeated in the second verse), are against all rule. The second portion, or half, of bar 1, ought to be the harmony of 6-4, and the consecution of the fifths between it and bar 2 on the same page is intolerable. By some mistake the authorship of this ballad was, in our last, confounded with that of "The *Sailor's* Bride;" the notice, however, had nothing to do with the error.

THE GIPSY CHILD. Ballad. The Words by H. LOVELL, Esq. The Music by N. J. SPORLE. Williams and Son, Cheapside.

A pretty flowing melody in design, but faulty in execution: the harmonies (?) which occur in each verse at the words "Gipsy child" are not only wrong but intolerable.

LA MOSCOVIE. Quadrille Nouveau, composé et dedié à Miss Woodhead par Elise Launitz. J. Williams, Cheapside.

A *quadrille nouveau* would certainly be a novelty in these days; in the present production we can see nothing but that grace and (for this style of music) correctness which belong to fifty thousand other productions of a similar kind.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE OPERA. Part I. "La Giselle." London: D. Bogue.

This is an interesting and curious publication. It contains an outline memoir of that charming *danseuse* Carlotta Grisi, and a poetically written description of the Ballet of "Giselle." It is, to use its own words, a *feuilliton*, in which "engraving comes to illustrate the text, and the text the engraving." There is a portrait in this number of Grisi (which alone would recommend it to all persons of taste), besides a number of wood-cut illustrations of the ballet, executed in a first-rate style of art. We would advise, however, the author of the highly-wrought descriptive narrative to restrain his muse a little. The "Advertisement" which comes at the end of the "libretto," would have rendered Nat. Lee ten times more mad than he ever was, could he have lived to read it. What does the author mean by "the golden or silver notes of a male or female singer?" We confess ourselves to be at a loss!

I COME TO SCENES OF EARLY DAYS; ballad. Written by J. A. PAGE, Esq.; composed by F. H. S. PENDLETON. Smith, Liverpool.

There is a pretty sentiment in the words of this ballad, which has been rather well expressed. Bars two and three of the symphony might have contained a better figure with more correct harmony, namely, had the bass been a third higher. The composer should not have made a trisyllable of the word "alter'd." The progression at bars twelve and sixteen of the melody is not good, but altogether it is a pleasing composition.

PAULINE POLKA. Composed by A. DE LENONCOURT. MRS. James Rae, Berners-street

It is said that "La Polka" has been introduced to the weather-cock Parisians by a certain *Maitre de danse politique*, on the same principle that Napoleon ordered the dome of the Invalides to be gilt, namely, to make the vane of the French mind veer from something "grave to gay." Be that as it may over the water, the serious heads of Englishmen have been turned by this dance. The music to this Polka is another of the eternal "ringing the changes" on a few chords, which, if it had no ancestor or rival, might claim some notice for melody and grace.

VALSES ROYALES D'ANGLETERRE. For the piano-forte. Composed by EDWARD PAGE. Jefferys and Co., Frith-street, Soho.

This collection consists of fifty-five waltzes, besides introductions and codas, in eleven books, which occupy close upon one hundred pages! Mr. Page must have an imperfect notion of the value of our *pages* or space, to think we could give a distinct notice of each particular waltz. We, however, have looked them all over (not overlooked them), and found many passages of grace and beauty constructed upon the Strauss and Lanner models. *Thirteen* more books of waltzes are promised on a similarly extensive scale. We suspect this is a national *rising* on their part against the recent and successful invasion of the Polkas. But the Valse, after all, is no more English than the Polka. In truth, Mr. Page is an inexhaustible writer in this style of composition; he is the Lopez de Vega of valse libretti.

SONGS FOR THE NURSERY. Nos. 1 to 7. Composed by Miss BROUNCKER. Willis and Co., Lower Grosvenor-street.

We do not much incline to Nursery Rhymes, or Stories, but we must congratulate the fair composer on having introduced some simple and pleasing music into that hitherto squalling locality. No. 2 ("The Lullaby,") is extremely sweet and soft. No. 3 ("The Witches") is good, but above the comprehension of a "babby." No. 4 ("Hark! the Dogs") contains a spicy bit of satire at the close (clothes?) No. 5 ("The North Wind") is extremely pretty and affectionate. No. 6 we do not like, as it familiarises Cockney pronunciation in his *rhymes*, and No. 7 is inferior to the old song of "Who killed Poor Robin?" but altogether, although we do not like to see puerilities coupled with any Art, Miss Brouncker has produced a series of melodies and arrangements which even adult musicians may appreciate.

THE DEATH OF ABEL. An Oratorio composed by GEORGE PERRY, the words from the Scriptures and Gesner's Poem. Lee, Albemarle-street.

To write or invent an oratorio is about the most serious task or undertaking for which a composer can possibly prepare his genius. The requisites for such a performance are many and various. In the first place, he must have a deep and poetical sense of the matter or subject he takes in hand—his judicious taste in the first instance must have selected, and in the second, his genius and learning must attire it in appropriate musical costume. How often have we seen the most sacred themes dressed up in the garbs of orchestral buffoonery on one hand, and on the other, cowled into monkish and unmanly severity by a love for obsoleteness and ignorance! The real treatment, like Truth, lies between and though we have often heard cathedral music highly, nay, as solemnly effective on the stage as in the church, when descriptive of some holy ceremony, we have, *au contraire*, listened in the fane to sounds as *profane* as we ever heard in a vaudeville theatre. The mighty Handel seems to be the only one deeply imbued with the awful sacredness of his themes.

The subject of the present oratorio is felicitously chosen: "The Death of Abel," the first tragedy of the earth—the scene in which it is laid—its *dramatis personæ* and time of action, could not fail to suggest to a composer's mind some noble thoughts, and Mr. Perry has caught the inspiration of his theme most happily in many instances, and poetically as well as musically (two terms which should never be apart) bodied it forth. Leah's invocation to Cain is full of tenderness and simple beauty. The duetto between the brothers, "I tremble," has much of the Handelian strength about it, and the quartetto, "O praise the Lord," is very graceful and smooth. The recitatives are highly expressive and well and characteristically accompanied. The choruses exhibit the contrapuntal knowledge of a *maestro*, although perhaps the fulness of their parts is not *continuous* enough throughout. Handel could embroider on the same ground a hundred times over without concealing or disfiguring his first pattern. With this objection, they are well constructed. The fugue "For who has any strength," is very excellent—the double augmentation at pages 52, 53, is highly effective. The concluding chorus, also, "The Voice of the Lord," is admirably worked up: in fact, the only fault we find with our countryman's work (of which we should be proud) is the too frequent iteration of a vocal phrase by the orchestra. This may be unheeded for a time, but once it lays hold of your attention, it becomes *ennuyant* to an intolerable degree. Half of those instrumental echoes might be omitted without injury to the sense or rhythm, but, on the contrary, with great benefit to the general effect of this truly talented composition. We advise all lovers of good music to hear it the next time it is performed at Exeter Hall.

MODEL OF VENICE.—A concert will be given on Monday, at her Majesty's Theatre, for the benefit of the proprietors of the Model of Venice, the ingenuity of which has hitherto been but indifferently recompensed by the public. For the above occasion, Mr. Lumley has liberally granted the free use of the concert-room, and the most distinguished *artistes* of the establishment have, in like manner, accorded their eminent services gratuitously.

CHESS.

(Solution to Problem No. 47.)

(The black Queen in this problem should be a white one.)

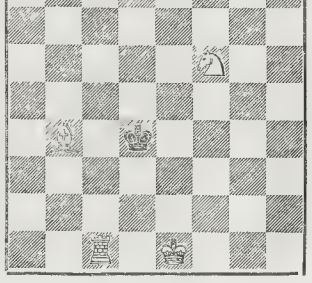
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q R 4th	K takes P
2. Q to Q Kt 3rd ch	K moves
3. Q to Q Kt 2nd	K takes P
4. Q to Q R 3rd ch	K takes P
5. Q to K B 3rd	K moves
6. B to K 4th	K moves
7. B to Q 2nd	K moves
8. B to Q Kt 4th	K moves
9. B to Q R 3rd	K moves
10. Kt to K B sq	K moves
11. Kt to Q 6th ch	K moves
12. Q to Q B 3rd	K takes Q
13. Kt to K B 6th	K moves
14. Q B P ch	K moves
15. K P mates	

Problem No. 48.

(By Clericus Delgovitiæ.)

White to move and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The Solution in our next.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On Tuesday night, Moriani made his second appearance, and met with increased success in the part of *Edgardo*, in Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor." On Wednesday he sang at the Palace, and enchanted the ears of royalty.

On Thursday (for the benefit of Grisi), the opera of "Otello" was produced, with a cast which was never before equalled. Grisi, as *Desdemona*, Mario as the *Moor*, Fornasari as *Iago*, Corelli in the hitherto neglected part of *Rodrigo*, and the mighty Lablache as *Elmiro*.

The opera of "Otello," is one of Rossini's noblest conceptions; it abounds with musical science, mixed with poetical feeling, and perhaps was never so magnificently represented as on Thursday last. All the prominent beauties of the opera came out magnificently; the trio, "Ti parla l'amore" was beautifully sung by Grisi, Corelli, and Lablache. The quartetto leading into the finale of the first act was all that the nicest ear could exact. Mario was delightful in *Otello*: he was perhaps a little more like *Romeo* than the Moor, but he was, notwithstanding, very delightful.

Moriani again appeared in a portion of the "Lucia di Lammermoor," and, relieved in some degree from his hoarseness, delighted the house once more.

We cannot say more than we have already said about the superlative excellence of the ballet department.

HERR DÖBLER.—This magician without magic, this modern Breslau, took his leave of London, for the present season, on Monday last.

THE MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Friday.—Since Monday we have received a full average time-of-year supply of English wheat, the quantity of which on offer to-day was tolerably good. Although the attendance of buyers was somewhat numerous, the demand was in a very dull state, and prices had a downward tendency. Foreign wheat was unselling, and might have been purchased on easier terms. For all descriptions of spring corn, the supplies of which were by no means large, we had a very dull sale, and in almost every instance the currencies were somewhat easier.

ARRIVALS.—English. Wheat, 4160; barley, 360; oats, 4620. Irish: wheat, ——; barley, —— oats, 3230. Foreign: wheat, 11,120; barley, 4890; oats, 10990 qrs. Flour, 4210 sacks; malt, 2710 qrs.

English.—WHEAT, Essex and Kent, red, 44s to 52s; ditto white, 54s to 61s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 48s; ditto white, 48s to 54s; rye, 32s to 36s; grinding barley, 26s to 27s; distilling ditto, 29s to 29s; malting ditto, 34s to 36s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 62s; brown ditto 58s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 64s; Chevalier, 64s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 20s; potatoe ditto, 22s to 24s; Youghal and Cork black, 21s to 23s; ditto white, 22s to 23s; tick beans, 26s to 28s; old ditto, 27s to 32s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; maple, 31s to 35s; waite, 33s to 40s; boilers, 34s to 38s per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s to 53s; Suffolk, —— to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s to 42s, per 28 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 48s to 58s; Dantzig, red, 48s to 51s; white, 50s to 56s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 19s to 20s; oats, new, 12s to 16s; ditto feed, 11s to 12s; beans, 18s to 19s; peas, 23s to 24s per quarter. Flour, America, 31s to 32s; Baltic, 23s to 25s per barrel.

The Seed Trade.—For linseed and for cakes we have had a steady demand, at full prices, but all other kinds of seeds have been a mere drug.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, nowogg, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 36s to 37s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 36s to 38s; tempered, 38s to 40s per quarter, coriander, 18s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £25 to £26 per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, £10 10s to £11; foreign, £7 5s to £7 15s; rapeseed £8 5s to £9 5s per ton; canary 55s to 60s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 8½d, of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 55s 9d, barley, 34s 0d, oats, 22s 9d; rye, 33s 0d; beans, 38s 0d, peas, 35s 1d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 55s 8d; barley, 31s 10d, oats, 21s 1d; rye, 33s 6d beans, 36s 3d, peas, 34s 1d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 17s; barley, 7s; oats, 6s; rye, 9s 6d, beans, 6s 6d; peas, 8s 6d.

Tea.—The stock of tea in bond in London, on the 1st instant, consisted of 30 916,000 lbs, against 27,750,000 ditto at the corresponding period in 1843. By private contract very little is doing, yet prices are steadily supported.

Sugar.—For all descriptions of sugar we have to report an inactive inquiry, yet the importers are firm at late rates. The supplies on hand are now much larger than last season.

Coffee.—In Ceylon coffee very little is doing at late rates, good ordinary being quoted at 60s. per cwt. Jamaica, and most other kinds of coffee, meet a slow enquiry.

Rice.—The article is flat, yet prices are nominally supported. The public sales have been by no means extensive.

Rum.—We have a very steady sale for rum, at full prices, proof Leewards selling at 2s 2d to 2s 2½d.

Provisions.—In consequence of the increasing arrivals, Irish butter has given way from 1s to 2s per cwt. Cork and Limerick is now selling at 72s to 74s; and Waterford, 75s to 76s. Foreign butter is a mere drug, and the turn lower. The bacon market is steady, but all other kinds of provisions hang heavily on hand.

Tallow.—This article is steady, at 4s 3d to 4s 3½d for P.Y.C. on the spot, and 42s 6d. for forward delivery.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in request, and prices are well supported. Other oils are quite as dear.

Coals.—Adair's, 19s 6d; Ord's Redheugh, 18s 6d; Townley, 17s 6d; Hetspur, 20s 6d; Hilda, 22s; Hetton, 21s; Adelaide, 24s; West Tees, 22; Staveley, 18s; Elgin, 19s per ton.

Hops.—The accounts from the plantations being far more unfavourable than even those of last week, the demand here for all kinds of hops is active, at prices fully equal to those quoted in our last report. Sussex pockets, £5 to £6 15s; Weald of Kent ditto, £6 10s to £7; Mid Kent do., £7 to £10; do. bags, £7 to £8 10s; East Kent do., £7 to £8; Canoe do., £10 to £12.

Wool.—We have to report a decided improvement in the demand for all kinds of wool, the value of which is somewhat on the advance.

Potatoes.—Old potatoes have become dull in sale on easier terms. New ones are in request, at 8s to 10s per cwt.

Smithfield.—In to-day's market the numbers of beasts on offer were only moderate, yet the beef trade was in a very sluggish state, at a decline in some instances, of 2d per 8lbs. There were on sale, 12 beasts from Holland, and 70 horned and polled Scots from Aberdeen. The supply of sheep was tolerable good, yet the mutton trade rated somewhat low, at full prices. In lambs a good business was doing, and Monday's quotations were well supported. Although the numbers of calves were very extensive, the veal trade was somewhat brisk, at full currencies. In pigs, little was doing, yet previous rates were supported. Milch cows moved off steadily, at from £16 to £19 each.

Per 8lbs.: In mark lane cattle.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; second quality do 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 6d, prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; prime large woolled sheep, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 10d to 4s 6d; large coarse calves 3s 4d to 4s 6d, prime small ditto 4s 2d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 2d, neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d, lambs, 4s 0d to 5s 0d, Sucking calves, 19s to 28s; and quarter old store pigs, 15s 0d to 18s each. Beasts, 597; cows, 178, sheep and lambs, 13,160; calves, 459, pigs, 389.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Although the supplies of meat on sale to-day at this market were but moderate, the demand for all descriptions was inactive, on the following terms.—Per 8lbs by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small do., 3s 0d to 3s 2d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 3s 2d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; lamb, 5s 0d to 5s 6d.

KORT. HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

On the Royal Exchange last foreign post day, the supply of bills drawn on foreign nations, although abundantly large, was not equal to the demand, and a fall in the rates of the foreign exchanges was the consequence. The principal [illegible] the effect of the considerable importations, which are now in progress, of all descriptions of agricultural produce from abroad; and should these imports continue to the same extent [illegible]

Indeed, already is the interest on loans of money becoming gradually higher and so likewise are the rates of discount charged for causing bills of Exchange On the English Stock Exchange, however, scarcity of money is, at all events, as yet apparent; whereas little inclination to invest money in the Consols, or in any other description of our public securities, has been shown by the capitalists since our last publication. Prices are, however, fairly supported by purchases, made for the Court of Chancery, and for different public [illegible]

is justly presumed that little chance at present exists of any decline occurring in their prices.

As the interest on money advances, so likewise does the value of the shares of the United Banking Associations. The proprietors of the Union Bank of London are particularly entitled to praise for their liberal conduct in offering to their property and their interests a much higher price than the manner interest at present is willing to pay. The same feeling exists, but perhaps not to the same extent, amongst the proprietors of the London and Westminster and of the London Joint Stock Banks, for their annual dividends are expected to be drawn from all of them.

To railway property, also, the attention of capitalists is continued to be directed, and the channel for the investment of spare monies is still a favourite one with the public. Surplus capital has reached £22, and will no doubt ere long exceed the £25 per share which a Grand Junction was finally arranged, an event which is expected speedily to take place. Edinburgh and Glasgow and the Great Western are also saleable at their last high quotations. The deduction of the dividends in the meantime for the purpose appointed by the Acts of Parliament, while, matters remain in a sound and healthy state in this department of the money market.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange the usual amount of transactions has been again done, although in prices but little alterations can be quoted. Spanish bonds are also an object of attraction for speculators. The dividends having been paid, prices have recovered in portion of their late depreciation. Dutch stock of all descriptions, is also again higher, and so are Belgian bonds. The securities of Austria and of Sweden continue to support their high prices. In var ous descriptions of American stocks, likewise, a good deal of business has been again done at prices fully as dear as we last quoted them.

BRITISH FUNDS.—London and Westminster Bank, 25½ to —; London Joint Stock Bank, —; Commercial Bank of London, —; National Provincial Bank of England, —; Bank Stock, 198 to —. East India Stock, 260 to —; Union Bank of London, 12½ to —. Three per Cent. Consols, — to —; Three per Cent. Reduced, 89¾; Three and a Half per Cent., 1818, — to —; Three and a Half per Cent. New, 1818, —; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced, 99¾ to —; Five per Cents., — ; Long Annuities, 15 7-16 to —; India Bonds, 96 pm., Exchequer Bills, 75 pm., Consols for the Settlement, — to —ex div. Navigation, 98 to —; Canal Shares, 99 pm. Ditto, for the Opening, 98½; South Sea Old Annuities, —; Union of Australasia, —; Provincial Bank of Ireland, —; Colonial Bank, 15½; North American Bonds, 85.

FOREIGN BONDS AND SHOWARTIES.—Belgian, 104 to —; Buenos Ayres, 35½ to —; Columbian Bonds, 23½ to —; Venezuela, 42 to —; Greek Bonds, 15 to —; Mexican, 30¼ to —; Portuguese Coupons, 5¾; Peruvians, 17 to —; Spanish 5 per Cents, 20¾ to —; Ditto 3 per Cents 32¾ ex div.; Dutch 2½ per Cents, 61¾ to —; Dutch 5 per Cents, 106¾; Russian 1818 to —; Austrian Bonds, 107 to —; Danish, 80 to 81; Prussian, 97¾ to 98; Chilian, 16½; Cuba 6 per Cents, —; Neapolitan, — to —; Dutch 4 per Cents, —.

FRENCH AND SHARES.—Birmingham and Derby, 64 to 65; Scarborough Brandesburton Junction and Hull and Selby, 79 to 79½; Eastern Counties, Registered, 18½ to —; Ex shares and Glasgow, 63 to 64; Great North of England, 157 to —; Great Western, 126 to 127; Hull and Selby 93 to 95; London and Brighton, 46½; London and Blackwall, 7½; Greenwich, 6½; Croydon, 18 to —; London and Birmingham Stock, 220 to 223, Manchester and Leeds, 93 pm; Manchester and Birmingham, 56 to —; South Western, 84; Midland Counties, 93 to 94; North Midland, 86½; Newcastle and Darlington, 41; Northern and Eastern, 57 to 58; Paris and Rouen, — to —; Sambre and Oise, 30; Paris, Orleans and Dieppe, 93; York and Newcastle, —; Dublin and Cashel, —; Guildford Junction, —; Lancaster and Carlisle, — to —; Chester and Holyhead, 14½ to —; North British, Stirling and Dublin — to —; Rouen and Havre 29 pm.; Caledonian, —; Leeds and Bradford, Yarmouth and Norwich, 35½; Bristol and Gloucester, 95 to —; Liverpool and Manchester, —; Glasgow and Dumfries, —; York and North Mid ind, 16½ to —; Guildford Junction —; Norwich and Brandon, 7½; Grand Junction, 22½; Trent Valley, —; Carlisle, Newcastle, and Langton, —prem.; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, —; Glasgow and Ayr, 58 to —; Edinburgh and Berwick, 29½ to —; Lancaster and Dumfries, —.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

T. SHARP, Jun.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE JULY 1.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has been pleased this day to appoint Wm. Smith, to be one of his Pages of Honour.

BANKRUPTCIES.—H. W. COLLINSON, hat maker, Stamford street. T. SCOTT baker, Pimlico. J. HARDING, grocer, Southampton street, Camberwell. R. ROBERTS, ho ouse, Handley Chalenors.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—S. BROWN, saddler, Ayr. J. M'KELVIE, coal dealer, Edinburgh.

FRIDAY, JULY 5

WAR OFFICE JULY 5.—3rd Dragoon Guards, Lieut. I. R. Warner to be Captain, vice Nugent; Cornet C. P. Coote to be Lieutenant, vice Warner, F. A. Onsse to be Cornet, vice Coote. 19th Light Dragoons, Lieut. H. J. Sounerset to be Captain, vice Hall; Cornet S. Le Hunt Hobson to be Lieutenant, vice Boucherett; Cornet N. M Innes to be Lieutenant, vice G. Moore.

12th Regiment of Foot: Ensign G. H. M. Johnston to be Lieutenant, vice Butcher; C. Maitland to be Ensign, vice Johnston 32nd: Sergeant Major C. Grant, Gentleman Cadet to be Quartermaster, vice G. Moore. 33rd: Captain D. N. Pyill to be Major, vice Havelock 46th. Captain G. F Nassau to be Captain, vice Clarke. 48th: Lieut. C. R. Fox to be Second Lieutenant, vice Roche; Lieut. J. F. Jones to be Adjutant, vice Mitchell. 83th: Ensign S. Dunning to be Adjuant, vice Maxwell.

Rifle Brigade: Lieut. Colonel Sir Andrew Barnard, K.C.B. to be Colonel. J. C. Nicholson to be Second Lieutenant, vice Lautour

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: Ensign J. N. Holmes to be First Lieutenant, vice Mont mor; S. Peel to be Ensign, vice Holmes.

MEMORANDUM.—Lieut. G. Mant to be Captain.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JULY 5.—Royal Regiment of Artillery: First Lieut P. H. Cocks to be Second Captain, vice Caddy; Sec Lieut. W. F. Lock to be First Lieutenant, vice Cocks

ADMIRALTY, JULY 5.—Corps of Royal Marines: Gentleman Cadet F. C. Knight to be Second Lieutenant

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—S. H. SPENCE Minster Lovell.

BANKRUPTS.—J. SKELTON stationer, Southampton. F. STOKES, importer Lincoln wax. P. TANSLEY, grocer, dealer, St. John-street. M. CRAWSHAW, cotton merchant, Fenchurch-street J. RAMSAY, cheesemonger, Chapel street Somerstown. T. J. SWAINE, broker, Newland street, Hackney road. SAMUEL SMITH, and T. HINCHMAN, grocer, Hartlepool, Durham. P. PLANK, perfumer, Plymouth. J VENNON, linensed victualler, Monks Coppenhall, Cheshire R. LODGE, innkeeper, Thoraudi, Yorkshire

BIRTHS

At Court Hill, County Mayo, the lady of John Gardiner, Esq., of a daughter.—The lady of the Rev Dr. Scott, Head Master of Sutton Coldfield Free Grammar School, and Camden Lecturer of Wakefield, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

At St. Peter's, St. Albau's, Thomas Lewis, Esq. to Olivia, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Richardson.—At Jesus Chapel, near Southampton, John Baker, Esq., to Catherine Stafford, youngest daughter of Captain Woodruff, Royal Navy, of Woolston I was

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday Evening.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Signor PUZZI respectfully informs the Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, his Friends, and the Public, that his BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY next, July 11, 1840, on which occasion will be performed, for the First Time in London, Zuchelli's celebrated Opera, LA ROLENA. Henry VII (King of England), Signor Labiache Percy, Signor Morani (His first appearance in that character); Ernestico, Page and Minerval to the Queen), Signora Favanti (Her first appearance in that character); Anna Boleva, Maine, and Jane Seymour, Signora Grisi (from the Italian Opera at Vienna, her first appearance in London. In the course of the evening Sig. Puzzi will perform a Solo on the HORN. To conclude with a DIVERTISSEMENT, in which the following eminent Artists will appear: Mad. Taglioni, Mad. Fanny Bias, Mad. Adele Dumilatre, Mad. Pitteri, Mad. Leroux, Mad. Perrot, and M. Perrot, and M. Albert. To conclude with a FAVORITE BALLET, in which all the principal Artists of the Establishment will appear. Applications for Boxes, Seats, and Tickets to be made to Mr. Jones, 26, Haymarket, St. James's, and at the Box-office, at the Opera Colonnade.—Doors open at Seven; the overture will commence at half-past Seven

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The LAST CONCERT will take place on MONDAY EVENING, when will be performed Beethoven's Sinfonia Eroica, first (Concert), Weber, Lindley, Nicholson, and Mr. Hill, overture from "As You Like It," H. Smart; Dr. Maddelston Bartnaby's "First Walpurgis Night" (first time of its production in this country), Mad. Caradori, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Lockey, and Phillips; Beethoven's Ruins of Athens, with Chorus, MS. (first time in this country), and Weber's Overture to "Oberon." Vocalists: Mad. A. Williams, Miss Dolby, Mr. Allen, and Herr Staudigl. Leader, Mr. T. Cooke; Conductor, Dr. Monde assisted by Bochsa. Tickets, One Guinea, and Double Tickets, £1 10s., to be had of Messrs. CRAMER and Co., Regent-street.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The INAUGURATORY DISCOURSE on this the Season will be delivered by Professor BACHHOFFNER, on MONDAY EVENING next, at Eight o'clock. The MICROSCOPE manifests a new and extensive range of WORKS; the FINE ARTS, also, casts of INSCRIPTIONS recently on Mrs Wilson from the WALLS of the TOMB of PAPHIAN, and the late Lord Duke of Buckingham and other State Prisoners are to be exhibited. Lectures have been made for Dr. RYAN to delver VARIED LECTURES on the EVENINGS of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAYS, and Professor BACHHOFFNER on TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS. These Lectures, as we, as the Morning Lectures, will change in interesting Experiments. NEWTON'S HYDRO ELECTRIC MACHINE. DIVING BELL and DIVER. NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c., &c. The Music is conducted by T. Wallis, Mus. Doc.—ADMISSION, One Shilling. Schools, Half price.

PRESERVES and CONFECTIONERY.—The superiority of PAGET'S BRANDY, for Preserves and Confectionery, is testified by the fact that it is preferred to any other spirit by the most extensive Wholesale Confectioners in the Metropolis, for fortifying House made Wines it is invaluable; as an ordinary Beverage it is congenial to the most delicate constitutions, and, as a Medical Stimulant it is peculiarly adapted to persons of bilious or dyspeptic habits. Quantities of not less than Two Gallons, supplied at the Distillery, 7, Smithfield Bars, in Stone Jars, at 18s. per Gallon, exclusive of the price of the Jar; and in Glass Bottles, at 20s. per Gallon, Bottles and Case included.

Consumers of Brandy are respectfully informed that J. T. BETTS, Jun. and Co. will not be responsible for any Bottled Brandy that is not protected against fraudulent substitution, by the Patent Metal le Capsules, made of pure Lead and Tin foil, embossed with the words "Betts's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield Bars, to which attention is especially directed.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (the Fourth Volume of which is just completed), may have it bound on the same style as the previous volumes, in cloth, gilt edges, price 5s., for which purpose the numbers may be sent free through the Post-office open at the ends. All the numbers hitherto published, or any of them, may be had of J. CLEAVER, 227, Strand, London.—A box will be sent free to any address on receipt of fifteen postage stamps.

LA POLKA.—THE LADIES' GAZETTE OF FASHION for JULY (Price 1s., post free 1s. 6d.) contains Music of Polka Dances and Important Novelties given in no other work; 50 beautifully coloured Costumes, in terms of Morning, Evening, Promenade, and Sea-side Dresses: Hats, Bonnets, Caps, and Fashionable Millinery; with Descriptions, Tales, Poetry, &c. The Ladies' Gazette contains the Fare Fashions before any other work.—G. BERGER, Holywell street, Strand

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Just Published, 2nd Edition, considerably enlarged, price 2s.,

IMPRESSIONS and OBSERVATIONS of a YOUNG PERSON, during a Residence in PARIS.—This work, the production of a Young Lady, has met with a most favourable reception, and will be found especially interesting to young persons who have visited, or who intend to visit Paris.

Sold by Dean, Cockspur-street, and may be had of all the principal Booksellers.

THE CHRISTIAN GRACES.—Three New SONGS, illustrative of "Faith," "Hope," and "Charity." Poetry by Rev. J. R. WREFORD and C. JEFFERYS. Music by STEPHEN GLOVER.

"These songs combine a chaste air to Poetry, Music, and Illustration, while the music can must be delighted with their harmonies, every lover of music must feel the charm of their melodies. Charity is our supreme favourite."—Musical World.—Post PIANOFORTE, 21, Bond-street.

TO THE BUILDING WORLD.—In No. 74 of THE BUILDER, published this day, price 3d., will be found, besides numerous Scientific Illustrated Articles upon Architecture, a NEW and EXTENSIVE PLAN for AMENDED BUILDINGS' BILL. Most of the Suggestions made by A. Barthelomew, Architect, Esq., F.S.A., which appeared in Nos. 88 and 89 of THE BUILDER (which are now out of print) have been followed in the present Bill.—The Numbers contain, The Architect, the Antiquary, the Gentleman, the Clergyman, and the Proprietor, &c., alike find this to be the Journal in its principles, the most exact, and the most useful of the scientific publications of the day Office, 2, York-street, Covent-garden.

DR. CULVERWELL'S "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE" EXPLAINING what is right, simple, easily employed outwardly, invisibly, without hands beneath the arms, unconstrainable in construct, or of hard texture. Sent post paid, by Mr. A. BINTON, 40, Tavistock-street, Strand, London, on full particulars on receiving a 2d. stage stamp.

THE Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at Southampton.—A large quantity of BUILDING MATERIALS, lately erected for Show Yard at Eastwood, and for the Pavilion, at the Parkfield, Southampton, consisting of wheel and sash Deals in boxes and quarterings, two long several Portable Rooms, suitable for Pleasure Boating, or Shooting Boxes, or for Emigrants' Colonial Cottages will be sold by AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract) on the Premises, on Monday next, July 8, at 12 o'clock precisely.

Particulars may be obtained of H. MANNING, Builder, 251, High Holborn, London

WORTHY OF NOTICE.—2s. for a Card Plate Engraved to any Pattern, and in the best manner: handsome Blotting-cases, 14 inch, gilts with lock, 14 inch, best Sealing-wax, 1s. per pound, Pens, 3s. per gross, Note Paper, 3s. per quire, Letter, from 3d.; Foolscap Paper, from 1s. 9d., packet of five quires Maynard Bonnin Pens, 1s. per dozen, wood holder; 100 Cards printed from Plate, 3s.; Paper Weights, 2d. per box; Motto Wafers, 3d., packet of 100; every other article lower than any house in the trade compare the present ARNOLD'S, 1, Piccadilly. Goods sent any distance.—Please observe 21

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This elegant preparation, an original formula of the late Dr Gowland, for all IMPURITIES OF THE SKIN, continues to maintain a repute unincreasable in all specific properties of speedily eradicating every species of eruptive malady, discoloration, and or preserving and enhancing the beauty of the complexion—as a corporeal action upon the skin, as perfect in manner as it is powerful in effect.—ROBT SHAW Sanatorium, 1, Newman-street, Oxford-street without which none is genuine. Prices, 2s 3d., 5s. 6d., quarts, 8s. 6d. Soap 1s. Pamphlets and Medicine Vendors

HANWELL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Middlesex.—Principal, the Rev. J. A. EMERTON, M.A., Curate of Hanwell Parents and Guardians desirous of sollicure a School in a healthy situation, combining the intellectual advantages of a college education with religious training, and the comforts of a private home, with parental care, may obtain Prospectuses by a personal or written application to the Principal or by a letter addressed to the Rev. T. T. Wanney, D.D. Head Master, J. D. Morell, Esq., LL.D. C.L., Principal of Magdalene Hall, Oxford or to J. A. Paine, Esq., M.D., Hon. Secretary, Physician to the Royal College of Physicians.

So great has been the wonder occasioned by a Mechanical Improvement which is now applied to a Steel Pen, rendering it so elastic and perfect adaptation to the neck, of our invention, the ALBERT or PATENT ELASTIC GRAVITY PEN, which is not only far superior as different to the old and almost obsolete Gravis made of brass Indus rubber and horn, but is the only one, that, notable of thousands of persons have so surrounded the Manufactory, as to prevent the usual work in our Streets.—Sold by Thomas Jones, 65, Fleet-street, and 04, Cornhill, Makers to the Admiralty and Mechanical Mechanicians, 247, High Holborn. P.S.—Let the public beware, Vesti, vidi, and vici but habit.

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DENTAL SURGERY.—EXTRACTION SUPERSEDED.—MESSRS. MOSLEY Surgeon Dentists by appointment to her Majesty the King of Hanover, 5, Haymarket St. James's, announce that they may be consulted daily, at their residence as above, on their method (peculiar to their own practice) of FILLING, REVIVING DECAYED TEETH, however badly decayed, or however loose the cavity, FILLED WITH GOLD, enabling the patient to masticate with perfect ease, and rendering certain a symmetry. Their incorruptible TEETH fixed without wires of any kind, or extraction of stumps, are not only quite indestructible and unchangeable in colour, but being of every shade natural to the original, may be worn from one to forty, without the slightest difference in shape or colour. Loose teeth fastened without ligatures and rendered perfectly useful.—Observe 5, Haymarket.

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WANTED, in the Country, BOARD and LODGING for Two Children, about seven years of age, in some village where there is a good School, and (within seventy or eighty miles of London;) easy of access, either by rail or steam-boat. Near the sea coast would be preferred. Any communication, pre-paid, stating particulars, addressed to A. B., 104, High street, Marylebone, London, will receive immediate attention

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EDUCATION.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, six miles from London. Terms 20 and 25 guineas per annum. The pupils of this establishment are led to feel an interest in learning, its utility being continually explained, and a taste created for it by the encouragement afforded by the preceptor's wife, and every scholastic is manifested to combine scholastic advantages with the comforts of home. Pupils may be removed at a quarter's notice. Prospectus will be sent in answer to letters, post-paid, to I. N., 29, Mount-street, Westminster-road

CITY of LONDON FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 65, King William street, London bridge.—Messrs. BURLH and LUCAS, Tailors (late J. Albert), respectfully invite gentlemen and families to view one of the largest and best-assorted Stocks in London of superfine cloths, cassimeres, and waistcoating of the most novel designs, on sumptuous terms for ready cash, &c. &c., for the present season. The style of cut and make of every garment are guaranteed equal to the first and most expensive houses at the West End, and for Cash payment, a saving of 40 per cent. will be effected, and will be found to be very much cheaper than the inferior establishments made up by puffing shopsellers and hosiers at prices to astonish and delude the public, when description of goods are entirely excluded from this establishment. An assortment of light summer Over Coats kept ready made.—52, King William-street, City, Established 1818

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INTERESTING TO LADIES.
To Messrs. Rowland and Son, 20, Hatton garden, London.
Percy-place, Landport Portsmouth, April 4th, 1844

Gentlemen,—I think it but an act of justice to inform you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your admirable Macassar Oil. About six months ago I found my hair falling off very much and thin, and much discoloured from a practice I had adopted of writing in that unhealthy position; fearing that I should soon be entirely deprived of my former beauty, I purchased a bottle of your Macassar Oil, I have for some time past constantly used it, and the result is, that my hair is now perfectly restored and much improved in appearance and colour, having become more full, thick, and glossy, it also costs freely without the use of paper, which it never did before. To all my friends I have warmly recommended your Macassar Oil as an excellent restorative and preservative for the hair. As I have no objection to my name and address, I beg you will not publish it; but you are at liberty to show this letter, or make any other use you please of it, and refer applicants to me, if necessary, in proof of the efficacy of your Macassar.

Your obedient servant, * * * * * *

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL preserves and reproduces the Hair; prevents it from falling off or turning Grey; changes Grey Hair to its Original Colour; frees it from Scurf and Dandriff, and makes it beautifully soft and curly
Ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL," and observe the signature of Frauduleent Counterfeits.

PLATE.—A. B SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England.—Has best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, Fiddle pattern, 7s. 2d. per ounce, Queen's Pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce The following are the weights recommended, but the articles may be had lighter or heavier, at the same price per ounce:—

Fiddle Pattern.	oz.	s.	d.	Queen's Pattern.	oz.	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	40	14	7	12 Table Spoons	45	16	10
12 Dessert ditto	20	7	2	12 Dessert ditto	22	8	4
12 Table Forks	20	7	2	12 Table Forks	22	8	4
12 Dessert ditto	20	7	2	12 Dessert ditto	22	8	4
2 Gravy Spoons	10	3	9	2 Gravy Spoons	12	4	6
1 Soup Ladle	10	3	9	1 Soup Ladle	12	4	6
4 Sauce ditto	10	3	9	4 Sauce ditto	12	4	6
4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	3	0	0	4 Salt Spoons (strong gilt)	3	2	4
1 Fish Slice	2	10	0	1 Fish Slice	3	5	0
12 Tea Spoons	10	7	8	12 Tea Spoons	14	7	10
1 Pair Sugar Tongs		0	15	0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs		1	9	0

N. B A print can be had, stamped as a newspaper, illustrated by diagrams, and containing every information relative to the purchase of silver or Sheffield plate, may be had on application, or will be sent into the country, free of postage, in answer to a paid letter.

ROYAL, FARMERS' and GENERAL FIRE, LIFE, and HAIL STORM INSURANCE INSTITUTION,
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. Capital, £500,000.
OFFICES, STRAND, LONDON.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Duke of Rutland, K.G.	Earl Howe	Viscount Campden
Duke of Bedford	Earl of Sandwich	Lord Rayleigh
Earl of Stamford and Warrington	Earl Ducie	Lord Feversham
Earl of Hair	Viscount Torrington	Lord Stanley, M.P.

And 76 other Members of Parliament and Gentlemen.

HAIL STORM DEPARTMENT.

ADVANTAGES OF INSURING IN THIS OFFICE

An annually subscribed Capital of £500,000, secured by 1,562 shareholders, whose names and addresses are enrolled according to Act of Parliament.

Insurances effected in one sum.

Division of profits amongst the insured every third year.

All losses, whether total or partial, paid in full, as soon after the occurrence as the valuation can be completed.

No average clause, so that the sufferer will be certain of receiving the full amount of his loss, to be settled as in the case of loss by fire.

Premium Insurance per Acre for Wheat, Barley, and Peas; Fourpence for Oats, Beans, Turnips, and Potatoes.

Glass in hothouses, greenhouses, or private houses, 20s. per cent.

The surplus profits, after paying an annual dividend of £4 per cent. to the shareholders, and providing for a reserved fund, will be divided every third year between the shareholders and the insured.

Detailed Prospectuses may be obtained at the office, or will be forwarded, post free, upon application

The usual commission to Solicitors.

The Directors of this Institution by no means wish to interfere with any other Office, but as the General Hail-storm Insurance Institution, Norwich, has announced rates lower even than those charged by this Institution last year, they do not feel that they are going too far in calling public attention to the comparative positions of both Offices.

ROYAL, FARMERS' and GENERAL, FIRE, LIFE, and HAIL-STORM INSURANCE COMPANY.	GENERAL HAILSTORM INSURANCE COMPANY, NORWICH, (Not the Norwich Union Insurance Office.)
Empowered by special Act of Parliament.	No Act of Parliament.
Subscribed capital, £500,000.	Subscribed capital, £100,000.
Number of shareholders, registered, 1963, with names and addresses according to Act of Parliament.	Number of shareholders, not announced. Query, what number, their names and addresses?
Four years' experience.	No experience.
Rates based upon the above-mentioned experience, but, if found too high, a return will be made every third year.	Rates not founded on experience; and too low to meet losses on an average of seasons
No average clause.	Average clause.
Full liability to the extent of £500,000.	Limited liability, confined to shares taken, however few
Power given by the Act of Parliament by which parties insured may sue the the Company, in the name of the Managing Director, Secretary, or any one of the Directors.	No power to sue the Company in the name of the Managing Director, Secretary, or any one of the Directors, and, as the Shareholders are unknown, in the account of strangers who claim against it, difficulty in recovering their losses.
Shareholders, if sued, can recover contributions from their co-Shareholders.	Purchasers of Shares are individually liable to the £100 only, and it does have no power to recover contributions from their co-Shareholders. Any claims introduced into a policy to limit liability is invalid unless the Company is empowered by Act of Parliament, giving Shareholders the power of obtaining contributions from their co-Shareholders

Agents are appointed in all the Principal Towns in the Kingdom
W. Shaw, Managing Director.

DAKIN AND COMPANY NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE METROPOLIS,
THE NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, AND FAMILIES, THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM

TEAS.—On the 22nd of June, 1844, we opened the Extensive Premises, Number One, St. Paul's Churchyard, for the purpose of selling TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, &c. On occasion of our doing so, we are anxious that the advantages we hold out, and the system generally, on which our business will be conducted, be clearly understood. It will be found, like all that is great and good, to be plain and simple, devoid of mystery, and made perfectly clear and manifest to all, and we will convince you, not by assertions unsupported by facts staring you at every assertions, as other establishments boast of by our actions, that it is the interest of all who want Good and Pure Teas to purchase from us. We will first establish the fact that we will sell none but Good Teas; secondly, we will prove ourselves to keep none but Pure Teas; and thirdly, the prices of our Teas shall be on a scale of liberality hitherto unequalled.

First, then, We will sell none but Good Teas." We have capital to purchase good Teas, we have been long celebrated for our ability in discriminating good Teas, we have an unrivalled desire to select good Teas, we have an undeviating determination to supply good Teas, and we have, beyond all these powerful motives, our best interests to consult in selling good Teas.

Secondly, "We will pledge ourselves to keep none but Pure Teas," and we would particularly desire attention to this fact, the vast importance of which our subsequent remarks will clearly show

We feel called upon, in justice to the inhabitants of this great Metropolis and the Kingdom at large, to submit the following statement of Three Million Four Hundred and Seventeen Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty Pounds of trash, digested by the name of "Tea," that has been purchased at the tea auctions in Mincing lane, and after passing through various hands, has at length reached the canisters of the retailer, and finally the teapot of the consumer.

Three hundred and fifty-seven thousand three hundred pounds, at one penny per pound,

Three hundred and ninety-five thousand five hundred pounds, at twopence per pound,

Six hundred and sixty-one thousand six hundred and seventy pounds, at threepence per pound,

Seven hundred and thirty thousand nine hundred and eighty pounds, at fourpence per pound,

Five-hundred and seventy-seven thousand one hundred pounds, at fivepence per pound,

Four hundred and seventy-seven thousand pounds, at sixpence per pound,

Two hundred and eighteen thousand four hundred pounds, at sevenpence per pound

Add to these prices, two shillings and twopence farthing per pound (the duty payable to Government), and you will at once perceive the original value of these "Teas." To stay this gigantic evil, and to protect you from this long hidden grievance, shall be our study, and, with your co-operation, will be our triumph. Our position in the markets enables us at once to possess ourselves of the best Teas imported; and we fearlessly assert that the prices of our Teas, coupled with the excellence of their quality, "shall be on a scale of liberality hitherto unequalled." We bring to our undertaking, proved experience, discriminating judgment, and inflexibility of resolve. With integrity to uphold us, we pledge ourselves, by well-directed energy, untiring industry, and unvarying courtesy, to merit the patronage we now solicit.

BLACK TEAS.

	Per lb.: s.	d.
Useful Congou Tea	3	0
Good Sound Congou, with flavour	3	4
Rich and Strong, little Souchong flavour	3	8
(An acceptable tea to the public in general.)		
Brisk and strong Congou, a delicate leaf	3	9
(A stronger tea, and grateful to the palate.)		
Very strong Congou, even black leaf	4	0
(A matured tea, with pungy of strength and flavour.)		
Fine Congou, full Pekoe Souchong flavour	4	2 to 4 4
(These teas will give general satisfaction.)		

GREEN TEAS.

	Per lb.: s.	d.	s.	d.
Good Twankay tea	3	0	3	4
Fine do.	3	7	to 3	9
Hyson-skin	3	10	to 4	2
Hyson Tea			4	6
Fine do., with strength and flavour	4	0 to	5	2
(This is a good Hyson tea.)				
Superior do. fine flavour	5	8 to	6	0
(A very desirable green tea, and will be greatly approved of.)				

Forty to fifty sheets of different sorts of fine and rare Teas, which are to be seen at this station in the Paper Warehouses, where ladies and the heads of large establishments may make their selections, and give their orders apart from the ordinary bustle attendant on business.

COFFEES.

The following are the characteristics:—

Java.—An excellent Coffee, some of it fine, being full and mellow; an increasing supply from this island is probable, and very desirable. It is a Coffee well adapted for the consumers in this country. Its importation, however, into the English market has not been extensive, in consequence of restrictions imposed by the Dutch Government. The annual production of Coffee to the island is estimated at about One Million of Bags, of about one cwt. each. Price, 1s. 1d to 1s. 6d per pound.

Ceylon.—This Coffee is rarely fine, and also well adapted for the consumption of this country. Price, 1s. 1d to 1s. 6d per pound

Brazil.—Brazil, the principal Coffee imported from this island is comparatively limited, but the quality of it is mentioned good. Price 1s. 1d to 1s. 6d per pound

La Guayra.—These descriptions of Coffee are also under-rated as to their value, and retail, great and valuable kinds. Price 1s. 1d to 1s. 6d per pound

Mocha.—This Coffee has for many years been very justly held in high estimation, the best qualities of it possessing a fulness and mellowness, particularly suitable to the English palate It is to be hoped that the encouragement given, by the late reduction of the duty on the importation of this description of Coffee, will lead to the production of such an excellent beverage, will tend greatly to increase the importation of this favourite description. Price, 1s. 6d. to 2s per pound.

Jamaica.—This Coffee has been brought to a higher state of perfection than the Coffee of any other country. We have found it to be a very palatable Coffee, and considered that there are a variety of qualities imported from this island, and great care and judgment are necessary in the selection. Price, 1s4 to 2s. per pound

Ceylon.—This is the most interesting and promising of all our Colonial Possessions The cultivation of the Coffee plant is rapidly extending, and some of the best qualities are already brought to a high state of perfection. Price, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d. per pound.

There are, in addition, importations of Coffee from Sumatra, Padang, Batavia, St. Domingo, Havannah, Brazil, Costa Rica, Berbice, Demerara, Dominica, Malabar, &c., too unimportant to describe, all of which, however, we supply.

The arrive e of Coffee has for some years past attracted the attention both of the late and present Governments, to have direct supplies of it from the Colonies, at a moderate remunerative rate. Mr Labouchere, the President of the Board of Trade in the late Government, devoted considerable time to the consideration of the subject, and was induced to recommend to Parliament a very strong opposing interests at that period prevented him from carrying his good intentions into effect. Sir Robert Peel, with great determination, and entertaining the purest motives, instantly arrested against him, and once reduced, in his cherished Tariff, the duty on Foreign Coffees from 1s. 3d. to 5d. per pound, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his financial statement for the present session, announced a further reduction to 4d. per pound, saying, "It is most important to extend the use of a beverage which is a great luxury to all classes, and which, in addition, is found to supersede other beverages detrimental to health."

As the honour of being the first to afford the public the full benefit of these philanthropic measures has fallen upon ourselves, we confidently rely upon her Majesty's Ministers, Noblemen, Statesmen, and all who desire to see the liberal intentions of Government carried out, and who wish to enjoy, in its greatest purity, so nutritious a beverage as Coffee, to confer on us their valuable support.

COFFEES.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Common Coffee	0	9	to 1	0
Ceylon, of various qualities	1	0	to 1	4
Java	1	0	to 1	4
Jamaica	0	11	to 2	0
Mocha	1	8	to 2	0

(Particularly 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.)

We have dwelt thus particularly on Teas and Coffees, not because these articles will be pre-eminently distinguished for their goodness and cheapness beyond Spices, &c., but as a mirror to show forth our system of business

We have taken the Premises in the centre of the World's great Metropolis; we have endeavoured in every way to render them commodious, convenient, and comfortable; but we shall at all times be obliged to any friend who will enable us to amend whatever may be amiss in right whatever may be wrong—to rectify, alter, and improve, as may be thought desirable

Our site, as before mentioned, is No. 1, St. Paul's Churchyard, corner of Ludgate street, a point on which which all the inhabitants of this great city must be familiar, being also well known to the numerous strangers who daily visit St. Paul's, and whose patronage, one and all, we cordially invite.

We anxiously solicit the Nobleman, Gentleman, and the Public at large, in the Country, as well as London, to profit by our undertaking; and we pledge ourselves that all Orders, accompanied by a respectable Reference or a Money order, shall receive our prompt and careful attention.

It now only remains for us to invite you, in return for having examined your comfort, convenience, and advantage, to do us the favour of testing our assertions.

Your obedient servants, DAKIN and COMPANY,

Tea Merchants, No. 1, St. Paul's Churchyard.

. Our Vans will deliver Teas, Coffees, &c., within 8 Miles of St. Paul's, in all directions. June 17 1844.

A CHOP or STEAK COOKED in FIVE MINUTES WITHOUT TROUBLE or EXPENCE! or a DINNER COOKED WITHOUT LIGHTING A FIRE.—Gentlemen going abroad, Captains, Emigrants, Families living in apartments, Bachelors, and Pic-nic Parties, should visit the LIGHT-HOUSE, 201, Strand, where may be seen the greatest variety of curious and portable Apparatus for Cooking, and every domestic purpose, &c. &c. The original and only Manufactory for the best the economic lights. JONES and Co., LIGHT HOUSE, 201, STRAND

INCOME WITHOUT RISK.—The LONDON GENUINE TEA COMPANY, Established November, 1840, at 52, Ludgate-hill, are now filling up their list of Agents, and most desirous of such an establishment, by which many have derived considerable incomes, without risk, during the last twenty-six years, are requested to apply to the Company, at their Warehouses, 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, London.

REFORM your TAILORS' BILLS.—Fashionable DRESS COATS, 38s., and 42s. 6d.; frock coats, silk facings, 42s. and 50s.; new pattern summer trousers, 10s. 6d., or three pair for 30s. splendid summer waistcoats, 7s., or three for 20s.; sons of livery, 25s.; ladies' elegant riding habits, 55s. and 84s.—DOUDNEY and SON, 49, Lombard-street (established 1784), celebrated for good and cheap boys' clothing

GOOD TEAS, in 6lb. bags, or small chests of 35lb., at 2s. 10d., 3s. 4d., and 3s. 10d. per lb.; Young Hyson 3s. By the change of wind multitudes of pounds of tea have arrived, and the merchants, consequently, accept lower prices. The above being trade quotations, families will find that they save considerably at each year's end by constantly dealing with the East India Tea Company.—Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Church-yard, Bishopsgate street.

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLASTERS are generally admitted to be the most unique and best to article either Hard or Soft CORNS. From their elastic quality, they can be worn with ease in any boot however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and sold by R. CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk. N.B.—On receipt of thirteen postage stamps (free), a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the Kingdom.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are appointed that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the LONDON TEA COMPANY (limited), for their retail of TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Church-yard, Bishopsgate street). They are sold in sheet zinc canisters, from six pounds to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trade is carried on by the sale of the canisters. Agents in the principal towns, during the last nineteen years, have realized considerable incomes by the Agency, without in. let or loss Application to be made if by letter post paid as above

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Silversmiths, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, request the attention of purchasers to their stock of London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are manufactured by themselves in their own workshops. In their case the detached escapement and jewelled, the pivots are four and a half fuineas, six, and eight guineas each; or in gold cases, 10, 12, 14, and 16 guineas each. The very large stock offered for selection includes every description, enabling a customer to select that which is more particularly adapted to his own use.

NEW PATENTS.—BROCKEDON'S IMPROVED STOPPERS.—The important Invention, a Substitute for Corks and Bungs, has, by new and Great Additional Improvements, become the most simple, perfect means of preserving, for any length of time, Wine, Beer, Sprits, &c. They are cheap and easily applied, and the appearance which they now have of fine Corks has removed the prejudice against their former dark colour. Also, DECANTER STOPPERS, to keep Wine which is in daily use in perfect condition.—C. MACINTOSH and Co., 16, Walbrook, London, and 72, Bath street, Manchester.

WOLLASTON'S PATENT GELATINE, for immediately making Jellies or Blanc mange, being quickly dissolved in boiling water. It is of equal strength with the finest Isinglass, but perfect free from any unpleasant taste or smell, requiring less flavouring than any other preparation of Gelatine or Isinglass, being a perfectly pure, colourless, and soluble substance. For Jellies it will not be found necessary to use eggs, as passing through a flannel bag is sufficient. Invalids will find this a very nourishing and valuable restorative, from the great facility and readiness with which it is dissolved, and being free from all gross matter in digestion. Manufactured and sold by Edward L. Wollaston, Dover; and retailed by all respectable Druggists, Grocers, and others, at 8s. per pound.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 4s. 6d. Patronised by her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Mr. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM, for Stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity, in a few minutes, renders the tooth, without any pressure or pain, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, stranging the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr Thomas's Succedaneum, as directions with each are full described and explained. Prepared only by Mr THOMAS, Surgeon Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street. Price 4s. 6d., and can be sent by post. Mr. THOMAS continues to supply the Public with his new system of self-adjusting Artificial Mouths upon equally moderate terms. Established upon such patterns and specimens. Country residents can be fitted by sending an old suit.—RODGERS and Co., Fashionable Tailors, 186 (3 doors from the Pantheon, Oxford-street)

SELF MEASUREMENT.
Country residents will duly estimate the convenience of the following plan, by which they may secure a perfect fit. Orders executed with despatch and exactness.

DIRECTIONS FOR COAT.

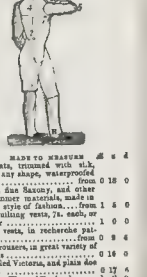
From 1 to 2 and on to 3 for full length; from 4 to 5 for elbow point, and to 6 for sleeve length; round the arm at 8, and wrist at 8; round the breast at 9, under the coat, and waist at 2, under the coat.

VESTS.

From 1 over the shoulder to vest length in front, with Breast and Waist measure as mentioned in coat measurement.

TROUSERS.

Full length from top at the hip to B, from A to B for length between the legs; round the waist, and round the seat at S, as desired; giving 2 inches will ensure a correct fit.



READY-MADE.	£	s.	d.
Tweed Tagliona		0	8
Ditto, superior quality, with silk collars, cuffs, and buttons	0	18	0
Cassimerette coats in a variety of shapes, handsomely trimmed	1	0	0
An immense stock of Holland and linen blouses		0	3
Splendid summer vests		0	2
An endless variety of cassimerette and Persian vests, splendid patterns		3	6
Washing satin vests, warranted		0	6
Cloth trousers		0	9
Single milled does		0	11
Superb variety of summer trousers		0	7
Drab ditto		0	9
Frock dress		1	4

MADE TO MEASURE	£	s.	d.
Tweed coats, trimmed with silk, made in any shape, waterproofed	from 0	18	0
Cashmere, dun Saxony, and other light summer materials, made in the first style of fashion	from 1	5	0
Figured quilting vests, 7s. each, or three for		1	0
Cashmere vests, in recherche patterns	from 0	9	6
Summer trousers, in great variety of materials		0	16
Single milled Victoria, and plain does		0	17
Beaver cloth, the most useful West of England		1	7
Doeskin cassimere	from 1	12	0
Best unmanufactured		2	14

Measuring to any extent can be had at five minutes' notice, at the lowing prices

Dress coat, vest, and trousers | from 1 | 16 | 0

Frock coat, vest, and trousers | from 0 | 18 | 0

IMPORTANT.—Any article purchased, or ordered, if not approved of, exchange d, money refunded.

Observe.—S. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Woollen Drapers Outfitters and General Warehousemen, 154 Minories, and 76, Aldgate, City, opposite the church. Caution.—Be careful to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the untrue sman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion whatever with any other Establishment, and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should call or send to 154, Minories, or 76, Aldgate, opposite the church to prevent disappointment, &c.

N.B. No Business transacted at this Establishment from Friday at sunset until sunset on Saturday, when Business is resumed until twelve o'clock.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, of 126, Strand, Aforesaid.—Saturday, July 6, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 115, Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1844. [Sixpence.

THE SUFFOLK FIRES.

WHATEVER may be hereafter discovered to be the cause of the evil, it is certain that the crime of incendiarism still prevails among the peasantry of the agricultural district of England that lies almost the nearest to the largest and wealthiest city of the world. When it first exhibited itself, it was thought to be the outbreak of political feeling; but that opinion has long been abandoned as untenable; the excitement of the two years preceding the Reform struggle has long since passed away; the farm labourers are now far more anxious to obtain Bread than the Franchise, and more desirous of escaping the inside of the Union-house than gaining the privilege of entering the Polling-booth. But still the dreadful symptom continues; of that there has been no abatement; and while it does continue there can be no doubt of the existence of a fearful mass of discontent and suffering, goading on to crime. The worst of the evil is, that what are the faults of a system are revenged as if they were the acts of individuals: laws oppress or produce oppression, and the result is only seen in the blazing stacks and barns of individuals, most of whom had but little share in making the laws, and are compelled by position to be the instruments for carrying them out. It is a hard case, certainly, when the law thrusts on a man an office that exposes him to the hatred of those he dwells among, and who wreak their hatred by that revenge which has been called a sort of "wild justice," and is certainly as blind and undiscriminating as the more legitimate Justice of mankind is represented to be. We perceive by the reports from the seat of agricultural discontent, that a large number of the fires have occurred on the property of farmers and gentlemen holding the office of Poor-law Guardians, and as to many of whom, it is stated distinctly that they are kind-hearted men and good masters, giving as much employment and as high wages as any persons in their neighbourhood. But they are the officers of a bad law, and that neutralises all estimable personal qualities.

We are beginning, thanks to the exertions of the Press, to get a clearer idea of the causes of this unhealthy and deplorable state of things, and in acknowledging its efforts, we cannot take a fitter opportunity of giving a short estimate of the immense advantages we possess in an engine of inquiry that combines close investigation of causes with the power of spreading far and wide the results it arrives at. It is only by the union of the two powers that opinion can be created.

But when we consider the number of abuses exposed, and of evils detected by the influence of the press, one gloomy reflection at least comes over us—how many more abuses—how many more evils—grew, flourished, and oppressed mankind, when that power did not exist—and long after it existed, indeed—but when it was monopolised by learning, and not yet applied to the affairs of daily life?

The time when it was so applied can be scarcely fixed; the power developed itself gradually; its capabilities were not at first perceived, nor could the eyes of men recognise the forest that was hidden in the cup of the acorn. But as soon as men *do* feel its vast powers, and put them in operation, the disappearance of the mists of night before the beams of the morning sun is scarcely less rapid and not more complete than the vanishing of the tyrannies and oppressions of the earth before the increase of information and discussion. A slight glance at the past and the present will be enough to satisfy the reader of the justice of the assertion.

The modern press disseminates facts, which are events, and promulgates opinions, generally conclusions, of which those events are the premises, or comments on the public conduct of the public men by whom those events were influenced. Where every reader is more or less of a critic, and has access to more sources of information than one, the facts must be correctly stated and the conclusions drawn rationally, or at least with a show of reason; errors and mistakes are unavoidable, and there is occasionally some allowance to be made for the colouring given by party feeling, but wilful perversions of fact are, we believe, in the respectable portion of the press, both daily and weekly, of rare occurrence.

Under a despotic government such an engine could not exist; the system of Russia, for instance, is one of utter secrecy; it is not allowed even to circulate the intelligence of ordinary events. The most dreadful calamities may occur, attended with great loss of life, but they would scarcely be heard of beyond the immediate spot where they occurred. The Marquis de Custine states that at one of the grand *fêtes* of the Emperor, a large number of peasants were drowned in crossing a lake, almost in sight of the revellers, but it was forbidden to converse about it! What a strange proceeding would a coroner's inquest appear to those brought up under such a system!

The Imperial power being there considered all-sufficient for the remedy of evils and disasters, it is deemed superfluous for the people to know anything of the affairs of the community. Here we see the exact reverse of this state of things; the "ordinary channels of information," as they are called in Parliamentary language, are often so much better instructed than the Government, that the Executive is compelled to adopt a line of action by the force of that public opinion which has been created by the Journalist. When the riots of "Rebecca" first startled the country, they seemed inexplicable to that great mass of Englishmen who know about as much of the state of South Wales as they do of Tartary. The revelations of the *Times* in some degree explained the matter, and proved that the Welch farmers had really something to complain of. The result, after months of riot and tumult, was a Commission of Inquiry, and we have just had brought into the House of Commons, a bill to consolidate the different Turnpike Trusts of South Wales, and place them under a control that will prevent both the abuses of the local boards and the discontent they occasioned. We have another instance of the salutary power of the press in the exertions of the same paper with respect to the state of the peasantry of Suffolk and the eastern part of England. There was a general idea as to the cause of these fires, that they were the reckless acts of ignorance driven wild by want. But we have now a clearer notion of the matter, and it has at least been proved that in one point the new Poor-law has been strained beyond its intention, and used illegally and oppressively. Those labourers who refused to accept work at any price an employer chose to offer—in many cases too little to support life—were refused relief at the poor-house because they could not produce a ticket signed by these employers, on the production of which the relief depended. Sir J. Graham has in his place in Parliament declared this practice illegal, and we have no doubt steps will be taken to suppress it. Here is one good result, the forerunner we hope of others, which will testify as this has done to the good effect of "inquiry." More attention than usual has been this week turned to these statements, by a very extraordinary explosion of feeling from a peer—Lord Wodehouse—in the Lords, on Monday evening. He declared that all the statements were calumnies, and sneered somewhat at "gentlemen of the press—as they call themselves." Yet the correspondent of the *Times* did no more than make known the mournful fact that a kind disposition and all the qualities of a good master give no exemption from the ravages of the midnight fire-raiser; the inquiry, as far as the *Times* was concerned, had closed, but in consequence of Lord Wodehouse's rather intemperate attack the public is to have, it seems, a special report on that district with which his lordship is more particularly connected.

THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO GIVING AUDIENCE.

THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.

Here, reader, you have a portraiture—the *vera effigies*—of the potentate who has just become embroiled with his French neighbours, but who, according to the latest letters from Gibraltar, is ready to grant the satisfaction demanded by France, and to punish as traitors those chiefs who, without his permission, have improperly attacked the French on the frontiers. However this may be, it will be interesting to glance at the personal character of the Emperor, or

Sultan, as he is styled by travellers, upon whose conduct in this affair probably rests, in some degree, the peace of Europe.

Muley Abderrahman, then, the Emperor, is between fifty and sixty years of age, robust, and of active habit, but of brutal and cruel character, whilst he possesses a more despotic power than any other even of Mahometan potentates. He is not even held in check by a mufti, an ulema, or even a council or divan. He is supposed to possess a divine character, and to be superior to all law.

Yet, this monarch rigidly observes the established usages and institutions; must not invade the domestic privacy of any of his subjects; and must even give public audience four times a week to admin.ster justice to all who may appeal to him from the cadi, or local governor. On these occasions he appears on his horseback, in the superb state shown in our engraving, in an open interior court of the palace. He is mounted on a snow-white stead, which, with arched crest and measured steps, is moving majestically under his Sheerefian burden. The colour of the horse is supposed to indicate his Sublime Highness's humour; for white is the symbol of peace and goodwill; black, that of hatred and war; cheanut, that of displeasure, &c. The bridle and head-trappings are superb, being of green silk richly embroidered in gold, wherein is portrayed the sacred emblem of Solomon's seal; and in the hollow of the neck is a small pouch of scarlet leather, wherein is held a portion of the earth of the holy Dreer's tomb; and by its side, in strange conjunction, the polished tooth of some enormous boar, an infallible remedy against the evil eye. The saddle, which reposes on a housing of orange damask, is quilted in green, having a poitrel and girths of the stoutest silk, interwoven with gold thread. The ample stirrups are of massive gold, beautifully chased.

The Sultan's simple dress forms a striking contrast with the richness of his horse-furniture. He wears a caftan of white kerseymere, with the Moorish girdle of white leather, embroidered with pale blue silk, fastened by a plain silver buckle. A muslin turban with the silk tuft of royalty, crowns his Imperial head; and over this hangs gracefully, in full broad folds, a transparent haik of the finest fabric of Fas. His legs are equipped in boots of white morocco leather, curiously worked in devices with silk thread. Above his head is borne a very large umbrella, which is in Morocco to this day the ensign of royalty, and still continues to be in various nations of the East. The suitors prostrate themselves on the ground, and the entire scene of barbaric state is accurately shown in our illustration.

The Sultan's favourite mode of gaining the objects of his ambition is by poison. It appears that he poisoned Soleyman Abderrahman, his predecessor; and a letter from Tangiers, published in the *Algerie*, states, that since the accession of the present Emperor to the throne of Morocco, he has before his eyes the crime by which he ascended it. The fear of poison incessantly presents itself to his imagination. No one can approach him except his son; he alone is permitted to serve him, and he must first taste each dish. Sidi-Mohammed, the Sultan's eldest son, was for some time the guardian of his father, but it is now his youngest son, Monly Ali, who fills that office. These two sons are born of the same mother, an Englishwoman, called in the language of the country Rahmouna. Sidi Mohammed, the presumptive heir to the throne, is a man of about 36 years of age. His blue eyes and fair hair betray his native Britannic origin. He replaces his father on all important occasions. It is said that he commanded the Moroquin troops at the battle of Lalla Magrania on the 30th of May. He had for a long time maintained a direct communication with Abd-el-Kader, whom he encouraged in his resistance to the French. The Moroquins assert that but for him the ex-Emir would have made his submission several years since. Every time that a letter arrived in Abd-el-Kader's camp from the Prince of Morocco it gave rise to great rejoicings.

We may here mention two interesting works in connexion with the present position of France and Morocco, which have just been issued. These are a reprint of Mr. Hay's very interesting account of Western Barbary, in Murray's "Colonial and Home Library;" and a Map of the North Coast of Africa, including Morocco and Algiers, with the Coast of France and Spain. In the latter, the publisher, Mr. Wild, her Majesty's Geographer, has shown his customary accuracy and well-timed activity.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.) PARIS, July 9.

SPAIN.

The ultimatum of the Emperor of Morocco, refusing the mediation of England in his dispute with Spain, reached Barcelona on the 27th ult., and caused a great sensation; a Council of Ministers was immediately held, and the most vigorous measures decided on. Amongst others, orders were given for the Solimano to follow the Isabela war steamer to the coast of Africa. On the 7th of July the four Ministers who had come to Barcelona left for Madrid. Queen Narvaez remained with the Queen. It was reported that General Mazarredo was to replace Narvaez as Minister of War, and that General Oraa was to be the new Captain-General of Madrid. The editor of the Madrid press of the Castellano was fined a truly ridiculous. The *Castellano* says it is astonished that "this Captain of Pirates should venture to be insolent towards the nation which for so many years dictated laws to the whole world, and which, whatever may be its present state, has sixteen millions of inhabitants, and, in the late war, humiliated the hitherto unconquered eagles of the first captain of the age." The *Echo de Comercio* is more reasonable; it asks how the nation is to bear the consequences of the war? This pertinent question the Ministers will find it difficult to answer, for a country whose finances are in such a state that to avoid the immediate payment of some of its most pressing debts the Government agrees to give 1000 reals in stock for every 350 reals of debt, should only think of war as a last resource. I may as well here give you a few of the articles for the reorganisation of the public finance promulgated by royal decree on the 30th of June, at Barcelona. "Article 1. The credits arising from advances to the Government shall be converted into 3 per cent. consols, at the rate of 1000 reals of stock for every 350 reals recovered by the treasury. An account shall be made up to the 30th of June, of all interests due, which interest shall be added to the capital. Article 2. The drafts drawn upon the receivers of revenues beyond sea, the floating central debt, and bills against the late law of 29th of March, 1841, are not comprised in this decree. Article 3. In case any of the parties interested in the contracts mentioned in Article 1 shall refuse to accept this conversion, they shall wait till the Government shall have had the matter before the Cortes, and the Cortes shall have regulated the means of repaying them their advances. Article 4. The sinking fund shall immediately prepare certificates transferable to bearers for 3 per cent. stock to be accepted for this conversion, and stock shall bear interest from the 1st of July next, whatever may be the date at which they shall be delivered to the parties interested." Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 merely regulate the above-mentioned conversion. "At the next session the Government shall submit the provisions of the present decree to the Cortes."

The interior of the country is, to outward appearances, tranquil, but I am most confidently informed that vast conspiracies are afloat, and that at the head of an Espartero insurrection are to be found such men as Colonel Prim and Mendizabal. The Carlists are also said to be organising in the mountains of Catalonia, and the whole of La Mancha. The health of Isabella is far from being satisfactory, and although not in immediate danger, great fears are entertained that at no very distant period she must retire from public life.

ITALY.

A letter from Smyrna of the 9th says, "that the Italian refugees had succeeded in engaging in their revolutionary plans a certain number of Austrian seamen, and even the son of Admiral Bandiera and a son of Admiral Paulucci, and some officers. Their designs were to seize on certain steamers and some of Lloyd's steamers, and with them to put into the ports of the Adriatic and of the Mediterranean, to excite the populations to revolt. The measures of the police caused the project to fail, and Bandiera himself, who had been compromised in the events of 1831 had been sent to Smyrna to watch the refugees. He got intimate with them, entered into the plot, and even organised it, and then betrayed the fools who trusted him." A letter from Venice, of the 24th June, reports, "that several Italian refugees, amongst whom was the son of Admiral Bandeira, had been taken by an Austrian vessel, and carried into Trieste. It was given as certain that Admiral Bandeira had been placed on half-pay."

The town of Palestr.na has been visited with three shocks of earthquake; fortunately no person perished.

GERMANY.

In consequence of the improved service of the steam-packets, letters are now only thirty-six hours on their way from London to Cologne.

Notwithstanding the elevated dues paid for Russian passports, there have never come into Germany so many Russians, particularly of the higher classes, as this year.

The Duchess of Angoulême left Goritz on the 27th ultimo for the Chateau of Frohsdorf, near Vienna. The Duke de Bordeaux was expected at the Chateau on the 4th instant.

The crops of more than 100 farmers have been destroyed in the communes of Landgheim, Eastern Flanders, by a violent hail-storm. The damage is very considerable—nearly £10,000.

MOROCCO AND ALGERIA.

Great hopes are entertained by General Bugeaud that the dispute with Morocco will be amicably settled, founded on the following correspondence. "From Marshal Bugeaud to El Guennaoui, June 17, 1844.—In all your preceding letters you accuse us of having violated your territory, of having infringed the law of good fellowship which reigned between us, which means that you attribute to us all that has been done, and that we have nothing to reproach you with. I am not habituated to these diplomatic artifices, I go straightforward and candidly to the point. We wish for nothing that belongs to you, but we desire that you should no longer receive Abd-el-Kader and afford him succour; reviving him when he is almost exhausted, and then sending him forth anew against us. This is the war which you have carried on against us for the last two years. We desire that you will cause to retire to the western inner parts of the empire, Le Deyra, the chiefs who have served Abd-el-Kader; that you cause to be dispersed the regular troops, the Oudaia and Asker; that you admit no more the tribes who migrate from our territory, and that you immediately send away those who have taken refuge with you. We bind ourselves under the above obligations, if you will send us a soft answer, as you should arise. On these conditions we will be your friends, we will favour your commerce and the government of Moley Abd-el-Rahmn as much as it shall be in our power. If you wish to act contrary to this, we shall be your enemies. Answer me immediately, and without evasion, for that I do not understand." "From El Guennaoui to Marshal Bugeaud, Jan. 18.—I have received your letter and have understood its contents. I am aware that I cannot approve of misunderstanding between us even although the provocation should be on your side. But we cannot go back upon what has passed, for to God belongs the directions of all things. You say that you are disposed to friendship and peace. So are we, and besides I have not received permission to go to war. We must not, therefore, on either side, regard as an inexcusable grievance such or such a fact contrary to peace, so long as friendship shall exist between us, and maintain our old conditions which were established by our ancestors, and have been respected by their descendants. God does what he chooses and desires. I will not in any way depart from these conditions; on the contrary by their execution will be confirmed friendship, peace, and the happiness of our people."

The dispatches of Marshal Bugeaud, dated the 24th and 27th do not announce any new fact of importance. In the letter dated Djemiah-el-Ghazouat, he states that Abd-el-Kader had returned to a distance of seven or eight leagues from Ouchda, after having performed a razz.a upon the tribe of the Hamiames Cheraga, on the pretext of their having refused to follow him.

The Pluton steamer arrived on the 23rd ult., before Tangiers, with despatches for the Consul of France, and the same day left for Oran to join the Prince de Joinville. At the moment of her departure from Tangiers, the Consul-General of England at that place was preparing to set out for Larrache Mogador, and Morocco. It was generally supposed that the journey of the Consul related to the affairs between Spain and Morocco, and that at the same time he proposed to recommend to Muley Abderrhaman, to employ all his authority to put an end to the armed incursions of his subjects on the other side of the French frontier.

FRANCE.

The Dotation question is at an end; it will not be presented to the Chambers, but unfortunately the Opposition and Legitimists have made it the pretext for many malevolent disclosures.

The *Moniteur* has just published the general results of the commerce of France, during the year 1843. If they be compared with those of preceding years, it will be found that commerce was more active in 1843 than in 1842, but not so much as in 1841. The general commerce, which had amounted to 2982 millions in 1842, and 2185 in 1841, was 2179 in 1843. The imports in 1843 have exceeded what they were during the two preceding years, but the exports were only 992 millions, in place of 1095, which they reached in 1841. The exportations of wines and brandies have gradually fallen off. The export of silk tissues, which had reached 126 millions in 1841, amounted to 108 millions in 1843. The exports of cotton have come down from 104 millions to 82. It is only the exports of woollen tissues which have presented an increase, as from 64 millions in 1841, to 79 millions in 1843.

Admiral Turpin, the Maritime Préfet of Toulon, has been appointed to succeed M. Leray in the command of the naval station of the Levant.

M. Charles Lafitte has been again returned as Deputy for Louvier; he had 231 votes, his opponent only six.

We continue to receive distressing accounts from various parts of France, particularly the south, of the damage done by the recent storms. In many places the crops are laid by the heavy rains to such an extent, that little hope is entertained of saving them. The electric fluid fell on Saturday at Batignolles (suburb of Paris), and killed three persons and a horse.

The following are the number of passengers and the amount of receipts of the Paris railways during the month of June:—

	Passengers.		Receipts.
Saint Germain	132 608	..	133,399f.
Versailles, Right Bank	165,928	..	156 903f.
——— Left Bank	109,4 0	..	117 55.f.
Orleans and Corbeil	148,258	..	645.989f.
Rouen	76,263	..	679 921f.

The Havre Regatta, under the patronage of the Prince de Joinville, will take place on the 28th and 29th of the present month. There are to be six races each day, the prizes for which amount to 7200 francs in money, and 500 francs in plate. Boats of every description will be permitted to contend

A few days ance, as some workmen employed on the canal of Marseilles were extracting stone from a quarry, an enormous portion of rock gave way, and falling upon them, killed five, and so seriously injured four others, that their lives are despaired of.

In April last, the daily number of legitimist journals sent through the Post-office did not amount to 1000. They were thus divided:—*Gazette de Languedoc*, 2230; *La France*, 1110; *Gazette de France*, 2703; *Nation*, 488, and *Quotidienne*, 2705; in all 9235.

A sturgeon, measuring seven feet eight inches, and weighing 276lbs., was lately caught in the river Loire, at Bellevue, opposite St. Sebastian. Preparations are being made for illuminating the Champs Elysées for the fêtes of July. Fireworks are to be made on the Pont de la Concorde, and the Pont Neuf, and on the Barrière de l'Etoile, on which will appear, in coloured lamps, the names of all the departments of France.

We have letters from musical circles. Carlotta Grisi has recovered from her serious indisposition, and will re-appear towards the end of the month. Eugène Garcia has been engaged for the Opera Comique. Pauline Viardot-Garcia is expected in the latter theatre in the course of the month. The celebrated Louis Spohr arrived in Paris last week. Anna Taillon made her re-appearance at the Opera Comique in *Caglistro*. The benefit of Tagliont produced 21,000 francs. Mdlle. Adeline Feinlemi, the singing master of Wiesbaden, Dreyschoe has quitted the banks of the Rhine for Prague. M. G. Preyer has been named Director of the Conservatory of Vienna. Donizetti, the brother of the celebrated composer, and leader of the musique to the Sultan, has quitted Constantinople for Vienna.

Two new German operas have been brought out at Brunswick: "Pino di Pozzi," by George Müller, and the "Sibelline," by Wersthal. At Weimar, the "Emancipation of Women," by Cheland, has met with great success.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Lisbon, to the 2nd instant, state that the financial embarrassments of the Government have increased so much as to render probable the formation of a new Ministry, which it was thought would be headed by Palmella. There is no other political news.

WEST INDIES.

The royal mail steam-packet Thames has arrived from the West Indies. The new dates are—Jamaica, June 5; Bar adoes, June 8; St. Thomas's, June 14.

Much excitement prevailed among the English at Mexico, in consequence of an English gentleman, of the name of Lloyd, having been shot through the arm by one of the sentinels for not giving the word for no other cause than that he was on the pavement before the Palace—a walk *not* prohibited to the Mexicans. Our Minister, Mr. Bankhead, had with great promptitude interfered, and the soldier, as well as the officer in charge of the guard, put in arrest.

There have been some disturbances of a serious character at Dominica, originating in opposition, on the part of the black population, to the census which was ordered to be taken on the 1st of May last, the object of which is supposed to be a preliminary step to re-establishing slavery. About 109 persons were in gaol, on the departure of the packet, waiting their trial.

BRAZIL.

Accounts from Rio to May 12 bring the speech of the Emperor of Brazil on opening the session. The topics relate chiefly to local matters. The speech also announces that the rebellion in Rio Grande is not entirely suppressed, but that an amnesty had been granted to all concerned in the Paulo and Minas Geraes outbreaks.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts have been received from New York to the 17th ultimo. The only subject of interest relates to the Philadelphia riots. The Grand Jury had presented their report relating to them. Their origin they attribute to the imperfect manner in which the law had been executed by the authorities of both city and county. They returned 161 true bills out of 200 which had been brought before them.

The money market is described to be in an unsatisfactory state.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Bishop of EXETER, in allusion to the Charitable Bequests Bill, stated some objections to the present clause, on the ground that it would recognise the jurisdiction of the Pope, and would thus be contrary to the oath of supremacy.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE seemed to admit that this would be the effect of the clause, and therefore questioned if it should pass till Tuesday next, the 16th, in order that he might have the opportunity of considering the clause.

Lord WORSNIQUE complained of some statements which he alleged to be calumnious, which emanated from several yeomen of Norfolk and Suffolk had, by their severity in the administration of the game-law, been the cause of the late incendiary fires in those counties. Lord Wodehouse eulogised the individuals in question, and said it was impossible to name men who were more beloved by every class. The noble lord, in an excited manner, appealed to the "gentlemen of the press," as he said they called themselves, and invited them to go with him to the poorhouses. He added that he should like to put questions to every individual pauper, and to hear the answer which would be given. Then there would be an exposure of these infamous scandals by those base and infamous calumniators—for they deserved no other name—for there never had been anything more base and calumnious than the last accounts which had been brought forward in this way. If they would do him the favour to meet him, he would put these questions, and they would see that the Poor-law was well administered, and that the labourers would tell them that they are better off under the present than they were under the old law.

It was ordered that a message be sent to the Commons, requesting that Lord John Russell and Sir James Graham should be allowed to attend the Lords' Committee on the Post office, and leave was given to Lord Melbourne to attend the Commons' Committee.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. SHEIL and Sir C. NAPIER successively put some questions to Sir Robert Peel upon the subject of the occupation of Algiers by the French, and the recent dispute between the latter government and the Emperor of Morocco.—In answer to Mr. Sheil, the right hon. baronet made an explanation, which indeed has been given before, that the Earl of Aberdeen had never said he had no "objection" to the occupation of Algiers by the French, but that the expression was, that he had no "observation" to make. Sir R. Peel also said, that the British Consul at Algiers did not remain there under *exequatur* from the French Government, but that he had precisely the same authority as when Mr. Sheil was Vice-President of the Board of Trade. In reference to the dispute between France and Morocco, Sir R. Peel denied that the Emperor of Morocco had refused all mediation. He said he should not disclose whether the Government intended to increase the naval force in the Mediterranean; but he added, that there never was a period when England could make a greater naval demonstration in a very short time, should the occasion unfortunately arise. Whenever the Government thought it desirable to increase our naval force, it would make a proposition with that object to the House of Commons.

The rest of the night was occupied with a discussion upon the Government Railway Bill. An ineffectual attempt was made to postpone the order of the day for the second reading, after which, Mr. GLADSTONE, in moving it, argued upon the necessity of giving the Government the power of interfering with railways, an interference which was advocated by the committee. Mr. Gladstone explained that the bill did not, as some supposed, give the Government the power of purchasing the future railways, but merely enabled the directors of them to make bargains with the Government. At present, the public paid to the railways between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000 sterling, and in a few years the amount would probably be £15,000,000, and when there was such an amount involved, it was surely desirable that the Government should have the means of interposing. Mr. Entwistle moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day three months, which gave rise to a discussion which ensued, Colonel SIBTHORP, who supported the bill, repeated some of his accustomed diatribes against railways, which he said he hated as much as he did pawnbrokers and moneylenders. Colonel Sibthorp also explained that he did not mean last Friday night to convey the idea that he had withdrawn his confidence from the Government generally, but only from Sir James Graham, in regard to the Dockyards. Colonel Sibthorp admitted, that although he advocated this bill, he was not partial to the general measures of the President of the Board of Trade, which he called the Board of *Free* Trade. Ultimately, the debate upon the bill was adjourned till Thursday. The house sat till half-past one o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The business to-day was unimportant.

The Bank Charter Bill was read a second time, with the understanding that the discussion should take place on the third reading.

The Bishop of EXETER withdrew his Bill for the Protection of Young Females, the Duke of Wellington having intimated that the Government would perhaps take up the subject of the bill next session.

Adjourned at a quarter to seven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The house met to-day at twelve o'clock.

The Militia Ballot Suspension Bill, the Stock in Trade Bill, and the Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Solicitor-General moved the second reading of the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill.—Mr. M. D. Hill, Q C., was then heard against the bill. He contended that sufficient grounds had not been shown for the disfranchisement of a whole community.—The Solicitor-General gave his opinion that Mr. Hill had not made out a case which could justify the house in refusing to assent to the bill.—After some discussion it was read a second time.

At the evening sitting Mr. CHRISTIE brought on the often-agitated question of the Danish claims. His motion, for an address to her Majesty on the subject, was, as usual, resisted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—On a division, however, the motion was defeated by a majority of four only, the number in its favour being 68, and against it 72.

Mr. LIDDELL brought the subject of dog-stealing under the consideration of the house, and moved for a committee to inquire into the prevalence of the offence. Sir JAMES GRAHAM consented to the committee principally on the ground that this was the month of July.

Mr. HUME attempted to submit a motion respecting the constitution of the Royal Academy, but, as he was proceeding, the house was counted out at eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house again assembled at twelve o'clock, and much business was transacted, although of an unimportant character.

The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Exemptions Bill was read a third time and passed, as was the Vagrants Removal Bill.

The Joint Stock Companies Regulation Bill, and the Joint Stock Companies Remedies-at-Law, &c., Bill, went through committee

Mr. HUME took occasion to condemn the course pursued in counting him out on the previous evening, and characterised it as an "ungentlemanly" act.—The SPEAKER: The hon. member will please to withdraw that expression.—Mr. HUME: Well, Sir, unhandsome act, then. (Laughter.) So long as we were talking about things the house was not counted, but when I came to talk about men, it was counted directly. I shall bring forward my motion on going into committee of supply.

Some discussion ensued on the Field Gardens Bill, which is based on the recommendations of the committee on allotments, and proposes to create a machinery for appropriating to the labouring population portions of land, to be cultivated for their own use.—The bill was read a second time, and was ordered to be committed on Wednesday.

On the proposal that the house should resolve into committee on the Actions for Gaming Discontinuance Bill (the measure for suppressing the further progress of the *qui t'am* actions against certain leading members of the turf), Mr. CHRISTIE proposed that Mr. Rossell, in whose name the actions were brought, should be heard by counsel against the bill. This motion having been negatived, Mr. CHRISTIE moved that the bill be committed that day six months.—This amendment excited a discussion upon gambling generally, and some reference to the late trial.—Captain BERKELEY said he could easily understand and fully feel the obloquy which attached to those who had been concerned in transactions recently exposed; but as a member of the committee he must say, the house would have removed from all difficulty in this case, if they had heard from themselves the reasons which had induced parties to bring these actions. He felt some reluctance that such heavy penalties as had been named should go into the pockets of such characters, although the noble lord opposite (Lord G. Bentinck) had gallantly set them at defiance, and declared he would not screen himself under this bill. For himself, he would say he would rather that a sum of 5000*l*. should go to the common hazard-table than be induced to take up the art of "book-making," and enter into all the chicanery and dirty work that must ensue to those who meddled with such transactions.—Col. FERGUSON defended the paying organisation of the metropolitan police, which had been quoted in the course of this debate, and if that learned judge meant by "associating" keeping company in the usual acceptation of the term, the observation was a most unfortunate one. For himself, he could say he had never seen any of the parties referred to in the late case until they entered the court; and, as to their meeting him in a public place, he could see no prevent that on their walking over Westminster-bridge. (Hear, hear.) It was because the noble friend (Lord G. Bentinck) had not not mixed himself up with those parties because he did not associate with them—because he had been protecting himself with an ability only equal to his success—that he had been made the subject of a most unfair and unjustifiable attack. The Gallant Colonel then condemned the conduct of Mr. Gibson in holding communication with Mr. Russell.—Mr. GIBSON defended himself, and said his only object was to elicit the truth.—Lord G. BENTINCK repeated the accusation, and entered into some particulars. He said, that of thirty-four writs which had been served, fourteen had been delivered to two individuals, and one of them was a gentleman of the name of Hill, for penalties amounting to £12,000, in consideration of a bet of £20,000 to £3000, alleged by the plaintiff in the action to have been laid by him against his horse, "Coquet," which belonged to him (Lord G. Bentinck). The noble lord used some expressions in regard to Mr. Gibson, whom he accused "of associating with persons who had robbed them own under-hill."—Captain BERKELEY excited some commentary from hon. members.—Mr. Christie's amendment was negatived, and the bill passed through committee.

Upon the order of the day for the committee upon the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill being read, Mr. BLACKSTONE complained of the late period of the session at which the bill was brought forward, and mentioned the cases of Hazwell, Nottingham, &c., in which the bill had been introduced previous to that at Sudbury had been committed. He moved, as an amendment, that instead of disfranchising the borough, the right of voting should be extended to the adjacent hundreds.—Captain BERKELEY seconded some commentary from hon. members.—Mr. Christie's amendment was negatived, and the bill passed through committee.

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The LORD ADVOCATE then rose to move for leave to bring in a bill to diminish the expense of feudal investitures in Scotland, when Mr. HUME, perhaps by way of reprisal for the course adopted towards him on the previous evening, remarked that there were not forty members present. The house was counted, and the fact being as Mr. Hume suggested, an adjournment took place at a quarter before twelve.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord SANDON appeared at the bar with a message from the Commons, praying their lordships to allow the Earl of Fortescue to attend and give evidence before the Postage Committee of the House of Commons.—Leave given.

A number of petitions were then presented for and against the Dissenters' Chapels Bill.

Earl POWIS intimated, that as the Duke of Wellington had stated that her Majesty's consent to his bill for preventing the consolidation of the Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor had not been obtained, and as the report of the committee was adverse to his, he should withdraw the bill.—The Bishop of SALISBURY recommended her Majesty's Government to reconsider this question. He very much regretted that the noble earl had been compelled to withdraw this bill, for he felt that if it had been passed it would have been found to be a very beneficial measure. He trusted, however, that the Government would in the next session of Parliament introduce a bill themselves upon this subject.

Lord BROUGHAM then brought forward his motion with respect to the management of pauper lunatics in Ireland. After some discussion he withdrew it, on the assurance of Lord Wharncliffe, that the Government would take the matter into consideration. Their lordships adjourned at nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented a petition from Mr. Mason, stating that he had been informed that certain accusations were likely to be brought against him before a Secret Committee of that House then sitting upon the subject of opening letters. He felt it due to himself to state that he was prepared to repel any charge which might be brought against him, and he hoped that if such charges should be brought against him, that he would be allowed to be examined before the Committee.

The Assessed Taxes Composition Bill, and the Colonial Postage Bill, were read a third time, and passed.

The adjourned debate on the Railways Bill was next proceeded with. Mr. RALPH HOWARD presented a petition from Mr. Gladstone's long speech was to disguise instead of to explain the intention of the bill. The principle sanctioned the purchase of railways was a most erroneous one, and although Mr. Gladstone had stated that the money would be given to the Government, he (Mr. B.) was certain that the bill was intended to confer it on Mr. Bright then sitting upon the benches opposite. Unwarrantable management of railways, which establishments he said were conducted on a better system than any Government establishment. Another objection involved a point of great political consequence. He meant the influence which Government would have if it monopolised railways. Some railway companies paid numerous sums to their servants, and all this influence fell into the hands of the Executive Government, would it not affect the freedom of the constituencies of those places through which the railroads passed? In illustration of his argument, Mr. Howard mentioned the case of a surveyor sent at Kendal who had been taken from his duty that he might vote for the Government candidate. He should certainly support the amendment.—Lord SEYMOUR defended the provisions of the bill, and combated some of the objections of Mr. Bright.—Mr. BERNAL and Mr. COLQUHOUN opposed the bill.—Mr. CHARLES BULLER and Mr. GISBORNE also spoke strongly against the measure.—Sir R. PEEL then addressed the house, and from the tone of his speech it appeared that the Government was willing to make considerable modifications in the third and the second reading, though put to a division, was carried by 196 to 98. It is to be committed on Saturday.

The Report on the Law Courts (Ireland) Compensation Bill, was received.

The Turnpike Trusts (South Wales) Bill was read a second time.

The report on the Horse Racing Penalties Bill was received, after a smart persons. discussion, and the house sojourned at half-past one.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Earl of RADNOR presented a petition from Mr. Mazzini, complaining of the opening of his letters at the Post-office, and gave notice that on Monday he should move that the petition be referred to the committee.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE alluded to reports that a large army had been collected on the western territory of India, under Sir Charles Napier, and wished to know if it was intended to commence hostilities. He also asked if there existed an intention to obtain an extension of territory on the banks of the Indus.

—The Earl of RIPON said there were exaggerations in the reports about an enormous army. There was not an army to the extent of 80,000 men on the Punjaub, nor was Sir C. Napier to command it. In the north-western provinces it was necessary to assemble a large force, for the purpose of meeting any emergency that might arise. The Government had no desire to obtain an extension of territory, but he could not answer for what we might be called upon to do for our own defence or protection. It was not possible during the Session to lay on the table any information respecting the state of India.

A long discussion ensued upon the order of the day for going into committee on the Bank Charter Bill. The bill ultimately went into committee, *pro forma*, and the house adjourned at half-past ten o'clock. It was remarked, as somewhat curious, that notwithstanding the importance of the bill, merely a dozen peers were present during the evening.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Petitions were presented on various subjects.

Sir G. CLERK gave notice that he should in Committee of Supply, this day week, move the education grant for Maynooth College.

Mr. M. GIBSON put a question to Sir R. Peel upon the subject of the alleged arrival of the new Russian tariff, but the right hon. bart. said that no information of the tariff having arrived, had reached the Foreign Office.

In answer to Mr. S. Wortley, Sir JAMES GRAHAM said he was compelled to abandon the County Courts Bill for this session.

The house went into committee on the New Poor Law Bill. Clauses 21, 22, and 23 were agreed to. On clause 24 being proposed, Captain BERNAL moved an amendment to the effect that justices of the peace appointed under the Municipal Act shall be, *ex officio*, members of the board of guardians. The amendment was, however, negatived.

The whole night was occupied in discussing the clauses of the bill, but nothing of importance occurred. Several amendments were proposed, but the Government was successful in carrying the clauses. At midnight, the committee having got as far as the 40th clause, the CHAIRMAN reported progress. The house resumed, and, after some discussion, it was arranged that the house should meet again to-day at twelve o'clock (Saturday), to proceed with the bill.—Mr. WAKLEY professed against this course, but Sir R. PEEL said, that if the hon. gent. wished to get away for grouse shooting on the 12th of August (a laugh), he (Sir R. Peel) saw no chance of it unless they proceeded with this bill at once.

The house adjourned at one o'clock till twelve o'clock to-day (Saturday).

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

THE WRIT OF ERROR. O'CONNELL AND THE REPEALERS.

The House of Lords met again on Saturday to hear the argument of Counsel on behalf of the plaintiff in error in the O'Connell cause. Very few lords were present. The arguments turned chiefly upon technical legal points

Mr F. Kelly addressed the House on behalf of Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Ray, and Dr Gray. He contended that the jury had found three offences where only one was charged, and also complained of the direction of the learned judge, which was the very reverse of that of Baron Ro.fe in the case of Mr. Fergus O'Connor. Mr. Kelly proceeded to say it was clear that the traversers had been found guilty of a greater number of offences than the Grand Jury had directed them to be put upon their trial for. Here a man was convicted of two conspiracies as to which he had never been put upon his trial as to which he had never pleaded—as to which the jury had no power to give an opinion. With respect to the findings, they could not return one and reject another. They must stand together or they must fall together. Each, taken respectively, was charged as a count—all, taken together, were good as counts—but on them the parties were brought in guilty of too much. When Mr. Kelly had concluded, the further hearing of the case was postponed till Monday.

MONDAY.

On Monday Mr. Kelly resumed his argument. He submitted that every count in the indictment was bad, but particularly the sixth and eighth. These terms, he contended, were too general to constitute a legal offence: for, in order to constitute a legal offence of conspiracy, it must be expressly alleged that the conspiracy was for some unlawful object, and if for an unlawful object the object must be shown to be unlawful, and not merely called so, or described as such; or at least it must be shown that the intention was to obtain an unlawful object, or unlawful by means which must be shown to be unlawful. When Mr. Kelly had concluded, the Attorney-General addressed their lordships on the part of the Crown. The learned gentleman cited various cases in refutation of the argument used by the counsel in support of the writ of error, and said that where there were different counts and a general verdict the judgment would not be erroneous, although some of the counts turned out to be defective. Supposing that the second count was defective for want of venue, the judgment would be the same, the first count, being good, would support the judgment though the second count would not.—Lord Campbell: Suppose the second count had been for a perjury, and that it was defective either by omitting something material or for want of venue, would the same reasoning apply? The Attorney-General: Yes, my lord: it is quite impossible to make any distinction.—The Attorney-General then maintained that the sentence was no question for a Court of Error, and argued for some time in support of the finding of the jury. The Attorney-General was much exhausted during his address to the house, and an adjournment till Tuesday took place in consequence of this circumstance.

TUESDAY.

On Tuesday morning their lordships met again as a Court of Appeal, and the Attorney-General concluded his argument in support of the conviction. Mr. Smith (the Attorney-General for Ireland) then followed on the same side, but he argued—so purely of a legal character, that a recapitulation of them could not be interesting to the general reader. Mr. Smith finished his speech in the evening after the House of Lords had adjourned.—Sir Thomas Wilde requested permission to address the Court in reply, without appearing in his legal costume. He always experienced considerable inconvenience from wearing his wig.—Lord Denman remarked, that this indulgence was generally conceded to Sir Thomas Wilde.—The Lord Chancellor: I wish the same indulgence could be extended to me. This is not to be taken as a precedent Sir Thomas; and what you curtail from your wig is not to be added to your argument. (Laughter.)—Sir Thomas Wilde was followed by Mr. F. Kelly, and the proceedings were adjourned till Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY.

On Wednesday Mr. F. Kelly continued his argument at considerable length. The Lord Chancellor then said he had prepared several questions, which he, in conjunction with his noble and learned friends, wished to submit to the consideration of the Queen's Judges. The Lord Chancellor here handed the questions to Lord Chief Justice Tindal. The following is an [accurate copy of them :—

"The attention of the judges is requested to the record and proceedings hereafter subjoined, with reference to the following questions:—

"1. Are all, or any, and if any, which of the counts in the indictment had in law, an that, if such count or counts stood alone in the indictment, no judgment against the defendants could properly be entered upon them?

"2. Is there any, and if any, what defect in the finding of the jury upon the trial of the said indictment, and in entering of such finding?

"3. Is there any sufficient ground for reversing the indictment, by means of any defect in the indictment, or of the finding, or entering of the findings of any or either of them; or of the matters stated in such challenge?

"4. Is there any sufficient ground to reverse the judgment by reason of the matters stated in the pleas in abatement, or any of them, or in the judgment upon such pleas?

"5. Is there any sufficient ground for reversing the judgment on account of the continuing the trial in the vacation, or of the order of the Court for that purpose?

"6. Is there any sufficient ground for reversing the judgment on account of the judgment of the Court overruling and disallowing the challenge to the array, or any or either of them; or of the matters stated in such challenge?

"7. Is there sufficient ground to reverse the judgment by reason of any defect in the entry of continuances from the said trial to the 15th day of April, respectively being also had to the appearances of the defendants on the said last named day?

"8. Is there any sufficient ground to reverse or vary the judgment on account of the sentences, or any or either of them, passed on the respective defendants, regard being had particularly to the recognisances required, and to the period of imprisonment dependent on the entering into such recognisances?

"9. Is there any sufficient ground to reverse the judgment on account of the judgments in the assignments of error *coram nobis*, or any or either of them, or of the matters stated in such assignments of error, or any or either of them?

"10. Is there any sufficient ground for reversing the judgment by reason of its not containing any entry as to the verdict of acquittal?

"11. In an indictment consisting of counts A, B, C, where the verdict is guilty of all generally, and the counts A, B are good, and the count C is bad, the judgment being, that the defendants, for the offences aforesaid, be fined and imprisoned, which judgment would be sufficient, in point of law, if confined expressly to counts A and B, can such judgment be reversed on a writ of error? Will it make any difference whether the punishment be discretionary, as above suggested, or a punishment fixed by law?"

Lord Chief Justice Tindal said, on behalf of himself and the other Judges, he had to request that their lordships would allow them time to consider the questions which had been submitted to them.

The Lord Chancellor.—Certainly. You are entitled to all reasonable time.

The Attorney-General for England said, on the part of the Crown he had the right of final reply, but he should not avail himself of it on the present occasion. He only mentioned the matter, that no precedent might be drawn from it.

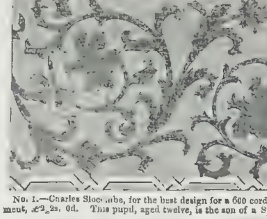
The house then immediately adjourned. It having been erroneously stated in the morning papers, that the judgment would be given on Thursday morning, great numbers of persons went to the house, and much disappointment was experienced by them on learning that the decision was postponed for the present.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

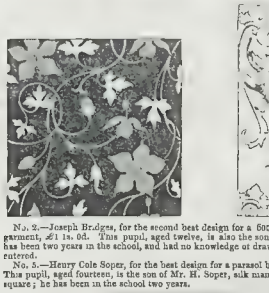
On Wednesday the annual distribution of prizes of the Spitalfields branch of the Government School of Design, took place at Crosby-hall, Bishopsgate-street. The ceremony appeared to excite considerable interest. The Marquis of Normanby, in taking the chair, expatiated on the advantages which the school was calculated to confer, and expressed his gratification at the great increase in the number of pupils. The Rev. W. Stone read the annual report, which showed that since the last report of the committee the number in the school has increased to a degree which has rendered it necessary to provide more convenient accommodation for the students. The total number of pupils in attendance during the month of April, in the present year, was 238, which exceeds by 122 that reported in the same month of the preceding year. The report also showed that through the liberal exertions of Richard Durant, Esq., and a numerous body of silk-merchants and brokers, a fund has been created amounting already to £450, the interest of which is to be appropriated annually to the distribution of prizes to meritorious students.

When the prizes had been distributed by the Marquis of Normanby, several resolutions connected with the objects of the school were agreed to. Mr. Dillon, in proposing one of them, expressed an opinion in which we are disposed to concur, that the superiority of French workmen in regard to taste, is so to so much to be attributed to any superiority of talent on their part, as to the greater degree of encouragement afforded by the French Government to such institutions.

We have not space for the entire list of prizes, but have engraved three of them.



No. 1.—Charles Shoreditch, for the best design for a 600 cord figured silk garment, £2 2s. 0d. This pupil, aged twelve, is the son of a Spitalfields weaver.



No. 2.—Joseph Bridges, for the second best design for a 600 cord figured silk garment, £1 1s. 0d. This pupil, aged twelve, is also the son of a silk-weaver, has been two years in the school, and has now obtained his first prize.

No. 3.—Henry Cole Soper, for the best design for a parasol border, £1 1s. 0d. This pupil, aged fourteen, is the son of Mr. H. Soper, silk manufacturer, Spitalsquare; he has been in the school two years.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

RIGHT OF BILL BROKERS TO RAISE MONEY UPON COLLATERAL SECURITIES.—A case has been tried in the Court of Exchequer, Acraman v. Cooper and others, which involved an important question to the commercial world. It was an action of trover, to recover £10,300, the alleged value of the scrip receipt for 300 shares in the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. The defendants, who are bankers, claimed a lien upon the scrip for advances made upon this and other securities, deposited with them by Colls, Thompson, and Co., the plaintiff's bill brokers. A verdict was returned for the defendants, thus marking the opinion of the jury, that the bankers had a right to recover their advances, but, at the same time, they gave an intimation that they considered it a dangerous practice for the mercantile would to raise money upon collateral securities, while the original securities were still running.

THE CLAIM OF SIR AUGUSTUS D'ESTE TO THE DUKEDOM OF SUSSEX.—The House of Lords sat in a Committee for Privileges on Tuesday and gave their judgment on the claim of Sir Augustus D'Este to the Dukedom of Sussex. Chief Justice Tindal read the opinion of the Judges, which was to the effect that no marriage of any branch of the royal family was valid unless the consent of the Crown was previously obtained, and as this was not the case with the marriage of the Duke of Sussex with Lady Augusta Murray, the judges were of opinion that the claim of Sir Augustus D'Este to the Dukedom of Sussex should not be allowed. The House of Lords affirmed the opinion of the Judges, and rejected the claim of Sir Augustus D'Este.

ALDERMAN GIBBS AND THE PARISH ACCOUNTS.—At the ROLLS Court on Monday argument was heard on an information at the instance of WILLIAM Frederick Rock, on behalf of himself and other the inhabitants of the parish of St. Stephen's Walbrook, London, against Michael Gibbs and others, praying for an account of all money, stock, and personal estate, vested in Gibbs in trust for the parish, and of all sums received by him, and his application of the same. Alderman Gibbs admitted that he had received the amount, and a decree was made as prayed.

SUSPENSION OF A CERTIFICATE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.—In the Court of Bankruptcy on Tuesday, in the case of T.W. Palmer, the bankrupt's application for a certificate was opposed on the ground that he had carried on business as a broker without a certificate and without having taken the necessary oath. Also upon the ground that he had made purchases to a large amount when in a state of insolvency. The Court, thinking the allegation proved, suspended the certificate for twelve months.

POLICE.

REVIVAL OF MONOMANIA.—A gentlemanly-looking young man, the Hon. William Ross Touchet, has been examined at Bow-street on a charge of shooting at James Smith, a gunsmith, at 288, High Holborn, with intent to murder him. Alfred Smith stated that he resided at 288, High Holborn. and was assistant to his father, a gunsmith. About half-past twelve o'clock on Saturday last, the prisoner came into the shooting gallery at the back of the shop, and inquired whether he could have a few shots with a pistol at the target? Witness's father replied that he could, and immediately proceeded to load a brace of pistols. He gave them to the prisoner, who, after the second shot, observed, that the triggers pulled very hard. Witness's father said he could set the hair-triggers if the prisoner wished, on which the latter said he did not want them to go off so easily as that, and would shoot with them as they were. On receiving a pistol for the third shot, the prisoner, without saying a word, turned round, and while Mr. Smith was loading another pistol, with his back towards him, he fired the pistol at him, and wounded him in the loins. Witness's father immediately exclaimed, "Good God, I am shot through the back," and then, turning to the prisoner, asked him what he did it for, but he made no answer. The prisoner smiled at the time he fired the shot. Mr. Smith continued, with witness's assistance, to walk up stairs. On witness descending to the shooting gallery, he found Mr. Touchet in the custody of a policeman, who told witness that the prisoner had said he was tired of his life, and had shot Mr. Smith on purpose, as he wished to be hanged. The prisoner also repeated the same words to witness, adding, that he bore no animosity to his father. He was then removed in a cab to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where the ball was extracted from the abdomen. It is still in the hospital, where it was discovered that the bullet had lodged in the right side of his back. Witness saw the prisoner about three months ago at his father's shooting gallery, when he had some shots at the target. On examination by Mr. Twyford, the prisoner admitted that he did the deed on purpose, and repeated that it was because he wished to be hanged. He was treated very badly, he said, and was very unhappy. It was not for want of money. The prisoner, who resides at 26, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, is the younger brother of Lord Audley. The surgeon at Bartholomew's Hospital pronounced the wound to be a dangerous one.—Mr. Twyford remanded the prisoner.—[These instances of monomania, as it is styled, are really alarming. But a few months since the public were deeply excited by the deplorable death of Mr. Drummond, but as the man who committed that act was pronounced to be insane, the perpetrator escaped punishment. Still more recently, Dalmas, whom a jury pronounced guilty of murder, has been reprieved, and we are told that it was solely upon the ground of his insanity. It is to be remembered that Dalmas had his insanity has not been proved by the intervention of a jury, as in the former case. It is far from our desire to excite prejudice, but, to say the least, when insanity assumes such a shape as to be dangerous to her Majesty's subjects, it does seem time either to come to some more perfect definition of the law, or to provide some means of restraining persons who are, or affect to be, insane.]—We have also to record another instance of an offence committed by a person labouring under this mania. At Worship-street, on Monday, a Mr. *Grose* was charged with having committed a violent assault upon two constables on the Eastern Counties Railway, because they would not allow him to endanger his life by walking along the rails. The defendant admitted the charge, but behaved in a very incoherent way. Mr. Bingham told the defendant that if it were proved he was labouring under a delusion when he committed the act, it would be his duty not to punish him. Acting in conformity with this view, the magistrate detained the defendant till his friends could be apprised of his situation. When the defendant was removed from the office, he said, "Now I'll go to Mr. R. Peel, and tell him he would serve him as Wortley faithfully, if she would give him the Colonelcy of the Grenadier Guards.—[Mr. Bingham may be correct in his view that the law will not punish persons who commit crimes while labouring under delusion; but we cannot help thinking it would be highly desirable for the Legislature to take some steps to compel the friends of such deluded people to take care of them, on the principle that "prevention is better than cure."]

COUNTRY NEWS.

BIRMINGHAM ELECTION.—There are three candidates in the field to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Scholefield, viz., Mr. Spooner, a Conservative, and Mr. Sturge, and Mr. Scholefield, son of the late member, in the Whig interest.

ACCIDENT AT LEWES.—On Tuesday morning a young man named Garcham, in the employ of Messrs. Wood, brewers, overbalanced himself whilst at work, and fell into a copper of boiling liquor nearly seven feet deep. Assistance was immediately procured and he was extricated from his perilous situation, but in a dreadfully scalded condition. The poor fellow expired at four o'clock in the afternoon.

THE EXPLOSION AT BOLTON.—After an inquiry, which lasted three days, the jury returned the following verdict:—"We are unanimously of opinion that the death of James Swift, Bridget Hart, and James M'Donald, was caused by an explosion of the steam-boiler of Mr. Brooke's mill. That the said boiler exploded from the pressure of the steam being too great; and that George Branscombe has caused the explosion. We are also of opinion that due care has not been used in the general superintendence of the steam engines and boilers." George Branscombe was thereupon committed to take his trial for manslaughter.

MURDER IN SUSSEX.—On Monday a murder was committed at the village of New Brotchel, near the town of Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire. The victim was a man named Joseph Leach, and the supposed perpetrators of the horrid deed are two young men named Joseph Keen and William Stephens, both belonging to the same neighbourhood, who have absconded, and for whose apprehension warrants have been issued.

INCENDIARISM IN ESSEX.—On Wednesday week an incendiary fire took place in a farm called Loudridges, the property of S. M. Raymond, Esq., and occupied by Mr. Chinery. A barn, stabling, byres, and sheds, were destroyed. The barn contained a large quantity of wheat. The women joined the men while they worked the engines to extinguish the fire. The crime appears to have been committed because Mr. Chinery used a dressing-machine on his farm, and is a maker of machinery.

THE PITMEN AND THE COALOWNERS.—The Pitmen of the North appear determined to continue the strike, for we find by the *Tyne Mercury*, that an immense meeting, consisting of upwards of 20,000, took place on Monday, on Shadon Hill. They were perfectly peaceable. Resolutions were agreed to deprecating the mo thly agreements of the masters, and pledging themselves to continue the contest until their just claims are acceded to.

CONVICTION OF MURDER.—At the Lincoln Assizes, held in March, 1843 Elizabeth Joyce was indicted for poisoning her step-son, William Edward Joyce aged 16, at Boston, on the 17th September, 1842, by administering arsenic: to him while he had an inflammation of the throat, supposing cancer. After the examination of several witnesses, Mr. Baron Gurney stopped the case, because the indictment charged the prisoner with administering poison to "William," instead of to "William Edward" Joyce. At the July Assizes, Mrs Joyce was again arraigned, when much evidence was heard, and after an able defence the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The husband felt so confident of his wife's guilt, that on her liberation he refused to live with her, and she has been for some time in Boston Union-house, where she is now suffering from severe illness. On Monday last (probably under the fear of approaching death) she made a full confession of her guilt in the horrid deed for which she has been twice arraigned at Lincoln.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS AT LEEDS.—This extraordinary trial has terminated, having occupied four days of the borough sessions, and twice as long as the other 36 cases put together. Twice the Court sat until between ten and eleven o'clock at night. Of the military, four were found guilty and eight not guilty; of the civilians, four were found guilty and seven not guilty. The sentences on the former were different periods of imprisonment; of the latter, one was fined £6, the others were sentenced to short periods of imprisonment.

IRELAND.

At the close of the meeting of the REPEAL ASSOCIATION, held at Dublin on Monday, the weekly return of the rent was £2136. This was the sixth weekly return of a similar large amount, since the incarceration of Mr. O'Connell.

A SECOND STATE PROSECUTION.—According to the Irish papers, an indictment is to be preferred at the next Limerick Assizes, against the proprietor of the *Limerick Examiner*, for an article in which the writer calls upon the people to purchase arms and register them. After giving this advice the article concludes thus:—"With arms in your hands you will more effectually plead for your rights; and if persuasion and argument fail here in the career (and it must either advance or retreat) you will have those means of self-defence which the constitution has provided. A nation unarmed is a nation of slaves, to be trodden down by military tyranny. And what Government, we ask, could resist the demand of a nation thus unanimous and armed for her rights?"

STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.—It was very generally rumoured in town on Monday, that a steamer had left Derry on Saturday, for Belfast, having on board a large number of ministers of the General Assembly, had met with an accident on her passage, attended with loss of life. The fact, we believe to be, that the steamer has not proceeded further than Moville, and left Derry on Saturday for Belfast, and on her passage down Lough Foyle, when nearly abreast of Moville, the boiler burst with considerable noise. One man on board, a seaman belonging to the vessel, was severely injured, but this exception we are gratified to learn that no other casualty of consequence occurred. The vessel was brought to Moville, where she remains, and the passengers returned to Derry.

ANOTHER DREADFUL MURDER.—The *Cork Reporter* gives an account of another revolting murder, which took place a few nights ago. A man named William Coleman, residing at a place called Mayfield, between Cloyne and Ballycotton, was found mangled in his bed in a most shocking manner, his head being literally smashed to pieces with a pickaxe. An inquest has been held, and a verdict of Wilful Murder returned. No person has yet been arrested, but there are strong suspicions involving some near relatives of Coleman's.

THE LONDON BRIDGE STEAM WHARF.

STEAM NAVIGATION OF THE THAMES.

There is no port in the kingdom which has profited more than London through the application of Steam Navigation. A great number of the steam-vessels that arrive and depart, carry passengers only, and are, therefore, not required to make entry at the Custom-house; and with regard to such as carry goods, no distinction is made between them and sailing-vessels, for which reason, no accurate account of the number of this class of ships that enter and leave the port can be given.

The spirited scene represented in the engraving—the Steam Packet Wharf at London-bridge—may be regarded as the main focus of this extensive means of transit. The number of arrivals and departures at this spot during the day, is truly astonishing; and at the present high steam season, is a constant source of attraction. The vessels are of all degrees of tonnage; and from thence and the adjoining Fresh Wharf, and Cox and Hammond's Quays, steamers start for Greenwich, Woolwich, Sheerness, Gravesend, Herne Bay, Margate, Deal and Dover, Calais, Boulogne, and Ostend, and other places. Although the width of the river is here nearly 700 feet, the constant arrivals and departures occupy a considerable portion of this extent.

Little more than thirty years have elapsed since the Thames was first navigated by steam, and that experimentally. We find it stated, that in 1812, a Mr. Lawrence constructed a steam-boat at Bristol, which he brought to London to ply on the Thames for passengers; but such was the clamour raised against him by the Company of Watermen, that he was compelled to return with his steamer to Bristol: others soon succeeded, and in twenty years the Thames was ploughed by 100 steam-boats.

The London-bridge wharf is one of the handsomest and most convenient constructions of its class on the Thames; and the bustling crown, with one of the beautiful arches of the bridge, as a frame-work for our engraving, is a very picturesque scene. Indeed, comparatively few Londoners are aware of the effective scene, especially when viewed from the river.

London-bridge Wharf is the main point for the Herne Bay and Margate steam-boats. It is curious to turn to the statistics of Steam Navigation to this favourite watering-place. It appears that the first steamboat, the Thames, 90 tons, left London for Margate in 1815. in 1817, the fares were 11s. and 15s. each person. The passage was then made in ten or twelve hours, whereas it is now effected with ease in less than half that time. The old sailing packets were occasionally thirty and even thirty-six hours on the same passage. And, such was the popular apprehension of explosion on board the first built Margate steamboats, that we remember a scientific friend addressing a long letter to the *Times* newspaper, to prove the safety of the new triumph of man's ingenuity.

Margate, almost within the present century, was "a poor, inconsiderable fishing-town, built for the most part in the valley adjoining the harbour, the houses of which were, in general, mean and low; one dirty, narrow lane, called King-street, being the principal street of it." The town is now well built and paved, and lit with gas: and an esplanade, squares, &c., are among its public accommodations. The shore is well adapted to sea-bathing, and to this circumstance, and the facility of communication with the metropolis, by means of steam-vessels, must be attributed the rapid increase in the population of the parish of St. John, which amounts to about 11,000. Nor, among the public improvements of Margate, must we forget the stone pier, 960 feet long, erected at a cost of £100,000. This structure has added greatly to the utility of the harbour, which is much exposed to winds from the north-east.

GRAND FIELD-DAY IN HYDE PARK.—On Monday there was a grand brigade field-day in the large space of ground generally used on such occasions in Hyde-park. The troops on the ground consisted of the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Coldstream Guards, making the full strength of that distinguished corps—about 980 men; the 2nd and 3rd battalions of the Grenadier Guards, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Grant. The first battalion of this regiment is now at Winchester. Including the bands of both, there were about 1,500 men present, and all were under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Walton, of the Coldstream Guards, a gallant officer, who, in addition to many other glorious scenes, witnessed that of Waterloo. The Duke of Cambridge, Colonel of the Coldstreams, arrived on the ground at the appointed time. The Duke was mounted on a grey charger, and was attired in the regimentals of the corps. A grand review of all the troops stationed in London or adjoining, will take place shortly, and preparations are now being made very extensively in anticipation of the affair.

"How long," exclaimed a tradesman, as he applied the lash to an incorrigibly bad apprentice, "how long will you continue to serve the devil?" "Not more than three months sir—my indenture will be out then."

AMERICAN REFINEMENT.—The *New York Herald* says, "In extra polite circles the *night mare* is now termed 'the nocturnal horse of the feminine gender.'"

Call not the grey hairs of age the snows of winter—call them not the frosts of time! They are white—spring-blossoms, betokening the Eternal spring-time of Heaven.—*American Paper.*

HAPPINESS.—Happiness! that glorious crown which all the jewels of the world cannot enrich; which studded with the diamonds of the heart, can receive no additional lustre from such paltry things as power, or wealth, or station.

MARGATE.

WILLIAM COTTON, ESQ., GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

This excellent gentleman has recently acquired additional public importance from his connection with "the Bank Charter," now under discussion in Parliament.

Mr. William Cotton is the third son of Mr. Joseph Cotton, for many years a Director of the East India Company; and Deputy-Master of the Trinity House. He is also a grandson of Dr. Cotton, of St. Alban's, of whom such honourable mention is made by the poet Cowper. Mr. W. Cotton was born in London, in 1786. In 1827, he joined the firm of Huddart and Co., and enjoyed the advantage of a long friendship with Capt. Huddart, of which distinguished philosopher and mathematician Mr. Cotton has contributed a brief memoir to the Transactions of the Royal Institute of Civil Engineers.

In 1822, Mr Cotton became a Director of the Bank of England; Deputy-Governor in 1841; he has served two years as Governor, and has been requested to continue in office in consequence of the negociation for the renewal of the Charter. His eldest brother, Mr. John Cotton, was last year Chairman of the East India Company; so that the two brothers were, at the same period, at the head of two great Corporations of the City of London.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Mr. W. Cotton is distinguished for his extensive acquaintance with practical science; and, last year, he invented a very ingenious machine for weighing sovereigns, and separating the light ones from those of standard weight. This machine is so delicate, that it detects a variation of the 12,250th part of the weight of a sovereign; and the invention is declared to be one of the most satisfactory instances of automaton labour.

NEW MUSIC.

FORGET THEE! Ballad. The Words by the Rev. J. MOULTRIE, M.A. &c., the music by J. CALVERT. Cramer, Beale, and Co.

A graceful flowing melody, but there is some incongruity between its rhythm and that of the words. The dragging of the monosyllable upon a dotted crotchet, quaver and crotchet, which so frequently occurs throughout, produces a painful effect. besides there is some very loose grammar in the words, as the following lines will show:

If this thou *call'st* forgetting
Thou indeed *shalt* be forgot.

I NEVER CAST A FLOWER AWAY. Cavatina composed by JOHN CALVERT. Cramer, Beale, and Co.

The only objection we have to this cavatina is the indecision or uncertainty of its accent. The composer may probably have intended this as a beauty; but there is as much rhyming in music as there is in poetry, and when the observance of it is neglected, the ear is seriously offended. The notation after the two pauses on page 3, is, with respect to time, rather strange and defective.

CHESS.

(Solution to Problem No. 48.)

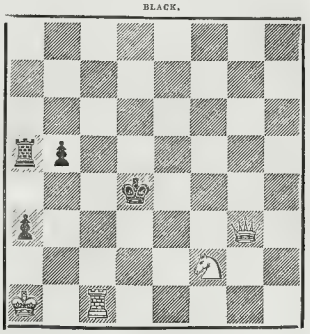
WHITE.	BLACK.
B to Q 6th	K to K 6th
B to K 5th	K to K B 6th
R to Q B 2nd	K to K 6th
R to Q B 3rd —mates	

Problem No. 49.

(By Clericus Delgovitiæ.)

White to move and compel Black to mate him in six moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The Solution in our next.

CARACTACUS BEFORE CLAUDIUS CÆSAR.

THE BURIAL OF THE PRINCES IN THE TOWER.

THE EXHIBITION AT WESTMINSTER HALL.

The Exhibition of "Works of Art sent in, pursuant to notices issued by her Majesty's Commissioners on the Fine Arts," is daily attracting crowds to Westminster Hall. The effect on entering this vast apartment is strikingly beautiful; and, as the thoughtful spectator advances up the floor of the Hall, and looks upon its walls decorated with cartoons and frescoes, and the double row of statues that divides the apartment into two aisles, perchance his mind's eye may be carried through the vista of nearly eight hundred years, or from the aspirations of British art in the nineteenth, to the crudities of Anglo-Norman civilizations in the eleventh, century—the latter being the period of the foundation of the Hall itself.

The catalogue comprises about 100 specimens of sculpture, and 84 frescoes, cartoons, and oil-paintings. We do not intend to travel by the record, but to confine ourselves, for the present, at least, to the subjects here engraved.

First is a fresco of extraordinary merit, 2 feet 11 inches wide, and 2 feet 2 inches high, executed by Richard Redgrave. The subject is termed in the catalogue—

"Loyalty: Catherine Douglas barring the door with her arm, to withstand the assassins of James I. of Scotland." "Unattended even by a body guard, and confiding in the love of his subjects, James was residing within the walls of the Carthusian Monastery at Scone, which he had founded and endowed. Graham, of Strathearn, seized the occasion, and brought down a party by night to the neighbourhood. Seconded by traitors within, he gained possession of the gates and interior passages. The King's first intimation was from his cup-bearer, William Straton, who, on leaving the chamber in which the King and Queen were at supper, found the passage crowded with armed men, who answered his cry of alarm by striking him dead. The noise reached the royal chamber, a rush of the assassins followed, and Catherine Douglas, one of the Queen's maids of honour, springing forward to bolt the door of the outer apartment, found the bar had been clandestinely removed: with resolute self-devotion she supplied the place with her naked arm." This is one of the most vigorously executed of all the frescoes in the exhibition.

The second subject is a fine group of sculpture, by J. D. H. Browne—

"Caractacus before Claudius Cæsar;" wherein the British chief reproves the Roman conqueror with the memorable words: "Though you may wish to rule all, it does not follow that all will submit to slavery." (See "Annals of Tacitus," Book 12.)

The next subject, a truly classic production, by James Legrew, is—

"The Last Prayer of Ajax," impersonated, the lines from Sophocles, (Potter's Translation):—

"Oh, Jove! thou father of my ancestors,
First let me crush this wily juggling foe,
And the two chiefs that, with imperial power,
Command the Grecian host, then let me die."

The fourth subject is a finely executed group by H. C. Shenton, jun.:—

"The Burial of the Princes in the Tower of London."

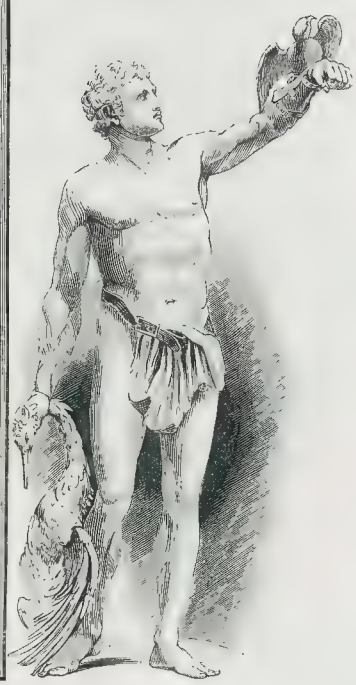
"The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
The most arch deed of piteous massacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of.
* * * *
* * We smothered
The most replenished sweet work of nature
That, from the prime creation, e'er she framed."

Vide Shakspeare's Richard III., Act 4 Scene 3.

The fifth and last subject is a characteristic figure of "A Falconer," by John E. Carew; it is, altogether, a production of great merit.

THE LAST PRAYER OF AJAX.

LOYALTY: CATHERINE DOUGLAS BARRING THE DOOR, AT SCONE.



A FALCONER.

SPLENDID ENGRAVING
FOR THE
SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM VIEW OF "LONDON IN 1849."

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have great pleasure in announcing the forward preparation of a most Superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1849."

In selecting this engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

PANORAMA
OF
THE RIVER THAMES,

SHOWING at one view "the Royal-towered Thame;" its "Forests of Masts," its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;

and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions; Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Painful Hovels; embellished Street Architecture, Terraces, and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks, Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one-tenth of the objects.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution.

☞ Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.

198, STRAND, April 15, 1844.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SIGNOR MORIANI respectfully informs the Nobility, Patrons to the Opera, his Friends, and the Public, that his BENEFIT and LAST APPEARANCE will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, July 18, when will be performed DONIZETTI'S Opera, LUCREZIA BORGIA. Lucrezia Borgia, Madame Grisi; Orsini, Mdlle. Favanti; Alphonso, Signor Lablache; Gubetti, Signor Fra. Madame Grisi; Orsini, Mdlle. Favanti; Alphonso, Signor Lablache; Gubetti, Signor Fabbrini; Astolfo, Signor A. Gruhler; and Gennaro, Signor Moriani (for this occasion only). Between the Acts, a DIVERTISSEMENT, by Mdlle. Fanny Essler, Mdlle. Cerito, MM. Perrot, and St. Leon. To conclude with a FAVOURITE BALLET, in which all the Principal Artistes of her Majesty's Theatre will appear.—Application for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box Office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the Opera will commence at half-past Seven.

THE EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk street, Pall mall East, is NOW OPEN DAILY from Nine A.M., till Dusk. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogues, 1s. EDWARD HASSELL, Secretary

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS, The Tenth Annual Exhibition is now open, at their Gallery, 53 Pall Mall, next the British Institution.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. From nine till dusk. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

TO the LADIES.—Madame TUSSAUD'S NATIONAL GROUP, in honour of her Majesty and the illustrious Wellington—The Queen and Prince Albert are supposed to be offering to the hero the honours he so well deserves, surrounded by Sovereigns in amity with England, supported by the great characters of the day, in splendid costumes, consisting of eighteen figures!—This exhibition, in its present state, is one of the very best sights in the metropolis, and abounds with such a variety of objects that it is a matter of surprise how so many things could have been collected together."—Times. Admittance, 1s.; Napoleon Rooms, 5d. Open from Eleven in the morning till Ten at night. Concert at Eight.

GENERAL TOM THUMB will positively CLOSE his EXHIBITIONS in London on the 20th July, and immediately after leave for several of the Provincial towns, Ireland, Scotland, and Paris. The General has had an extraordinary honour of three times visiting her most Gracious Majesty and the Royal Family by command. The elegant presents from her Majesty, the Queen Dowager, the Duke of Devonshire, and others, may be seen. The General exhibits in the day time, from Eleven to One, and from Half-past Two to Five, in Cullin's Indian Gallery, Egyptian Hall; and in the Evenings gives concerts at the Adelaide Gallery, from Seven to Nine o'clock.—Admission at either place, One Shilling.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS of the EQUESTRIAN WONDERS at ASLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, every Evening, Paroissien & Mercury, Mr. W. BATTY, 7th Week of the CHINESE FEAST OF LANTERNS, and 87th ENDID TRIUMPHS of ENGLAND'S ARMY and NAVY in CHINA—CONQUEST of AMOY. NEW SCENES in the CIRCUS. PAGEANT and CAVALCADE of the FEITCH of HACON; and, on account of its great attraction, THE GREAT STEEPLE CHASE, or, ENGLAND'S HARVEST HOME.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. G. Rondeau. Box-office open from Eleven till Five. Lessons in the Art of Riding given daily by Mr. E. Smith.

ROSHERVILLE GARDENS.—These beautiful grounds have now become the general attraction of the Nobility, Merchants, Bankers, and other inhabitants of the city of London and its vicinity. Thousands daily visit this splendid Asylum, returning to their homes highly delighted with their day's pleasure, and delighting not to make fresh parties for the purpose of again enjoying this enchanting spot—far surpassing in brilliancy of effect any other garden in the United Kingdom.—"To any one who has not seen these splendid grounds, we would say, Go, view, and be surprised."—Times.—AMUSEMENTS: Archery, Rifle-shooting, the Maze and Gipsy Tent, the Botanical and Forniculture Gardens. FETES.—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. FIRE WORKS.—Mondays and Wednesdays.—Admission, Sixpence each.—The Gravesend Steam Packets call at the Rosherville Pier every half hour.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Arrangements have been made for Dr. RYAN to deliver LECTURES on the EVENINGS of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAYS; and Professor BACHHOFFNER on TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS. These Lectures, as well as those delivered in the Morning, consist in interesting Experiments. LONGBOTTOM'S PHYSIOSCOPE exhibits the human face on a gigantic scale, concisely contrasted with the living man. Casts of INSCRIPTIONS taken by Miss Wilson from the WALLS of the TOWER of LONDON, cut by Lord Guilford Dudley, and other State Prisoners, as well as WORKS of the FINE ARTS, are magnified by the OPAQUE MICROSCOPE. ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE. DIVING BELL and DIVER. NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c., &c. The Music is conducted by T. Wells, Mus. Doc.—Admission, One Shilling; Schools, Half-price.

CITY OF LONDON LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, 185, Aldersgate street. Established in the year 1825.—The following LECTURES will be delivered during the present half year:—

On the ORATORY of the FRENCH REVOLUTION. By John Humffreys Parry, Esq.
On PAINTING in FRESCO. By R. W. Buss, Esq.
Upon CHARACTER: with MORAL ILLUSTRATIONS. By J. Russell, Esq.
On the ANCIENT MINSTRELSY of ENGLAND. By J. Edney, Esq.
On VOLTAIC and MAGNETIC ELECTRICITY. By Robert Addams, Esq.
READINGS of SELECT SCENES from SHAKSPEARE. By C. Cowden Clarke, Esq.
On the MIDDLE AGES. By Rev. John Lord, A.M., of Boston, U.S.
On the GENIUS and WRITINGS of CHARLES DICKENS, Esq. By Frederick Rowton, Esq.
On the CHEMICAL PHENOMENA of the FOUR SEASONS. By Thos. Griffiths, Esq.

The Members are entitled to the use of an extensive Library; to attend the various Classes for instruction in languages and the sciences, and to frequent a retired and spacious reading room, well supplied with newspapers, periodicals, and new works of interest.

Subscription Two Guineas yearly, or One Guinea half yearly.

July 4, 1844. G. STACY, Secretary.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 14.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 15.—St. Swithin.
TUESDAY, 16.—Sir Joshua Reynolds born, 1723.
WEDNESDAY, 17.—Dr Watts born, 1674.
THURSDAY, 18. Dr. Hooke born, 1635.
FRIDAY, 19.—Petrarch died, 1374.
SATURDAY, 20.—Margaret.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending July 20

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 54	2 18	2 31	2 50	3 10	3 28	3 44	4 1	4 19	4 38	4 56	5 14

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"L. R." *is requested to send the engraving and description, which shall be briefly inserted.*

"J. E. C." *should write to the Governor of the Bank of England, whose portrait appears in our present number.*

"T. F. H."—*Certainly not.*

"I. P."—*Mithuriah.—Apply to any news-agent. The price is 1s.*

"Hibernia."—*We do not know.*

"Columba."—*The Banksia Rose was named in compliment to Sir Joseph Banks.*

"J. J. S."—*The husband, in case of separation from the wife, is entitled to the care of the children.*

"Archer" *is thanked; but the subjects would be comparatively uninteresting without the respective colours.*

"An Old Bat."—*Probably during the present season.*

"M.D."—*All the events in the Chronology are given in the volume.*

"Enquirer."—*We have from the first uniformly denounced the pretensions of Mesmerism. It was fully exposed in Paris fifty years ago.*

Orlando.—A portrait of the celebrated racer appears in our present number.

"I. H."—*St. Helena. Devonshire.*

"A Subscriber."—"K. S."—*See the present number.*

"A. on the Aston."—*We shall not work fully illustrate the Great Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, at Southampton.*

"T. G. H."—*Twyford, Winchester.—We have not room.*

"Querist."—*Hanwoon, we think is not liable in either case.*

"A Student in the School of Christ."—*We cannot spare room.*

"R. R. B.'s"—*a question which we will not answer.*

"X. C."—*A pawnbroker is a person who receives goods by way of pawn or pledge for the repayment of money lent thereon at a higher rate of interest than 5 per cent. per annum.*

"A. B., a Constant Reader,"—*should consult Cobbett's English Grammar.*

"P. S."—*Devizes, will require a license to sell postage stamps.*

"Z."—*We think the assignment would be invalid, but the remedy would be worse than the disease.*

"E. F."—*Wareham!* "C. G., *an Old Subscriber,*" *Coleford,* "*One-Ninth of a Man,*" *will be severally entitled to the large print.*

"Selirus," *Dublin.—The surname of Robert, the second Earl of Essex, was* Devereux; *he was the son of Walter* Devereux, *the first Earl, and Lettice* Knolles, *and grandson of Sir Richard* Devereux *and Dorothy, daughter of George, Earl of Huntingdon.*

"An Old Subscriber."—*Norwich.—The solution has already appeared.*

"A Forester."—*Winslow, is liable.*

"Rose."—*Quid pro quo may be translated Tit for tat.*

"L. P."—*Manchinhampton.—The large print of* "*London in 1849*" *may be had by order of any news-agent, or at the office.*

"A Subscriber from the Début."—"*The criminal is at the Bar, in the centre of the lower part of the engraving in No. 44.*

"E. K. B."—*See the Supplement to our number of last week.*

"N. O. F."—*See our present number.*

*** Covers for binding Vol. IV. are now ready, price 2s.
Portfolios, for keeping the numbers clean, price 4s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1844.

A GREAT part of the week has been occupied by the House of Lords in hearing the writ of error moved by the traversers in the Irish State Trials. In order to expedite the affair, their lordships —that is to say, the law lords—assisted by the Judges, have sat almost night and day, and the legislative business of the house has been nearly suspended. The arguments have occupied six days, and no small portion of some of the nights of those days also! Such is the length of pleas on dry points of law, to which the arguments on a writ of error are confined. This is the last stage of this "monster" trial, which has given the world at least one example of a prosecution and a defence prolonged on both sides through all the mazes and intricacies that the statute book and the practice of the courts allow. As a criminal process, it is perhaps without a parallel, though in point of endurance it sinks into insignificance in comparison with many a Chancery suit that has been "in Court" for the better half of a century. The arguments concluded on Wednesday afternoon. The decision of the house will be given as soon as the opinion of the Judges on certain points submitted to them is made known: as these learned persons were obliged to leave town immediately after the close of the case, to attend their several circuits, an interval of some days may take place before the final decision that shall "end this strange eventful history" is made known. We believe the whole contest has been watched with that kind of interest that attaches to an exhibition of great skill on both sides, and less has been thought of the main questions involved, than of the personal and professional qualities of the parties engaged. It is almost impossible for any one who has not good legal knowledge to give an opinion on a long and dry legal controversy. Our own impression of the argument is, that the pleading of Sir Thomas Wilde was refined, subtle, and seemingly strong in many parts; whether it was sound or not, must be left to the legal authorities of the land to decide. He was most ably seconded by Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, who dealt more in technicalities, and less in general principles, than his leader. The reply of Sir William Follett was in some degree marred by the disadvantage of labouring under severe illness; it was not without difficulty he appeared at all; every facility was of course given him, and that the effort to make himself heard might not be too exhausting, the arrangements of the house were altered; the table at which the Judges sat and the chair of the Lord Chancellor were brought close down to the bar in order to diminish the distance and lessen the exertion. His weakness did not induce him, however, to slight his task or evade any point of the case he had to meet, and his reply was remarkable for that quality which distinguishes the present Attorney-General, above most lawyers—its extreme lucidity and distinctness. He compressed his arguments into something like a reasonable space; but as to some of the other advocates, we do think they "bestowed their tediousness" on the house a little too unsparingly. A most patient hearing was, nevertheless, given, and no symptom of haste or ill-temper was visible—a gratifying contrast with the scenes that were enacted from the judgment seat in the good old times of Coke and Jefferies, when political cases were before them. An impression has gone abroad, founded upon some conversational observations, that some doubt is entertained on the count of the indictment which charges a combination to cause the construction of tribunals to settle disputes between parties without having recourse to the Courts of Law. Lord Campbell seems to think that it is very much like what we call Law Reform, and that on the same grounds, the Commission appointed to inquire into the operation of the Ecclesiastical Courts would be indictable! But, as we have before said, nothing can be predicted, on an argument, of the legality or illegality of any one count of an indictment.

In another case that has created some interest, the House of Lords has this week given its decision. It has rejected the claim of Sir Augustus D'Este to the Dukedom of Sussex. The Royal Marriage Act has proved an obstacle too great to be got over; nothing could be more fully established, according to the ordinary laws of this country, than the marriage of the Duke of Sussex with Lady A. Murray, but it was a marriage in contravention of the provisions of that act, and so far it was an illegal one. The defect has been fatal to the claim; but the decision was accompanied by a declaration from the Court, that "a most grievous wrong" had been done to the mother of the claimant.

THE attempt of the Government to subject Railway Companies hereafter to be formed to the control of the Executive, through the Board of Trade, has not been very favourably received. The management of those establishments in which the Government has absolute control has not been of so superior a kind—so free from faults and abuses—that it furnishes any inducement to place more power in its hands than it has already. If it could not prevent the frauds of the Custom-house officials, nor discover the mal-practices of the Exchequer, it is not very likely that it would be either very clear-sighted, or very attentive to the immense mass of business that comes under the superintendence of the Railway Companies. Private enterprise and private capital have formed and perfected a system of transit unequalled for celerity and safety in the annals of the world; to private supervision, then, may very well be left the management of the system thus created. The railway interest has become a very strong one in the house; and it may be necessary for the Board of Trade to watch carefully that it does not obtain any undue advantages; but against any attempt to obtain undue control by the Government the railway interest seems well able to protect itself. Some of the Conservative party are connected with railways; and as private and personal questions very generally neutralize political partialities, they have on this question abandoned the Government, and voted against it. The question, however, is not yet settled.

IT is a pity that when efforts are made in the right direction they are not made at the right time, and are thus virtually defeated from the impossibility of discussing them properly, or carrying them out effectually. A bill, having a most excellent object, has just been brought into Parliament, but at such a time that there is not a chance of its getting through the house. We allude to the Field Gardens Bill, brought in, on Wednesday, by Mr. Cowper. The title is rather an affected one. Why not call it at once an Allotment Act, or by any name that better expresses its purpose, which is to let small portions of land to labourers for cultivation? All the evidence we have seen as to this subject proves the advantages arising from this system. At present it is adopted partially, and, as it seems, capriciously, depending on the will of a landed proprietor here and there, who may happen to have become convinced of the policy of giving the peasant some tie to bind him to the soil, and keep him at least one degree above that stage of destitution in which energy becomes paralysed by despair. But a partial and uncertain adoption of a good principle can never effect any general improvement; and any attempt to put it into operation on a wider scale deserves encouragement. We subjoin the main provisions of the bill, as stated by Mr. Cowper himself, merely stating that our approbation of them is not quite so unqualified as that which we are prepared to give to the object of the Act. The machinery appears to us too complex for so simple an object:—

The bill provided for the election of a Field-garden Board. This Board should be a corporate body, with compulsory, but limited discretionary powers. The calculation was, that a fourth of an acre of land should be given to each person. The Field Garden Board was to consist of four persons, two of whom were to be chosen by persons rated above £10 a-year, and two by persons rated under £10 a-year. The officiating clergyman was to be *ex officio* a member of the Board. The election was to be for three years, but the Members of the Board were qualified to be re-elected at the expiration of the period. The Board would have the power of drawing upon the poor-rates for as much as would be necessary to defray the rent of the land; but they would at the same time be required to give good security for the repayment of the money paid out of the rates by the occupiers of their field garden be in arrear for more than a month, they could, by a process specified in the bill, be compelled to pay. Whenever any inclosure act was passed, the Board would have the right to demand a certain quantity of land, for the purposes of this bill, upon a valuation. The land was not to be given up absolutely. The rent was to be paid to parties whom the Commissioners might appoint.

The elective constitution of the Board, and the drawing on the rates, are both objectionable features, and will retard the progress of the scheme rather than promote it. It is pleasing, however, to see that such questions as these force their way into discussion, even in the midst of measures for the protection of lap-dogs, and discussions of *qui tam* actions, gambling transactions, and racing squabbles.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked on Saturday forenoon in the royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Royal, and attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, took an airing on Saturday afternoon in an open carriage and four; his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Equerries in Waiting, Colonels Buckley and Bouverie, accompanying her Majesty on horseback. Her Majesty visited her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia at Kensington. The Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Viscountess Jocelyn, Hon. Miss Liddell, Hon. Miss Paget, Earl of Morton, Colonel Buckley, and Colonel Bouverie, honoured the Italian Opera with their presence in the evening.

SUNDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the royal suite and the Household, attended divine service to-day in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked in the forenoon in the royal gardens. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester visited the Queen. The Royal Family were taken airings in the royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. In the afternoon her Majesty, attended by the Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady in Waiting, took an airing in an open carriage and four. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Equerries in Waiting, Colonels Buckley and Bouverie, accompanied her Majesty on horseback. The Queen had a dinner-party at Buckingham Palace. The company included his Excellency the Prince Castelcicala, the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, Lady Lyndhurst, Viscount and Lady Marianne Alford, Lord and Lady Robert Grosvenor, the Lord Mayor, le General Avitabile, the Right Hon. George Dawson Damer, and Captain Francis Seymour. The band of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards were in attendance at the Palace during dinner, and performed a variety of favourite pieces.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided at a meeting of the commission for promoting and encouraging the fine arts in the rebuilding of the Palace of Westminster. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert took an airing in an open carriage and four; the equerries in waiting, Colonels Buckley and Bouverie, attending on horseback. His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured Mr. Thorburn with a sitting, for a full-length portrait.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty held a Privy Council to-day at Buckingham Palace, at which Prince Albert and all the Ministers were present. Her Majesty in Council was pleased to appoint the Right Hon. William Lord Heytesbury, Lieutenant-General and Governor-General of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the infant royal family, in the afternoon, drove for Windsor, where the royal party arrived at about half-past six o'clock. Her Majesty, who looked remarkably well, and appeared in excellent spirits, returned the loyal and affectionate salutations with which she was greeted by the hundreds of persons who were assembled from the entrance to the town up to the Castle gates, in the most affable and gracious manner.

WINDSOR, Thursday.—The Queen and Prince Albert took an airing early this morning in a pony carriage. Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal was taken an airing this forenoon in the pleasure grounds and slopes of the Castle. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at the Castle from Frogmore Lodge, at eleven o'clock, to pay a visit to her Majesty. The Royal Duchess afterwards returned to her residence at Frogmore. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert left the Castle for a drive in an open pony phaeton, the Prince driving; the equerries in waiting on her Majesty and his Royal Highness, Colonels Buckley and Bouverie, attending on horseback. Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice were taken an airing in the pleasure grounds in the afternoon.

Her Majesty, the Queen, has been pleased to send the munificent donation of £50 to that excellent institution, the Association for the Aid and Benefit of Dressmakers and Milliners.

ROYAL VISITS TO BRIGHTON.—We believe there is very little doubt that the King of the French intends to visit her Majesty some time during September; and as the long-talked-of purchase of Norris Castle has been abandoned, there is no place so likely as the Pavilion to be chosen for the reception of the royal visitor. The King of the French has been expected for some time at Eu, where his Majesty's horses and carriages have arrived several days ago. We hear that the Duke of Devonshire is awaiting the King's arrival at his château, to pay a visit to his Majesty, for the purpose, it is said, of receiving instructions relative to the King's intended visit to Brighton and its neighbourhood.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Orders have been received at Marlborough House to prepare for the reception of her Majesty, who is now expected to arrive in London on Saturday, the 20th inst.

RETURN OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—The Duchess of Kent returned to England on Wednesday. Her Royal Highness embarked at Ostend, on board the Princess Alice at half-past six o'clock, and arrived at Woolwich at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon. Her Royal Highness appeared in the enjoyment of excellent health. She reached Frogmore Lodge at eight o'clock in the evening.

THE KING OF SAXONY.—On Sunday his Majesty the King of Saxony attended by his usual suite, visited the city of Bristol, and proceeded to the Bath Hotel, Clifton. His Majesty, after attending divine service, went to view the various beauties of Clifton, and was particularly struck with the romantic grandeur of St. Vincent's rocks. On Monday morning he proceeded to view the steamship Great Britain, on board which his Majesty was received by the Right Worshipful the Mayor (Mr. W. L. Clarke), Captain Claxton, R.N., Mr. I. K. Gurney, Civil Engineer, and Captain Ellery, by whom his Majesty was conducted through every portion of the ship, which excited the most marked commendations from the royal personage. His Majesty then proceeded to Leigh Court, the seat of Mr. P. J. Miles, which has been so often visited by royalty.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge gave a dinner-party, on Thursday, at Cambridge-house. There were present—the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Norfolk, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, the Marquis of Granby, the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, the Earl and Countess Grosvenor, the Earl and Countess of Wemyss, the Earl and Countess Delawarr, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lord A. Paget, Count de Noailles, Count de Jarnac, Mr. F. Villiers, and Mr. Keate. In the evening the Duchess of Cambridge had an assembly.

We understand that preparations have been made at Windsor Castle, in anticipation of the event which naturally excites great interest, that her Majesty's health is such that is consequences may be expected within a very short interval.

On Monday afternoon the Duchess of Buccleuch gave a princely *fête champetre* at Montagu-house, at which above 1200 persons of rank and consequence, including the leading members of the corps *diplomatique*, and distinguished foreigners visiting this capital.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford have left town for Hamburg.

On Tuesday morning Lord Charles Wellesley, son of the Duke of Wellington, was married to the Hon. Miss Pierrepoint, at St. George's, Hanover-square. The Duke arrived with his son at eleven o'clock, and a distinguished company, after the ceremony, partook of a *dejeuner à la fourchette* at Apsley House.

On Wednesday, the Dowager Duchess of Bedford gave her fourth grand *fête champetre* for the present season, at Bedford-lodge, Campden-hill, on which occasion her grace was honoured with the presence of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, his royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and about 600 members of the aristocracy.

Lord and Lady Brougham entertained the Duke of Wellington, Lord and Lady Ashburton, Countess of Essex and Lady Amelia Capel, Countess of Westmoreland, Earl and Countess of Mornington, Hon. A. Capel, Mr. Repton, Hon. Cecil Forester, Sir F. Crampton, Miss Copley, and a large party, at dinner on Monday last. Lady Brougham had a select party afterwards.

BLENHEIM PALACE.—The infant Earl of Sunderland, the first born of the Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford, was baptised at the palace chapel, Blenheim, last week. The Marchioness of Londonderry presented the child at the font, who was named George Charles, the names of his paternal and maternal grandfathers. Besides the sponsors, there were also present the Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Louisa Spencer Churchill, Lady Caroline Stewart, Lord A. Churchill, and Lord Seaham. The font, richly embossed silver gilt, was presented his the Marquis of Londonderry to the infant earl, his first grandson.

The Earl and Countess of Cardigan have arrived in Portman-square from Ireland, and are expected to remain in town for three weeks before going to Deene Park, Northamptonshire.

We hear that Lord Claude Hamilton, the member for Tyrone, is about to be married to Miss Proby, the daughter of General Proby.

G. Bellairs, Esq., of Leicester, has had the Stockerton estate, Leicestershire, bequeathed to him by the will of Messrs. W. and N. C. Stevenson, of Stamford. The value of the real and personal estate of the deceased gentleman is supposed to be £60,000, of which £30,000 is left in numerous legacies, and the residue to the Rev. P. Wilson, rector of Newmarket; Rev. H. Bellairs, rector of Bedworth; and James, George, and William Bellairs, Esqrs., sons of Mr. A. W. Bellairs, formerly a banker of Leicester.

Sir Robert Peel's son has arrived at Lisbon on his way to Madrid, and has been received by the Queen of Portugal with great cordiality. Her Majesty made him an offer of the carriages during his stay at Lisbon, but he politely declined to accept it.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday at the Foreign Office, which was attended by all the Ministers. The Council sat three hours.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Warspite, 50, Captain Wallis, was the only ship of war at Gibraltar on the 23d June, but an imposing force was proceeding to that point for the effectual protection of British interests.

The Collingwood, 80, Captain Eden, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Sir G. Seymour, was out of harbour a few days, and he available for any war service required. She will not proceed to the Pacific until the middle of August.

The Amazon, rasée frigate, and Vernon, 50, both at Sheerness, are ordered to be prepared for commission. It is reported the President, 50, at this port, is also to be got ready.

Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker is shortly looked for in the flag-ship Cornwallis, 72, Captain Keppel. Letters from her, of the 10th April, report the belief that she would reach England about the end of July, and proceed to Plymouth to be paid off. The cases of sickness which prevailed on board at Hong Kong had entirely ceased. Only was the death at the above date, under refit, and repeinishing provisions and water for the homeward voyage. It was thought she would remain a form at the Cape.

The St. Vincent, 120, Captain Bowley, was hurried away from Spithead on Monday, by Admiralty orders, to join the squadron assembling at Gibraltar for the purpose of closely watching the movements of the French Admiral. The Canterdown, 10g, Captain Martin, arrived here on Monday from the eastward, she came into this harbour on Tuesday evening to be paid off.

The Queen, 110, Captain Sir Charles Sulivan, is still in commission in the harbour, and can be sent to sea on a short notice. Her present orders are to be paid off all standing.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The fair week, at the close of which we write, lavish in gorgeous weather, was also rife with good things for such as have their pleasure in flood and field. To give the latter precedence in our catalogue, we come to consider the fate of the whose chief event was the July meeting at Newmarket. Since the great increase, both in consequence and numbers, of the provincial meetings, those at the metropolis of racing have been on the decline. Of the seven there held annually, three—the Second Spring, the July, and the First October—are on their last legs. That to which this notice applies was not the shadow of a shade of its former self. The first day (Monday) was simply a sandy one; and what had we a right to expect? The town was full of horses, but not such as people thought it prudent to expose to the casualties of Fifty Pound Plates, with the prospect before them. Another fortnight brings us to Goodwood—that *El Dorado* of the turfite—where one stroke of fortune decides his fate for a year at the least. As a sample of a Two-Year-Old Stake, let us take the Ham, with its 42 subscribers at 100 sovereigns each. With its half forfeit this will swell the pot to nearly £4,000, and then the Gratwicke, for three-year-olds, 100 sovereigns, half forfeit, with 65 subscribers! Here for a walk over there would be £9250!—a fortune, by Jupiter Olympus! But this is anticipating in wide of Newmarket. The July Stakes -the only affair of any account of the meeting, so far as regards any possible effect on coming events—was won by Old England, beating three miserable nags not worth the play of a sou. The *élite* of the racing company was present; and the exercise-grounds, during the morning *promenades à cheval*, were alive with coursers of price; but the present sport terminated, and "let no mark." In cricket, too, the current set against us, and the Gentlemen of Kent beat us by an innings and 78 runs.

Better things await us on the flood. The Royal Thames Yacht Club Match for a hundred guineas Cup, presented by Captain Cocksedge, was sailed on Wednesday, and in spite of an unfavourable commencement, in a sandy calm, it was a exciting a finish as ever was witnessed. Half-a-dozen of the Club's best clippers started, but very soon the contest was left to a pair—Lord Alfred Paget's Mystery and Mr. Wilkinson's Phantom. This rakish pair kept together like a couple of sweethearts through the Polka all the way down to Coal-house Point, and all the way back again to Greenwich, the Phant m winning by some seven minutes, though the lowest in tonnage of the two. This affair put the *élite* of the season out of sorts,

THE WAVERLEY BALL.

THE MONASTERY.

White Lady of Avenal," Lady M. F. Howard. | "Halbert Glendinning," Hon. E. Lascelles.

THE ABBOT.

"Mary Queen of Scots," Miss M'Leod. | "George Douglas," Lord Brooke.
"Catherine Seyton," Miss Fitzgibbon. | "Rowland Graeme," Viscount Curzon.

THE PIRATE.

"Minna," Hon. Harriet Hanbury. | "Cleveland," Viscount Seaham.
"Brenda," Lady Mary Taylour. | "Mordaunt," Mr. Boulton.

ROKEBY.

"Matilda of Rokeby," Lady Mary Campbell | "Redmond," Mr. Stuart.

LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL.

Margaret of Branksome," Lady G. Kerr. | "Lord Cranstown," Lord Cranstown.

FORTUNES OF NIGEL.

"Margaret Ramsay," Miss Dawson Damer. | "Nigel, Lord Glenvarlock," Mr. D. Carleton.
"Lady Hermione," Miss Rona M'Leod. | "Lord Dalgarno," Hon. G. Browne.

WOODSTOCK.

"Alice Lee," Miss Macdonald. | "Everard," Hon. G. Smythe.

PEVERIL OF THE PEAK.

"Alice Bridgenorth," Lady F. Russell. | "Peveril of the Peak," Mr Wayland
"Fenella," Lady Clementina Villiers. | "Duke of Buckingham," Hon. E. Fane.

THE LEGEND OF MONTROSE.

"Annah Lyle," Lady Clavis Taylour. | "Earl of Montrith," Mr. G. Egerton.

OLD MORTALITY.

"Edith Bellenden," Lady Caroline Cust. | "Henry Morton," Hon. George Barrington

REDGAUNTLET.

"Lilias Redgauntlet," Miss Morrett. | "Ellen Fairford," Mr. Hugh Seymour.

ROB ROY.

"Diana Vernon," Miss Macdonald. | "Frank Osbaldeston," Viscount Lascelles.
"Helen Macgregor," Hon. C. Hanbury. | "Rob Roy," Mr. Harry Erskine.

GUY MANNERING.

Julia Mannering," Hon. Miss Cholmondeley. | "Henry Bertram," Hon. Mr Astley
"Lucy Bertram," Miss Balfour. | "Charles Hazlewood," Baron Tallegrand.

THE ANTIQUARY.

"Isabella Wardour," Miss Clive. | "Lord Geraldine," Mr. Hogg.

THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.

"Lucy Ashton," Miss Fitzgibbon. | "Ravenswood," Mr. Tomline.

THE BLACK DWARF

"Isabella de Vere," Lady Jane Grimston. | "Earnscliffe," Mr. Hugo Meynell.

THE HEART OF MID LOTHIAN.

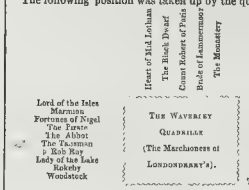
"Jennie Deans," Miss Fielding | "Reuben Butler," Captain Lyon.

WAVERLEY.

"Flora M'Ivor," Lady Lucy Herbert. | "Fergus M'Ivor," Campbell of Islay.
"Rose Bradwardine," Miss Wyndham. | "Waverley," Hon. H. St. John.

Deplanque, the Master of the Ceremonies, having gained the desired room for the dance, Tolbecque's band brought forward an exquisite quadrille, composed by that artist expressly for the ball, denominated the "Waverley Quadrille," and dancing commenced.

The following position was taken up by the quadrille:—



The ancy quadrilles of Lady Caroline Sandford and the Hon. Mrs Leicester Stanhope were next danced in succession. They were most effective in all respects, but want of space prevents us from giving the lists.

The Duke of Cambridge and Duchess of Gloucester remained for these quadrilles, and then retired, the intense heat of the room, no doubt, accelerating their departure. The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz left about the same time.

The Duke of Wellington, as usual at all the balls he now attends, retired early. On leaving the staircase, the noble and gallant Duke was asked his opinion of the ball as a spectacle. His Grace's answer was brief, but to the point—"It is the most beautiful ball I ever saw."

The Ladies Patronesses, after the three fancy quadrilles were finished, demanded a Polka from the orchestra, and then descended to the supper-room, where Scotch reels and country dances were gone through, an extra band being stationed there.

Dancing was prolonged until five o'clock in the morning, no less than twenty-six sets having been danced in the principal ball-room.

The dresses of the Waverley quadrille were scrupulously correct; and it is due to the Marchioness of Londonderry to remark that to her ladyship's exquisite taste in costume are attributed the above accuracy, as well as the success of the entertainment generally. All who remember the Marchioness's magnificent costume ball (the Court of Queen Elizabeth), at Holderness House, some years since, will appreciate her ladyship's influence in the Waverley "gathering." In many respects the dresses were equal, if not superior, to those worn at the Queen's *bal masque*.

Our engraving glances at the magnificent assembly, which may be said to have included all the leading personages of rank and distinction. The dresses were as various as they were superb: and even the very names of the great Novelist's productions will suggest the fitness of this statement. We are happy to record that the raising of a memorial to his genius will be extensively aided by means so pleasurable as the Waverley Ball.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

This year Edwin Landseer may be said to have assumed a new and higher style. The neat finish and elaborate handling of his well-known pictures have given way to a breadth, boldness, and free gene-

"COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE THEM." PAINTED BY E. LANDSEER, R.A.

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ralisation of manner which indicates an extraordinary advance in the ideal greatness of his art. Of this change (which we have not yet seen noticed) the pictures before us are remarkable specimens. In one of them we see an "Otter Speared" surrounded by a host of its natural enemies (with a portrait of the Earl of Aberdeen's favourite otter-hound), ready to avenge their instinct in his blood. This is a marvellous picture, painted in the rich, splashing, but most graphic style of Snyders. In the second we have a jealous stag, of the elk family, who, sniffing on the gale the approach of a rival lover, prepares, by "inly ruminating on the coming danger," to take the first, and fatal, advantage of his adversary. This picture is full of the poetry of art—that great power which invests the most trifling events in the great drama of Nature with interest, or even sublimity. The sensation of intense cold conveyed by this picture is very extraordinary. The white mountainous horizon is admirably relieved by the deep sky, spangled with stars, and the entire scene reminds us of Byron's "clear, but oh! how cold." The deep shadow of the elk is very effective, and the wintry desolation of the entire scene leaves upon the spectator an impression which not readily passes away. Other pictures by the same artist exhibit even more strongly the peculiar ability of which we have spoken.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE FINE ARTS.—On Saturday last, there was a sale of valuable pictures at Messrs. Christie and Manson's. Mr. Eastlake upon this occasion purchased, on account of the Government, "The Judgment of Paris," a splendid picture, by Rubens, for which no less than four thousand guineas were given. This picture is remarkable for the brilliancy and transparency of the flesh. The back ground is most richly coloured. For the other picture—a Guido—"Lot and his Daughters," the liberal sum of sixteen hundred guineas was paid. This picture possesses a grandeur of design and an intensity of expression never exceeded. Both these treasures were placed in the National Gallery on Monday, and excited much attention.

The last-received American papers say that the Polka dance had just been introduced into New York, and that it is extremely popular with a portion of the citizens from its near association with the name of one of the Presidential candidates (Polk).

A RIVAL TO LORD ROSSE'S TELESCOPE.—A New York paper states that a vessel is shortly expected from Bremen with an immense telescope, which has been manufactured in that country for the National Observatory at Washington. Some idea of its magnitude may be formed when it is known that it is contained in fifteen boxes, three of which are sixteen feet in length. The telescope that is now in use at the observatory, was manufactured by the same opticians, and though not half the size of the one on its way to this country, is of great power.

"THE OTTER SPEARED" PAINTED BY E. LANDSEER, R.A.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The New York papers contain some curious particulars of the transmission of intelligence between Washington and Baltimore, 34 miles, by the magnetic telegraph. A large number of gentlemen were present to see the operations of this truly astonishing contrivance. Many admitted to the room had their names sent down, and in less than a second the apparatus in Baltimore was put in operation by the attendant in Washington, and before the lapse of a half-minute the same names were returned plainly written. At half-past eleven o'clock, A.M., the question being asked "What the news was at Washington?" the answer was almost instantaneously returned—"Van Buren stock is rising." It was also asked how many persons were spectators to the telegraphic experiments in Washington? The answer was "sixteen;" after which a variety of names were sent up from Washington, some with their compliments to their friends in Baltimore, whose names had just been communicated to them. Several items of private intelligence were also transmitted backwards and forwards, one of which was an order to an agent in Baltimore not to pay a certain bill. The electric fluid proved too slow, for it had been paid a few minutes before.

POST-OFFICE ESPIONAGE.—The excitement respecting the opening of letters at the post-office is by no means diminished, and as so much public curiosity has been created on the subject, it may not be amiss to give the following amusing anecdote from the *Sentaman*. It may also serve as a hint to Secretaries of State disposed to favour the practice.—"Some years ago," says a correspondent, "in conversation with the late Sir Robert Liston, I asked him the reason of all the public dispatches to our ambassadors being sent by special couriers. He said that it was because every dispatch sent by the ordinary post was opened at the Foreign offices—and he told me that when he was Secretary at Madrid, our ambassador one day sent for him, gave him a copy of a dispatch from our Secretary for the Foreign Department, evidently written by a Spaniard, and desired him to go to the Minister and ask an explanation of the letter containing the dispatch having been opened. When Sir Robert gave the copy to the Spanish Minister, he, without saying a word, rang a bell, and when his Secretary appeared, the Minister gave him the copy, and said in a very angry tone—'How, Sir, could you be so stupid—give the gentleman his dispatch,' and then bowed Sir Robert out of the room." Another Scotch paper also contains a reasonable intimation on the subject. It says "On Thursday last, a Criminal Court was held by Sheriff Jameson, when Ann Troup, daughter of James Troup, manufacturer and postmaster, Strathmiglo, was charged at the instance of the Procurator Fiscal of the county, with having, on or about the 8th of May last, opened a post letter, which had been posted a short time previously by a young man, an inhabitant of the village. She pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to pay a fine of £5, or to be imprisoned in Cupar gaol for sixty days."—It is noticed as a curious coincidence, that Lord Ellenborough has recently been performing the same character of Post-office spy in India, where he is alleged to have commenced a system of secret letter opening at the Post-office, in order to discover who are the correspondents who send animadversions upon his acts to the public newspapers.

RAILWAYS IN ITALY.—The railroad between Turin and Genoa, with two branches between that city and Milan, has obtained the royal sanction. By the road, and those being laid down in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the north of Italy will be covered with railroads uniting all the principal towns of this portion of the Italian peninsula.

A NEW GUANO ISLAND.—The ship Leo has arrived at the port of Berwick with a complete cargo of guano from Chincha, or the Bug Islands. The captain states that he loaded his vessel (about 425 tons) in 48 hours, the guano lying as thick as 300 feet; and that, had it not been for the trouble of stowing, it might have been done in four or five hours. The Bug Islands are three in number, about fifteen miles off Pisco, in latitude 14 degrees 23 minutes S., longitude 76 degrees 13 minutes.

THE LOSS OF THE MANCHESTER.—The body of Mr. Smith, of Drogheda, wrecked in the ill-fated Manchester, has been picked up; and also the body of a man, supposed to have been one of the crew. The wreck has gradually disappeared, by the breakers washing over it and destroying it.

CANNIBALISM.—A letter from Akaroa, in New Zealand, dated January 28, states that the Mahouras, a tribe of Zealanders, have killed thirty English of the colony, and eaten them. They showed the heads of their victims in triumph. Among them was that of Captain Wakefield, a distinguished inhabitant of Port Nicholson.

A MARVELLOUS SHOWER.—We have heard of its raining cats and dogs—a phenomenon of rare occurrence—but according to the *Halifax Guardian* of Saturday last, frogs were raised during the late thunder storm, at the bleaching premises of Messrs. Watson, Oates, and Simpson, Crumple, near Knaresborough. During the prevalence of the storm, small frogs in abundance actually fell from the aerial regions! The *Guardian* adds, that notwithstanding the improbability of this relation, it can be attested by several of the workmen who witnessed the fact.

THE GIRLS.—They think of Hymen and can't help sighing. When their lovers forsake them they can't help crying. They sit at the window and can't help spying. Into private matters they can't help prying. To get each a beau they can't help trying. When together they can't help playing. At the mirror they can't help twisting, and turning, and trying. They screw up their corsets, bring on the consumption, and can't help dying.—*American paper.*

A GOOD SWALLOW.—A proof of the voracity of the cod may be adduced from what follows:—One was caught at Invergordon last week, in the stomach of which was found a silver-handled pen-knife in the best state of preservation, the carving on the handle being of beautiful workmanship in silver, and not at all injured by its encasement in the belly of the fish.

A PARALLEL.—"By gosh, Pompey," said a nigger to a brother goggle-eyed black—"You should see what I hab bought, sich a splendacious particular *walking-stick*—him so fine, him nearly walk alone." "What de debil wonderful about dat, Massa Cato, for I can tell you I hab got at home a *black teapot what runs.*"

THE POET'S GRAVE!

A DRAMATIC RHAPSODY.

Scene: The Interior of Westminster Abbey, by Moonlight.

Chorus of Enshrined Spirits.

Why hold ye here this Feast of midnight Mirth
Disturbing all our ancient quiet tombs?

(Semi-Chorus.)

See! through the glimmering distance something comes,
A Stranger from the Earth!

(A Spectre appears.)

It is the Bard of Hope whose gentle smile
Lights his own footsteps through the vale!

Chorus.

Then hail him, hail! since 'tis to greet
A kindred shade that here we meet;
We'll not repine to break our rest
When CAMPBELL comes to be our guest!
"Immortal amaranth!" is wreath'd
Around his head he's doom'd to be,
Like us, of Mind's eternity!
A Poet's breath he always breath'd!
Wake! Handel, wake! and let the organ's swell,
With strains undying, thus our welcome tell!

First Voice.

When in the lap of Poesie
I was a babe, I chanc'd to spy
A starre, precursor of the morn,
Gentilly lighting every thorn
That had a dew-drop to reflect
The beauty of its mild aspect!
I ne' had English to bestowe
Upon its name, but now I knowe
'Twas Hope, for here its Genius comes
With self-same light to gild our tombs!

Second Voice.

Certes, I would have laid on my swete sleepe,
Un'customed to the duties of the morn:—
But wak-ing up, I have no cause to weepe,
Now that I finde Death's minister hath shorn
One of Dan Phœbus' sunniest locks and sent
The golden ringlet heere to deck our graves—
A laurel branch with many a tear besprent
Is doth appear, and high around there waves
That scarfe of beauty'e which the clouds put on,
HOPE'S symbol—the mixt rainbow, whose blent hues
So softly paint the circuit of the sonne
Wide-arch'd across the eastern sky when dews
Of evening weep to see his early fall:—
Welcome, Great Poet! to our Sacred Hall!

Third Voice.

Substance, not semblance of that alchymy
By which strange things unite in harmony,
While to the future did thy Muse intend
Fond Memory behind, a faithful friend,
Follow'd and wept a consecrating tear,
Embalming thee with us for ever here!

Fourth Voice.

Ye old Cathedral aisles,
On whom new lustre's shed
By this unsent-for Poet's smiles,
Lay his head
By th-ose sindred spirits He
Rva.'d so in witchery
Of magic, spell-wrought Poesy!

Chorus.

Sleep! gentle shade!
Within thy honour'd Tomb!
The wreath that Fame bestow'd on Thee
Is found'd to live eternally—
It cannot fade,
For every Muse has bid it ever bloom!

(The Moon becomes obscured—Silence and darkness fill the Abbey walls.)

FRENCH PRESUMPTION!

AN IMPROMPTU.

Incipit optare, et totis Quinquatribus optat.

The Prince de Joinville longs to have a shot
At our old British tars he says
Has he the Shannon's Chesapeake forgot
Or Villeneuve in Nelson's days?
If that he wish for something rare to treat him,
We'll *beg* not *man* our barring boats and beat him,
Bind him then afterwards appositice to
Some collier's mate to teach him what to do
On that proud element which but obeys
Old England's Flag as Sovereign of the Seas! W.

LITERATURE.

THE MAGAZINE OF SCIENCE AND SCHOOL OF ARTS. Vol. V. Brittain.

This volume contains the collected numbers for the several weeks of a year, illustrated with upwards of 200 wood-cuts. It inleudes notices of the leading inventions and scientific novelties of the day, and a host of new facts in natural history and experimental philosophy, artistical processes, ornamental manufactures, and the arts of life. The work is soundly edited by Mr. G. Francis, F.L.S.; and the information is popularly conveyed: perhaps, the best feature of the magazine is its great number of processes and practical instructions in the operative arts. It is published at such a rate as to be a marvel of cheapness.

POCKET CHART OF FOREIGN ARCHITECTURE. By ARCHIBALD BARRINGTON, M.D. Bell.

In this chart, the exemplars are arranged chronologically, so as, by a pictured representation, to show the *relative* antiquity of the architecture of different nations; and to give examples of the Grecian and Roman orders, and of the several styles of architecture which have successively prevailed in various countries. Thus, as Egyptian specimens, we have portions of the temples of Tentyra and Latopolis, one of the Carnac obelisks, a Memnonium statue, and the colossal head of the Sphynx; as Indian, the Caves of Elephanta; as Celtic and Cyclopean, Carnac, Stonehenge, Abury, and Kits Coty House. The Grecian is represented by the Parthenon, at Athens; the Roman, by the Arch of Trajan; Byzantine and Romanesque, by Churches at Ancona and Worms; Pointed, or Gothic, by the Church of St. Ouen, at Rouen; and Italian, by the Gondi and Michaellozzi Palaces at Florence. Appended to the key to the chart is a list of buildings in London, in which the different styles are exemplified. Altogether, this must be regarded as a very useful little aid for the inquiring traveller.

COMMUNICATIONS ON COAL MINES. By JOHN MURRAY, Ph.D. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

This pamphlet contains a series of sensible letters, addressed to the South Shields Committee for investigating the causes of Accidents in Coal Mines. The topics are the "After-damp, and its remedies; scientific instruments; ventilation; safety-lamps; and a substitute for gunpowder, in blasting coal." There is, likewise, a Supplement of useful hints on warming and ventilating churches, and other public buildings. Dr. Murray's unwearied scientific benevolence deserves honourable mention; and this production of a few pages is a portion of his wisdom-tempered scheme.

FACTORIES AND THE FACTORY SYSTEM. By W. COOKE TAYLOR, LL.D. How.

This well-timed *brochure* may serve to enlighten "the plain country gentlemen" of a certain house upon "that form of industrial organization which is usually called 'The Factory System,'" which, however, it neither attacks nor defends; but it explains what its nature is, and what are its results. The question is, at this moment, of paramount importance; and, as Dr. Taylor's is not a partisan pamphlet, but has been drawn up from parliamentary documents and personal examination, its circulation will, doubtless, effect great good.

A GUIDE TO LIFE ASSURANCE. By A. YOUNG. Groombridge.

A pamphlet, containing the origin and progress of the system of Life Assurance, its working and benefits, with directions for effecting a policy -matters of considerable importance in a community of saving habits, su.h as are the English people.

REMEDIES SUGGESTED FOR SOME OF THE EVILS WHICH CONSTITUTE "THE PERILS OF THE NATION." Seeley and Co.

We have little faith in state doctors, even when regularly "called in;" and crotchety schemes upon paper are not a whit less valuable in our sight. The present volume, however, of nearly 500 pages, appears by its goodly scope of facts illustrating the author's position, to be worthy of careful examination. It is divided into two sections: the State of the Nation and Remedies Suggested. The author sets out by showing the vast wealth and capability of the country, whilst the great bulk of the population is immersed in misery and dissatisfaction. He next aims to prove the root of the evil to be the neglect of the Bible, and the setting up of the writings of political economists instead; the growth of the evil to be the idolatry of wealth and money-making; and the fruits of the evil to be idleness and oppression, as shown in our agricultural, factory, and trading districts. The remedies suggested are the restoration of God's Word to paramount authority; church extension and national colonization; the lightening of the labour-market; the cottage allotment system; improvement of the dwellings of the poor; amelioration of the New Poor Law; and the advancement of morals. In the latter, the state of the marriage law, beer and gin shops, cigar shops, neglect of Sabbath observance, and railway travelling on Sundays, come in for the author's several animadversion. Nevertheless, he does not probe the wound and leave it to heal of itself; but he suggests a remedy, which, with his recapitulation, fills one hundred pages. Of course, the examination of their soundness would far exceed our limits; but, we repeat that the book is well stored with facts and authorities, so that the reader may judge how far the author's inferences are correct. Usually, books of this class are made up of opinions unsupported by other than the writer's *ipse dixit*, and accordingly of little worth.

RECORDS OF ISRAEL. By GRACE AGUILAR. Mortimer.

These "Records" consist of two tales "of a people of whose modern history so little is generally known, that the word *Jew* is associated only with biblical and ancient recollections, or as connected with characteristics, feelings, and spiritual incitements, wholly distinct from those which relate to man in general." The first is a story of the celebrated Edict of 1492, made at the instigation of the inquisitor, Torquemada, by which from half a million to eight hundred thousand unconverted Jews were banished from Spain; this being the heaviest affliction which had befallen the Jews since the destruction of their Temple, and final dispersion. In the second tale, of 1755—"The Escape"—the incidents and actors are taken from the history of the Jews during their several existence in Portugal and Spain. The author is evidently of the people whose cause she so zealously and gracefully advocates in this little volume; and, as its general object is to correct some vulgar errors concerning Jewish feelings, faith, and character, we hope the work may be extensively circulated.

A BRIEF HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE CASTLE AND MANOR OF SUDELEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Okell, Tewkesbury.

In No. 99 of our journal appeared a view of Sudeley Castle, with some descriptive details, which appear to have been borrowed, by a Correspondent, without acknowledgment, from the little work before us. This explanation is due to its author; and we are pleased to gather from him that not only is the castle being architecturally restored, but the walls are to be newly panelled, the windows are to be filled with ancient stained glass; and some very interesting additions to the pictures have been made from the celebrated Strawberry Hill collection. The "brief account" is carefully compiled, and is indispensable to the visitor of taste to Sudeley.

SPRING BUDS, SUMMER FLOWERS, AUTUMN LEAVES, AND WINTER HOURS. By SAMUEL SHEPHERD, F.S.A. Hatchard and Son.

A small volume of poems and sonnets, written at various periods during the space of thirty years; and now published under distinguished patronage, to which, by their religious and moral tone, they are entitled.

THE HAND-BOOK TO PARIS. Eighth Edition, Enlarged. Strange.

The great merit of this guide is, that it contains much practical information upon matters likely to be serviceable to the traveller in France; and, as the author has lived in that country more than 20 years, and gone over the ground which he describes at least fifty times, his little volume is entitled to special mention.

ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS. By S. FRANCIS, F.L.S. D. Francis.

This is a cleverly arranged collection of some five hundred experiments in the science of Electricity, assembled from various published sources, as well as from the author's own practice; he having been accustomed to make all his own apparatus, and to lecture on natural philosophy, for many years. His treatise is stated in the preface to contain more experiments and illustrations than any other work upon the subject; and all the facts that are known with certainty, relative to frictional electricity. When we consider the importance of electricity during the last few years, and its daily increasing attractiveness in explanation of the most stupendous phenomena, we need scarcely recommend this work to the reader's attention: it is neatly printed, and liberally illustrated with wood-cuts.

A TREATISE UPON THE PRACTICAL DRAINAGE OF LAND. By HENRY HUTCHINSON. Houlston and Stoneman.

Draining, as one of the first principles of Agriculture, has, of late years, excited considerable attention, both as to its importance and the mode of executing it. The volume before us is the work of a practical drainer: it is well arranged in sections treating of the several varieties of drainage, that on Boring Artesian Wells, or "bore-holes," as the author terms them, is very striking, from the utility of boring having been as yet but very little considered in connection with drainage.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW. No. I. W. P. Kennedy.

The object of this new appearance in the "Periodical" field is "to meet the increased intelligence, in connexion with the strong religious feelings of the age." Nevertheless, it is not intended to be a theological journal: "the subject matter can occupy the interest of a well-cultivated mind will be excluded. But topics of every kind will be treated by individuals accustomed to view them in their highest relations; and papers of a more strictly religious character will be frequently introduced," though without advocating the distinguishing peculiarities of any particular sect, and merely by referring to those great principles upon which all the evangelical communions are agreed. Such are the principles of this new Review, just issued from Edinburgh. Its table of contents presents a most attractive array of first-class subjects, as Cuvier—Ethiopia—the Corn Trade—Mrs. Grant's Letters—the Crusades—Tractarian Poetry—Domestic Life in Sweden—Sewell—the Christian Morals—the Policy of Party—and Lord Jeffrey's contributions to the "Edinburgh Review." The opening paper contains an analysis of the brilliant *Eloge Historique de Baron Cuvier*, by M. Flourens, Secretary to the French Academy of Sciences, and includes a brief history of the life of Cuvier, his labours in natural science, and the splendid discoveries to which they conducted him: for, "it was reserved for Cuvier," says the reviewer, "to show that the laws of classification, and the philosophy of natural history, could rest on no other foundation but an intimate knowledge of the structure and organization of natural bodies. In this manner, Comparative Anatomy became the handmaid of Zoology; and on these two sciences did Cuvier erect the new science of Fossil Remains, which has itself become the basis of Geology, and thus revealed to us so many wonders."

The second paper is a *resumé* of Major Harris's Journey to the Christian Court of Shoa, in Abyssinia. The article on the Crusades has for its text-book Michaud's celebrated *Histoire des Croisades*, the interest of which has been resuscitated of late by a disposition among the writers of La Jeune France to applaud the Crusades, and to overawe the suffrages of all history against them. The Poems of the Rev. Mr. Faber and Lord John Manners, "evident and accomplished disciples of the Oxford school of theology," are the *pegs* of the paper on Tractarian Poetry; and Miss Bremer's novels, those of the article on Swedish Life. The concluding paper on Lord Jeffrey and the Edinburgh Reviewers is a sparkling piece of criticism.

FACTS AND FANCIES. By GEORGE GODWIN, F.R.S., &c.

A volume of gracefully written tales and sketches, as its title implies, alternating fiction with truth; replete with good, taste, and forming a very pleasing acquisition for the drawing-room table. Here is a specimen:

POMPEII.

And this is Pompeii? Magnificent desolation! Before me, in solemn majesty, stands the Temple of the Goddess Fortune; behind me lies that which was once a city, lifeless and motionless—a body without a soul. The noonday sun blazes fiercely on the deserted streets, as it sometimes *never* blazed in any spot in nature; not a bird, not a thing of life is there to break the melancholy, sepulchral silence.

Two thousand years ago, a countless multitude occupied this place, full of life, hope, and joy—possessing the same powers, prejudices, and passions which now rule us; but, on this very step may Cicero have stood, surrounded by listening crowds; who have all successively learned little save stones to tell of the things that were. I feel awe-stricken and heart-sick; and dare not to move, lest my own footfall should make more dreadful the still mess which exists. Whence cometh a sickness, that creeps over the heart? Whence the heart? Whence with those *who are* as I *must* be: it is from innate knowledge of mine own evanescent nothingness.

On a heap of rubbish at my feet lies a small ring, which once perhaps bedecked the finger of some proud Pompeian dame: that little worthless bauble has been lain buried, while twenty generations of the rich and miserable, the virtuous and the bad, have passed from off the earth. That is unimpaired; of *them* there is no trace; the elements which composed their bodies have entered into other combinations, and their origins, form is lost. Stay! In nature nothing is or can be destroyed; it may be changed by commixture in proportion and in appearance; it may be now as air and then as water; still the same particles are in being, and ever will be until the end. Here then I see consolation; their minds (whether in heaven, whether in paradise with the houri, or whether animating some other form upon the earth) must also still exist; and those whom I have deplored are not *dead*; they have merely changed their dwelling-place.

FRENCH—SPANISH—GERMAN—ITALIAN—&c., WITHOUT A MASTER. Gilbert, Paternoster-row.

We have heard of hand-books to the Continent without a guide, but we very much opine that the ear is not as fit to go alone as the eye, or we should not have so much *patois* in every language all over the earth. What becomes of the phrases, "Castilian purity," "Parisian accent" "lingua Toscana in bocca Romana," if, like one bird learning another's song, the pupil is not the informant of the peculiar music or harshness of a language? Moreover, no language possesses all the sounds of all others, and therefore it is vain to attempt their description by any visual combinations. The Spanish *j* for instance, to represent which there is no equivalent sound in our language; and the Englishman is referred to another pronunciation of which he knows nothing at all. With this exception, the works in question are admirably conceived, and will serve as capital companions to even a little oral instruction.

BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS CONVERTED INTO AN EPIC POEM. By C. C. V. G. Shields and Son, Parsonstown.

This paraphrase has been undertaken at the suggestion of the late Dr. Adam Clarke, in his "Postscript to a Life of John Bunyan." The Doctor was of opinion that "The Pilgrim's Progress would be more generally read, and more abundantly useful to a particular class of readers, were it turned into decent verse. The whole body of the dialogue and description might be preserved perfect and entire; and the task would not be difficult, as the work has the complete form of an epic poem, the versification alone excepted. But a poet, and a poet only, could do this work; and such a poet, too, as is experimentally acquainted with the work of God on his own soul." Whether C. C. V. G. possesses these high qualifications may be a matter of dispute. Here is a specimen:—

Then saw I in my dream, while thus they speak,
A miry slough, the same a fair space north;
Sunk in the middle plain its slime appear'd,
They mark'd it not until its banks they near'd:
Th e slough, I could do this work; and such a poet, too, as is experiAmid its mire, our trav'llers struggling lie;
There wallowing, begrim'd with mud and dirt,
And grievously by gathering perils girt;
Christian, by reason of the load he bare,
Began to sink, o'ercome by dread despair;
Then Pliable, with taunting tone of woe,
Cried, "Neighbour Christian, where, pray, art thou now?"
"Truly I know not," Christian meekly said,
While troubled thoughts oppress'd his heart and head.

The book is, certainly, a curiosity in its way: the paraphrase is preceded by a Life of Bunyan, by R. H. Wetherell, Esq.; and the volume concludes with a Key to the Pilgrim's Progress, by the paraphraser, in which he notes: "It is a curious fact, and one not generally known, that a complete design of a Pilgrim's Progress is to be found in Lucian's 'Hermotimus:' it is not to be imagined that Bunyan could have seen it there, from the limited educational advantages he possessed; yet the obvious allegory occurred to his mind, unschooled as it was, in a similar arrangement with that suggested by Lucian."

THOUGHTS ON DUELLING, AND ITS ABOLITION. Nickisson.

A well-timed pamphlet, recommending, as the only possible, effectual step to prevent Duelling—"the establishment of a Court of Honour, for the trial and cognizance of those affairs for which gentlemen now demand of each other satisfaction; one which will give them an opportunity of appealing to their peers, to judge whether their conduct or that of their antagonist has been that of a gentleman, or unworthy of a gentleman, instead of having to appeal, as at present, to the pistol-barrel." Still, the writer thinks Government must act as the central power.

THE HAND-BOOK TO GIBRALTAR. By an Old Inhabitant. Cowie.

A guide-book to the Rock of Gibraltar, with lithographic illustrations, is a true sign of these locomotive times. The powers of steam have, indeed, enlarged our sphere of observation. "Steamers," says our hand-book writer, "run to Spain and Portugal; and the Rock of Gibraltar, being restored to its former dignity of a city, and possessing, for the first time, a bishop (there are now two), with a cathedral, tempts our mediterranean gentlemen to become a cosmopolite, to undergo the horrors of an eight days' voyage, with the advantage of seeing both Lisbon and Cadiz." The country is well described in the Hand-book; and all the information that a tourist can require, is e very-where ably given.

BACKGAMMON: ITS HISTORY AND PRACTICE. By the Author o f "Whist." Boeue.

A smart, ironical preface, ushers in this neat little manual of the "brave winter's sport," teeming with "the dainty delicacies of Kenny Meadows' pencil—each design a little history." The author divides his subject into Preliminary History, Instructions, Chances, Technicalities, and Laws; and each chapter is as lively and rattling as the box and dice itself. Here is a humourousoutline of the game:—

Backgammon has always been a favorite, a domestic, a conuga. game; it is not so abstruse as to banish conversation on general topics; it does not, like chess, or love, or art, or science, require the entire man, whilst the ever-recurring *turn of the dice* keeps the *ear* alert, and the attention alive; it has often been found an anodyne to the gout, the rheumatism, the nerves, the blues, or "the yellow spleen." Pains and physicians, alms and law suits are forgotten when—

The quick dice
In thunder leaps from the box, awake
The sounding gammon.

RE-OPENING OF YORK MINSTER.—York Minster was re-opened on Friday week, after having undergone a complete restoration. The Very Rev. W. Cockburn, D.D., the Dean, preached on the occasion.

THE BRAZILIAN TARIFF.—According to the *Manchester Guardian*, a copy of the new Brazilian tariff has reached town, although it has not been officially promulgated, and it is stated that it will cause a very large increase in the duties on all the principal articles of export from this country. It is pretty generally known, that the duties levied on articles of British manufacture, at the present time, though nominally at a uniform rate of 16 per cent., amount in reality to 31 per cent. *ad valorem*, but, by the tariff proposed, these duties will vary in amount; those articles which constitute the bulk of the exports from this country will be subjected to duties, varying from 30 to 60 per cent. *ad valorem*, which will, no doubt, have a very serious effect upon British commerce. For this result we have only to blame the restriction which our own laws have placed upon the trade of Brazil, by prohibitory duties upon her staple articles of produce.

A NEW COMET.—The discovery of a new comet, in the constellation of Hercules, was announced on Tuesday at the sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, by M. Benzenberg. The observations appear to have been as yet imperfect. At the same sitting, M. Gautier gave an account of some new observations of the spots on the sun's disk. He is of opinion that the years in which the greater number of these spots exist, are sensibly colder than when they are comparatively few in number.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Thursday night last that old and deserving favourite of not only the musical public, but also of a large circle of private friends, Puzzi, *il primo corno del mondo*, took his benefit at this house, and if we were to judge by appearances, a *benefit* in the *full* sense of the term it was. The opera was "Anna Bolena," with the magnificent cast of *Anna Bolena*, Grisi; *Henry VIII.*, Lablache; *Percy*, Moriani; the page, *Smeaton*, Favanti; and *Jane Seymour*, by a Signora Giuseppina Rosetti, from the Grand Opera at Vienna, who, if she be not first-rate, is a singer of very decided merit, possessed of good and cultivated powers. Her aria in the second act was very brilliantly executed, and her duet with Grisi deserved the highest praise. Moriani sang divinely in the part of *Percy*, particularly in the duet with Grisi in the second act, and that of the same in the trio with her and Lablache; the impersonation of *Henry*, by this last mentioned truly great *artiste*, is beyond all eulogy. He seemed to have stepped out of an old Holbein frame. The *bénéficiaire* played his delightful Fantasia on Bellini's beautiful quartetto, from the "Puritani," A la *ci darem* he had no other *femme* than the "Lucia." Next came the second act of "Guillaume Tell," with Persiani and Mario, the whole winding up with "La Vivandière," a farrago of allowed merit, and the delightful evening's treats that could be enjoyed by musician or accomplished amateur. A word *en partant* to Mr. Lumley; let him select a more *civil* list of boxkeepers, or correct the manners of those in his present employ. The house was crowded to excess.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—*Gennaro*, in "Lucrezia Borgia," is the next part, and unfortunately the last, in which Moriani will appear before the English public. The tragic nature of the character is and to suit admirably his dramatic style of singing, and abroad has created the utmost enthusiasm by the earnestness of his manner, and the beauty of his intona ion in this part.

It is said that Mr. Webster, of the Haymarket, is about selecting a play from the rejected of those sent in by the competitors of the prize comedy. £500. Bets are 20 to 1 that Webster will select a play far superior to "Quid pro Quo."

AN ATTEMPT TO CREATE A DISTURBANCE AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The two individuals who a short time since created a disturbance by distributing bills at her Majesty's Theatre, with a view to force Mr. Lumley to engage Signor Salvi having consented to pay £50 each to stop proceedings, the lessee has kindly consented to do so on condition that the money shall be distributed to ten different hospitals to be named by him.

QUIN FOR QUO.—A brief correspondence has taken place between Mr. C. Mathews and Mrs. Gore on the subject of the allusions of the characters in this comedy. Mr. Mathews having stated that Mrs. Gore had expressed her regret that there was no part in the comedy which she could offer to Mrs. Mathews, and that Mrs. Gore had written to Mr. Bentley to say she should play the character originally assigned to herself. The fair authoress in her answer considers the letter of Mr. Mathews co-ordinatory of the statement in the preface that he had *refreshed* the part offered to him, or that he was too old for it. Mrs. Gore adds rather naïvely, and probably by way of *quid pro quo* for the letter, that perhaps the same reason determined Mrs. Mathews to decline the part which fell down for her.

THE MODEL OF VENICE.—This beautiful work of art has been purchased by Mr. Tyler, the enterprising proprietor of the Surrey Zoological Gardens, where it is to be exhibited, and, where, no doubt, it will prove an attractive feature.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The ground between the eastern front of the New Royal Exchange, and the rear of the houses in Finch-lane, is being now built upon by the direction of the trustees of Magdalen College, to whom the property belongs. There will be a line of houses from Cornhill to Threadneedle-street, for which purpose the remains of Sir Benet Fink will be pulled down, the living of which it is said will be transferred to a church which will be erected on the site of what was formerly Cripplegate workhouse, Moor lane. In excavating for the foundation of the new houses, at a depth of about twelve feet, a large quantity of common Roman and of Roman tesellated pavement was found. The noble edifice is rapidly approaching completion, and at present no obstacle is apprehended that will delay its being opened beyond the early part of September. The Gresham Committee have not as yet appointed the day, although preparations are going on to celebrate the event, so as to render the ceremony of as imposing and interesting character, it being clearly understood that her Majesty, accompanied by her august consort, will honour the city of London by opening it in person. The exact arrangements have not been as yet determined.

POST-OFFICE COMMITTEE.—The Secret Committee on the Post-office sat again on Thursday at twelve o'clock, Lord Sandon, Chairman. The Earl of Aberdeen, we understand, was the first witness examined.

ASSOCIATION OF IRISHMEN.—The meeting to which we alluded last week to form a society to promote social and intellectual intercourse among the Irish, took place on Saturday last, at the Freemasons' Tavern. The Marquis of Clanricarde presided. Mr. Emerson Tennent, M.P., who moved the first resolution, remarked, that whilst the Welsh and the Scotch, and even numerous counties of England, had each some point of reunion, Ireland was without the enjoyment of any such association of her resident natives in the Metropolis. He observed that multitudes of young Irishmen of genius and education came to seek for employment in England, and yet could hardly calculate upon any assistance from their own countrymen. With a view, therefore, of promoting the association of

Irishmen with one another, a society was now proposed, the members of which would meet together for social and literary purposes. It was proposed that there should be at least one or two *conversazione* during the season, at which an opportunity would be afforded of exhibiting the works of Irish artists of every branch of Irish painters and Irish sculptors, to be enlivened by Irish music; but it was not intended to exclude the English from these reunions. At present it was not intended to form a club, but Mr. E. Tennent expressed a hope that one day their association would be formed on that footing. It was very properly pointed that there should be no excursion on account of religious or political grounds. Resolutions were agreed to for forming such an association, to be called the Irish Society, with a view to meet the present estrangement of Irish gentlemen. A meeting, shortly ensuing, about seventy gentlemen who had been present, dined together, and pledged themselves to give every assistance to the society. A great many noblemen and gentlemen who promised to attend on that occasion, such a society was much wanted. The Irish have too long been estranged from each other, and it is now to be hoped that a social and cordial union will be formed among them, and will be productive of such good effects that, at least, no one will ever dream of the repeal of such an association. It is lamentable that intelligent and enlightened men should be excluded from social intercourse because religious differences may have existed between them, as Mr. Tennent humorously observed, "because they differed as to the proper discriminating duty between brown, clayed, and white sugar," and we feel real pleasure at the prospect that this exclusive system is about to be reformed altogether.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—It appears from the official table of mortality that the number of deaths, from all causes, registered in the week ending on Saturday, the 6th inst., was 871.

DALMAS.—Since the arrival of the reprieve, Dalmas has been exceedingly cheerful, but has abstained from making the slightest allusion to the dreadful crime of which he stands convicted. His daughter has been here for the greater part of the time, and has been with him during the whole of the day. The chaplain has gained for them the pity and esteem of all those with whom they have come in contact since the occurrence which threw them in an unprotected state upon the world.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER IN HOLBORN.—Mr. Smith, the proprietor of the shooting-gallery, 288, High Holborn, who was shot by Mr. Touchet, the brother of Lord Audley (of which the particulars are given in the police report) is still in the hospital, and in a very precarious state. The ball entered close to the spine, and about the centre of the back, without touching a vital part. As yet the surgeons cannot trace the ball, although they made every effort to do so, for the purpose of extracting it. Notwithstanding the shock Mr. Smith sustained by the wound, he was enabled after receiving it to walk, with the assistance of his son, to the cab that conveyed him to the hospital. He is now fifteen years, and has a wife and two sons. Lord Audley is incessant in his attentions to Mr. Smith. Besides the hospital surgeons, his lordship's own medical men daily attend him, and his servants enquire after him twice or three times a day. As regards Mr. Touchet, no reason can be assigned for the murderous attempt.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Campbell, the poet, has left all his personal property to his niece, Mary Campbell. Among it is the copy of a portrait of her Majesty, sent to him by the Queen herself; and the silver bowl presented to him when Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. The personal property was sworn under £2000. The testator states in his will, that he makes no provision for his son, because he will be entitled to a certain sum of money on the testator's decease, which he deems a competent provision for him.

A letter dated Van Diemen's Land, Feb. 14, and addressed to a party in Bath, states that Sir John Franklin was then frequently in receipt of letters from Frost, Williams, and Jones, says they are all well in health and spirits; and, owing to recent alterations in the convict system, are now at liberty, in the colony, and are consequently free to dispose of their labour as they please.

A letter from Florence of the 26th of June informs us that Prince Jerome Bonaparte has precipitately left that city, after long occupying one of the finest palaces of Florence, and has been hurriedly paid a sort of compliment. Prince's sudden departure is ascribed to financial embarrassments which it is impossible for him to overcome at this moment. The Marchioness has not accompanied him.

At the present time passengers are actually being conveyed from Newcastle to London, by steam-boat, at the rate of *two shillings* per head.

The Bristol and Gloucester Railway (77½ miles in length) was opened through on Monday morning, and the event was marked with the usual demonstrations of rejoicing. By the opening of this line the inconvenience which has been hitherto experienced from the disserverance of the chain of railway between the west and the north of England is obviated.

A cat was last week thrown down a coal-pit at Whitehaven by some cruel and mischievous person, and was afterwards found at a depth of 96 fathoms as well as if nothing had happened.

The Customs receipts at Liverpool, for the month ending the 5th instant, have been the greatest ever known, the amount having reached half a million sterling; and that, notwithstanding the great reduction of duty that has taken place in the duties upon timber, turpentine, and other important articles, and the entire abolition of the duties on exports. The receipts at Liverpool for the first half of the present year exceed those of the corresponding period, or nearly one-fourth of the entire Customs of the whole empire for the same period.

On Monday afternoon, a special train on the South Western Railway arrived at the terminus, from Portsmouth, conveying tons and a half of Syzee silver, which had been brought from Portsmouth. The above specie is part of the money agreed upon by the Chinese government to be paid to this country for the ransom of Canton, which was delivered a few days ago in her Majesty's ship Childers. The specie was conveyed to the Mint.

The boy Jones, who became so notorious by secreting himself in Buckingham Palace, has, it appears, been playing his pranks at sea. He has for some time been on board the Wasp as a first class boy. During last autumn, while the ship was between Tunis and Algiers, there was the exciting cry of "A man overboard!" The life buoy was let go, which blazed away with a steady beautiful light, and dropped astern immediately. The ship was at once hove to, lowered after a little confusion, and pulled for the buoy, where they found no less a person than Master Jones, who was bobbing on with one hand, and dashing the sparks (arising from the port-fire) from his face with the other. As they approached he sung out—" Here I am, look lively." They quickly succeeded in getting him into one of the boats, the other taking the buoy in tow. It was believed that he jumped overboard for the purpose of seeing the life-buoy light burning.

The convicts, Barber and Fletcher, sailed on Monday from Woolwich, with upwards of 300 convicts, on board the Agincourt, for Norfolk Island. Previous to his departure Barber wrote a long letter to the *Times*, reiterating his innocence in the most solemn manner, and expressing his regret that his counsel did not call all the clerks of his house to submit every paper connected with his case. Had this been done, he says, and if other parties who had transactions with him had been examined, they would have proved facts rising the strongest possible presumption against his being a guilty participator in the frauds.

The Madras East India ship, Captain Kitching, took fire on Monday night at Deptford, and was consequently damaged to a great extent. The origin of the fire is unknown; some attribute it to spontaneous combustion amongst the Government stores in the fore-hold.

Recently intelligence has been received from Sydney, Cape Breton, concerning the loss or the Sir George Prevost, emigrant ship, on a reef of rocks to the westward of Gaberus, and but for the moderate state of the weather it might have terminated in a frightful catastrophe to the crew and the unfortunate wards of 160 souls on board. Happily, however, the crew were all saved.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Queen's counsel:—John Hodgson, Esq., Charles Heavyside Whitehurst, Esq., Wm. J. Alexander, Esq., Robert Charles Hildyard, Esq., and James Parkes, Esq.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

The Hon. Miss Caroline Boyle, niece to the Earl of Cork, and Maid of Honour to the Queen Dowager, had a miraculous escape from drowning a few days ago, at Allarston, the Earl's seat near Ryome. Miss Boyle was on a pleasure excursion on the lake, and when pushing off among some willows she lost her footing, and fell from the boat where the water was 6 feet deep. Miss Boyle clung to the boughs. Miss Warburton, her companion, threw her the end of an oar from the shore. Miss Mary Boyle, who had been waiting the arrival of the row-boat, at the further end of the lake, alone unmoored the boat, and assisted by Miss Warburton, succeeded in dragging in the half-lifeless lady just as her strength was giving way and her hands were relaxing their hold.

STEAM-BOAT COLLISION.—On Tuesday evening, about seven o'clock, another steam-boat collision took place on the river Thames off the residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, by which the lives of many were placed in the greatest jeopardy. It appears that the Pink, Chelsea boat, was proceeding up the river with the tide, when, by some means or other, she ran into the side of the Daylight iron boat, and the crash was tremendous. Nothing could exceed the alarm of the passengers, the females especially, but the captain of the Daylight successfully exerted himself in making for Lambeth stairs, when the passengers were removed to another vessel, the Moonlight, for the completion of the voyage.

DRUNKENNESS AND DEATH AT FAIRLOP FAIR.—Sunday evening, Harriet Milwood, a middle-aged female, who with her husband kept a large toy stall at Fairlop fair, and who had been in the habit of paying to different parties for the same occupation, drank to such excess as to become much intoxicated. Her husband and herself had, in consequence, some words, when the latter declared she would stop on the ground no longer, and directly arrived at home in a light cart for the purpose of going home. When about to drive away, her husband, who had suffered much from her conduct during the evening, exclaimed with much fervour, "I wish you may break your neck before you get home." The wretched woman took no notice of the observation, nor did she make any reply, but she had not driven away more than 200 yards, when she tumbled out of the vehicle, and falling with considerable force on her head, actually broke her neck, and in a few moments was a corpse.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—On Tuesday afternoon two young women, named Ann Jones, the wife of a mariner now at sea, and Mary Wilson, a sempstress, of No. 6, Gower's-walk, Whitechapel, went out for an afternoon's walk; and, after remaining some time in Old Stepney churchyard, they left for the purpose of returning home, and had just reached the remains of King John's Palace, on Stepney-green, about 100 yards from the Cemetery, when a horse, driven at a furious rate, and which was drawing a cart along the road, knocked them both down close to the curb-stone, and the off-wheel passed over the body of Mrs. Jones, who killed her on the spot.

FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE.—On Tuesday afternoon Ellen Anderson, one of the female servants of Mr. Locke, of 140, Soane-street, fell from the parapet of the house in the area, and was so seriously injured, that death is likely to ensue. It is stated that she was making her way to the next house on a visit to one of the servants there, as she had frequently done before

SUDDEN DEATH ON THE CROYDON RAILWAY.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. Joseph Payne held an inquest at the Green Man Tavern, Tooley-street, on the body of Mr. Thomas Anthony Fenton, aged eighty, of Finchley Park, Hipkey, Surrey. Mr. Fenton had purchased a ticket at the London and Croydon train on Tuesday morning, and he was returning at twenty-minutes to five P.M., and had just taken his seat in a first class carriage with two of his sons. As the train began to move, his sons observed him lean forward, and on immediate inspection discovered that he had become suddenly indisposed. They caused the train to be stopped and deceased was conveyed from the carriage to a waiting-room, where Mr. Hall, surgeon, was called in to his assistance. The deceased, however, was dead, most probably from the rupture of some blood vessel, caused by over-exertion at his advanced time of life.—Verdict, "Natural death."

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Friday.—Since Monday last, the arrivals of English wheat fresh up to our market have been only moderate. The samples left over from that day having been mostly disposed of, the show here this morning was by no means full. The demand, however, for all descriptions, was in a very sluggish state, and previous rates were barely supported in foreign wheat, next to nothing was doing, although the lumber qualities were taken one penny. Barley was very heavy in sale, and the term dowr. Malt might have been purchased a farther reduction of from 1s to 2s per quarter. Oats, beans, peas and flour, were a mere drug, and somewhat cheaper.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 840 barley, 2,210 malt, 6,150; bar. v. malt, 6970 qrs. Flour, 3540 sacks, malt, 3890 qrs

Scotland.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 54s; ditto white, 52s to 61s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 52s; ditto white, 44s to 54s; rye, 31s to 32s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s; distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; Lincoln and Yorkshire ditto, 25s to 27s; Norfolk ditto, 24s to 26s; brown ditto, 27s to 29s, Kingston and Ware, 62s to 64s, Chevalier, 64s to 68s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 21s; potatoe ditto, 19s to 21s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 21s to 23s; Irish ditto, 17s to 19s; Scotch ditto, 20s to 21s; pigeon ditto, 21s to 23s; maple, 32s to 34s; white, 30s to 33s; boilers, 36s to 38s per quarter. Townmade flour, 45s to 48s; Suffolk, 38s to 39s; Stockton and Seaham, 37s to 38s, per sack.

Foreign.—Free wheat, 50s to 51s; Danzig, red, 46s to 48s; white, 50s to 51s. In Bond.—Barley, 22s to 24s; oats, brew, 17s to 19s; ditto feed, 14s to 17s; beans, 31s to 32s; peas, 28s to 29s per quarter. Linseed cakes, £6 10s to £6 15s per ton.

The Seed Market.—Owing to the favourable state of the weather, the business doing, of all kinds of seeds, is small, at late rates.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic crushing, 42s to 43s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 42s; Hull and Lincoln, 35s per quarter; rapeseed, £5 5s to £5 5s per ton; canary 35s to 38s per quarter

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 8d the 4lb loaf; 8d to 8½d; of household 6½d, 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf

Imperial Weekly Averages —Wheat, 55s 8d; barley, 34s 3d; oats, 22s 11d; rye, 35s 0d; beans, 38s 2d, peas, 36s 6d.

Six Weeks' Averages rated per cent. Duty.—Wheat, 55s 8d; barley, 32s 6d; oats, 22s 5d, rye, 34s 1d; beans, 38s 11d; peas, 36s 11d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 17s; barley, 6s; oats, 6s, rye, 3s 6d; beans, 6s 6d, peas, 5s. 6d

TEA.—During the whole of the week this market has ruled extremely inactive, owing to the recent large imports, and prices of most descriptions have declined. The stock is now about 2,000,000 lb. larger than at the corresponding period in 1843

Sugar.—For all kinds of sugar—the supply of which in warehouse is very extensive for the time of year, we have to report a very dull inquiry, with, in some instances, lower rates of 1s per cwt. easier.

Coffee.—Although the quantity of coffee offering is rather extensive, a fair amount of business is doing, and prices are about stationary.

Provisions.—The market for Irish butter has again ruled heavy, at a decline of quite 1s per cwt. Corks and Limericks have sold at 72s to 74s, and Waterfords 73s to 74s per cwt landed. For forward delivery nothing is doing. Foreign butter is a mere drug, and is 2s per cwt. lower. Prime Holstein may be had at 84s to 86s per cwt. Bacon moves off slowly at late rates. Mid cured sizeable is held at 47s to 48s amded, while stale and inferior parcels may be had at 44s to 45s, and heavy, at 42s per cwt. All other kinds of provisions meet a dull sale at late rates.

Oils.—This market is firm in general, and prices are firm, supported

Tallow.—For the season the cut potatoes being now fully closed, those qualities are a dull sale at heavy late rates. New potatoes sell steadily at from 8s to 9s per cwt.

Coals.—Hopwell Main, 23s; Ord's Redhugh, 18s; Old Pontop 17s 6d; West Wylan, 22s, Goodrich, 20s; New Marsh, 22s; Braddyll's Hetton, 22s 6d, Hilton, 23s; Russell's Hilton, 23s per ton

Smithfield. The supply of beasts on sale here, this morning, was only limited, and comparatively speaking, of very inferior quality, while the best trade was exceedingly heavy, at bare y the late depression in the quotations. We had on offer, 1,200 Scots, Aberdeen, and fifteen cows from Eastercain, the latter being in very poor condition. The numbers of sheep were small; owing to which, the mutton trade was active, at fully Monday's prices. Wiih lambs, we were abundantly supp ied, while the sale for them was a very sluggish state at barely stationary figures. Calves were in full average supp y, and heavy demand. The primest qualities of veal were quite as dear as on other days and prime in value quite 2d. per 8lbs. In pigs, next to nothing was doing. Milch cows sold at from £16 to £18 10s each.

Per 8lbs, to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality do 2s 8d to 2s 10d, prime large oxen, 3s 0d to 3s 4d, prime Scots, &c., 3s 6d to 3s 10d, coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; large coarse calves, 3s 2d to 3s 10d, prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; large pigs, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d, lambs, 4s 0d to 5s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s to 24s; and quarter old store pigs, 2s 2d to 20s each. Beasts, 470, cows, 180, sheep and lambs, 10,910, calves, 91, pigs, 320

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had a very heavy general demand here to-day, and prices were fully supported.—For 8lbs by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality do 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 0d to 3s 4d, prime Scots, &c., 3s 6d to 3s 10d, coarse and inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; large coarse calves, 3s 2d to 3s 10d, prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d, lambs, 4s 0d to 5s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s to 24s; and quarter old store pigs, 2s 2d to 20s each. Beasts, 470, cows, 180, sheep and lambs, 10,910, calves, 91, pigs, 320

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ROSE. HERBERT

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The Money Market has remained in a very quiet state since our last publication. There is still great abundance of capital unemployed, and at the present time profitable channels for personal investment to the public are greatly wanting in affording them such. Circumstances have latterly much improved the present condition and the future prospects of the great Joint Banking Associations in the Metropolis, and shares in them are now much sought after, during the attention of those who desire to invest their property at fair profits and with solid security. For the shares of the London and Westminster Bank the demand continues to exceed the supply in the market for sale, and to make purchases, higher prices must be submitted to by the buyers. In the shares of the Union Bank of London, also, increased activity prevails, in consequence of the very satisfactory annual report which is now issued by the Court of Directors. For India Stock, likewise, a considerable demand has existed throughout the week, and higher prices have been consequently obtained. Bank Stock has also advanced to 200, and in all these descriptions of securities a fair portion of business has been transacted. Not so, however, is the present condition of any of the Railway shares, the transactions on the English Stock Exchange, since our last publication, have been rather extensive nor interesting. The monied interest consider the present price of the Consols too high for investment, with security to the moneys so invested. But no doubt large purchases made by trustees and by public companies, have caused them to reach 93¼, the fine dividend deducted. Other descriptions of our funds have also been in request.

Amongst the shares of all the great railway associations, also, the abundance of money is operating in their favourable. The shares in the Great Western and Brunswick Railways, and the London and Birmingham Companies having been amicably arranged, public confidence is again reappearing in the stability of the property, and a considerable improvement in the value of both these great undertakings has been the necessary consequence. Great North of England and Midland Counties' shares have likewise advanced several £'s, and an equal improvement has occurred in those of the Great Western, Brunswick, and Great Manchester lines. Edinburgh and Glasgow are £1 higher than they were last week, and so also are those of the Glasgow and Ayr lines. In short large sums of money continue almost daily to be added to the £50,000,000 sterling already embarked in railway property

On the Foreign Stock Exchange, also, foreign bonds and securities have, during the week, attracted the attention of the capitalist and to the actual. Several, and to considerable amount of business has been again transacted in various descriptions of them. A remittance in dollars, on account of the next six-yearly dividend, caused Austrian bonds to advance 2 per cent.; and in Spanish Threes, the operations of speculators caused an improvement of 1 per cent., since our last publication. Brazilian bonds are likewise gradually advancing, and so are those of Venezuela. In Belgian and Dutch stock, purchases to some extent have again been made, at last week's quotations. The foreign demand for the bonds of the northern states of Europe is at all times active, and the new Russian and Danish bonds fluctuate to maintain their late high prices. Thus there appears to be nothing unsatisfactory during the last week in this great department of the London money market.

On the Royal Exchange last foreign post-day, there was again a large amount of bills drawn on the Continent, for sale, but the demand for remittance, chiefly in payment for foreign agricultural produce at present imported, was not to any extent supplied, and the supply, and a small depreciation in the rates of the foreign exchanges was the necessary consequence. Gold is now dearer in Hamburgh than in London

BRITISH FUNDS.—London and Westminster Bank, 26¾ to —; London Joint Stock Bank, 14¾; Commercial Bank of London, —; National Provincial, 10¾; Provincial Bank Stock, 19½ to 20½; East India Stock, 285 div. off; Union Bank of London, 12¾ to —; Three per Cent. Consols, 92 ex. div. to 92½; Three per Cent. Reduced, 92¾; Three and a Half per Cent., 101¾, —; Three and a-Half per Cent. New, 101¾ to —; Three and a-Half per Cent. Reduced, 103¾ to —; Five per Cents, —; Long Annuities, 15¾ 7 16 16 —; India Bonds, 96 pm., Exchequer Bills, 77 pm.; Consols for the Account, — to —, ex. div.; National Bank of Ireland, — to —; Consols for the Opening, 93 to 92½. South Sea Stock, —; South Sea Old Annuities, — ; Bank of Australia, —; Provincial Bank of Ireland, 5; Colonial Bank, —; British North American Bank, —; Canada Bank, 64 ex. div

FOREIGN BONDS AND SECURITIES.—Belgian, 103¾ to —; Buenos Ayres, 35 to —; Colombian Bonds, 14 to —; Venezuela, 17 to —; Greek Bonds, 15 to —, Mexican, — to 36; Portuguese Converted, 46¾; Peruvian, 37 to —; Spanish 5 per cents, —; Spanish 3 per cents, 21½ ex. div., Dutch 2½ per Cents, 61¾ to —; Dutch per Cents, 101, Russian 110¾ to —; Austrian Bonds, 115 to 116, Danish, 88 to 89; Brazilian, 83 to —, Chilian 103; Cuba 6 per Cents, —; Neapolitan, 103 to —; Ditto 5 per Cents, —

PRICES OF SHARES.—Birmingham and Derby, 89 to 87, Scarborough Branch, 21; Birmingham and Gloucester, 98, Bristol and Exeter, 77 to 78, Eastern Counties, 11¾, Registered, 12¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 63 to 64; Great North of England, 102 to 104; Great Western, 156 to 157; Hull and Selby, — to 80; London and Brighton, 69¾; London and Blackwall, 7¾; Greenwich, 6¾; Croydon, 18¾; London and Birmingham Stock, 227 to 228; Manchester and Leeds, 107 to 108, Manchester and Birmingham, 54; South Western, — Midland Counties, 88 to 89; North Midland, 97¾; Newcastle and Darlington, 39; Northern and Eastern, 85; Paris and Rouen, 38; Paris and Orleans, 39; South Eastern and Dover, 35¾; York and Norwich, —; Dublin and Cashel, 8¾; Gold-ford Extension, 6¾; Leicester and Carlisle, 4¾ to —; Chester and Holyhead, 9¾; North British, 8¾, Strasburg and Rale, —; Rouen and Havre — pm.; Caledonian 2¾; Leeds and Bradford 7½; Yarmouth and Norwich, 20¾; Bristol and Gloucester, 46; Liverpool and Manchester, 58; Glasgow and Dumfries, —; York and North Midland, 10½; London and South Western, —; Norwich and Brandon, 7¾; Grand Junction, 52¾; Trent Val ey, 11; Carlisle, and Dumfries, — to —; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2½; Glasgow and Ayr, 58 to 59; Edinburgh and Berwick, — to —; Lancaster and Dumfries, —, Hull and Selby, — to 60.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 9.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JULY 5.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Michael Kennedy, as Consul at Galaz for the United States of America.

WHITEHALL, JULY 6.—The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. Donald M'Comnochie to the church and person of Dornoch, in the Presbytery of Tongue and county of Sutherland, vacant in consequence of the Rev. William Finlator, late Minister thereof, having ceased to be a Minister of the Church of Scotland

WHITEHALL, JULY 8.—The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. Neil Mackenzie to the church of DINOR, in the parish of Appin, in the presbytery of Lorn and shire of Argyll, vacant by the translation of the Rev. Donald M'Naughton, late Minister thereof, to the church and parish of Kilin, in the presbytery of Weem

BANKRUPTS.—G. BEAVIS, Ridley, Hampshire, carpenter. A. PORTWAY Braintree, Essex, tea-dealer. J. PAGE, Devonshire terrace, Fulham-road, builder. H. M SHAW, Newport Hampshire, jeweller. A. POTTER, Kidderminster, carpet manufacturer. J. CROWDER and J. GREEN, jun., Macclesfield, Cheshire, tramway manufacturers. W. COWARD, Hartlepool, Durham, baker. J. WOOD and W. NORTON, Pensary-bridge, Yorkshire, horse-clothing manufacturers. C. B. REYNOLDS, Devizes, Wiltshire, tailor

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—T. WHITSON, late of Blairgowrie, writer. W. LYON Dundee, hotel keeper. J. LINDSEY, Glasgow, shiter. R. M. KENNEDY and J. KENNEDY, Glasgow, chemists.

FRIDAY, JULY 12.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 12.—17th Light Dragoons H. W. Lindow to be Cornet, vice Hobson. W. J. Anderton to be Cornet, vice Innes.

Scots Fusilier Guards: Second Lieut. Hon. P. P. Barrington to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Bissett

1st Foot: T. Wilson to be Ensign, vice Hardinge. 33rd: To be Assistant Surgeons—Assist Surg A. Gordon, and C. H. Fasson. 39th. Lieut. W. F. A. Gilliam to be Lieutenant, vice Clay. Ensign R. J. Lloyd to be Lieutenant, vice Gilliam; T. H. Patterson to be Ensign, vice Lloyd. 60th: To be Assistant Surgeons—Assistant-Surgeon S. Macfarlane; Assistant-Surgeon F. J. F. Payne. 61st: To be Assistant Surgeons—Assistant-Surgeon D. Lamb; H. M. Jephson, M.D. 72nd: Ensign R. Brandon to be Lieutenant, vice James, G. S. Mackenzie to be Ensign, vice Brandling. 80th: T. Fardrew to be Assistant Surgeon

Rifle Brigade: Ensign W. J. Colville to be Second Lieutenant, vice Barrington; Ensign W. D. M. Rose to be Second Lieutenant, vice Colville

CEYLON RIFLE REGIMENT.—Captain H. W. S. Stewart to be Captain, vice H. A. Aitchinson; Lieut. W. Hardisty to be Captain, vice Stewart; Second Lieut. S. Fenwick to be First Lieutenant, vice Clay. Ensign W. Wise to be Second Lieutenant, vice Fenwick.

BREVET. Captain H. W. S Stewart to be Major in the Army

STAFF.—Captain J. Middleton to be a Paymaster of a Recruiting District, vice Francis Weaver

ADMIRALTY JULY 10.—Hon. Maurice Colonel Sec nd Commandant 2 Owen to be Colonel, Commandant and Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Second Commands at Jersey. Wright to be colonel Commandant of the Royal Marine Division Lawrence Lieutenant Colonel Second Commandant Royal Marine Light Infantry Captain and Brevet R Mitchell, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Menzies, First Lieutenant T. Lemon to be Captain, vice Mitchell, Second Lieutenant A Butcher to be First Lieutenant, vice Lemon

BANKRUPTS.—G. FRYER, grocer, Alfred street, City-road. W. R. WOOD, dentist, Brighton. F. E. C DE LA MARCOUFELLE, merchant, Fenchurch street. T. G. THORN, builder, Southampton S. FOUTHEY, rubber manufacturer, South street, Finsbury-market. H. WHITTAKER, silk thrower, Macclesfield, Cheshire. W WEIR, iron merchant, Carlisle, Cumberland. J. BIGGS, wine merchant, Bath. T. GRIFFITHS, tailor, Stoke upon Trent, Staffordshire. W. BOND, publican, Liverpool. J. A. FORREST, glass merchant, Liverpool.

BIRTHS.

On the 8th inst, at Thorpe-place, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. Edward Leigh Bennett, of a daughter, still born.—On the 10th inst, at Sandgate, the lady of John R. F. Burnett, Esq., of a son.—At Corfe, the lady of George Griffin, Esq., jun., Paymaster of the 97th Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th inst., at St. James's Westminster, the Rev. Edward Hartrop Greve, Vice-Principal of Brasenose College, to the Hon Harriet Lucy, sister to Her Majesty's Maids of Honour.—On the 6th inst., at Kensington, William Longman, Esq., to Emma, eldest daughter of Frederick Pinney, Esq., of Cadogan-place.—On the 10th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Horace Kemble, Esq., to Margaret Amelia, only child of Lieutenant Colonel Carpenter, of Potter's-bar, Middlesex.

DEATH

On the 20th of May, at Bombay, Captain C. B Morton, of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, by the accidents, discharge of a pistol in the tent of Major Willoughby, on the Eastward.—On the 7th inst., at Cheltenham, Elizabeth, in her 59th year, Elizabeth, the wife of the Rev. J. Jaques, D.D., Canon of Peterborough.—On the 8th inst., Captain William Williams Foote, R.N., of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, in the 77th year of his age, 65 of which were spent in the service of his country. He was one of the few survivors of Hodgey's action.

"ORLANDO," THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.

The Derby day rose fair and bright,
You did not hear the Cits complain—
The farmers would have felt delight
If there had been a *running rein*.

Throngs filled the road to Derby Downs,
Expectant thousands reached the plain,
Their harness reeked with horses' sweat—
Yes, bridle, bit, and *running rein!*

The soldier gay rode there away,
With spur on heel, and glove on hand, O—
The Channel Downs, for Epsom Downs,
The sailor left—the sea *for-land O!*

The world came to a *grand stand:* still
The sun shone down upon it, O, so
Hot, that *Orlando's* backers were
For full five minutes *hoarse as crows!*

Yet other favourites matched the field
Whose fate their betters would not leave, O,
Like Music's eggs their wagers were,
For they were all laid "*Con motivo!*"

Before the race—'twas ever so—
The *legs took reverse* with pother,
While many of them took the *odds*,
Just to be *even* with each other!

They *herald*, soon the horses in,
Be-*times* their speed the jockeys boast;
Who will win? Who will win?
Which he shall own who wins the *post?*

What ho!—they ride! now some rejoice,
While others' hearts are filled with odours;
One jock has struck his horse to win,
While all the rest *have struck their colours!*

Hurrah, Hurrah! for Running Rein,
He loudly is proclaimed the winner—
To all the world his owners say,
Now, gentlemen, go home to dinner!

But not too long the taunt endures,
For soon their money vision *breaks* up,
And all the *ring* is *out* at once,
When Weatherby wont give the *stakes* up!

Ah! no he wont tho' legs demand,
With all their sable birds of feather by,—
For he says no—give up's no go,
Whether by fraud or force wont Weatherby.

A four-year-old is Running Rein!
The Turf must have *some* satisfaction.
"I'd scorn the action," Wood exclaims,
"And more than that, I'll *bring* the action."

The action 's tried—" Wood *versus* Peel;"
The lawyers in their wisest knocks,
And Running Rein, with all his jaw,
Is ordered in the witness-box

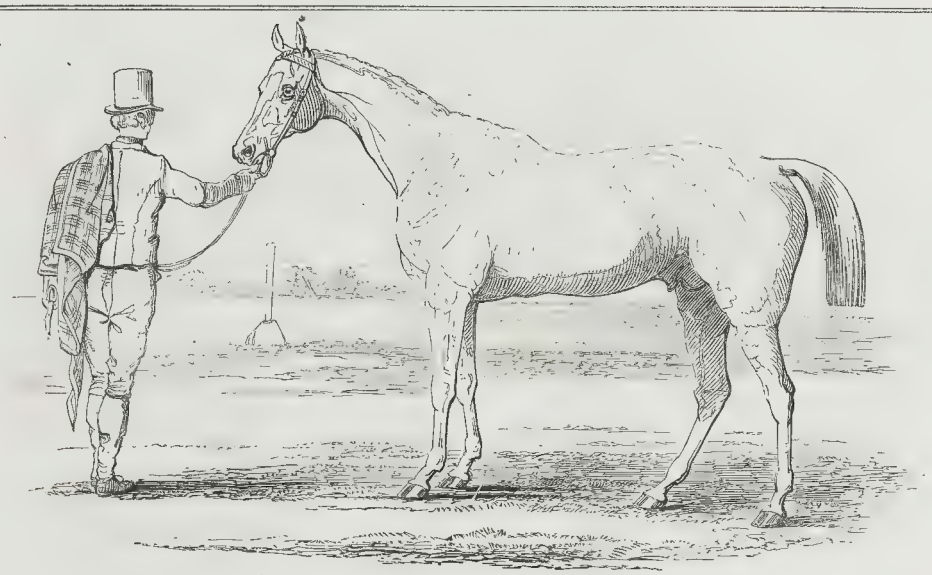
The Peel assents—the Wood protests—
The jury feel in a *quandary*.
No matter, Running Rein has got
A horse thes *veterinary!*

Horses come seldom into court,
Tho' cases gather there amain,
And Alderson's a farrier judge,
Who *will* examine Running Rein.

They hurry out, they hurry west,
To find him still they are unable—
Ah! when a case is so *stall'd* off,
Men think it can't be very *stable!*

They hurry north, they hurry south,
Still all their seeking is no good;
Well, Wood can't find him, so its clear
That Running Rein has *cut his Wood!*

So up he gives his cause; the Judge
Says very well, I think you *should* wave!



COLONEL PEEL'S "ORLANDO," THE WINNER OF THE DERBY. DRAWN BY J. F. HERRING, SEN., ESQ.

And Wood replies, I've been no doubt
Imposed on by that *bad man*, *Goodman*.

The Judge then cries this cause has failed,
And every one I think must *see sy!*
Goody is bad; so in your hands
Jury! defendant's verdict *leave I!*

With this remark, which here to make,
Justice—too much disgusted—begs;
That Lords perform a blackguard *feat*,
When they begin to bet with *Legs!*

With this Peel's counsel turns and says,
We've gained, now what are you going to stand O?
What, but a very feast of gold,
Part of stakes that won Orlando!

The great interest excited by "The Running Rein Case," and the verdict for the proprietor of "Orlando," induces us to present to our readers the above portrait, from a drawing by Mr. J. F. Herring, sen.

Orlando stands 15 hands 1 inch high; and his colour is a bright bay; he has a white face, and white hind legs; is a wiry animal, and very blood-looking; his head is lean, and full of character; his neck light; shoulders oblique; good fore and back ribs; deep in the brisket; good arms and thighs, and flat legs; rather long pasterns, with capital feet; he is one of the best tempered animals perhaps, as a race horse, that we have ever seen.

THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.

Many readers of the *Court Circular* may remember "the early service," "the daily service," and "the afternoon service," at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, which, during the London season, are attended by many persons of distinction

THE ROYAL CHAPEL, ST. JAMES'S.

the Duke of Wellington and Sir Frederick Trench, for example, are regular attendants at the early service. The history and details of the establishment, are not, however, so well known.

The Chapel Royal, then, is believed to be the same that belonged to the ancient hospital, suppressed by Henry VIII. It was retained, in accordance with the good old custom of attaching a place of worship to all noble residences, beneath whose roof the lord of the manor and his humblest ploughman might meet to worship the God of rich and poor, in whose sight each had equal claims to regard. It is a Royal Peculiar, and, as such, is exempted from all episcopal jurisdiction. Divine service is performed here in the same manner as at our various cathedrals. Its establishment consists of a Dean, usually the Bishop of London, who has a salary of £200 per annum; a Lord High Almoner; a Sub-Almoner, whose salary is £97 11s. 8d. per annum; a Clerk of the Queen's Closet, who has beneath his jurisdiction three deputy clerks, and a closet keeper, the latter of whom is allowed £41 per annum, besides £96 for necessaries, and £31 5s. for linen and washing. Besides these, there are one or two inferior officers, such as choristers, &c.

This is not the only ecclesiastical foundation belonging to what is termed the Queen's household. There are in all forty-eight chaplains, that preach in turn before the Royal Family, though of that number but few of them perform service in the Chapel Royal: and we know not that all have salaries. In addition to those chaplains, there are ten priests in ordinary; but several of these offices are held by one and the same person.

There is one relic of the old Papal times still lingering among these officers, or, if now abolished, was in existence as late as 1815, when the Rev. Dr. Henry Fly held the office. It is that of *Confessor to the Royal Household*: of course, as auricular confession is not a tenet of our church, the situation is happily a sinecure. It brings a salary of thirty-six pounds ten shillings only to its holder; the reverend gentleman who held the office in 1815, was also one of the ten priests in ordinary.

There are, in addition to those officers, sixteen gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, who have each a salary of £73 yearly; and five Clergymen, and eight Gentlemen in Waiting.

The organist and composer has a salary of £146 yearly; the ordinary organist, £41 10s.; The violist, £40, and the lutanist, £41 10s. yearly; but, as these instruments form no part of the modern choir, these places are sinecures, generally held by two Gentlemen of the Chapel. The musical service of the Chapel has been famed, probably, from the time of the founder. Henry VIII, we know, was not only a lover of music, but himself an accomplished musician; and we infer this part of his household to have been on a scale of grandeur and magnificence in accordance with his well-known taste for splendour and display.

The sergeant of the vestry has a salary of £183 2s. per annum; the groom of the vestry, £51 12s; the yeoman of the vestry, £34 15s.; and there is also paid for maintaining and teaching ten children of the Chapel Royal (choristers), £320 per annum.

In the time of George III., the King, when in town, was always preceded to the Chapel Royal by a nobleman carrying the sword of state, and attended by the Lords and Groom of the Bedchamber, the Gold Staff Officer, and other officers in waiting; accompanied by the various members of the Royal Family, and such of the foreign and native nobility as happened to be in the palace at the period. The heralds and pursuivants at arms also attended, the procession being closed by the band of gentlemen pensioners.

The King was indeed a most regular attendant. Madame d'Arblay, in her memoirs, recently published, describes the perseverance with which he continued his religious duties there during 1747, at the time when he was in the prime of life, and she was one of the young women. According to her account he perseveringly attended prayers in November, until the Queen and family, dropping off one by one, used to leave the King, the parson, and his Majesty's equerry, to "freeze it out together."

Previous to the addition of a Chapel to Buckingham Palace, her Majesty and the Court were constant attendants at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

The chapel is situated on the western side of the court-yard of the palace. It is a small square in plan, possessing few striking features, being altogether plain and unostentatious. In this point, it is in perfect keeping with the palace itself. A gallery runs round one half of the building, the centre portion of which, immediately over the entrance doorway, is appropriated to her Majesty and suite. The ceiling is very superb, and is one of the earliest specimens of the new style, introduced by Holbein into England, in 1540. The form of the whole is flat, with a slight curve or rise, at the two long sides; the rib-mouldings are of wooden frame work, suspended to the roof above; the panels have plaster grounds, and on these are painted various heraldic subjects, the centres being Tudor emblems. The subject is gilt, shaded boldly with bistre; the roses glazed with a red colour, and the arms emblazoned in their proper colours; leaves painted dark green, ornamented each subject; and the general ground of the whole was light blue. The mouldings of the ribs are painted green, and some are gilt; the under-side, dark blue, with a running gilt ornament. This ceiling has undergone several repairs; in one of which the blue ground was painted white. In 1836, when the chapel was enlarged, under the direction of Sir Robert Smirke, the blue ground was discovered, as were some of the mottoes in the small panels.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE FREE-GRAMMAR SCHOOL, AT NEWPORT.

This ancient building is celebrated for its association with the fortunes of Charles I. during that ill-fated Sovereign's sojourn in the Isle

THE FREE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.

of Wight. It is still used as a school-house, and is exteriorly built of the soft freestone found in the island, shaped into rough resemblance of bricks; but, at the angles of the building, the stones are neatly squared: parts of the stacks of chimneys shown in the engraving are built of brick. The school-room is the apartment in which Charles and the Commissioners met: it is panelled with oak, which is generally in a dilapidated condition. At the east end of the room, within the memory of a very old man, was a canopy, beneath which, tradition says, the King's chair was placed. On the north side of the room, and near the canopy, are two doors, through one of which—that nearest to the window—Charles had communication with his partisans; though it is more probable that the King entered the room by this door. The room below has some tolerably ornamental carving, but of a later date than the main building.

MEETING OF THE IMPROVED ORDER OF OLD FRIENDS, IN FINSBURY-SQUARE.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE IMPROVED ORDER OF OLD FRIENDS.

Monday was the day appointed for the celebration of the anniversary of this institution, which is stated to number in its list nearly 40,000 members. The place of muster was Finsbury-square, and thither the several lodges passed in procession, each accompanied by its banner and band of music, committee bearing ornamented wands, and wearing their insignia of office. The weather was brilliant, and the appearance of the banners very splendid, there being no lack of gold and silver upon these huge floating sheets of emblazonry. The bands played lively airs, and, making allowance for the vast numbers, the line of procession was well kept. At the place of muster, represented in our engraving, the scene was that of a general holiday, and there seemed to be but one feeling of satisfaction and joy pervading the "Old Friends," and the vast assemblage of spectators. The several lodges having formed in the square, proceeded to the large tavern known as Highbury Barn, and there passed the day in festivity. There were in the entire procession nearly 2000 persons, 71 banners, and 30 bands of music; and the moving masses of spectators were astounding.

The respectable appearance of the "Old Friends" could scarcely fail to impress the spectator with associations of full employment, and the very healthy condition of "well-to-do." The "Order" is an improved Friendly Society, one of those institutions which, when founded upon correct principles, and prudently conducted, are beneficial both to their members and to the community at large. Like most of that which is excellent in English habits, these societies are of very ancient origin, for the guilds, or social corporations of the Anglo Saxons, seem on the whole to have been friendly associations, made for mutual aid and contribution to meet the pecuniary exigencies which were perpetually arising from burials, legal exactions, penal mulcts, and other payments or compensations. The quality of the members of these societies was not, however, confined to the operative classes. And it is now no longer necessary to establish a mutual guarantee against legal exactions and penal mulcts; and the objects of friendly societies are limited to an insurance against the natural contingencies of sickness, infirmity, and death. Nevertheless, they are clearly to be traced to the customs of our ancestors a thousand years since.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING AT GUERNSEY, TO ADDRESS THE QUEEN.

Our readers may remember that certain injurious and unfounded imputations have lately been cast upon the loyalty of the inhabitants of the island of Guernsey; insomuch that the Government were induced, by the representations of the Governor, to despatch a number of troops to the island to suppress the imaginary insurrection. To repudiate altogether this insinuation, the islanders met in great numbers on the 2nd instant, to assure the Queen of their unshaken attachment and allegiance to her Majesty's person and Government. The day will hereafter be a memorable one in the history of the island; for up to this period a general public meeting of the inhabitants of Guernsey was a thing unknown. At all former times, and under the most urgent circumstances, the opinions of the people of the island had no other organs of expression than the States, the Court, and parochial meetings of the rate-payers. By many, indeed, it was maintained that by such means only could the public wishes be proclaimed in a constitutional manner, and that a general meeting of the inhabitants would be subversive of constitutional order. There were others, however, who could not subscribe to this opinion. The question was mooted by this party as an experiment, and, it being hailed by respectable persons of all classes, Tuesday was the day fixed for this "novel and interesting event."

As early as three o'clock in the morning, the inhabitants of the island were on the alert, as if in preparation for a national holiday. In the town of St. Peter-Port, workmen were busy in every direction hanging flags and garlands, and raising arches of evergreens and flowers brought in cart-loads from the country.

The public promenade, known as "the New Ground," was judiciously fixed on as the place of meeting, where a substantial and capacious hustings, which afterwards gave accommodation to upwards of 200 persons, was erected by Mr. Daniel de Putron. The centre was ornamented with the Royal Standard of England, whilst the Union Jack floated at each corner.

Twelve o'clock was the hour appointed for the meeting, but long before this the crowd commenced to pour in, and by noon there was collected such an assemblage of both sexes as was never before witnessed in Guernsey. Some have estimated them at 10,000 and others at 16,000, but, they may safely be stated at from 12,000 to 15,000.

The assemblage consisted of both sexes, and of all classes, and as the meeting was considered almost as a religious solemnity, all were dressed in their holiday attire, so that the mass presented a most animating appearance. Punctually at twelve o'clock, the gallant and venerable General Sir Thomas Saumarez, who the day previous had completed his 84th year, ascended the hustings, and was loudly cheered by the multitude, the band, which was placed on a platform in front of that construction, at the same time playing the national anthem, and the whole of the assemblage being uncovered. There were on the hustings the Very Reverend the Dean, the Reverend Thomas Brock, Commissary of Guernsey, and the greater part of the Clergy and Ministers of the island, the bailiff and most of the magistrates, Sir Thomas Mansell, R.N., Lieut.-Col. Lane, Major Rynd, and a very considerable number of naval and military officers, both native and British, together with Colonels and Officers of the Militia, and many of the most respectable of the inhabitants.

The business of the meeting having been opened by the venerable chairman, resolutions were passed, and a dutiful and loyal address voted to her Majesty, amid the enthusiastic shouts of the multitude; after which the meeting was addressed by several gentlemen. The platform was then vacated, the signing of the address commenced, and in a short time 3681 signatures were affixed to it. From the New Ground, the vast assembly dispersed, to witness the decorations in the town; at about seven o'clock, a vessel, of about 150 tons, was launched from the building-yard of Mr. Machon; the Independent Club-house was brilliantly illuminated, fireworks were displayed, and the rejoicings were kept up till midnight.

Our engraving, from an artistical sketch, obligingly forwarded by a correspondent at Guernsey, represents the New Ground during the meeting.

GREAT MEETING AT THE NEW GROUND, GUERNSEY.

FITZ-STEPHEN.

HERO OF "THE OLD SAILOR."

"The great King of Kings
Hath in the table of his law commanded,
That thou shalt do no murder.
Take heed, for he holds vengeance in his hand,
To hurl upon their heads that break his law.—SHAKSPEARE.

FROM the earliest period of English naval history, the name of Fitz-Stephen stands recorded as belonging to the bravest and most skilful mariners of the British Isles. When William the Norman invaded England, a Fitz-Stephen steered the gorgeous vessel that conveyed the Conqueror to his

future kingdom, and it was the grandson of this man who commanded the White Ship, which was wrecked on the Catte du Raz, when Prince William, the worshipped of his father's heart, together with the flower of the English and Norman nobility, perished in the ocean, and found at the same moment, a death of violence and an unblessed grave. Fitz-Stephen was not himself to be blamed for this—the catastrophe was owing to the intoxication of his pilots, who had drank deep of the ruddy wine, in honour of their royal and noble freight. But the devoted commander would not survive the lost heir to the throne of England—he had gone down with his vessel when she first sank, but rose again buoyant on the waters and gained the mast of the wreck, whose top was above the surface—here he might have remained in safety, but on enquiring for the Prince, of a Rouen butcher, who was the only person saved, and learning that he was drowned, he flung himself back into the sea and settled down beneath the waves a voluntary, but a useless sacrifice.

Was the hand of retributive justice displayed in this disaster? The proud monarch, who had usurped his brother's throne and deprived him of his sight, had anticipated a long succession of his own lineal descendants to rule over the dominions which he had seized; he had embarked for England after obtaining the oath of fealty from the Norman barons to his son—that son, who in the midst of revelry and joyous mirth, whilst sky and sea were beautifully serene, was untimely and suddenly summoned into the presence of the King of Kings, and the worldly ambition of his father, which had urged him into the perpetration of crime, was crushed and annihilated. "He never smiled again."

At this event the family of Fitz-Stephen became zealous to the court and to the nobility. Their presence awakened in the breasts of bereaved parents painful recollections that could not be subdued—recollections of the young, the brave, and the beautiful, who would never return, and whose bodies the greedy waves had not restored for christian burial. Death is at all seasons appalling, and brings regret and sorrow to the survivors; yet there is a melancholy satisfaction in hearing the last utterance of the dying, closing the eyes of the dead, and laying the perishing remains within the silent sepulchre. But oh! how greatly is the heart agonized when separated for ever from those whom we have loved—no voice to sooth and cheer the departing spirit, but suddenly cut off when hope was brightest, and home, with all its dear delights and sweet enjoyments, was daily getting nearer. Oh! how the mind's eye dwells with appalling interest upon the ghastly corpse dashed about at the mercy of the winds and waves! There is something consolatory in having witnessed the depositing of the coffin in its narrow prison-house; it gives a locality to the departed; remembrance revives the funeral scene, and there is a certainty that the inanimate body is mingling with its kindred earth. But dreadfully distressing it is when even these melancholy consolations are denied, and imagination pictures the sallow and bloated body rolled over and over by the billows, or becoming a prey to the monsters of the deep.

Fitz-Stephen was a bold, generous, and chivalrous youth, much valued and

esteemed by his relatives, who now, in addition to their sorrow for his loss, found themselves compelled to withdraw for a time into partial obscurity that implied disgrace. In the reign of Henry the First, however, they appear to have regained favour, for we find one of them acting in the capacity of Secretary to the proud prelate Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose unjustifiable assassination caused him to be canonized as a saint; and we also see another of the family, Robert Fitz-Stephen, at the head of a body of retainers subjugating Ireland to the supreme control of Dermot, King of Leinster, who had been exiled by his subjects. But Dermot did not long survive his success, and the whole dominion of Ireland devolved on Richard, Earl of Strigul, who had married Dermot's daughter. The adventurers who had achieved the conquest appropriated to themselves as their share of the spoil certain portions of the country, over which they exercised a princely authority and rule, till Henry, growing jealous of their proceedings, repaired to Ireland in person, and received the submission of the usurpers, who offered to hold their acquisitions in vassalage to the crown; he restored some of the Irish chieftains to their possessions, gave confirmatory grants of territory to several of the English, and created Earl Richard Seneschal of Ireland.

Fitz-Stephen the warrior acquired considerable tracts of land in Wexford; while his brother, a sea-captain who traded with Spain, having been driven by stress of weather upon the western coast, entered Galway Bay, and found shelter in the river through which Lough Corrib flows into the sea. Instilled by the safety afforded to him, as well as pleased with the appearance of the country, the ship-master determined to remove thither and establish a commercial intercourse with the continent. His design succeeded; the commodiousness of the port attracted the notice of mercantile speculators; a handsome town was built after the Spanish model (the streets crossing each other at right angles) and a brisk commerce was opened with Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean. For many succeeding years the family of Fitz-Stephen occasionally filled the highest and most important stations; and when a Parliament was summoned, one of them sat as a member of the lower house. Their fame as merchants and mariners continued to be widely diffused; but more so on account of the character they bore for stern and rigid integrity.

(To be continued.)

THE LIBRETTO OF DON CARLOS,

THE NEW OPERA PERFORMING AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

(*With poetical translations, written exclusively for the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Previous to the appearance of the new opera of "Don Carlos," which has raised up Mario and Lablache, "we fell upon" the Italian Libretto, and have taken the opportunity of careful perusal, to award the literary notice apart from the musical criticism, which appears in another column. It is amusing enough to read these "libretti" before they pass from the hands of the poet, and assume the garb of song. You are in the blacksmith's shop, and you see the naked iron before it is forged into the shoe. You have the mould without the metal—the die without the coin—but you cannot get the mint-sterling, until all the accessories are brought round to fill up the measure of the original charm. You read a libretto, and you sink your poor poet into a nonentity. He has fair thoughts, pretty sentiments, and a sweet or horrible romance, but you cannot appreciate him properly till he is fairly drowned—not

Like maudlin Clarence in his malmsey butt,

but in sweets full as delicious and intoxicating; in bright scenery, brilliant costume, "heavenly music, and the delirium of angel voices." You take him to the Opera, you know that he is for once not in your study, and you not only put flesh upon the skeleton, but array him in a goodly suit of fashionable attire. Or, if you like, he is the foundation of a house, and nothing more; Costa builds up the tenement—Lumley puts on the ornaments—Grieves paints papers and decorates, while Lablache, Grisi, Bellini, Mario, Fornasari, and Gnbilei come in as the furniture. You have other enchantments around you, and in the meanwhile your poet is out of sight. But for all this there is no reason why a libretto should not be as good as any other of the elements which compose an Opera. In dramatic outline, in fertile incident, in strength of purpose and poetic feature, it should be the very spring of all the fountain; and genius and originality ought to shine like stars from the heaven that surrounds them. The story should make itself felt; not in the way of excuse or as filling an *hiatus*, not as who should say—

Story, Lord bless you I have none to tell,

but by its intrinsic interest, by the emotion it is capable to excite. With our English operas this is rarely the case; you seldom get a glimpse of poetry in an English libretto, and the *nouvelette* is generally worked out by the scene-painter, the blue fire, and the trap-door. All the *spiriuel* of the affair lies with composer and singers.

The Italian libretti are better; there is some natural fluency about their language, and a gentle current of flowing undulating poetry that reminds one of improvisation, so facile is it, and so free. The poets too usually select lofty themes, or such as are full of the romance or touching and tender in their simplicity. The disadvantage in England is that they are generally abominably translated for those who do not know Italian; but if you see them upon the stage, there is something to be gathered from them after all.

The story of M. Costa's new opera is before us, in the form of a "Lyric Tragedy," from the pen of Signor Leopoldo Tarantini. The subject is one of those absorbing *crises* of history which have lived in mystery and died in blood. It involves the destinies of Philip II. and Don Carlos of Spain, and Isabella of Valois—the creature of saddened purity, though implied crime—who, having warmly loved and been betrothed to the son, was forced by the exigencies of state policy to wed the father, and reaped the bitterness of her frightful destiny in the tragic harvest of sorrow, which the Muses in the libretto before us have sent forth their ambassador to glean. The poet has in some measure departed from history, and from still more familiar romance—for it will be remembered that both Alfieri and Schiller have woven it into the fair embroidery of their fame: the one painting in Philip and Carlos the bigot and the enthusiast, with all the glow and fervour of deep and dark Italian portraiture; and the other, diverging into the path of friendship, and quitting passion and love, to shadow forth the devoted affection and fidelity of the afflicted Princess's friend. In the version before us that friendship is a feature, but not a point out; and the interest of the tragedy is centred in the King, his unhappy son, and still more unhappy wife. The father is haughty, distrustful, and tyrannical—the son wretched, passionate, and enthusiastic—the wife unutterably miserable, by unnatural position; loving the son enduringly, but dreading the husband with a wild and wondering awe.

The framework of the plot may be easily imagined from these "bearing-places;" but there are two or three of the situations which we have made the experiment of rendering from Italian poetry into lyrical English. One of the best points of the opera is the pretty introduction of the beautiful Isabella, with the Chorus of Court Ladies sounding her praises as she emerges from the Shrubbery and Royal Gardens up the Palace Steps.

Coro.

Si vaga si bella
Sul fior dell' età
Non v' è a' Isabella
Più cara beltà
Del puro sfavilla
Quest guardo azzurrin
Quel guardo ogni splende
Di divo candor
Quest guardo la rende
Regina de' cor.
D' Iberia le mente
Querele accolto,
E un angel ridente
Idolo le donò.

Chorus.

In her beauty gaining there,
Blossoful and surpassing fair,
Who can wear her charms so well
As the lovely Isabel!
Not the circlet that doth shine
Brilliant on her brow divine,
Hath a sparkle half as bright
As her eyes, when shedding light!

In those tender eyes we see
Stare of Heav'nly purity ,
That with love proclaim her still
Queen of every heart and will!
Spain was desolate, and prayed—
So, when her complaint was made,
Heaven, indulgent listning, gave
This sweet soul, to soothe and save.

Soon the chorus subsides, and the fair courtiers are in the presence of her whose praises have hardly died upon their lips. One *Duchess de Mondecar* welcomes her, and the scene which ensues reminds us of Mary's farewell in France, though taking in the sequel a sadder aspect. The *Duchess* and *Queen* converse:—

Duch. Qui t' assidi:
Regina; il primo spiro
Della stagion fiorita
Che va destando i rugiadosi fiori
Dolce è goder sui matutini alberi.

Reg. Ah sì—caro è al mio core
Questo clima—e quanto
Qui quanto intorno io miro
Mi r chiama di Francia ali' aure amiche,
Patria fiorita ancora—

Duch. Ognor Francia rimembri?

Reg. Ognora, ognora
Quando, o bel suol di Francia,
Ritorni al mio pensiere,
Per te di cbe fia scorso
Par che rimasca il cor.

Per te rivivo all' estasi
Del mio primier amor.

Parmi sull' ale ai zefiri
Volar da stere in sferra,
Del caro ben l' immagine
Aleve mi segue a vol.

Ah! accordo allor gli spasimi
Di questo basso suol.

Coro.

Misera! oh qual nell' anima
Rinchiude acerbo duol.

Reg. Rinvendosi dal suo abbandono.
Del.ra! delirio orrendo!
Tutto, ah tutto è colpa in me.
E un sreano il mio dolore
Che morir con me dovrà
E un martir che in cavi core
Desta orrore e non pietà.

Qual che svanza a ognun che geme:
Il conforto della speme
Fin la speme è in me delitto
Fin delitto è il sovvenir.

Duch. Sit here. Such breath as zephyr breathes,
And round the dewy flowret wreathes
The morning's sweet and scented gale
Is but fragrant to inhale.

Queen. Ah, yes, this calm and balmy spot,
Recalls me pleasures unforgot,
And nnds my bounding fancy dance,
Back to the homes of joyous France.

Duch. Still France rememb'rest thou?

Queen. Oh, yes!
Its cherish'd charms my memory bless,
And as in days long gone I seem
To live again in every dream
That floats around my heart, to prove
The bliss of all my early love!
I seem as though on zephyr wing,
I flew about, a fairy thing,
And fondly caught, when glancing back,
Love's image imprinted on my track!
Ah! all forgotten then my grief,
In joy so beautiful and brief!

Chorus.

Ah, wretched soul, in sadness drown'd,
How black on it hath sorrow frown'd.

Queen (recovering her abandon).
I was delirious! fatal madness stole
Upon my senses, and absorbed my soul.
All, all is guilt with me; no mortal eye
May scan the mystery that with me must die;
A grief that, of celestial nature, would only start
All hearts to horror—none to pity's part.
Even hope, that still is sorrow's gentlest bride,
'Mid all my torture is the crime I nnied;
For *Hope* is crime to me, and *Memory's* pain
Cannot come guiltless to my aching brain.

There is something exquisitely touching in the affliction which is by prevent circumstance forbidden even to *remember* the former love. It furnishes a key and clue to the whole tragedy, which has indeed a fatal termination, and plunges its hapless heroine among the flames of the Inquisition.

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FOR THE HAIR.—DAWSON'S AUXILIAR.—The only Safe and Certain Means of Restoring the Hair from Baldness or Greyness, and of preserving a Juvenile Beauty from infancy to age. It thoroughly eradicates Dandriff, produces Eyebrows and Whiskers, and fosters Children's Hair to a beautiful luxuriance.—Sold at 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., and 21s. per bottle, by BARCLAY, 95, Farringdon-street, wholesale and retail; SANGER, 150, Oxford street; PAYNE, 220, Strand; BUTLER, 21, Cheapside; and all Perfumers and Chemists. Perfumers, &c.—CAUTION—Particularly ask for Dawson's, and observe the signature, R. DAWSON, on the envelope.—The genuine are not sold at any house in Holborn.—A saving in the larger bottles

FLAT PATENT LEVER WATCHES, London-made, with the last improvement of placing the balance level with the other wheels of the watch, so as to render it flat for the pocket, with the jewels, end stones, and balance capped and jewelled in four holes, hand to mark the seconds, hard enamel dial, maintaining power of motion in the action of the watch while being wound up silver pendant carved cases, guaze six guineas each, or hunting cases of guineas. An undertaking is given with fixed terms, that these watches will always receive attention—Price £20. COX, Royal Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c, 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch street), London. N.B. Second-hand watches purchased in exchange.

COLWELL'S POMADE, or HAIR RESTORATIVE, is the astonishing result of many years' study and practice. Hitherto offered to the public, have never yet failed, although tested in numerous cases of baldness of 20 years. For the growth of eyebrows and whiskers it is equally certain. One pot is sufficient to convince the most sceptical.—Sold by all wholesale dealers, and retail, at 3s. 6d. each, by Sanger, 150, Oxford street; Smyth and Negus, 117, New Bond-street; Savory and Moore, New Bond-street, and 4, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor Square; Butler, Cheapside; Payne, 220, Strand, by most respectable chemists, and by the proprietor, H. Colwell, Belvidere-place, Southwark, by whom all letters will be attended to, and testimonials sent.

WOLLASTON'S PATENT GELATINE, for immediately making Jellies or Blanc mange, being quickly dissolved in boiling water. It is of equal strength with the finest Russian Isinglass, and perfectly free from any unpleasant taste or scent. Being less liable to change and corruption than the animal jelly, Gelatine being a perfectly pure, colourless, and soluble substance. For Jellies it will not be found necessary to use more, as two pints of water to a single ounce is sufficient. Invalids will find this a very nourishing and valuable restorative, from the great facility and readiness with which it is used, and not being liable to become sour so soon as isinglass.—Manufactured and Sold by EDWARD L. WOLLASTON, Distiller; and retailed by all respectable Druggists, Grocers, and others, at 8s. per pound.

TO LADIES.—Every requisite in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, of the best quality, much below the usual prices. Chemises, 18s.; night dress, 12s.; a dozen corded sarks, 9s. Specimens, 2 stamps, made to order. Infants' long and short robes 2s. 9d. to 8s.; frock bodies, 10d to 2s.; French cambric caps, from 1s. 2d.; nursery 4 aprons, all linen, 3s. 6d. apr. Just purchased, a manufacturer's stock of muslin cravats, collars, chemisettes, Eisteddfanau habit-shirts, and cuffs; likewise, a quantity of lawn goods, in search, from 5s. 6d.; veils and falls, 1s. 2d.; capes and berthes, 2s. 9d.; collars, 6d.; ladies' dresses, 5s. 6d.—At R. WILLIAMS'S RICH, 10, Honeyer, and Baby linen Warehouse, 87, Mortimer street, Cavendish square six doors from Great Portland-street

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.
SOUTHAMPTON MEETING

SEVERAL of MANNING'S ELIGIBLE COTTAGES, Suitable for BATHING, FISHING, or SHOOTING BOXES, or for EMIGRANTS' COLONIAL COTTAGES, now in use for the GREAT AGRICULTURAL MEETING at SOUTHAMPTON, are to be SOLD at Half the usual Prices.
Inquire of H. MANNING, the Contractor, on the Show Ground, or at 151, High Holborn London.

N.B. Also for SALE, a large quantity of NEW and USEFUL BUILDING MATERIALS

IMPORTANT to FAMILIES FURNISHING.—A considerable saving can be effected in the purchase of Furnishing Ironmongery, by visiting the PANKLEBANON IRON WORKS, 98, Baker-street, Portman-square, where may be inspected the EXTENSIVE STOCK of IRONMONGERY GOODS in the Kingdom, consisting of kitchen cooking utensils, German silver wares, fire-irons, fenders, stoves, hot-water baths, ornamental iron work, garden implements, japanned water cans and toilette pails, bent bedsteads, grates, kitchen ranges, fenders and fire-irons, wire work, ornamental work, flower-stands, table cutlery, &c. Every article being marked in plain figures, at the lowest possible price, will fully convince purchasers that the establishment is the great advantage resulting from Cash payments, as the Proprietors warrant every article of their own manufacture.—THOMAS FALLOWS, and CO., 85, Baker-street, Portman-square.—A liberal allowance to merchants and exporters.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 4s. 6d. Patronised by her MAJESTY, his ROYAL Highness Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Mr. ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, for Stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, which hardens in a few minutes, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, instead of further progress of decay. All persons can use it. Mr. ROWLAND'S Succedaneum cleanseres with ease, as full directions are enclosed.—Prepared only by Mr. ROWLAND, 20, Hatton Garden, Dentist, 61, Berners street, Oxford street, 4s. 6d., and can be sent by post. Mr. THOMAS continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system at 20 Fall-address, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever At home from Eleven till Four.

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249 Regent-street, have always on hand a large and well-selected assortment of every article of mourning attire, that every article of the very best description) requisite for a family or complimentary mourning may be had at their establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning in a few hours kept made up; and a note exclusive of the mourning required, will ensure everything necessary for the occasion, being sent (to town or country) immediately. Ladies requiring Silks—either Rich Glacés, Satin Turcs, Watered or Plain Duchesses, and Widows Silks, are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corsican Silks introduced at this house, as they will be found not only more durable, but the colour will stand the test of the strongest acid, or even sea water. Black and Grey, and Fancy Mourning Shawls of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty that modern taste has introduced in mourning millinery, flowers, crapes, collars, bead-dresses, bugle fringes, and the like.—The London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, near Oxford street.—W. C. JAY, and Co.

PRESERVES and CONFECTIONERY.—The superiority of BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY, for Preserves and Confectionery, is testified by the fact that it is preferred to any other spirit by the most extensive Wholesale Confectioners in the Metropolis; for fortifying Home-made Wines it is invaluable, as no refining Beverage it is congenial to the most delicate constitutions; and, as a Medical Stimulant it is peculiarly adapted to persons of bilious or dyspeptic habits. Quantities of not less than Two Gallons, supplies at the Distillery, 7, Smithfield Bars, in Stone Jars, at 11s. per Gallon, exclusive of the price of the Jar, and in Glass Bottles, at 20s. per Gallon, Bottles and Case included

Consumers of Brandy are respectfully informed that J. T. BETTS, Jun. and Co. will not be responsible for any Bottled Brandy that is not guaranteed bearing their Signature, by the Patent Metallic Capsules, made of pure and sound metal, (not tin-foil,) embossed with the words "Betts's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield Bars, to which attention is especially directed

SAILING UNDER FALSE COLOURS!!—The BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH hereby cautions the Public against the numberless Pills sold under fictitious names and titles, when save spurious unto genuine ones. HOLLOWAY'S Work appeared. The parties who put forth such Pills (selling under false colours), take the name of some eminent person not in existence, and then most fraudulently make extracts of Mr. Morrison's Work, which they put into their Pills, in order to obtain a sale for their pills. It is, therefore, against such a nefarious practice that Messrs. MORISON deem it their duty and interest to warn the Public, being determined to support the Hygeian Theory of Medicine, as introduced by JAMES MORISON, the Hygeist, at all not be made a vehicle to such fraud and imposture. MORISON and CO., Hygeists.
Bet.ish College of Health, Hamilton place, New-road, July, 1844.
N.B. We would advise the Public, should they feel inclined to patronise such Pills, to be cautious in making enquiries as to who the Proprietors of such medicines may be, &c. The practice of stopping the Hygeian theory with an inefficient or improper medicine, of course tends to bring that theory into disrepute.

INVALIDS and CHILDREN.—INVALID WHEEL CHAIRS, Self-propelling Bath-chairs of comfort to Invalids, from the cheapest to the most expensive build. NEW and SECOND HAND, to be DISPOSED OF, on the Lease Expiring, ON SALE, or may be Hired, at greatly reduced prices. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, light, strong, easy, and safe; no perfectly secure, that children may be entrusted to the most careless hands with impunity. Now in use from the palace to the cottage. A great collection of all kinds of Children's Airing Carriages, at very reduced prices. INGRAM'S Manufactory, 74, Oxford road, Finsbury square

A BRONZED SCROLL and SPEAR FENDER, 15s.—RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are now offering a great assortment of Bronzed Fenders of elegant designs, at prices, if compared with quality, 30 per cent. under any other house, ornamental iron ditto, 3 feet, 4s. 6d.; 4 feet 6 inches, 5s. 3d.; Chamber Fire-irons, 1s. 9d. per set; patent ditto, 3s. 6d.; superior ditto, from 6s. 6d. Their stock of Table Cutlery, Nickel Silver Spoons and Forks, Tea-trays, &c., contains every variety at very reduced prices. Their Illustrated Catalogue may be had gratis, or sent post free.—Established 1818.

DANCING TAUGHT in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden square. Private Lessons at all hours. Lessons and Practice every day. Schools attended. Lessons in the Polka and Valse à Deux Temps every day. A card to be had on application as above.

BASS' LAST INDIA PALE ALE.—This celebrated Ale may be obtained in fine condition, in quart and pint bottles, and in 18 gallons each, of their appointed Agent, CHARLES HALSON, 8, Cross-street, Finsbury-square.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction effected in the present prices made all rivalry either of the Trade manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

INCOME WITHOUT RISK.—The LONDON GENUINE TEA COMPANY, Established November 5, 1819, at 25, Ludgate hill, are now filling up their List of Agents, and persons desirous of such an appointment, by which many have derived considerable incomes, without risk, during the last twenty-six years, are requested to apply to the Company, at their Warehouse, 3, Laurence Pountney hill, London.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.—Office for Patents of Inventions and Registrations of Designs, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields.—The amated Instructions, gratis, and every information upon the subject of Protection for Inventions, either by Letters Patent or Registration of Designs, may be had by applying personally, or by letter, pre-paid, to Mr. ALEX. PRINCE, at the Office, 14, Lincoln's Inn fields.

REFORM your TAILORS' BILLS.—Fashionable DRESS COATS, 38s. and 42s. 6d.; frock coats, silk facings, 42s. and 50s.; new pattern summer coats, 18s.; new and three-quarter paletots, 18s.; fancy cloth waistcoats, 7s. or three for 20s.; suit of livery, 63s.; ladies' elegant riding habits, 63s and 84s.—DOUDNEY and SON, 69, Lombard street (estab.ished 1784), celebrated for good and cheap livery clothing.

MADDEN'S Registered PATENT KNIFE CLEANER meets with the most extensive and distinguished patronage, and is now established as an article of utility. Its cleanliness, simplicity, and efficacy, combined with the advantages of preserving the edge of the finest cutlery, and saving its cost of time, must ensure it universal favour. MADDEN'S KNIFE CLEANER, price 14s., may be seen and tried at the office, 24, George street, Hanover square.

BAKER'S PHEASANTRY, Beaufort-street, King's-road, Chelsea.—By Special Appointment to the Queen and H.R.H Prince Albert.—Gentlemen can be supplied with any quantity of Pheasant Fouls for stocking preserves, by giving their orders early. Gold, Silver, White, and Pied Pheasants. Useful and Ornamental Poultry. A large collection of English and Foreign Water Fowl. Large Norway Horned Owls.—And at No. 3, Half-moon Passage, Gracechurch-street.
Stone Pure China Pugs

DENTAL SURGERY.—32, Haymarket, St. James's.—Messrs. MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, by appointment to his Majesty the King of Hanover, continue to INSERT their SETS of TEETH, on their NERVOUS ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs or wires, fastening the adjoining teeth, and guaranteed to restore their colour during the life of the patient. Teeth filled with gold, however large the cavity, loose teeth fastened without ligatures; children's teeth regulated, and every operation relating to dental surgery.

SHIRTS.—W. E. WHITELOCK, 166, STRAND, (Established 19 Years), solicits the attention of Gentlemen to his Shirts he supplies for 6s. 6d. each, including washing. They are made from MARLAND'S Patent Long Cloth, with the Linen fronts, collars, and wrists; the very best work and latest fashion, and are equal to what are usually charged 9s 6d. Also all Linen, 10s. 6d. usual price, 15s. 6d. A sample shirt of either sort to any part of the Kingdom free, upon receipt of a Post office Order for the amount, viz. 14s. added, as per parcels postage. The dimensions required are the right measure of the neck, chest, and wrist.

STOCK of a CIRCULATING LIBRARY. -FIVE HUNDRED VOLUMES of NOVELS and ROMANCES in good condition, warranted perfect, to be DISPOSED OF for 2s. per Volume, in Sets, or Single Copies, at Half the most popular authors, and several of the most recent, as Whitefriars, Coningsby, Wineford Castle, Martin Chuzzlewit, Our Mess, &c. Also a few books and a large Sale Room to be seen at 7 Garmon's Magazine Warehouse, No. 9, Temple street, Bolfront of Somerset House, Strand. Also One Hundred and Fifty Volumes of modern Voyages, Travels, Memoirs, &c., for only Ten Pounds

WORN-OUT PLATE IMMEDIATELY RE-SILVERED. COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or Silver Solution, immediately restores Plated Articles, and Fiddle Pattern Cutlery, and all silers of copper, by depositing a Coating of Pure Silver, without a grain of Mercury, and will last many years. Cautions Plate and Plated Goods. It is highly approved by Dr. RYAN, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other eminent Chemists. Sold by Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon street, London, at 3s. the bottle; and to be had of all the Wholesale Plate and Pearl sellers in the United Kingdom. None are Genuine unless Signed on the wrapper by J. D. COGAN and R. GILLO.

BLACK-BORDERED ENVELOPES 1s. per Hundred: black-bordered note paper, 5 quires for 2s.; the best satin envelopes, 1s. per hundred, a sizes; superfine satin note paper, 8vo size, 6s. 6d. per ream; good Bath note, 4s. per ream; ditto, tinted, 5s. per ream; letter paper, 4s. per ream; 4-quire wafers, 2d. per box; good wax, ten sticks, 1s.; leather bottle-books, 1s. each; bibles, 6s.; gilt edges, 1s. 6d.; church services, 1s. 6d.; prayer-books, from 1s. to 4s.; tracts, 6d. each; bibles, prayers, and church services, in several hundred varieties of bindings, velvet, and morocco bindings.—SANGER, BROTHERS, Stationers, Booksellers, and Publishers. 87 New Bond street, corner of Oxford street.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.—Under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and the Courts of Europe.—This Powder prepared from Oriental Herbs of inestimable virtue for strengthening, preserving, and cleansing the Teeth. It eradicates the facetious formation of tartar, and by the removal of that extraneous substance, leads a healthy growth of the treasures to the gums. It removes from the surface of the teeth the spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, substituting for discolour and its aspect of impurity, the most pure and lovely pearl. Its wonderful effects, from its salubrious and disinfecting qualities, it gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.
CAUTION.—To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's Stamps have authorised the Proprietors' signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus.—A. ROWLAND and SON, Hatton Garden. Without it affixed on each Box.
. All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!!!

THE HAIR.—Of the numerous compounds constantly announced, for promoting the growth or reproduction of the Hair, few survive, even in name, beyond a very limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL has by its reputation unparalleled, is still on the increase in public estimation. The singular success of this successful compound has induced many Perfumers and Hair Dressers to offer articles of too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very facts of the high and distinguished patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with its various trial and its constant increasing sale, are proofs of its superiority. Each label is signed with the name of the Proprietor, who vends the genuine article only at 20, Hatton Garden, London; whereas, the genuine article is wholly the private property of A. ROWLAND and SON, and the words ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines on the Wrapper, and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1500 times, containing 29 028 letters.—Price 3s. 6d., 7s., Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size 21s. per bottle. *.* All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!

SELF MEASUREMENT.
Country residents will duly estimate the convenience of the following plan, by which they may secure a perfect fit. Orders executed with dispatch and exactness.

DIRECTIONS FOR COAT.
From 1 to 2 and on to 3 for full length; from 4 to 5 for elbow point, and to 6 for sleeve length, round the arm at 5, and wrist at 7, round the breast at 7, under the coat; and waist at 2, under the coat.

VESTS.
From 1 over the shoulder to vest length in front, with Breast and Waist measure as instanced in coat measurement.

TROUSERS.
Full length from top at the hip to B; from A to B for length between the Tabs, being determined the Hessian boot or Shoe, and round the bottom at R, as desired, giving 2 inches will ensure a correct fit.

READY-MADE.	£	s.	d.
Tweed Tagliones ..... from	0	8	6
Ditto, superior quality, with silk collars, cuffs, and facings	0	16	0
Cashmerette coats in a variety of shapes, handsomely trimmed	1	0	0
An immense stock of Holland and grass blouses ..... from	0	3	6
Splendid summer vests ..... from	0	5	6
An endless variety of fashionable and Persian vests, splendid patterns 3s. to	0	8	6
Washing satin vests, warranted, ...	0	6	6
Cloth trousers ..... from	0	9	0
Long e milled does ..... from	0	11	6
A great variety of summer trousers ..... from	0	7	0
Drash coats edged ..... from	1	0	0
Frock ditto	1	4	0

MADE TO MEASURE	£	s.	d.
Tweed coats, trimmed with silk, made in any shape, waterproofed ..... from	0	13	0
Cashmere, fine Saxony, and other light summer materials, made in the first style of fashion ..... from	1	5	0
Figured quilting vests, 7s. each, or three for	1	0	0
Cashmere vests, in rechercha patterns ..... from	0	9	6
Summer trousers, in great variety of materials	0	16	0
Single and Double Notions, and plain doe trousers	0	17	6
Best quality West of England	1	1	0
Dress coats ..... from	1	12	0
Best quality ditto	2	15	0
Mourning to any extent can be had at five minutes' notice, at the lowest prices.			
Men's suits, dress coat, vest, and trousers ..... from	1	16	6
Boy's ditto, jacket, vest, and trousers ..... from	0	18	0

IMPORTANT.—Any article purchased, or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, money returned.
OBSERVE.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Woollen Drapers Outfitters and General Warehousemen, 154 Minories, and 85, Aldgate, City, opposite the church termed General Warehousemen, 154 Minories, and 85, Aldgate, City, opposite the church termed General Warehousemen.
CAUTION.—E. Moses and Son are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the extraordinary fame attached of being connected with them, or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion whatever with any other Establishment; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should call or send to 154, Minories, or 86, Aldgate, opposite the church to prevent disappointment. &c.
N.B. No Business transacted at this Establishment from Friday at sunset until sunset on Saturday, when Business is resumed until twelve o'clock.

QUITE A NEW DISCOVERY.
NO MORE SUFFERING FROM CORNS or BUNIONS.—AGENTS required all over England, Ireland and Scotland, for the sale of this wonderful remedy, which immediately enables the greatest sufferer to walk with the most perfect ease and comfort. Sold in boxes, including stamp, at 1s. 1½d., by JONES and Co. LIGHTHOUSE, 201, Strand, London.
A box will be sent free to any address on receipt of fifteen postage stamps.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, by a Retail Furnishing and Manufacturing IRONMONGER at the West end, a respectable, well-educated Youth as an APPRENTICE. He will be treated as one of the family, and have every opportunity of thoroughly learning his business.—For full particulars apply at No. WILKINSON, 77, Regent-street, between 3 and 5; if by letter, prepaid.

GOOD TEAS, in 6lb. bags, or small chests of 35lb., at 2s. 10d., 3s. 4d., and 3s. 10d. per lb., Young Hyson 3s. By the clearge of wind multiplied by the number of tea leaves opened, and the merchants, consequently, accept lower prices. The above being trade quotations, families will find that they save considerable at each year's end by constantly dealing with the East India Tea Company.—Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate street.

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLASTERS are generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate either Hard or Soft CORNS. From their elastic quality, they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and sold by R. CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk. N.B.—On receipt of thirteen postage stamps (free), a box will forwarded (free) to any part of the Kingdom.

EAU de COLOGNE, 10s. per case of six, or 2s. singly, which, save its first preparation, in 1709, has maintained an undisturbed supremacy over all other distilled compounds, can be had genuine, as prepared from the original recipe, by applying to H. HEIDENBAGH, 83, Park-street, Grosvenor square, and manufacturer of Cologne This Eau de Cologne is no spurious imitation of Farina's, but the genuine article itself and as such defies all competition.

COFFEE!—All who prize a delicious Cup of really fine COFFEE are invited to purchase from the Establishment of SIDNEY and HALL, No. 9, Ludgate Hill. The New Duties came into operation on Saturday, 9th of June, from which day prices were reduced price TWO PENCE per lb. SIDNEY and HALL, Tea Merchants, No. 9, Ludgate Hill. SIDNEY and HALL.
Black Tea of good quality at Three Shillings and Ten pence per Pound.

CUSTARDS WITHOUT TROUBLE.—ORRIDGE'S POWDER merely requires the addition of Boiling Milk to form a Custard of exquisite richness. It is less expensive, and far more wholesome, than the Custards as usually made. To prevent the recent article, be pleased to ask for the preparation made by ORRIDGE, Chemist to the Queen, Deptford. Sold in boxes, 1s., 2s., and 5s. each, by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard, Batty and Co., Finsbury Pavement, and most Chemists and Italian Warehousemen.

WRITING, Languages, &c.—The WRITING of persons of all ages, if ever so bad, IMPROVED in EIGHT easy LESSONS. The pupils are taught quite privately, or not any where known. Bookkeeping by double entry, mercantile business form, letter writing, arithmetic, composition, taught and guaranteed in twelve lessons. Separate rooms for ladies. Apply to Mr. LAZARUS, at the only established Academy for private tuition, (where there are professors for the French, German, and Italian languages, on the Hamiltonian system,) 122, Regent street.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, 9, Cornhill, London, beg to call the Bank, request the attention of purchasers to their stock of London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are manufactured expressly for this establishment, in the best case, with the detached escapement and jewelled, the prices are four and a half guineas, six, and eight guineas each; or in gold cases, 10, 12, 14, and 16 guineas each. The very large stock offered for selection enables the above descriptions, enabling a customer to select that which is more particularly adapted to his own use.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are surprised that AGENTS continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their genuine TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters, and sent to order to any part of the Kingdom, carriage paid, and last little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the increase is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

HANWELL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Middlesex.—Principal, the Rev. J. A. EMERTON M.A., Curate of Hanwell. Parents and Guardians desirous of introducing their sons to the school in Hanwell, combine the advantages of a collegiate course with religious instruction, moral and physical training and parental care, may obtain Prospectuses by a personal or written application to the Principal, or by letter, pre-paid, to the Rev. T. T. WHITE, D.D., Rectory, Hanwell. J. R. MAYNARD, Esq., D.C.L., Principal of Magdalene Hall, Oxford; or to J. A. PARR, Esq., M.D., Dover street, Piccadilly, President of the Royal College of Physicians

MEICALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the crevasses of the teeth and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the harm not coming over it. Improved Chelsea Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest gums. Patent Nail Brushes, with the durable celebrated Russian bristle, which does not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes, of improved graduated and powerful friction. Hair Brushes, with the durable Russian bristle, and every description of Brushes for the toilet. Smyrna Sponges, with its preserved va luable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importation, dispensing with all intermediate parties, profits, and destruction attending the usual method of purchasing Smyrna Sponges. Sold only at METCALFE'S sole establishment. 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles street.—Caution: Beware of the words, "from Metcalfe's," being forged in some instances.

PLATE.—A. B SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England.—The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, Fiddle pattern, 7s. 3d. per ounce; Queen's pattern, 7s. 9d. per ounce. The following are the prices of some of the undermentioned, but the names may be had lighter or heavier, at the same price per ounce:—

Fiddle Pattern.	£	s.	d.	Queen's Pattern.	£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons 30 at 7	2	....	10	12 Table Spoons 40 at 7	4	....	14
12 Dessert ditto 20	1	....	5	12 Dessert ditto 26	2	....	9
12 Table Forks ..30	2	....	10	12 Table Forks ..40	2	....	14
12 Dessert ditto 20	1	....	5	12 Dessert ditto 26	1	....	9
1 Gravy Spoon..13	0	....	3	1 Gravy Spoon ..18	0	....	4
1 Soup Ladle....15	0	....	3	1 Soup Ladle....17	0	....	4
1 Sauce ditto ..12	0	....	3	1 Sauce ditto ..16	0	....	4
1 Sauce ditto (gilt strong)...	1	0	0	4 Salt Spoons (strong gilt)	0	12	0
1 Fish Slice	2	10	0	1 Fish Slice	3	5	0
12 Tea Spoons 10	1	5	....	12 Tea Spoons 14	1	10	....
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0	18	0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	1	8	0

A price catalogue, stamped as a newspaper, illustrated by drawings, and containing every information relative to the purchase of silver or Sheffield plate, may be had on application, or will be sent into the country, free of postage, in answer to a paid letter.

CROUCH-END ACADEMY, HORNSEY.—At this old-established School, situate in one of the healthiest localities in the neighbourhood of London, YOUNG GENTLEMEN are BOARDED and EDUCATED, on the most moderate terms, consistently with that kind and parental treatment which they so liberally receive, in addition to the advantages to be derived from the highly judicious system of education which has so long been continued in successful operation under the management of the present proprietor. The terms are for a substantial and well-grounded education, comprising a complete course of grammatical, commercial, and elementary study, together with the Latin and French Languages, the theory of navigation, trigonometry, algebra, land surveying, geometry, mensuration, geography, and the use of the globes, board, washing, repairing of linen, &c., 30 guineas per annum, and no extras; pupils under ten years of age, 26 guineas. Foreigners learning the English languages, and gentlemen requiring a separate room and table, 60 guineas per annum; junior pupils, 40 guineas. The establishment has now stood the test of public opinion, and received the most liberal patronage, for more than 16 years, during 20 of which it has been conducted by the present proprietor, Mr. W. C. SMITH. It is situate in one of the most beautiful and picturesque localities in the neighbourhood of London, and is replete with every convenience for the health and efficient system of education, but combines also every privilege that can tend to promote health and strength. An excellent table is kept, and more of the domestic comforts of home will be found in the school than in any other of the same very moderate terms. The number of pupils generally averages between 40 and 50, and for the instruction of this limited number four tutors, besides the principal (exclusive of the music, drawing, and dancing masters), are always kept, and reside in the house. The school, which is a detached and commodious building in the Elizabethan style of architecture, is lofty, and especially adapted for study and the preservation of health the house spacious—the bed rooms airy—the play-ground large and dry—and the w k in the fields most delightful, the part of the country being always par eminently distinguished for its great salubrity, as well as for the beauty and richness of its landscape. The establishment, which is distant about five miles from the City, is also most conveniently situate for parents desiring frequently to visit their children, as access by omnibus is to be had at all hours of the day, both from the Bank and Charing-cross. Those who are ready in quest of a good school, w. find this establishment, on inquiry, everything that could be wished, as the most indefatigable exertions are invariably made to carry the views and intentions of the parent into effect, and that, too, under the mildest possible treatment. The most satisfactory references to merchants and gentlemen, residing in London and elsewhere, whose sons have been brought up at this establishment, can be obtained, together with prospectuses of terms and other particulars, by applying, personally, or by letter, to the Principal of the CROUCH-END ACADEMY, Hornsey. The present vacation will terminate on the 31st instant.

SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "OTELLO," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

SCENE FROM OTELLO.

The Doge *(Elmiro)* denunciating his daughter *(Desdemona)* is perhaps, as treated by Lablache and Grisi, the most splendid lyric-tragic passage upon the Opera or indeed any other stage. The prostration of Grisi before the lightning blast of Lablache's malediction is truly awful. We thought we almost heard the dreadful lines from "Troilus and Cressida" issue from the angry father's lips:

Now Hell's bluest plagues
Receive her quick, with all her crimes upon her:
Let her sink spotted down: let the dark Host
Make room, and point, and hiss her as she goes;
Let the most branded Ghosts of all her sex
Rejoice and cry, *Here comes a blacker Fiend!*

The terrible fierceness of Lablache is in those lines. Mario as the Moor serves but as an accessory to the picture: he cannot stand out in any great prominence against the other mighty portraits. Garcia was the only *Otello* who could have withstood Lablache's *Elmiro*: but still Mario is very charming in the part and sings its music beautifully.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

A drama founded upon Boz's "Martin Chuzzlewit" was produced at this house on Monday last, and was completly successful. To describe the intricate and ever-changing plot of the novelist would be needless, and that of the dramatist (Mr. E. Stirling) is pretty nearly the same thing. Suffice it to say, that the principal features in the narrative are made to stand out very prominently in its stage adaptation. *Peckniff* and *Tom Pinch* are admirably personated by Messrs. F. Mathews and Meadows. *Mary Graham* is rendered still more interesting by Miss Fortescue's representation of her, and *Master Bailey*, the *Boots* at *Mrs. Tudgers'* boarding-house, is irresistibly impudent and droll as performed by Mrs. Keeley. Keeley, himself, was immense in the part of *Old Mother Gamp*, the monthly nurse.

The drama has been "got up" most excellently. The following neat prologue, written by Mr. Albert Smith, was well delivered by Mrs. Keeley, and much applauded:—

No ghostly legend from some mould'ring page
And "carefully adapted to the stage;"
No grand romantic drama, deep and dire,
Filled with "terrific combats" and red fire,
Boast we to night. No flimsy plot shall trench
Upon our scene "translated from the French;"
But one in deep emotions far more rife,
The powerful romance of common life.

We owe this story of the present hour
To that great master hand, whose graphic power
Can call up laughter, bid the tear-drop start,
Or find an echoing chord in every heart.
Whom we have learned to deem an household friend,
Who, 'midst his varied writings, never pend'd
One line that might his guileless pages spot,
One word that "dying he would wish to blot."

We know there is around his simple name
A prestige thrown, your sympathies to claim;
But our poor playwright, feeling well his task,
Has sent me forth your clemency to ask.
And some old friends, selected from the rest,
Of human kind the sweetest and the best,
Crowd forth, your patient hearing to implore,
Presuming on the fellowship of yore.

Good Mr. Pickwick first with smiling face,
And kindly heart implores your patient grace:
Then arm in arm, led onwards by one will,
The Brothers Cheeryble endorse our bill,
And warm by kindness over both alike,
The timid hopes of poor neglected Smike,
Whilst not unmindful of your past kind deeds,
Oliver Twist next for indulgence pleads.

SCENE FROM THE NEW DRAMA OF "MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

Dick Swveller, who has crept here quite by stealth,
"Passes the rosy" ere he drinks your health,
Surrounded by those friends we know so well,
Watch'd over by the shade of Little Nell,
Next laughing at Joe Willett in our train
Dear Dolly Varden flirts, and laughs again
And hopes your pleasure will not be alloyed
Because she knows that Miggs will be annoyed.

And lastly, whilst around both cot and hall
The echoes of the Christmas Carol fall,
Bob Cratchet on raised wages, spruce and trim,
Leads forward, with his crutch, poor Tiny Tim.
The others are to come. In anxious state
Behind the scenes your fiat they await,
Be satisfied, for yours and their behoof,
They'll do the best they can; now to the proof.

The piece was announced for repetition till further notice by Mr. Keeley.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The eighth and last concert for the season took place on Monday night last, at the Hanover-square Rooms, and proved to be one of the most interesting of the series. The following was the programme:—

PART I.

Sinfonia Eroica	Beethoven.
Song, MS. "Ach Herr," Herr Staudigl	Nicolai.
Trio, two violoncellos and double bass, Messrs. Lindley, Lucas, and Howell	Corelli.
Scene from "As You Like It," Miss A. Williams, Miss Dolby, Mr. Allen, and Herr Staudigl, with Chorus	H. Smart.

PART II.

The First Walpurgis-Night, Miss Dolby, Mr. Allen, and Herr Staudigl (first time of performance in this country)	Mendelssohn.
Concerto Violin, M. Sainton	Sainton.
A Selection from "The Ruins of Athens," Miss A. Williams and Herr Staudigl, with Chorus, MS. (first time of performance in this country)	Beethoven.
Overture to "Oberon"	Weber.

This concert, conducted by Mendelssohn, and led by T. Cooke (who, by the way, conduced to more than half the effect by his precise and steady leadership), went off beautifully. It will be seen by the programme that the directors are now acting more liberally than in former years; witness the production of Smart's "Scena" (a beautiful composition), and the names of English vocalists in the scheme. This is as it should be—a glorious change has taken place; we have begun to "dare to have sense ourselves," and the happiest results have been the consequence.

The "Sinfonia Eroica" was exquisitely performed. Staudigl sang a version of one of David's Psalms most admirably: he was in better voice than he has been for some time back. Corelli's "Trio" is beginning to be a little tiresome. H. Smart's composition, which gained the prize offered by Mr. Macready two years ago for the best finale to "As You Like It," is full of chaste and beautiful writing.

The second part opened with a composition by Mendelssohn, so full of poetry of the highest order that we cannot find words to adequately describe it. Wildness, Strength, and Beauty seem to have been the composer's adopted Graces, while, on the other hand, he must have multiplied the muses by their own number, for he seems ninety-nine times greater in this work than in any he has produced before. He has gone hand-in-hand with his poet Goethe, and done him ample justice. The choruses are of a most impressive character: that of the Druid Guards "Disperse, disperse, ye gallant men," was enthusiastically encored, and the reception of another, between the said guards and the people feigning to be witches, cannot be described. We never witnessed more delight on the part of an auditory. Staudigl as a kind of *Oroveso* was magnificent, and the whole terminated with a chorus of Druids worthy of the loftiest inspiration of Handel. Though the season be near its close, we mean the musical season in general, we hope to hear this stupendous work again. M. Sainton played a very clever concerto on the violin, his own composition, in a neat and finished style. Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," like the generality of his works, must be heard often before it can be duly appreciated; still many pieces excited considerable applause. Weber's overture, with which the concert terminated, was heard to the very echo of the last chord, when vehement cheering for Mendelssohn proved how highly his services are estimated by the subscribers to these now truly classic concerts.

MDLLE. FANNY ELSSLER DANCING "THE SARAGOSSA."

IMPROMPTU TO MADLLE. FANNY ELSSLER, ON HER DANCING THE SARAGOSSA.

With such a form of beauty and such face,
'Twere easy to mistake thee for a Grace,
But that one only of the Sisters Three
Could not reveal thy various symmetry
The air is musical where'er thy feet
In mazy turnings cause vibrations sweet—
Their echoes, than the sounds to which they move
More exquisite—more soul-inspiring prove,
And make us think that ev'n the Muses Nine
To make Thee *One* their sister charms combine!

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1844

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 116, Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1844. [Sixpence.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

THE debates towards the end of the session seldom touch on questions in which great principles are involved; they are mostly confined to the details of bills and measures that have been driven, as it were, into a corner by the discussions of an earlier period, and must be passed with most of their imperfections, or dropped altogether. Sometimes, however, a giant evil will make itself visible among the mass of petty enactments, and force itself on the attention even of unwilling Legislatures. There are some things that can not be hid, some from which it is vain for man to avert his gaze. They do not the less exist because we for a time cease to think of them, and when attention is re-awakened to their frightful evils, the prospect is often worse, the abuse has grown more terrible than when we last surveyed it.

On Tuesday evening the Slave Trade was brought under the notice of the house, and the effect of the discussion is what we have described; it produces a painful conviction that our exertions have been useless, and our efforts vain. We have spent masses of treasure, have lost to the country numbers of valuable lives—the fatal Niger expedition is an instance of it—and yet the hideous traffic, that stands a dark stain in the history not of one nation, but of mankind, is more active, more cruel, more unrelenting, destroys more human life, and causes more human misery in a year than at any former period! The truth is often mournful, and here is indeed an instance of it; how can it be accounted for? How is it that exertions so disinterestedly made, and, for the most part, so ably directed, have been not merely so useless, but absolutely so mischievous?

In the first place, the traffic, dreadful as it is, produces, it is said, enormous profits; and, as the efforts of those European nations that have declared themselves opposed to it, have reduced it to a smuggling trade, the increased risks are covered by increased profits. Every expedient that perverted ingenuity can discover has been brought to bear, to combine capacity for cargo and swiftness of sailing in the slaving vessels: to these human life is sacrificed with a coolness of calculation that is perfectly revolting. When the slaves are brought to the place of embarkation, it is stated as "a well-known fact, that whatever might be the size of the slave ship, the slave captain always took a fourth, or a third more than his ship was calculated to hold. This was done on a true arithmetical calculation, just as a person who was sending a pipe of wine round upon the Indian voyage always sent a quarter-cask, in order to make up for leakage and evaporation, so the slave captain took an extra number of slaves on board, to make up for the deaths he felt certain would occur during the passage."

The mass of human evil caused by the system of which the above extract describes but a portion of the details, is thus impressively placed before the mind, in the recent speech of Lord Palmerston. After estimating, on the authority of Mr. Bandinell and Sir F. Buxton, the number of slaves annually deported from Africa at 150,000, he says, "What an enormous amount of human misery and human crime is shown by this simple statement to exist! Let any man consider to himself what 150,000 people are; let any man who has seen armies collected think, if it has ever fallen to his lot to see 150,000 men collected at once under his eye—let him imagine that he saw that number assembled together on a plain—that he was told, as they passed by him, that they were travelling fast towards their doom—that that living mass of human beings was doomed to a painful and premature death, under every variety of bodily and mental torture! Why, if he were told that it was not a single sight, but that every year, over the same spot of ground, an equal number were urged forward to the same melancholy doom, could any man, when he witnessed such a sight, fail to invoke the vengeance of Heaven on the authors of such enormities?"

The bringing all this amount of misery together, and concentrating the attention, as it were, upon it, is most effective. It reminds us of the passage in which all the gathered diseases of the future degenerate race of man are shown by Milton's Angel to our first parent, as the consequences of his transgression.

> Sight so deform what mortal eye could long
> Dry-eyed behold! Adam could not—but wept.

It must be a callous heart indeed that can contemplate such a number of his fellow beings doomed annually to be the victims of the unhallowed avarice of man. The world has been called "a vast Lazar-house of many woes;" but it exhibits no other evil like this—not even the carnage of war and battle—though these have in them sufficient of the horrible, for in these men meet on something like equal terms, and war itself is not without redeeming features in, at least, individual instances of mercy, generosity, and forbearance. But the Slave Trade is a perpetual war, in which all the advantage is on one side; it is like massacre without resistance, or cruelty without provocation.

But greater perhaps even than its physical evils, are its fatal moral effects; it is another melancholy fact, that the most cruel features of slavery have been the most strongly developed beneath European and Christian masters. Among the Mahometans cruelty to the domestic slave—the dweller beneath the same roof—is the exception rather than the rule. Where Christians are slave-owners, kindness has been the exception—the general

"SWAN-UPPING" ON THE THAMES, FROM BRENTFORD AIT.

rule, barbarity. The description applies to the masters of every European nation; and treating the English and the Americans as one race—as they have been and are at present the greatest slave holders of modern times—the heaviest amount of guilt lies upon them. Seeing what is the practice of Christian men, it was not likely to impress an ignorant and heathen people with anything but hatred of the race and suspicion of the creed of those who were guilty of such enormities. Thus centuries of intercourse between Africa and Europe have left the former as Pagan and idolatrous as she was centuries ago; and while the spiritual state of the people is no better now than it was then, their physical condition is far worse, from the continual internal wars the slavers encourage by giving a ready market for the prisoners, and the decrease of cultivation in consequence of the continual drain of the native population. The accounts of travellers in Africa two centuries ago, prove that whole districts are now deserts that were then well cultivated, populous, and flourishing. In both respects the blighting effect of the Slave Trade is manifest. Sir R. Peel says, "When I reflect on this subject, I cannot but imagine to myself the light in which the nations of Europe must appear to those unfortunate inhabitants of Africa who are made the victims of this crime—what must be their ideas of the Christian faith which they are taught to believe is professed by Europeans when they see them practising daily such dreadful cruelties, and when they witness so many thousands of their fellow-creatures falling victims to the avarice and cruelty of those who they are told call themselves Christians? Whilst such frightful crimes were daily committed amongst them, was it not to be expected that impediments to the spread of Christianity would be engendered thereby."

The evils being so incontestably proved and conceded by all parties, what we must again ask is the reason that all the efforts made to check, have only increased them? Sir R. Peel says, and we believe says truly, that two nations only are mainly responsible for the failure of the exertions of the rest of the world. Spain, by its possession of Cuba, affords a market for the slaves; the Spanish Governors share the profits of the Trade, and Spanish subjects are the agents in carrying it on. The Empire of Brazil is open to the same reproach; and as long as these two countries continue to uphold the system, the attempts to put it down will be ineffectual. France and England are the only two powers that do much towards its suppression; we might almost say that it is England alone that interferes to any appreciable extent, for France and America, by their overstrained sense of national honour on the "right of search," have thrown obstacles in the way of vigorous effort in this respect rather than assisted. America, too, is open to suspicion in the matter; against the spirit of her free constitution, she fosters within herself a system of slavery as foul as ever disgraced the world. The states of Europe who have declared against the Slave Trade—Norway, Sweden, Austria, Prussia, Russia, either have but little power, like the two first, or small naval forces, as Austria and Prussia, or no colonies, like Russia; they can do little more than protest against the traffic, and leave its suppression to others; and of the three powers, France, England, and the United States, who interfere the most actively, by far the greatest share of the work is done by England alone. It is a credit to us that we do so much; it is a misfortune that we cannot do more; but while the manner and extent of our interference is so fettered by the regard that must be paid to national rights, we fear that we have gone as far as we shall be able to go. The only mode would be to declare the traffic piracy, and take from those engaged in it the protection of every flag of every power. Till that is done, we must, according to Sir R. Peel, deal cautiously with criminals who are bold to effrontery, dexterous, and indefatigable. We must sit down and wish that the world was better, but take no strong means of making it so. He sees the evil in its full extent, and with his regrets for its existence, his cold, prudential reasons for not increasing the means of preventing it, contrast somewhat disappointingly.

SWAN-UPPING.

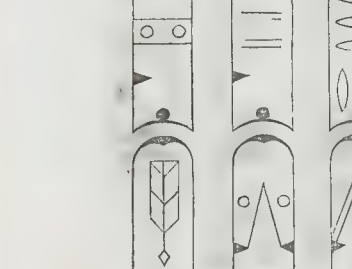
Yesterday the Lord Mayor and his civic friends proceeded in state to spend a festive day in the haunts of the regal and privileged swans of the Thames, previously to their more close inspection by the Dyers' Company, in August next. On this occasion, the state barge, followed by a gaily dressed steamboat, conveying the company, were towed to Brentford Ait, a little above Kew-bridge, where the celebrated barge, the Maria Wood, was moored to receive them: his lordship disembarked and continued the "voyage" to Twickenham on board the barge Maria. A splendid banquet was served on board, and dancing kept up with much spirit on the ample deck.

The following particulars of the Swan, and the business of these gentlemen "Uppings," will gratify our readers:—

"The Swan," says Mr. Yarrell, "is, perhaps, the most beautiful living ornament of our rivers and lakes. Poets of all ages and countries have made this bird the theme of their praise, and by none with more characteristic truth of expression than by our own Milton, who, in his 'Paradise Lost,' says:—

> 'The swan with arched neck
> Between her white wings mantling,
> proudly rows

In the Thames, at present, the greatest number of swans belong to the Queen, and the Companies of Vintners and Dyers own the next largest proportion; but the birds are far less numerous than they used to be. They are marked upon the upper mandible with a knife or other sharp instrument. The "Swan-upping," or "Swan-hopping," as it is vulgarly termed, is the catching and taking up the swans to mark the cygnets, and renew those of the old birds, if obliterated, in the presence of the royal swan herdsman, which is still continued by the companies above mentioned. This was ostensibly the business of the civic excursion yesterday, but the birds are actually marked in the month of August. We subjoin a few of the marks.



SWAN MARKS.

a. The swan-mark of Eton College, who have the privilege of keeping swans on the Thames. It is intended to represent the armed point and feathered end of an arrow, and is represented by nail-heads on the door of one of the inner rooms of the college.

b, *c*. Represent the swan-marks of the Dyers' and Vintners' Companies of the City of London, as used in the reign of Elizabeth. These two companies have long enjoyed the privilege of keeping swans on the Thames, from London to a cuns dawble distance above Windsor; and they continue the ancient custom of proceeding with their friends and visitors, with the royal swan herdsman, and their own swanherds and assistants, on the first Monday in August in every year, from Lambeth, on their "swan voyage," for the purpose of catching and marking the birds as above. Mr Kemp, F.S.A., who has taken great pains to collect the details of this ancient custom, states, that "the struggles of the swans, when caught by their pursuers, are powerful indeed; the latter reserve in the one instance, made this a diversion with our ancestors of no ordinary interest." The formation of the circles or amulets on the beak, as observed in these two ancient marks, being considered to indicate some peculiarity upon which no hard and straight lines, the rings are now omitted, and the lines doubled, as shown in the marks *d*, *e*, which are those of the Dyers' and Vintners' Companies, as used at this time; *b*, *d*, being the ancient and modern mark of the Dyers' Company, and *c*, *e*, the ancient and modern mark of the Vintners' Company. The two nicks in the swan-mark of the latter, which have so often been noticed, are probably intended for two half lozenges, or a demi-lozenge on each side; the V is, perhaps, a chevron reversed, the arms of the company being sable, a chevron between three tuns argent; for Mr. Kemp considers the true chevron could scarcely be cut on the beak of the bird, without each lateral branch crossing its elongated and tender nostril; and this, from a feeling of humanity, the marker would be disposed to avoid. Besides being heraldic, that many of these swans may have the additional adaptation of the initial letter of the word "Vintner," and form also the Roman numeral V., is supported by a custom at the hospitable entertainments of the Vintners' Company, where one of the regular stand up toasts if the day is, "The Worshipful Company of Vintners, with Five!" Mr. Kemp discountenances the popular notion that the sign of the Swan with Two Necks, has any reference to the "Two Nicks."

f Is the royal swan-mark of Queen Victoria, and has been used through the reigns of George III. and IV., and William IV. to the present time.

At the Swan-voyage in August, 1841, the following number of old and young swans, belonged to her Majesty and the two privileged companies:—

	Old Swans	Cygnets	Total
Her Majesty	185	47	232
The Vintners' Company	79	21	100
The Dyers' Company	91	14	105
	355	82	437

At one period, however, the Vintners' Company alone possessed 800 birds. In the language of the swanherds, the male swan is called a *Cob*, the female a *Pen*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Our accounts from France are of an interesting character. The dispute with Morocco is, of course, the principal political topic in the Paris papers; but there is also domestic news worthy of notice. The Duchess de Nemours has given birth to a Prince, upon whom Louis Philippe has bestowed the title of Duke d'Alençon. The most contradictory reports were in circulation in Paris, respecting the course in which France is at present engaged with Morocco. On the one hand it is said the Prince de Joinville is about to be recalled from the Mediterranean with his fleet, but it is obvious from the accounts given in other French journals, that the Government do not expect to be able to settle the differences in so summary a manner. For instance, a Toulon paper of the 9th says:—"The four ships forming the squadron of Rear-Admiral Parseval Deschenes have completed their provisions and stores for five months, and wait only the telegraphic order for sailing. Admiral Parseval being of older rank than the Prince de Joinville, cannot be put under the command of his royal highness, and we are credibly informed will remove his flag from the Ocean to the Souveram. The Minister of Marine has sent orders for the purchase on account of Government of the steamers Le Lizamone and Le Var, belonging to M. E. Gérard, and which have been employed in carrying the mails between Toulon and Corsica. The command of the Lizamone has been given to Lieutenant Albert, and of the Var to Lieutenant Lacroix. They came into harbour this morning to be armed; they are to be manned with crews of about thirty sailors, but their destination is not known." Some of the Paris papers too state that the aspect of affairs in Algiers was very warlike. The whole of the Prince de Joinville's squadron, consisting of the Suffren, Jemmapes, and Triton of the line, the Belle Poule frigate, and the Gassendi, Pluton, Asmodée, and Phare steamers, were off the port of Oran.

The Chamber of Deputies has been occupied with the discussion of the Orleans and Bordeaux Railroad Bill. The seventh paragraph of the bill excluded members of the Legislature from all participation in railroad companies, either as contractors or managers. The Duke de Valmy, in addition to the Deputies, M. Gremieux again proposed the insertion of the clause; but after a long debate, it was rejected, and the measure passed in the form in which it had been sent down from the Peers. The numbers were—

For the bill	105
Against it	105
Majority	00

It would seem, therefore that the French Legislature, like the English House of Commons, is determined to have as much control as possible over railways.

In a previous sitting, the Chamber of Deputies passed, by a majority of 190 to 41, the bill for granting an extraordinary credit of 8 000 000 francs to the Navy Department, and immediately took into consideration the budget of expenses of the same department for 1845. Contrary to what was expected when the Prince de Joinville published his exciting "note," most of the estimates were voted in great haste, and with very little discussion. On the occasion Admiral Leray read a long speech on the state of the navy, and M. Lherbette expressed a hope that the Emperor of Morocco would be made to pay the cost of the naval armament which had been sent to the coast of Barbary. Lherbette said that 25 million francs were already due to France for various expeditions, namely, forty-three millions by Spain, six millions by Greece, two millions by Belgium, and 20 millions by Mexico. The Minister of Marine replied that the claim made to Morocco had cost nothing, and that there was every reason to believe that the arrangements which had been made would prove in every respect advantageous.

The *Courrier Français* says:—"We learn that immediately on the close of the session Marshal Soult will go to pass three months at his seat of Saint Amand, the Minister of Commerce will take a tour through the manufacturing districts; the Minister of Public Works will make a general inspection of the railroads, the Minister of the Marine will visit Cher ourg and Brest; the Minister of Justice will pass a month with his family at Douai, and the Ministers of Finances and Public Instruction will go to take the benefit of some of the mineral waters.

The *Sémaphore de Marseilles* of the 13th inst. announces the demise of the celebrated M. Fortia Jansen, Bishop of Nancy and Toul.

The *Chronica de Gibraltar* of the 26th ultimo states that on the morning of that day, the Vesuvius steamer sailed for Tangier, for the purpose of taking on board the English Consul General, preparing him to Mogadore. The consul was commissioned by his government to hand the Emperor a sealed dispatch, which had been brought to him by the Prometheus steamer.

A letter from Dreux thus describes the celebration of the anniversary of the death of the Duke of Orleans: At half-past eleven the King, leading the Queen by the hand, entered the body of the chapel through the crypt. His Majesty took his station in the centre of the choir, before the altar, having the Queen on his right, and next to her the Queen of the Belgians, and the Duke de Montpensier. On his left was the Duchess of Orleans, between her Royal Highness Madame Adelaide and the Prince de Wurtemburg. The clergy followed the Royal Family from the crypt. It was impossible to see without emotion the august widow of the Prince Royal endeavouring to suppress the convulsive sobbings of her heart, prostrated and motionless on the cold pavement of her grief, while the King and Queen were seeking resignation at the foot of the altar. One overwhelming feeling predominated in all who were present; the most lively sympathy with the august mourners was depicted in every countenance. After the absolution, the King and his family returned to the Palace, passing again through the crypt, where the Queen and the Duchess remained a long time kneeling before the tomb of the departed Prince.

CURIOUS TRIAL FOR MURDER.—The Paris papers contain long details of a trial resembling in some respects the celebrated Lafarge case. A Madame Lacoste and a Monsieur Joseph Meilhan are indicted, under the following circumstances, before the Tribunal of Auch, near Toulouse, on the 10th inst.:—Meilhan was the first prisoner placed at the bar. He is a robust old man, with a countenance full of good nature and cunning, with features possessing little of the southern type. Madame Lacoste, who next entered the court, accompanied by her advocate, M. Alem-Rousseau, is described as an elegant woman, with large black eyes, regular features, and altogether an expressive face. Her dress was plain, but in excellent taste. She looked pale and melancholy, and her appearance contrasted singularly with the jovial features of her fellow-prisoner. Meilhan, in answer to the various questions put to him, stated that his name was Joseph Odilon Meilhan, that he was 70 years old, a native of Vieq Pexensac, a schoolmaster by profession, and that his habitual residence was Riguepeu. Madame Lacoste replied that her maiden name was Euphemie Vergès, that she was 36 years old, a native of Mascrolles, in the Upper Pyrenees, and that she resided at Riguepeu. All her replies were made in a mild and sweet voice, with a southern accent, and her manner was modest, unaffected, and interesting. The act of accusation states that, in 1841, Henry Lacoste, the deceased, although then 66 years old, married his grand niece, Euphemie Vergès, that he was apparently in good health; but that, on the 16th of May, 1843, whilst at the fair of Riguepeu, he was suddenly attacked by illness, and that eight days afterwards he expired at his own house, after having experienced repeated attacks of colic and v miting. A few days afterwards his widow produced a will, by which her husband had made her sole legatee, and bequeathed to her the whole of his fortune, amounting to 700,000 francs. Reports being current that Madame Lacoste and Meilhan had poisoned Lacoste, the widow announced her intention of attacking the authors of them for defamation, and wrote to the Procureur du Roi at Auch, requiring the exhumation of the body of the deceased. This took place on the 18th of December. The body and parts of the muscles were submitted to the ordinary experiments by three pharmaceuns of Auch, who declared that they contained arsenic. On the 16th of May Lacoste was at the fair of Riguepeu, where he drank some wine with Meilhan; he was immediately afterwards taken ill, and declared that Meilhan must have put something into his wine. On reaching home, Lacoste became worse, but his wife did not call in medical aid until within a few hours of his death. She alone attended him. She herself administered during his illness the tisannes which he took, and in which it is cl ared there must have been added other portions of arsenic, which, it is p sumed, were supplied by Meilhan. The motives for this crime on the pa Madame Lacoste are stated to have been her knowledge that her husband, satisfied at being without children, and otherwise displeased with his wife, signified his intention of revoking the will which he had made in her favo Against Meilhan it is charged that he was on very intimate terms with Mad Lacoste. He admitted having dined with her immediately after her husba death; but this, he said, was the custom of the country, and other persons w invited as well as himself. The chief ground of suspicion against Meilhan that he had suddenly changed from poverty, and become possessor of a l sum of money. Madame Lacoste was asked by the President what her r tune was before her married Lacoste. She replied, from 20 000f. to 25,000f. was then observed to her that she was charged with having kept up, after h rage, an intimacy with a young man at Tarbes, to whom she had been form attached. She replied emphatically, "That is not true;" but admitted that month or six weeks after her husband's death she had received a young ma Tarbes, who was her suitor. Evidence was given that the marriage was happy. An immense deal of turtle-tattle evidence was admitted during the days the trial lasted. Some of the sixty-eight suitors who were said to h offered for Madame Lacoste were introduced into court and examined, with throwing the most material gleam of light on the charge. It was fully establis that M. Lacoste had a great aversion to medical men, and great need of th for he was much diseased, and doctored himself. Much of the interest of trial was occasioned by the beauty of the lady. "She was," and her coun "all beauty, goodness, kindness. She had everything in her favour—she charming!" At the end of the fourth day both the accused were acquitted.

A new opera by Balfe, "Les Quatre Fils Aymon," was produced at the P Opera Comique on Monday, and was entirely successful. It is founded on old nursery tale of how some sons set out to seek their fortunes; how they in love with four heiresses; how an old servant of the family deluded the G of Beaumsion to give his only daughter in marriage to the eldest of the s and how the said daughter contrived to get her three cousins married to three other heiresses. The music is charming. The overture is busy and instrumented, and the opening song of the first act, "Sentinelle, prenez g a vous," almost insures success for the piece. A new bass singer, Hen Leon, from Brussels, sang this air, and in doing justice to Mr. Balfe's m established his own reputation. The general character of the music is elegi and lightness, interspersed, however, with several passages which indicate learned and scientific hand of a master.

The Lyons papers say that several persons have been arrested, charged wi Fieschi plot against the authorities of that place. Several grenades were fo in their possession, with which, it is said, they intended to make a simple dasha to destroy the general in command, the mayor, and the prefect, when co out of the church of St. John, after the solemn mass of the 1st of May.

SPAIN.

Our letters from Spain bring the important information of the dissolutio the Cortes, and the convocation of the new Legislature for the 15th of Octo next. Another decree prescribes the nomination, by the Basque provinces two commissioners for each, who are to repair to Madrid to settle with Government the question of the *fueros*. A fourth decree orders the exhuma of the remains of Montes de Oca, former Minister of Marine, who was sh Vittoria, in October, 1841, and their removal to the cemetery of Puenzarra Madrid.

The Ministry have addressed circular letters to all the Political Chiefs, ins them to adopt the necessary measures for the elections of the deputies and third of the senators. The electoral lists are to be closed on the 3rd of Aug and publicly posted up, on the 13th, during fifteen days. The elections ar commence throughout the provinces on the 3rd of September, and the ge scrutiny to take place on the 14th.

The *Gazette* publishes the official return of the national property sold in last, from which it appears that 4,941 lots were disposed of for 9,041 958 (upwards of £360,000). The entire of the property hitherto sold has prod 218,820,637 reals.

PORTUGAL.

We have advices from Lisbon to the 8th inst., but they are destitute of i est. The abstract of the revenue derived from the customs at Lisbon Oporto for the first half of the year, proves that there has been some improvement in trade, but it is not to any great extent, nor does it at all afford reasonable prospect of financial improvement.

The *Diario* of the 3rd instant contained the Queen's decree, authorising raising of the required loan from the new contractors.

HOLLAND.

The *Staats Courant* of the 14th inst. prints a supplement of twenty columns with the project of law for introducing a new tariff of duties on imp tion, exportation, and transit, accompanied with the explanatory mem which has been sent to the members of both chambers of the States General which will be laid before the Legislature at the opening of the next sessi

THE HAGUE, July 16.—The latest accounts from India (to the end of M state, among other news, that a combat had taken place near the Thou Islands, very near Batavia, with two piratical vessels, one of which was tak in the other scared. The arm of war of the more important expedition again pirates sailed from the roads of Sourabaya on the 15th of Feb. Majesty's frigate the Pilades, Captain Kopp, had made a demonstrati January on the north coast of Sumatra. Major Van der Hart, resident at Banjee, had been thereby enabled, at the head of a detachment, to confirm authority of the Government in the Battas lands without having recourse to a

TURKEY.

We have accounts from Constantinople to the 27th ult., but they bring not of importance. The Sultan had renewed to Sir Stratford Canning his pro in reference to the renegade question.

GREECE.

Letters from Athens of the 30th ult. describe Greece as on the eve of beco again the theatre of party strife. A few days previously some rioting took in that capital. Cries of "Down with the Bloats!" and "Vive the Cons tion!" were exercised under the King's windows, and Callergis was ob to order a body of cavalry to disperse the mob. Several persons were wo in the affray, two of whom subsequently died. The elections were nearly o the provinces, and had passed off quietly, except in Messenia, where five individuals lost their lives. On the 29th the list of the senators, 36 in number, published. Coletti, Mavrocordato, and Metaxa, would not persist their n to be returned on the list, which included the most eminent of the person who took part in the political events of the last 25 years.

UNITED STATES.

The Acadia Mail steam-ship has arrived at Liverpool from Boston and Ha after a very rapid passage of only twelve days from the former and nine a half from the latter port. The Royal Mail steamer Britannia, which sailed fr with the American mails on the 15th of June, arrived out at Halifax on th inst.

By the Acadia we have received New York papers to the 30th ult., Bost the 1st, and Halifax to the 3d inst., and dates from Newfoundland, Nova Sc and New Brunswick, to correspondingly late dates. The political news is n portant, and indeed the only topic which appears to have excited any inter New York when the last accounts came away, was the unexpected marria President Tyler. The youthful bride of the American mimic has married a p lady, 25 years her senior, represented as possessing great personal attractions. father was a Col. Gardner, of the American militia, and was killed on board steam ship Princeton, at the time of the late unfortunate explosion. After marriage ceremony, which was performed the President, who is *ex officio* com der in chief of the navy and army, to give his fair bride a taste of the ho wh ch would be paid her in his entire absence on a water excursion in a ki boat through the harbour and bay of New York, in which were lying an 84 ship, used as a receiving-ship for naval apprentices, a revenue cutter, two h can war-steamers, and the war-steamer Princeton. On board of these salutes of course fired, even from the very ship in which the President's wife's f had so shortly before met his death. We hardly need say there is very great parity between the ages of the happy pair, Mr. Tyler being almost of an age grandfather to the lady of his choice.

The TEXAN annexation question is rapidly losing its hold on the public m most parties evidently look at it as a mere electioneering bait of Mr. Tyler.

The Canada papers mention another steam-boat explosion. On the 28 June the steam-boat Gen. Vance, Captain Woodworth, burst her boiler a wharf on the Canada side, and five persons, including General Trask, are kn to have lost their lives. The Vance was owned by Captain Woodworth. Ca W. was killed while in conversation with the engineer, who was severely, bu dangerously, wounded. The *Detroit Advertiser* says that Mr. Motherwell engineer of the steam ferry-boat United, who had just stepped on boar Vance, was among the killed, as also a man named George Sweeny, of Ca West, formerly employed on board the British steamer Kent. Gen. Trask propelled on the head by a fragment, and died of his wounds. The two fir were severely wounded. The engineer of the boat, who is represented as a ful and able officer, was, at the time of the accident, in conversation wit captain, communicating with his engineer for not having given warning of his intenti stop at Windsor, and requesting him to make but a short stay, as the steam well up. Upon leaving the wharf at Detroit the steam was low; and at the of the accident the safety valve was up.

The great wheat harvest has commenced in many parts of America, an accounts agree that it will be most abundant. Indeed, the crops of all de tions are promising.

Exchange was rather dull at 109½.

A letter from New Helvetia mentions the arrival there of Lieutenant Fre and the exploring expedition under his command. They found it impossible to pass the Snowy Mountains into the Oregon, towards the Arkansas river, and he obliged with his party to strike further south, and get to the above settleme California.

THE COUNTESS DE NASSAU.—According to a letter from the Hague Countess de Nassau, widow of the late ex-King of the Netherlands, is c pont of taking for a second husband General Van Omphal, who was alr camp to his late Majesty.

THE STATE APARTMENTS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—It will be interesti the public to know that the whole of the state rooms at Windsor Castle w main open, during the stay of the Court, as heretofore, from eleven i morning till six o'clock in the afternoon. On Tuesdays and Fridays the p will not be admitted, nor on Sundays until half-past one o'clock, P.M.

NEWSPAPER STAMP
LONDON PRINTED
ILLUSTRATED

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE ALLEGED LUNACY OF AN EX-M P.—In the Court of Chancery there have been several days' argument upon the subject of the alleged lunacy of Mr. Dyce Sombre, late M.P. for Sudbury. The object of the proceedings is to supersede the decision of the commission of lunacy. The affidavits disclosed some very extraordinary conduct on the part of Mr. Sombre, which the counsel contended afforded ample proof that he was a dangerous and confirmed lunatic; one of his delusions was that Mrs. Dyce Sombre had been guilty of great impropriety. Dr. Edmiston deposed that Mr. Dyce Sombre called upon him and in a violent manner complained that he had mesmerised him or his wife, and that he must fight him for it. Deponent told him he had no power to mesmerise him. Mr. Dyce Sombre said he would insult him before his servants, and then he must fight. He had some difficulty in getting him out of the house. E. M. Rickets said that Mr. Dyce Sombre called upon him and told him that he would meet his wife's life or shoot her. He was quite satisfied that he was out of his mind. On one occasion Mr. Dyce Sombre stated that he had seen a spirit in his dressing-room, and on another, said that he could cut off his wife's nose with a sword. Sombre told Sir James Clark that if he had not been placed in confinement he would have shot his wife, and that she should have taken the other pistol and shot him. It appeared that he had taken out the balls, in order that he should not be killed. He said, if he should like to have a public trial to bring all the charges against her; and that she had danced in an opera ballet before her marriage. On one occasion, when Dr. Dyce Sombre was about to exercise a mild manner, he sprang into his room with a stick; he also said that a spirit had told him that the Queen had been confined on a certain day, although he had seen her driving out in the morning. Upon seeing Lady in a carriage, he said that it was Sir William Follett, disguised in female attire, and that he should like to fight Lord Cardigan for keeping him in confinement. He was also guilty of many other absurdities and acts of violence. William Sherff, a keeper, deposed that he took a brace of pistols from Mr. Dyce Sombre, loaded with powder and balls, but they had no caps on. He had very recently danced and shouted along Pall-mall, and accosted every female he met with; his conduct was so outrageous in Bond-street that he would have been taken into custody by the police had deponent not explained the circumstances to them.—Mr. Kelly, who appeared for Mrs. Dyce Sombre, observed, that considering the loss that she was hostile suit to Mr. Dyce Sombre, contended that the case was made out by the affidavits: for though parts of them only went to the extent of passion and jealousy, throughout the whole of them, from the commencement in 1840 down to the latest period that information could be obtained, there was incontestable evidence that Mr. Dyce Sombre had not laboured under an erroneous impression arising from facts, but a conception that facts existed which never had. He had been and heard things which had never been uttered or taken place. There was no accounting for the extremity to which human passion might carry one, and, if it were caused by a false conception formed from facts, even to a mild manner, he sprang into his room with a stick; he also said that a spirit had told him that the Queen had been confined on a certain day, although he had seen her driving out in the morning. Upon seeing Lady in a carriage, he said that it was Sir William Follett, disguised in female attire, and that he should like to fight Lord Cardigan for keeping him in confinement. He was also guilty of many other absurdities and acts of violence. William Sherff, a keeper, deposed that he took a brace of pistols from Mr. Dyce Sombre, loaded with powder and balls, but they had no caps on. 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There was no accounting for the extremity to which human passion might carry one, and, if it were caused by a false conception formed from facts, even to a mild manner, although it extended to murder, it could not be called insanity; but, if the impelling power were a conviction that something had taken place which never had, the man who laboured under such a delusion was insane. In various cases such thing as madness in this world. As to the French doctors who had pronounced Mr. Sombre to be sane. Mr. Kelly said they had not probed into the delusion under which he laboured. Bethell followed on the same side. Sir T. Wilde, in his reply, on the part of Mr. Dyce Sombre, argued that there was no proof of any insane acts in Paris during his nine months' residence there, and insisted that whatever delusion he might have had been purely hypothetical, was not a lunatic, or incompetent to manage his affairs. The arguments occupied no less than eight days, and were only concluded on Wednesday. The Lord Chancellor, before he left the bench at the end of these proceedings, declined to be examined for him, before the decision of the case, to see Mr. Sombre, and that he should take an opportunity of doing at the earliest moment.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURES.—The Court of Bankruptcy was on Monday again occupied with the case of William Bromley, who had carried on business as a solicitor and money scrivener in Gray's Inn, and who lately failed for no less than £140,000. The case excited unusual curiosity. Mr. Sturgeon, on the part of the bankrupt, appeared to explain the circumstances under which he client had contracted such enormous debts. He stated that the bankrupt had once been solicitor to Earl Grey. He had been unfortunately tempted to enter into various speculations, in the full confidence that he would be enabled to realise a fortune, and in those moments of temptation he had applied money to his own purposes which had been placed in his hands for other purposes. But he had not done so without reasonable expectation of being able to replace the sums so applied, for at the time his professional exertions brought him in an income of between £2000 and £3000 per annum, and the results of various speculations which he then held yielded between £5000 and £6000 a year. The bankrupt had given, when on a bed of sickness, a warrant of attorney to Captain Blair, and when he found that the warrant was to be used on execution, he had caused this fiat to be issued, in order that his assets might be equally distributed, and that no one creditor should obtain a preference at the expense of the general body. Mr. Sturgeon would assure the court that the assets, in fact, of property had cost him upwards of £120,000, the whole of which will come to the creditors.—Sir C. F. Williams: I should be very glad if 130,000 half-crowns were handed to creditors. Mr. Sturgeon: The assignees have a warrant to pursue, here said, that there would not be one shilling in the pound.—Mr. Sturgeon was proceeding to give explanations of cases mentioned at a former hearing, when he was interrupted by Sir C. F. Williams, who, on occasion, was desirous to see the case, amounting to between £30,000 and £40,000, I am convinced that could a deliberate fraud was practised, the nature of which makes me shudder. —Mr. Sturgeon made some further explanations, and assured the court that he was anxious for the fullest investigation of his accounts. Sir C F. Williams, in giving the decision of the Court, said the statement of Mr. Sturgeon did not afford any explanation of a single item in the balance-sheet now presented, and that the creditors ought to be satisfied; and, in all his experience, he never saw so adverse a balance sheet. A man might at once, and by some sudden emergency, be plunged into difficulties; but could not, all his experience, be a solicitor, or a public officer, or a hundred other imaginable cases, and do under such circumstances what his better nature and his more sober senses would afterwards recoil from; but in this case not any such excuse could be offered. Mr. Commissioner Sir C. F. Williams then made the following remarks upon the case, which will best explain the painful and peculiar circumstances of it. He said, I do not find upon the face of the balance-sheet that the bankrupt has received any money on capital at the time when it commences, about one year ago; but I do find the startling admission that the debts amount to £141,923, out of which there are debts amounting to only £41,000 secured by real property, leaving a vast amount of security only in the sum of £455 15s. Now this must appear to the creditors, and to all the world, to be a frightful state of things, and it is also quite clear that Mr. Bromley had engaged in such extensive courses of business again, to leave him indebted now in the enormous sum of £96,791. If, in addition to this, it be true that he derived an income from his profession of £3000 a year, I fear it will be found that his improvident conduct, and misappropriation of his creditors' money, will amount to no less than £18,000 a year. True, it is also said upon this balance-sheet that his property amounts to £120,517 7s.; but I really believe that, out of this apparently magnificent amount, not £6000 will be realised for the creditors. I find an alleged mortgage by Chuleb to Mr. Wilkinson, who was Mr. Bromley's friend and benefactor; and how has he repaid it? Why, by permitting that 1. was advanced to a Mr. Throughton £3000; and what was really done with it? It was placed to Mr. Bromley's own account; and to make the transact on the more culpable, it was entered in Throughton's name, and the interest credited to him, as if it were a bona fide matter. Nor was this all, for the deed was sent to Dr. Lushington—the pretended deed—for no deed was ever really executed; and the whole turned out to be a decided fraudulent one. Was not this a proper case for criminal prosecution? Then again, the conduct to Archdeacon Brymer. That most respectable gentleman may not possibly suffer to the amount of ruin which has fallen upon others, because he was a person of property; but he was the trustee of a young woman, who was not only deprived of a competent means of support for life, but was obliged to resort to the parish for a loaf; and the very mention of whose case the other day produced a shriek of horror on a crowded court! Then again, the bankrupt alleged that he lent Mr. Ker £3000, when the fact was that that respectable gentleman had never borrowed a single shilling. Again, I find that Mr. Joseph Cooke was released for £6000, upon his paying £3000, and he afterwards alleged that the sum had been lent to Bernal; but what was the result? Why, that it all went into the hands of Mr. Bromley himself. The creditors, in the case of Mr. Wilkinson never thought human nature could be so base as to imagine such gross misconduct, and the whole of these monies had been swamped by the bankrupt. However, these extraordinary transactions should form a valuable admonition to society in general not to place a trust implicitly or their property to the management of any man's hands, without seeing that they were properly secured. There never was worse conduct than that of the bankrupt's conduct to Mr. Wilkinson. The deeds for £9000 were executed on a tin box, at Messrs. Child's, and within three months after his death he got them back, used them to his own purpose, and never returned them. The recital of these creative horror. Consequences were discovered for the bankrupt again at his

SALE OF WEST INDIA PINE APPLES.

most of the species of the same family. Each plant, when put into the ground, yields one pine for three successive years, and then becomes exhausted. The sandy plains of Praya Velha, and Praya Grande, formed by the receding of the sea, and in which no other plant will thrive, are the spots where the pine-apple grows best.

At Eleuthera the business of culture has only just been commenced, by sending to that island a few of our finest varieties of the fruit. The pines just received are, unquestionably, superior to last year's importation. They may be purchased at from 2s. 6d. to 6s., and their average weight is two pounds; whereas, in England, from seven pounds to eight pounds is, by no means, an uncommon weight for a single fruit.

We have heard of pine-apples being so abundant in the West Indies, as to be used, when cut horizontally, for scrubbing ships' decks, the acid of the fruit serving to whiten the timbers.

Although the flavour of the West India pines is far inferior to pines of British growth, they are the fruit; and Eleuthera should not be lost sight of, producing as it does, two prime luxuries of the table—pine-apples and turtles.

The engravings show the pines, as *lotted* for sale; and a specimen, with the crown, main-leaves, and stem; the varieties imported being the Birds-eye and Providence.

Two of the finest pines received by Messrs. Keeling and Hunt were

PINE-APPLE FROM ELEUTHERA.

forwarded as a present to her Majesty, for which the following courteous acknowledgment has been received:—

Windsor Castle, 14th July, 1844.

The Master of the Queen's Household presents his compliments to Messrs. Keeling and Hunt, and has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of two pine-apples, which arrived on Saturday evening, in perfect order, and have been served at her Majesty's table.

Messrs. Keeling and Hunt have just received a second cargo from Eleuthera, consisting of 12,000 pines, and 50 tons of block ice; the vessel having made the passage in 28 days.

By way of tail-piece, we subjoin a specimen of the *Batata, or Sweet Potato*, of which three boxes were sold on Monday, subsequently to

BATATA, OR SWEET POTATO.

the pines. It is a native of the Malayan archipelago, and was eaten much in the south of Europe before the cultivation of the potato, which both became a substitute for it, and appropriated its name. It is partially cultivated in the south of Spain and France, whence its roots are sent to the markets of Madrid and Paris, where they are held as a delicacy: they are mealy, sweet, and wholesome, but keep badly.

GREAT REPEAL MEETING AT WASHINGTON.

A vast meeting was held in Washington Hall, on the 25th ult., for the purpose of raising a fund for the payment of the fine of £2000 which Mr. O'Connell is sentenced to pay at the expiration of his imprisonment. The scene is described in the *New York Herald* to have "exceeded anything ever seen in this city since the memorable era of October 29, 1841, when Bishop Hughes organized the thousands then assembled into a body pledged to carry his ticket. From all quarters of the city, and from the adjoining villages, the Irish, chiefly of the lower classes, poured in by hundreds and thousands to the place of meeting. Long before the time of meeting the large hall was densely crowded, and the scene was diversified, animated, and picturesque in the extreme." Mr. Hilliard, the celebrated artist, has sketched this great demonstration for the annexed engraving.

There could not have been less than twelve thousand Irishmen present in the course of the evening, for the stream going out and entering the hall was kept up without intermission for nearly three hours. Every man seemed prepared to contribute; and the shouts, the tossing of hats in the air, the whirling about of coats and jackets, the waving of shilelahs, the almost frenzied excitement which universally prevailed, were certainly well fitted to astonish all who witnessed, for the first time, a lively Irish meeting. Crowds of passers-by in Broadway stopped in utter amazement to listen to the shouts of the multitudes which thronged and issued from the hall.

The Secretary, Bartholomew O'Connor, Esq., amid deafening applause, introduced Mr. Gansevoort Melville as Chairman, who briefly addressed the meeting amidst tumultuous applause, and bespoke their "substantial sympathy for the great—the illustrious—the indomitable patriot—O'Connell—the man whose energies have been devoted to human liberty all over the world; and who is now consigned to the gloom of the dungeon for Ireland." (Immense cheering which lasted for a considerable time.)

The Secretary, Mr O'Connor, then read several communications from various Repealers in America, with accompanying subscriptions; and Mr. Harry Langton, the Receiver-General, announced seventy-seven dollars from "the Fenghas-Shaughs of Waterford," for whom three hasty cheers were given. Other subscriptions were announced, and, says the *New York Herald*:—"The rapidity with which the money was poured in, and the jostling, bustling, struggling and pushing to get to the tables where it was received were perfectly indescribable. It seemed as if every man felt that the salvation of his native land depended on his depositing his dollar."

After this part of the business had proceeded with spirit for some time, the meeting was addressed by Mr. H. Greeley with great vehemence, who stated that since the last meeting, there had taken place two events favourable to the cause of liberty:—"One is Daniel O'Connell standing up with undaunted mien and resolution before his judges, to plead for the cause of his country and the cause of universal freedom, in a voice that spreads unchecked over the enslaved world (great applause.) Yes, the trial of these great patriots, intended to be the death-blow of Repeal, has but given it a wider range, and one which no government can control. * * * * The world, gentlemen, has seen Daniel O'Connell standing up before his judges, saying, 'I stand up for relief to the poor, prosperity to the humble, and liberty to the oppressed; for such a conspiracy as this I am indicted before you.'" (A burst of applause followed this sentence, which took some moments to subside.) The cause of Repeal has had another honourable testimony from the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the Earl of Aberdeen, who, in a correspondence with the British Minister in this country, says that his government is solicitous for the abolition of slavery all over the world—every place but Ireland. (Laughter.) Out of his own mouth we will show the justice of our cause. Our enemies ask us what we have to do with Repeal? I answer, just as much as the British have to do with the abolition of slavery out of their own dominions. (Prolonged cheering.) We have it under the sign manual of the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs—in the hand-writing of the Earl of Aberdeen, in a document coolly considered and skilfully penned, that they mean to abolish slavery in every place as soon as they can, but we tell them, if they are not prepared to begin, we will teach them a lesson in their own land." (Great applause.)

The Hon. John M'Kean then proposed seven or eight resolutions, of a very strong character.

The Chairman then proposed three cheers for "the ladies," which were heartily responded to.

For a considerable time, "the money came rolling in," and, at length, the meeting was adjourned to the following evening, after 1079 dollars 70 cents had been collected.

Next evening, according to the *New York Herald*, "the muster evidenced that a good deal of the steam had been let off by the previous evening's proceedings. At the time the meeting was organised, there were not as many hundreds present as there were thousands, on the previous night. Their conduct was much cooler—there was not that anxiety to brag out the needful." Never heless, numbers of persons came forward with different sums; many of them apparently only labourers, presented at what they no doubt thought the altar of liberty, their five, and some ten, dollars each, when all the apparel on their backs were not worth the same amount, and many who had subscribed the previous evening, repeated their subscriptions on this occasion, and some of them for the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh time. About nine o'clock the room was well filled. Considerable amusement was then caused by a jolly Irish tar attempting to sing the "Harp of Erin," whereas the meeting were more disposed for the cash.

One secretary then spoke, and concluded by calling for three cheers for "O'Connell, his speedy deliverance, and regeneration of Ireland."

The receiver-general continued to receive subscriptions, and "found it such hard, warm work, that he was obliged partially to strip to it." he then announced that evening's collection to have been near upon 300 dollars, and the meeting adjourned.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

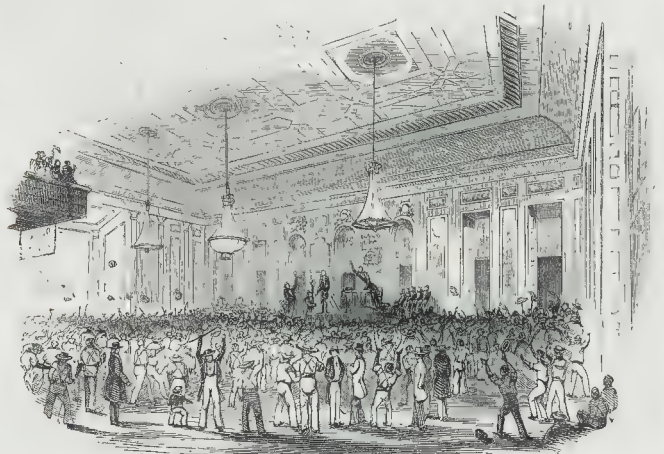
ANCIENT DOVE-COTS.

The regal, ecclesiastical, and military antiquities of the country have been fully explored; but those which throw a light on our domestic history, the manners and customs of our ancestors—have been seldom visited, and as seldom described by those who profess to narrate the history of the people, as well as the rule of their more conspicuous leader. The reason of this omission is to be found in the character of the locality of such monuments. They dwell in obscure places, and are found only in "nooks and corners." Such an object is exhibited in our cut. It is the ancient dove-cots of Codnor. An ordinary observer would pass it heedlessly, and number it in his note-book with those towers and walls of the castle devoted to military purposes, and thus lose an instructive opportunity of making himself acquainted with an interesting feature of the private, every-day life of the early founders and inhabitants of the place.

DOVE-COT TOWER, CODNOR CASTLE, DERBYSHIRE.

The keeping of doves was so extensively followed in the middle ages, that a house or "cot," for their preservation, became a distinct adjunct to the household arrangements of the humblest as well as of the most lordly dwellings. Those, however, which belonged to the poor have mostly perished, and with the changing spirit of the age, the practice itself has, with them, almost passed away: but those which belonged to the feudal castle, built, as they mostly are, of stone, remain to this day in a state of perfect preservation. The midland counties contain many good examples, but perhaps the one at Westenhange, in Kent, and that at Codnor, shown in our cut, may be taken as the finest specimens. These dove-cots were usually circular in form, of the length of forty or more feet, neatly and strongly built of "ashlar work," and fitted in the interior with parallel ranges of nest-chambers for the accommodation of the birds.

Codnor is beautifully situated on the eastern part of Derbyshire, about nine miles from Derby, and two from Ripley. The castle, which was built in the early part of the thirteenth century, is now a mass of ruins. Richard de Grey, in the early part of the thirteenth century, had his chief seat here. In the 28th Edward III., the Lord Grey, of Codnor, was joined in commission with Wm. D Ecscourt, to command all the knights in Derbyshire and Nottingham-shire, in case of an invasion. In the 3rd Henry V., the king sent the Lord Grey, of Codnor, to bring to England, Henry, the son of Holspur, from Scotland. Henry, the last of the family, it is said, was much devoted to chemistry, and obtained a license for the transmutation of metals. Dying in the reign of Henry VIII., he left part of his lands to his two natural sons, Richard and Henry, but the remainder of his estates went to his aunt Elizabeth, who was married to Sir John Zouch, younger son of William Lord Zouch, of Harringworth. Codnor remained in the hands of the Zouches until 1622, when it was sold, and the family left the kingdom. Sir Reynhen Master, who resided here in 1712, is supposed to have been the last inhabitant. The castle and lands now belong to the celebrated Butterley Company, who in prosecuting their operations for getting iron ore, have undermined the ruins in many places, so that in a few years this, like many other of our most interesting relics of former ages, will be swept away from the face of the earth, and its site only known by tradition.



GREAT REPEAL MEETING IN WASHINGTON HALL.

"LOVE TRIUMPHANT." BY MR. M'DOWELL, A., AT THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

SCULPTURE.—"LOVE TRIUMPHANT."

This beautifully classic group in marble, by Mr P. Mac Dowell, A., is one of the finest specimens of British sculpture produced for many a year. It has been executed for that munificent patron of art, Mr. Wentworth Beaumont, and will form the gem of his splendid collection. The composition is very felicitous: two figures, a youth and a maiden, support, on their shoulders, the boy Cupid; the march of the two supporters is bold and spirited, and their varied expression excellent, as they look up to the archer-boy, whose playful sprite, whilst he bears the torch in triumph, is truly charming. The head of the female is exquisite, and has few parallels in the exhibition. In conception, expression, and finish, the group is not surpassed; and it goes far to redeem the character of this year's exhibition of sculpture, in which the busts alone are nearly two-thirds of the whole collection.

BIRMINGHAM ELECTION.

The Birmingham election terminated on Saturday last in the election of Mr. Spooner, the Conservative candidate, by a large majority.

The numbers were on Monday officially declared by the Mayor to be as follows:—For Mr. Spooner, 2095; for Mr. W. Scholefield, 1735; for Mr. Sturge, 346. Majority for Mr. Spooner over Mr. Scholefield, 360; majority for Mr Spooner over Mr. Sturge, 1749; majority for Mr. Spooner over both Mr. Scholefield and Mr. Sturge, 14. Mr. Spooner having been declared duly elected, that gentleman came forward and returned thanks. He said he did not go to Parliament to serve any party, nor to truckle to any Minister. (Cheers.) He would neither be a mere Opportunist, nor an over-zealous, talkative Government supporter. Mr. Spooner, after stating that he should not consider himself as the representative of a party, but the representative of all parties and all interests in the borough, concluded by expressing his thanks to the ladies of Birmingham, by whom he had been so efficiently supported. On sitting down, he was loudly applauded.—Mr. Sturge, in returning thanks, said he did not regret that he had stood by his pledge, and given the electors the opportunity of voting either for or against him.—Mr. Beale addressed the electors on the part of Mr. W. Scholefield, who was not present.

At the general election for 1841, the numbers were:—Muntz, 2175; Scholefield, 1963; Spooner, 1825.

Birmingham, with its numerous steam-engine chimneys, and a portion of its pleasant environs, are represented in our engraving. The town lies nearly in the middle of England, and was once surrounded with gardens, which, however, are fast diminishing from the rapid increase of buildings. As a seat of industry and the simpler mechanical arts, Birmingham may date its prosperity from the time of the Restoration. It has few edifices, either public or private, of great antiquity; nor has it been the scene of any important historical events. From the nature of its staple employments, it lay till lately under the stigma of blackness and dirt; but the improved processes and the great change in the nature of its manufactures, with the excellent arrangements of the Commissioners of the Street Acts, tend, especially in the newer parts, to remove these grounds of reproach. Its general aspect is that of a place suddenly and greatly improved; the streets lately erected or altered are wide, and the buildings are good. Many of the public edifices are substantially built, in a style highly creditable to the taste of the people. The magnificent new Town Hall, shown to the left of the view, is one of the finest structures of the kind in the kingdom. It is of the Corinthian order, its proportions being taken from the Temple of Jupiter Stator, at Rome. The exterior is of grey Anglesea marble: the extreme length of the building being 166 feet, breadth 104 feet, and height 83 feet. Two of the principal churches are St. Martin's, with a lofty and well-proportioned spire; and St. Philip's, adorned with an enriched tower, surmounted by a dome.

The denomination of "the toy-shop of Europe," given to Birmingham by Burke, was correct at the time; but the extensive application of powerful mechanical forces has now raised the staple productions of the place.

The elective franchise, which has just been exercised at Birmingham, was only conferred upon the town by the late Reform Bill; and, under the still more recent Municipal Corporation Act, has been changed the simple form of government which existed when Birmingham was an obscure village.

BIRMINGHAM.

THE CHURCH POOR'S BOX.

The poor man's box is there too, if ye find anything
Besides the posy, and that half rubbed out too,
For fear it should awaken too much charity,
Give it to pious uses.—BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER.

POOR'S BOXES IN CHURCHES.

CHURCH POOR'S BOX is now almost a forgotten piece of antiquity. We have still Poor's Boxes in our prisons and police-courts; but charity seems to have fled from our churches, for there they appear to be considered unnecessary articles. Indeed, as if to show how strangely custom has perverted its use, its very name has become changed—the rich "Poor's Box" of former ages being now abbreviated to a "*Poor Box*" only. It has no longer a genitive case: it belongs not to the poor, except as it is *poor* itself. The large cobweb with which the satire of Hogarth has clogged it up, tells not more plainly its neglected condition than does the omission of that single letter in its designation, which time and truth have alike established. It is poor indeed! stunted in neglected holes and corners. But it is not entirely so. Hiding in some obscure village church, it may still be found among ancient relics and forgotten lumber; or, revived by some worthy antiquary, it may re-appear in the church-porch, and wait patiently for charity till neglect shall again cover it with dust, and be once more forgotten.

We have engraved some of these Poor's Boxes that have survived the changes of three or four centuries. They are from three neighbouring churches in a secluded part of Norfolk, (a county rich in ecclesiastical remains,) where they may be said to have been discovered a few years since by J. A. Repton, Esq., by whom an account was transmitted to the Antiquarian Society. The central chest, mounted on an octagonal stone pedestal, is from the Church of Cawston, and is probably as old as the church itself, which was built between the years 1385 and 1414. The one on the left hand is from Loddon Church, built about 1495; and the other, of about the same date, is from the Church at Wicksmere. From the substantial manner in which these boxes are made, being massive wooden structures, strongly bound and secured with iron plates, it would seem that the amount deposited in them in those days, for the use of the poor, was oftentimes so considerable as to render such precautions necessary against robbery; for, doubtless, there were knaves in the land then as now, who would not scruple to plunder even the Poor's Box, if the booty was sufficiently tempting. We may also judge from the number of the keys (the Cawston box having places for three, of which it is supposed two were for the churchwardens, the other for the clergyman,) that even the officials might be tempted to go astray. Besides these precautions, there is yet another in this Cawston-box, which we may show by a section of the interior; where an inverted cup, suspended from the lid, allows the alms to glide over to the receptacle below, but prevents their abstraction through the money-hole at the top.

Formerly, the Poor's Box was to be found in every cathedral, church, chapel, or meeting-house, where the principles of Christianity were taught, and the duties of man to man enjoined upon all. There, where charity was preached and its lessons illustrated by Holy Writ, was the Poor's Box affixed, that the act might wait upon the will; that they whose hearts had been moved by the preacher's discourse, and who felt the desire to benefit their poorer brethren, might do so at once humbly and religiously. And on the Continent it still retains its place in the cathedrals, the "*tronc*" being placed frequently in several parts of the church, with inscriptions over it in three or four languages, stating to what use the alms will be applied—sometimes for the poor generally, sometimes for particular charities, to which is mostly added some text from Scripture, appealing to the feelings or religion of the visitors.

But the Poor's Box is now banished from our churches, modern refinement having substituted for it the glaring silver plate, which [illegible] on the occasion of a "charity sermon" (for it is only on these rare occasions it makes its appearance), stands boldly in the way of all who leave the church, or appeals still more strongly to their vanity in a pompous walk, or triumph, from pew to pew. There also stands the beadle in his scarlet and gold, now bowing [illegible] dropped from the perfumed glove of the "carriage [illegible]," now hastening to remove the halfpence (the "widow's mite," perhaps the only contribution of *true charity*), because the copper sullies the lustre of the more patrician coin. There is little *charity* in these gold and silver offerings. Pride and ostentation there is much; and, for these the old and unobtrusive Poor's Box is sacrificed. The cause of the poor *may* not therefore be injured; and

perhaps they by whom this change has been introduced, studying human nature as it is rather than as it ought to be, have judged wisely in enlisting Pride and Vanity in a cause which Charity is not alone sufficient to secure. But we would fain hope otherwise. A better spirit is now abroad; and as the false sympathy with crime and depravity, which has retained the Poor's Box longer in our prisons than our churches, becomes exposed, our charity and sympathies will become more strongly directed to the cause of poverty. The *Poor's Box* may then take its place in church, and we trust it will then lose its satirical title of *Poor Box*.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.
MEETING AT SOUTHAMPTON, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS For SATURDAY, JULY 20, 27, and AUGUST 3, 1844, will contain severa

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS
OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING AT SOUTHAMPTON;
The Drawings, by first-rate Artists, made expressly for this Journal; with an accurate Report of the Proceedings.

GRAND VIEW OF SOUTHAMPTON.
THE GREAT CATTLE SHOW.
MEDALLION OF EARL SPENCER, THE PRESIDENT.
PORTRAITS OF THE PRIZE CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, &c. &c.

☞ With a most interesting Account of this Grand National Meeting. With several other Engravings Price 6d., Stamped.
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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 21.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 22. Magdalene.
TUESDAY, 23.—First newspaper published, 1588.
WEDNESDAY, 24.—N. Lardner died, 1768.
THURSDAY, 25.—St. James.
FRIDAY, 26.—St. Ann.
SATURDAY, 27.—Revolution in France, 1830.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending July 27.

Monday.		Tuesday		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 16	6 38	7 4	7 31	8 1	8 32	9 12	9 51	10 31	11 12	11 51	0 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received three letters, calling our attention to two Kentish journals impugning the accuracy of our statements relative to Dover and Folkestone in connexion with the transmission of the Indian Mail. We have referred these letters and the statements in question to the artist commissioned by us to execute the illustrations and the accompanying details; and we have received from him the following letter in explanation. For ourselves, we have no partiality in the matter; but for its associations and historic interest, Dover is not surpassed by any town in the kingdom:—

DOVER *versus* FOLKESTONE.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

15th July, 1844.

Sir—In reference to the illustrated report of the "Progress of the Overland Indian Mail," which appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *of July 6, and to the reflections which have been cast on its accuracy by those respectable journals the Dover Chronicle and the Dover Telegraph, of the 13th July, it becomes my duty, both to yourself and the public, to state that I am alone responsible for the truth of the drawings, and for the facts on which the article which accompanies them are founded. I made the sketches from the scenes described, and supplied the information for the letter-press. But, to avoid giving undue importance to a subject of local rivalry between the ports of Dover and Folkestone, I shall refrain from noticing the ill-tempered personalities which those journals have suffered themselves to be betrayed, and confine myself to the following brief and undeniable statements in answer to the insinuations which they have thought proper to make against your own veracity and the independence of the South Eastern Railway Company.*

First. That neither the South-Eastern Company, its chairman, nor any one of its members servants, or friends, had, either directly or indirectly, any concern in the suggestion or execution of the cuts or notes in question. They were from first to last, wholly mine.

Second. That the article connected with the Folkestone cuts distinctly states that it is the shortest Indian Mail, containing the heads of its shore important information, which is and ever has been, expressed from Boulogne through the port of Folkestone.

Third. That the Indian Mail itself has been landed at Folkestone, although its ordinary route has been through Dover.

Fourth. That the Princess Mary steamer has performed the passage between Folkestone and Boulogne in one hour and fifty-seven minutes; your statement being "within two hours."

I have only now to regret that any misapprehension should have existed on these points.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your faithful servant,
STEPHEN SILY.
11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

The Isle of "Fis-sle-phen" will be reserved in our next.
"R. G.," *Charlotte-street, Islington, shall receive.*
We have received a long letter, dated from Haydock Lodge, which is illegible.
"*An Old Inhabitant of St. Giles's*" *complains that the clock of the parish church is neither lighted with gas nor at present strikes the hours and quarters.*
The Scenes in Dublin and its Environs reached us much too late to be available.
"*T. B.*," *Dublin is thanked for his sketch for which we have no room.*
"*An Admirer*," *Gwaborough. The subject is not of present interest*
"*Philanthropos*," *Bath, wishes to ascertain the dimensions of the Hellespont from the Bernacus, engraved in a late Number.*
"*An Enquirer*," *Passage, is recommended to be cautious of foreign loans and lotteries.*
"*X. Y. Z.*" *Belper.—The promised engraving of the Chatsworth Conservatory will appear shortly.*
"*L. M.*"—*The Treatise on Navigation, published by the Useful Knowledge Society.*
"*R. W. P.*," *Maidstone, should write to Mr. J. Gilbert, Blackheath.*
"*J. Stevenson*" *Bytown, Canada, should send us a subject of more popular interest for engraving.*
"*H. H.*" *The church shall appear shortly.*
"*C. T. P.*," *Holborn. We do not know.*
"*G.*," *Tewkesbury.—The words will be settled in our last Number.*
"*E. T.*," *Leeds.—Leigh's and Mogg's are fair Pictures of London.*
"*C. S.*" *Lyme Regis. We have not room.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*The person who hires the gig is liable for all damage it may receive while in his possession.*
"*Velius*" *may republish the Music.*
"*Fair Play.*"—*No.*
"*A. B.*," *must reside in the parish a week.*
Several communications not answered in this Number will be replied to in our next.

CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.—*In our Journal of last week, it should have been stated that the east gallery is occupied by the Royal Family; the central pew by her Majesty and Prince Albert; that on the right hand by the Queen Dowager and on the left by the Duchess of Kent.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1844.

AT the very time the question of the Slave-trade was brought under the notice of the Legislature, and as it to illustrate the working of the whole system, have arrived accounts of the state of the island of Cuba, which speak "trumpet-tongued" as to the political and social misery it produces. The slaves of that island, far more than their human masters, have attempted to rise; and though the planters and the white inhabitants have escaped the doom that overtook the French in St. Domingo, they are still in the most imminent danger. Both sides seem to have passed that point at which reconciliation is possible: henceforth there must be inextinguishable hatred between them. The masters cannot trust, the slaves will not forgive. On the mere suspicion in some cases, on the slenderest proof in others, the most atrocious cruelties have been perpetrated on the blacks. The details read like a bloody page from the barbarous annals of the past, and transferred by the dark necromancy of man's depravity, to the present times; they thrust themselves into notice among the trivialities of our everyday life, like monstrous things of whose like the world has read, but it was hoped had forgotten—forgotten so completely, that their recurrence seemed an impossibility. Too well are we taught that it is not so. The worst cruelties of the past have been revived in their worst forms in the present; and that they should have done so is a terrible warning to those nations that yet retain among them the accursed thing. The Southern States of America have much to fear from this example, so near at hand; and to them the impressive warning addressed to Spain by Sir Robert Peel will but too well apply. No country ever continued in the practice of gross wrong and oppression but the victims were sooner or later terribly avenged, the very means taken to uphold the system only making it more unendurable.

THE House of Commons continues its day sittings, and is getting through the heavy business of the session with tolerable rapidity. The Poor-law Bill is progressing through committee with but few alterations. It makes some changes in the existing law which will be hailed as improvements, though rather for the principle on which they are founded than for the extent of the ameliorations they effect. It is proposed to establish some kind of places of refuge for the destitute and houseless poor, in which they will obtain temporary shelter, and, we presume, enough food to support life for a short space, till the law can provide something more permanent for them. This will at least prevent the recurrence of those shocking scenes which have been revealed in our Police-offices and Inquest-rooms, of human beings bandied about from officer to officer, and from parish to parish, each "legally" denying the obligation to relieve the outcast, till death by hunger and want, in the midst of the richest city in the world, was of too frequent occurrence. There is also some provision for the education of pauper children which deserves commendation. "On the whole," to use a favourite phrase of Sir J. Graham himself, his legislation on this subject has this session assumed a better tone than heretofore.

Another important measure produced amid the expiring struggles of the session, and yet incomplete, is an act for regulating the process of building in this gigantic and still extending metropolis. We advise all who are interested in brick and mortar to obtain the act, and endeavour to understand it—if they can, for in length and intricacy it rivals any Act of Parliament that ever preceded it, which is saying a great deal. It has been described by an authority on one side of the house as doing too much, and by another, on the other side, as effecting too little. Mr. Mackinnon states that the principal recommendations of the committee, as to ventilation and drainage, have been neglected, and that it has the appearance of having been framed for the especial advantage of builders by profession and surveyors. As the hon. gentleman is a Ministerialist, and has paid some attention to the subject, his allegation may have some weight. But its merits and defects are alike concealed by the impossibility of discussing it. We perceive that Trafalgar-square is to have a separate act to ensure its protection from injury, &c. The measure shows a laudable desire on the part of the Board of Woods and Forests; could it not go a step further, and provide the funds necessary to complete the works, which, in their present imperfect state, are a painful annoyance to the eye, and a discredit to us besides? The good effect of all that has been accomplished is marred by the want of finish in the rest.

IT is settled that painting in Fresco is to be adopted as a portion of the decorations of the New Houses of Parliament; it is also fixed that the artists to be employed are British, which was sometime in doubt, as it was thought we had none among us capable of adopting a new style, or working in an unaccustomed method. The Commissioners have selected the artists, and have fixed on the subjects they are to send in; so far, the two exhibitions which have attracted so much public notice have produced a certain result. The manner in which the selection has been made is fair and open, and we trust there is at last a probability of something connected with the expenditure of the public money on works of art being excluded, without the suspicion of its being a job. The exhibition of Frescoes, Cartoons, and Sculpture, sent in according to the terms of the Commissioners, prior to the selection, has been this week opened to the free inspection of the public. It was looked forward to with some anxiety, as the previous exhibition of the Cartoons only went to prove a capability of drawing designs in a style suitable to the work; it gave no assurance of equal ability in executing the Frescoes themselves. An artist might succeed admirably in sketching an outline of grandeur and breadth on the canvass who would fail when he came to deal with the difficulties of colour joined to those of the material. The Exhibition contains some decided failures certainly, but enough also of skill in and mastery of the art to justify the commission in coming to its resolution. It is a revival of this kind of painting in England rather than an introduction of it, and should the mode be adopted by those who have the means of employing it, it may yet become an important branch of art among us. This will be in a great degree dependent on the success of the artists in the tests they will now undergo, and the effect of the paintings, both in themselves, and as forming part of the building they are destined—we hope worthily—to decorate.

IT is evident, from the contradictory accounts given by the French papers respecting the French expedition to the Mediterranean, that in Ministerial circles in France something like an apprehension exists that, before the contest with the Emperor of Morocco can be finished, something may arise calculated to destroy the *entente cordiale* between France and England, the existence of which both Sir Robert Peel and M. Guizot have admitted, and to the maintenance of which they have both pledged themselves, so long as it may be consistent with the national honour. Notwithstanding the pacific assurances of M. Guizot, and the protestations in a similar spirit made by the French Ministerial press, we cannot help thinking that the presence of a large fleet in the Mediterranean is a circumstance calculated, if not to excite apprehension, at least to justify vigilance and caution on the part of our Government. We are not alarmists, but yet we regard the despatch of a squadron under such circumstances as a *fait accompli* of a grave and significant character. Every day some of the Paris Ministerial papers contain a report of the recall of the squadron, and indulge in vague hints of a settlement of the dispute; but yet the bellicose Prince de Joinville was, at the date of the last accounts, before Oran with a large force, and apparently not having the most remote intention to put back. There is, indeed, little chance of his imitating the ancient feat, which is thus recorded:—

"The King of France, with eighty thousand men,
Marched up the hill, and then—marched down again!"

The Prince is formed of sterner stuff than the warriors who make demonstrations without the intention of following them up; and no one who has read his late pamphlet can fail to be impressed with the conviction that he will court every opportunity of giving a specimen of his seamanship.

The spot appointed for the first essay of the Prince is singularly ill-chosen, and although we do not accuse M. Guizot of the slightest intention to give the young Prince an opportunity of realising his warlike propensities, yet it is a fact worthy of note, that he is sent on just such an expedition as would seem to favour the inimical theories broached by him against England in his pamphlet. It cannot be regarded as anything but a curious coincidence, to say the least, that when the Prince startled the world with his noble authorship, the hypothesis which he created was that of a war to be waged in the very sea whereon his squadron now rides. Ay, and more than this, Algiers was actually named in the paragraph in which he dwells upon the great results likely to arise for France should she have the opportunity of contesting the empire of the sea. These are the words of the pamphlet:—"Dans la Mediterranée nous regnerions en maitres, nous assurerions notre conquête d'Alger, ce vaste champ ouvert à notre commerce et à notre civilization;" and then the warlike writer proceeds to contend that Malta and Gibraltar do not afford sufficient means of supplying combustible materials for English steam vessels, and therefore he feels assured that France would be free to carry into effect all its projects in that quarter of the globe. In this instance the wish has indeed been "father to the thought," and whether by accident or from design, the Prince de Joinville is at this very moment in possession of all the appliances he desired to work out his destructive theory.

Placing entire reliance upon the declarations both of Sir R. Peel and M. Guizot, we yet assert that the state of things which has arisen ought not to be looked upon with indifference. We believe that the enlightened and sensible men of both France and England desire the continuance of peace, and are impressed with the belief that war is opposed alike to religion and to commercial prosperity, but yet it would not be absolute wisdom to look upon the dispatch of a French fleet to the Mediterranean with indifference. Our Government, we have reason to believe, are not so disposed, and already indications are perceptible of the rendezvous of a British fleet in the Bay of Gibraltar. Heaven forbid that hostilities with France should be imminent—we had almost said possible; but no political maxim appears to be sounder than that which urges preparation for war as the best means of preserving peace.

When it is considered that France at first disclaimed the idea of retaining Algiers, and that the British Cabinet of that day were satisfied with the explanation, it cannot fail to be remarked as somewhat singular that France should now run such risks for the retention of that colony, and that the Prince de Joinville should discuss the importance of preserving the fruits of the conquest. No secret, however, is now made of the fact that the English Government did not much admire the colonization of Algeria by France; and only last week Lord Aberdeen explained that his expression on the subject was not that he had no "objection" to urge, but that he had no "observation" to make.

However, this is only a secondary consideration at present; but we have felt it our duty to call attention to the maritime expedition which France has now fitted out, believing it to be the most important political event that has occurred for some years past. Not that England need fear war; they who commence the contest with her will have most need of apprehension; but it is of the utmost consequence that there should be "no mistake," as was the case in regard to the original occupation of Algiers, for which England was not prepared, and against which it has been found useless to remonstrate.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

ON Saturday last her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, went to Adelaide Lodge in a pony carriage. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were taken an airing in the morning in an open pony carriage. His Royal Highness Prince Albert visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent in the afternoon at her residence, Frogmore Lodge.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—This morning the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite and the household, attended divine service at the private chapel in the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked this forenoon in the pleasure-ground of the Castle. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were taken airings in the morning.

MONDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, took an airing this morning in an open pony carriage, in the pleasure grounds of the Castle. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were taken an open carriage in the forenoon. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Col. Bouverie, Equerry in Waiting, inspected his regiment (the Scots Fusilier Guards) this morning in the Great Park. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty today. Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz arrived at the Castle from town, on a visit to the Queen.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, took an airing in an open pony carriage this morning. The illustrious party paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore Lodge. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were taken a drive in an open pony carriage in the forenoon. Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal was also taken an airing.—The Earl Delaware arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen this forenoon.—The royal party left the Castle, for an airing, shortly before five o'clock this afternoon. The Queen, the Princess Royal, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and the Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, lady in waiting, were in the first open pony carriage and four. The illustrious party returned to the Castle at half-past six o'clock.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen and Prince Albert, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, early this morning at the Castle. Soon after ten o'clock their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz took their departure from the Castle. Her Majesty and Prince Albert afterwards took an airing in an open pony carriage. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were taken their usual airings this forenoon. The Earl and Countess of Liverpool and Sir Robert Peel arrived from town in the afternoon on a visit to the Queen. The Royal party left the Castle in the afternoon for an airing. The Royal Family were taken airings this afternoon.

THURSDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, walked in the pleasure-grounds of the Castle this morning. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, were taken an airing in the forenoon, in an open carriage. Sir Robert Peel took his departure from the Castle this morning. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left her residence, Frogmore Lodge, for town. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert left the Castle for a drive, in a pony phaeton. The royal party returned to the Castle shortly before seven o'clock. The royal family were taken airings in the afternoon.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—We are happy to state that her Majesty Queen Adelaide will return to England from the Continent on the 23rd instant. The Black Eagle, steam-yacht, master commander R. Cook, which has been newly painted and fitted at Woolwich, is ordered to proceed to Antwerp, to be in readiness to bring over the Queen Dowager.

THE KING OF SAXONY IN LIVERPOOL.—His Majesty the King of Saxony arrived in Liverpool on Sunday last, and took up his residence at the Adelphi Hotel, where apartments had been prepared for his reception. On Saturday he was at Bangor, North Wales, and he entered at Chester the same evening. He there resided at the Royal Hotel. He left Chester at five o'clock on Sunday, in two travelling carriages and four. He reached Birkenhead a little after seven o'clock, and crossed the river Mersey in the Mersey steam-boat. After leaving Liverpool, the King of Saxony went to Manchester, where he visited several mill and other establishments. His Majesty left Manchester for York. It is understood his Majesty, after visiting Leeds and York, will return to Liverpool, and afterwards proceed to Lancaster, Bowness, and Scotland, and that he will embark at Leith for Saxony on the 31st instant.

THE DUKE OF ALENCON. The godfather of the young Duke of Alençon (the infant son of the Duke and Duchess de Nemours) is his Majesty the King of Portugal, who appointed his ambassador at the court of Paris to be his proxy. The godmother is her Royal Highness Princess Augusta of Saxe Coburg Gotha, represented by her Royal Highness the Princess de Joinville.

THE MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY'S DRESS BALL.—The Marchioness of Londonderry gave a grand fancy dress ball on Tuesday evening, at Holdernesse-house, which was honoured by the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and upwards of five hundred members of the principal noble families in the kingdom. In order to give increased effect to the entertainment, her ladyship requested all the ladies and gentlemen who took part in the Waverley Quadrille to attend in their respective costumes, in addition to which a new set, entitled the "Married Ladies Quadrille," was arranged expressly for the occasion. The company began to arrive about ten o'clock. The company engaged in the Waverley Quadrille assembled in the picture gallery; and, upon the arrival of the royal family, marched in procession through the grand saloons of the mansion, returning to the gallery, where dancing commenced about eleven o'clock. The Waverley Quadrille was succeeded by that of the Queens of France, in which married ladies only took part. This was the great feature of the evening, and excited intense interest. Refreshments were served in the *salle à man-*

ger at one o'clock, shortly after which the members of the royal family returned, but dancing was resumed about two o'clock, and kept up with spirit until day-break. Nothing could exceed the splendour of the costumes, worn by the Marchioness and several of her noble guests, and the scene altogether was one of the most magnificent it is possible to conceive.

The Duke of Wellington has issued cards for a splendid entertainment on the 31st inst., at Apsley House, to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Duchess of Gloucester, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.

The Dowager Duchess of Bedford gave another *fête champêtre* on Wednesday, at Campden Hill, which attracted a very numerous and fashionable company.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD'S FETE.—Baroness Rothschild gave a very delightful fête on Wednesday, at Gunnersbury Park, to about four hundred of the aristocracy, in addition to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. A concert, at which the leading *artistes* of the Italian Opera assisted, preceded the banquet, and at six o'clock their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, conducted by Baroness Rothschild and Baron Lionel Rothschild, entered the *salle à manger*, where a sumptuous repast awaited them. At the royal table covers were laid for about thirty personages. The pleasure grounds and gardens were all suitably prepared for the reception.

On Tuesday, the Hon. S. Carew, M.P. for Waterford, was married at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, to Miss Katherine Emily Ann Phillips, daughter of Sir George Benhard Phillips, Esq., of Hill street, Berkeley-square.

MARRIAGES AMONG THE ARISTOCRACY.—We hear that a marriage is on the *tapis* between the Earl of Mulgrave, only son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, and Miss Russell, niece to the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland. The alliance between Mr. Edward C. Kerrison, only son of Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., M.P., and Lady Caroline Fox Strangways, youngest daughter of the Earl of Ilchester, and niece to the Marchioness of Londonderry, is expected to be solemnized the week after next. The preliminaries have been arranged for a marriage between Mr. Cochrane and Miss Seymour, daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir G. Seymour, K.C.H., the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, and niece to the Countess of Euston and Lady Sesford. The ceremony is expected to take place before the departure of Sir George for his station. It is rumoured at the end of next month.—We understand that a marriage is arranged between Viscount Lofcus, eldest son of the Marquis of Ely, and the beautiful and accomplished Miss Jane Hope Vere, daughter of the late Mr. Hope Vere, of Craigie-hall and Blackwood, N.B.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel received a distinguished party at dinner, on Saturday last, at their mans on in Whitehall Gardens.

Alexander Gordon, Esq., M.P. for Aberdeenshire, is about to lead to the hymeneal altar Lady Louisa Johnstone, widow of the late Sir Frederick Johnstone, Bart.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

NEW CHURCH AT GREENWICH.—A new church, to be dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is about to be erected at Greenwich. The site is chosen, and the ground, nearly an acre, which is gratuitously presented for the purpose by the Drake family, is situate between the Upper-road, Deptford, and Tanner's-hill, Greenwich.

The Earl of Cardigan has subscribed the sum of £100 towards a new church at East Ardsley, near Wakefield.

CAMBRIDGE, July 13.—The following have been elected afternoon preachers at Great St. Mary's:—1844: October, the Hulsean Lecturer; November, the Rev Thayre T. Smith, Queen's College; December, the Rev. D. Moore, Catherine Hall; 1845: January, the Rev. Dr. Donaldson, Trinity College; February, the Rev. Dr. Mill, Trinity College; March, the Rev. T. Worsley, master of Downing; April, the Hulsean Lecturer; May, the Rev. C. S. Bird, Trinity College. The following appointment has taken place:—The Hon. and Rev. Arthur Saville, M.A., of Trinity College, to the curacy of St. Nicholas, Warwick.

ORDINATION.—An ordination will be held on Sunday, July 21, by the Lord Bishop of Worcester, at Worcester.

OXFORD, July 13.—We understand that it is intended to form an Oxford Society, for the promotion of the Fine Arts, in connection with the Randolph and Taylor Galleries, so as to establish an institution for the encouragement of that study. By the demise of Dr. Hoskins, rector of Appleton, Berks, for forty-two years, that living has become vacant; and by the death of the Rev. R. Williams, of Great Houghton, Northamptonshire, for thirty-nine years, this rectory is also vacant. Both of them are in the gift of the President and Fellows of Magdalen College.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The Senate of the University of London have recently come to the resolution of adopting academical costume for the undergraduates and graduates of every degree conferred by that body. No collegiate dress has been hitherto worn by the members of this university.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The implied course of the Government in reference to betting on horse-races is said to be made known at a recent council—we mean season. "Book-making," "betting-round," "P. P. betting," and all and singular such devices, are to have their swing—ample scope and run enough; and "let every man take care of himself," as a gentleman-like maxim for all men to protect themselves. Just such counsel was given by the donkey to the chickens when he danced among the hencoops. The gallant captain is in a condition to weather the storm, but we should be glad to know in our own behoof how to protect ourself? Are any precautions taken that the subscribers to Tattersall's (a society formed for the especial purpose of betting, and one which gives the bias to the investment of vast sums on the turf,) stealing their own pockets—respectability—honesty—money as well as manners? the two items which now-a-days constitute the man, and without both of which he is "but half made up." No such thing. There are hundreds there, as plenty as blackberries, who have not paid the half the quarter—the sixteenth—hardly a fractional portion of their losses in the ring. It is not enough that their creditors countenance their defaults; there they are welcomed as gentlemen of the globe "most do congregate," and the style in which they may be seen "picking up" a country gentleman now and then, would put to the blush Goldsmith's great spectacle merchant. If the system of general circulation on the sources of the turf is to be comforted by state patronage, at least we have a right to expect that some place shall exist, appropriated to its details, where gentlemen may venture as among their fellows, instead of trusting themselves among a company of cut-purses. This may seem harsh language, but it is the truth. There are among the existing members of that society persons who cast shame upon an association, whose sole bond of confederacy is honour. Let us believe the time of reform at Tattersall's is not remote. This latter confidence, too, may be more extended than in its application to men and manners. Surely some small endowment of necessaries might most conveniently be made upon the Subscription Room. On Thursday afternoon it was without information about the results of Wednesday's racing at Liverpool, or any news touching the state of the odds. A return list, inmstances such as that, ought to be framed at the expense (the small) a express mastery-general, and posted up the moment of its arrival. Every appliance of the turf comes twenty-one years after it is needed.

The Calendar of the fifth instant, gave us such a Derby and Oaks entry for 1846, as never entered the most distempered dreams of our forefathers: there are 196 subscribers to the former, and 140 to the latter; thus, the Derby has much more than doubled in fifteen years, and the Oaks has improved in the same proportion. What betting round we shall have if the Home Secretary don't meddle with it! No doubt a hundred horses will be backed for the Derby of 1846, and that the stable to stand seventy out of the list, there will be a fortune for the book maker that land against the whole party to a hundred pounds. The speculation during the week, save that upon the Liverpool events, was not worth the name of a book made upon the Goodwood Cup, at Tattersall's, save a few offers to back Alice Hawthorn for the Goodwood Cup, at 2 to 1. And till Goodwood business is introduced in earnest, it will be dull times for the industrious investor of loose cash on loose consequences.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The Goodwood Stakes betting was flat, with no other result than to raise Franchise a point or two on last week's market. The chief feature of the day's business was the fall of Alice Hawthorn to 2 to 1, with plenty of lavers, and the subscriber of The Squire and Beadsman de Gorham to 8 to 1, both taken freely. Nothing fresh on the St. Leger.

GOODWOOD STAKES.

5 to 1 agst Franchise	15 to 1 agst Pride of Clare	18 to 1 agst Lucy Banks (t)	
10 to 1 —— Croton Oil	17 to 1 —— The Curmer (t)	30 to 1 —— Pousaia (t)	
13 to 1 —— Farthin	18 to 1 —— Elegance 8lb (t)		

GOODWOOD CUP.

2 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorn	8 to 1 agst Robert de Gorham (t)	
8 to 1 —— The Squire (t)	10 to 1 —— Antler	

ST. LEGER.

7 to 2 agst The Curé	7 to 1 agst The Princess	10 to 1 agst Bay Momus (t)
7 to 1 —— Ithuriel (t)	8 to 1 —— Ugly Buck (t)	13 to 1 —— Fogh-a-Ballagh

LIVERPOOL JULY MEETING.

WEDNESDAY.

The Croxteth Stakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, &c.

Mr. Melklam's Trueboy, 4 yrs	(Templeman)	1
Lord Vernlam's Robert de Gorham, 5 yrs	..	2

Match, 100, ft. St. Leger Course.

Mr. Robinson's April Noddy (Marlow), beat Lord Glasgow's Give him a Name. 6 to 4 on Lord Glasgow. Won easy by two lengths.

The Corporation Stakes of 30 sovs each, h ft; mile and half.

Lord G Bentinck's Emma	..(Rogers)	1
Mr. Irwin's Pride of Kildare	..	2

The Produce Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, 8st. Two miles.

Mr. Mostyn's Brunel	..	walked over.

The Bickerstaffe Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft. One mile.

Lord G. Bentinck's All-round-my-Hat	..(Rogers)	1
Sir R. Bulkeley's Coal Black Rose	..	2

THURSDAY.

The Derby Handicap.

Duke of Richmond's Pastoral, ...	..(Abdall)	1
Lord Eglinton's Brevity [..	..	2
Mr. Creagh's The Neill	..	3

Eleven or twelve others started. Won in a canter.

The Cup.

Mr. Hope Johnstone's Era	(Lye)	1
Colonel Gradock's Pagan	..	2

Seventeen started. Won by half a length.

The Queen's Plate was won by Aristotle, beating Extempore, and four others; and the Free Handicap by Emma, beating Maidstone, and three others.

LATEST BETTING AT LIVERPOOL

	8st Lbs.	
7 to 2 agst The Cure	8 to 1 agst Princess (taken)	10 to 1 agst Ugly Buck
7 to 1 —— Bay Momus	9 to 1 —— Ithuriel	12 to 1 —— Fogh-a-Ballagh

GOODWOOD STAKES.

5 to 1 agst Franchise	8 to 1 agst Era (taken)	10 to 1 agst Croton Oil

SOUTHAMPTON RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Shirley Stakes of 15 sovs each, 5 ft, with 30 sovs added from the fund; two-yrs-old, 7st; three, 8st 2lb; colts, 3lb extra. Winner to be sold for £150, if demanded in the usual way. The last three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Chifall's f Gaiety, 3 yrs	(Wakefield)	1
Mr. Deakin's br c Caractacus, 2 yrs	..	2

The Southampton Stakes of 20 sovs each, h ft, and only 5 if declared or before the 8th of July, with 100 added, the second to save his stake. One mile and three-quarters.

Lord Glenlyon's c by Ben-y-Ghlo, 4 yrs, 8st 2lb	(S. Mann)	1
Mr. Greville's Portumna, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb	..	2

The Maiden Plate of £30, added to a sweepstakes of 3 sovs each; for three-yrs-old, 7st 2lb; four, 8st 7lb; five, 8st 9lb; six and aged, 9st; that never won £50 at any one time in plate or stakes; mares and geldings allowed 3lb; the second saves his stake and receives £5. Heats, once round and a distance. Ten subs.

Mr. Wesley's Miss Lucy, 5 yrs	(Wakefield)	7 1 1
Mr. Payne's Audrey, 3 yrs	..	1 2 3
Mr. Southby's Waterloo, 5 yrs	..	2 2 2
Mr. Fuller's Whitefoot, aged	..	5 5 4
Mr. Jones's b c by Elis, out of Distaff, 3 yrs	..	3 4 dr
Mr. King's c by Hornsea, out of Slender's dam, 3 yrs ..	..	6 6 dr
Mr. Bray's The Midnight Star, 3 yrs	..	4 dr
Mr. W. Etwall's Queen of the Chase, 3 yrs	..	4 dr

Miss Lucy won easy by three lengths, and was claimed for £100.

WEDNESDAY.

The Members' Plate of £50, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, the second to save his stake, and the winner to be sold for £200; three-yr-olds, 7st 2lb; four, 8st 5lb; five, 9st; six and aged, 9st 4lb; mares, &c., allowed 3lb; winners of one 50 this year 3lb extra; two, 5lb; three, 7lb; horses that have started three times in 1844 and not won allowed 3lb; the winner of the County Members' Plate on Tuesday 7lb in addition. Heats, once round and a dis. Seven subs.

Captain G. Delmé's Red Skin, 3 yrs ..	(R. Cotton)	1
Mr. Scarbrough's Isleworth, 3 yrs	..	3 0

The Hunters' Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 30 added, for four-yr-olds, 10st; 5 yrs, 11st; six and aged, 11st 7lb; thoroughbred 7lb extra; winners once this year 3lb, twice 5lb, three 7lb extra; mares and geldings allowed 3lb, &c. Winner to be sold for £230, &c. Gentlemen riders. One mile and three quarters. Six subs.

Mr. Anderson's Chance, aged	(Mr. Scott)	1
Mr. Wesley's Miss Lucy, 5 yrs	..	2
Mr. French's Argos, aged	..	3

The Borough Plate of £50 added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, the second to receive £10 and save his stake, and the winner to be sold for £100. Heats, once round and a distance. Six subs.

Mr. Cahill's Monarch, 6 yrs	..	1 2
Mr. E. R. Clarke's Ellen, 5 yrs	..	4 1
Mr. Death's Cast-off, 5 yrs	..	2 0
Mr. Preston's Bosphorus	..	3 dr

TEWKESBURY RACES.—These races are fixed for Wednesday and Thursday next. The entree for the Produce Stakes are fourteen, including some of the first two-year olds of the day. In the Gloucestershire Stakes sixteen are entered, and excellent sport is anticipated in this race. Seven are entered for the Tradesmen and Innkeepers Cup, and for the seven other races some very excellent horses have arrived. The course, from the late rains, is in beautiful order and presents such turf as but few places in England can boast of.

THE ROYAL RAIN AND THE PRINCESS.—The portraits of three celebrated racers, cleverly painted by Mr. Shayer, have just been well engraved by Mr. Charles Hunt, and coloured in a superior style. The portrait of the Emperor, the winner of the Ascot Cup, by the same successful painter, is in the hands of the engraver.

EASTERN YACHT CLUB.—It is anticipated that a regatta, on an extensive scale, will be held in Harwich Harbour, towards the end of the ensuing month, under the auspices of the "Eastern Yacht Club," now about being formed.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY CLUB.—A great boat race amongst the gentlemen of the Royal Academy Club, for a pair of gold oars, will take place on Tuesday next, from Vauxhall to Putney-bridge.

CRICKET.—On Monday the great match between the Marylebone Club, with Pilch, against the Norfolk county, with A. Mynn, Esq., at the head, commenced, and as this was considered one of the most interesting matches of the season, the ground was crowded with spectators, and many of high rank and fashion, and it appeared to take a lively interest in the game. The following are the fields:—Marylebone Club Sir F. Bathurst, Kynaston, Keate, Mills, and Taylor, Esqs., with Dean, Dorrington, Hillyer, Lillywhite, Pilch, and Sewell. Northern County—Lambert, Hartopp, Nethercote, Noyce, and Mynn, Esqs., with Mutler, Brown, Clark, Fenner, Guy, and Tinley. The Marylebone Club went in first, and obtained 97 runs. The Northern Counties then took to their batting, and got 105 runs, beating their opponents by nine. The Marylebone Club took their second innings, and obtained 76 runs, leaving 68 runs for the opposite party to get, but who got only 55 runs, thus leaving the Marylebone Club the winners by 13 runs. The game was not concluded till Wednesday night.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Earl of Haddington and the other Lords of the Admiralty visited Deptford Dockyard on Tuesday, and mustered the officers and men belonging to the establishment.

The Collingwood, 80, Captain H. Eden, bent sails and crossed topgallantyards on Tuesday, and it is expected will leave Portsmouth Harbour for Spithead directly. She has a very fine set of men on board, to all appearance, both as respects their physical and sailor-like qualities. She will be ready for sea on the 25th instant.

The Queen, 110, Captain Martin, was taken into dock at Portsmouth on Monday, all standing, with her middle and main-deck guns in, and all her stores on board, under the command of Mr. Bellamy, the master. On Tuesday morning her pendant was re-hoisted, being commissioned by Lieut. Robt. Hall, of the Camperdown. She will remain in dock until some alteration is made in her cabins and other internal fittings.

The Indus, 78, superumerary advanced ship for Portsmouth, instead of the Malabar, was undocked at Devonport, on Tuesday morning.

The Terrible, steam-frigate, building at Deptford, is to have tubular boilers, and small engines to fetch the boilers.

A general court-martial is ordered to assemble in Limerick—Colonel Chatterton, 4th Dragoon Guards, president—for the trial, at his own request, of Lieutenant Wm. Augustus Hyder, 10th Hussars, quartered there, on charges preferred by his commanding officer, Colonel Vandeleur.

The 32nd regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Markham, will arrive in Dublin, from Manchester, this day. The 5th Fusiliers have received the route for Belfast to replace the 66th, ordered to this garrison. The 1.th Hussars will not leave Dundalk until October. On their arrival there the 11th Hussars proceed to Dublin.—*Dublin Monitor* of Monday.

IRELAND.

DEPARTURE OF LORD DE GREY.—The Lord Lieutenant and the Countess de Grey held an undress levee at Dublin Castle on Monday, for the reception of those desirous of paying their respects previous to the departure of their excellencies. The levee commenced at one o'clock, and for nearly an hour and a half continued to arrive. The attendance was numerous, and comprised most of the nobility and gentry now in town, a considerable number of clergymen, officers, military officers, &c. After the reception, an address to Lord de Grey, highly complimenting his excellency personally, but avoiding any special allusion to political questions, was presented by Sir Edward Borough and a deputation. This address was signed by the Archbishop of Armagh and several bishops, a number of peers, and a great number of deputy-lieutenants, magistrates, &c. The final departure of the Earl and Countess de Grey from Dublin, took place on Tuesday morning with the usual ceremonies.

MR. O'CONNELL.—According to a statement made at the Repeal Association on Monday, Mr. O Connell is joyous and buoyant, and occupies himself with "practising gymnastics;" so that, it was added, when he comes out of prison he will have acquired not only additional strength, "but more grace of attitude." All representations agree in describing Mr. O'Connell to be in excellent health and spirits.

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.—Mr. Wm. E. Ryan, brother of Alderman E. F. Ryan, of Limerick, fell over the taffrail of the steamer at Lough Derg, near Killaloe, on Wednesday evening, and was drowned. The steamer, when a mere lad, was blown up in his bed, at the awful gunpowder explosion at George's-street, Limerick, on the night of the 3rd of January, 1827, and most providentially escaped, though in the very focus of death and destruction.

THE REPEAL BUTTON.—On Saturday last there was some excitement at the Head Police Office, Dublin, in consequence of that day being fixed to hear the charge of Captain Ennis against Capt. Matthews, of the 34th regiment, for assault and larceny, in forcing from his breast a Repeal button. From the statement of Richard O'Connell, Esq., who was counsel for Ennis, it appeared that the complainant was a carman, and some money was due to him from Lieutenant Agnew, of the 34th, stationed in Portobello Barracks. That gentleman desired Ennis to call for the amount on last Monday morning. He accordingly proceeded to the barracks for that purpose. He passed the sentinel at the gate, and was going towards the quarters of Lieutenant Agnew, when he observed a body of soldiers, in marching order, moving towards him. When they came up to him, Captain Matthews stepped up to him, and said "You scoundrel, how dare you come in here with that button," seizing him by the lappel of the coat, and tearing the button from it, which he retained. He then collared him, and rough y pushed him, again calling him foul names, such as you "rascal and scoundrel." The Bench stated which carried the ire of the gallant officer was what is called a Repeal button, and rumour had it that there was a military order against admitting persons wearing it to pass into any of the barracks; but he (Mr. O'Connell) contended that his client had a right to wear it, and that no man could legally deprive him of it, much less assault him in compelling him to yield up his property. This account was proved in evidence. The counsel for Capt. Mathews said there was a positive order from the commander of the forces that no person wearing party emblems of any kind should be permitted to enter any of the barracks in Ireland, and that order applied as well to Orange lilies as to Repeal buttons. Captain Mathews would as soon remove an Orange lily from the breast of a person appearing within the precincts of the barrack, as he would a Repeal button. His client avowed the act, and he believed that in it he was strictly performing his duty. He did not seize the hold of the coat, as was alleged, until he had first told him to go out; but as he paid no attention to what he said, he took hold of the lappel of the coat, and used no more force than was necessary to remove the button. He also denied having called Ennis any such names as rascal and scoundrel. Evidence was given on the part of the defendant of the fact that there was an order against wearing party badges in the barracks in Ireland. The magistrates, after hearing both sides, were of opinion that an assault in law had been committed, and that there was nothing to justify it. They therefore ordered Captain Mathews to find bail for his appearance at the next commission, which will sit on the 5th of August.

POSTSCRIPT.

RETURN OF EARL DE GREY.—The Earl and Countess de Grey and suite have arrived in St. James's-square, from the Vice-Regal Lodge, Dublin Castle. Lord Heytesbury, the newly-appointed Lord Lieutenant, had an interview with the noble earl yesterday.

We regret to hear that Lord John Russell has been detained in the country by the indisposition of Lady John Russell, who, however, is, we believe, gradually recovering.

We understand that the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Heytesbury, accompanied by his private secretary, the Hon. Henry A'Court, who later held that appointment under Lord Eliot, will leave town on Thursday next, the 25th inst., for Dublin Castle, *viâ* Liverpool. Lady Heytesbury and the Hon. Miss A'Court are to proceed to the Queen Anne-street for the Vice-Regal Lodge until the end of the ensuing month.

GOVERNMENT AND THE RAILWAYS BILL.—The result of the interview which took place on Thursday between Mr. Gladstone, on the part of the Government, Mr. Estcourt, M.P., Mr. Hudson, Mr. Glyn, Mr. Saunders, &c., as a deputation from the railway companies, is in the highest degree satisfactory. The subject having been fully gone into, the Right Hon. President of the Board of Trade stated his determination so to modify the bill, as to render it in every way unexceptionable to the railway interest. The measure will now pass through Parliament without opposition, and, it is believed, will prove satisfactory both to the shareholders and the public.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—The closing match of the season for two valuable pieces of plate will take place on Thursday next, from Greenwich Hospital to Coalhouse Point and back. The match creates a very lively interest amongst yachting gentlemen. Of the first class, the Phantom and Champion are the two favourites. In the second heat the Fay, an iron boat, which has been successful in the only match she has sailed, is the favourite against the fleet, while the Dolphin next has the call.

ETON COLLEGE *v.* THE OFFICERS OF THE BLUES.—A match at cricket was played last Wednesday, in the shooting fields at Eton College, between the Etonians who compose the Agastic Club, and the officers of the Blues. The match was played out, and terminated in favour of the military by thirty runs. The play of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart was much admired, and to the fine bowling of Sir Hon. Mr. Milles, on the part of the officers, and that of Mr. Duff, the military are indebted for their victory.

CHURCH RATES.—The parish of South Hackney yesterday carried a church rate without a poll being demanded.—The parish of Christchurch, Blackfriars, have also agreed to a nuisperny rate.

WESTMINSTER NATIONAL INFANT SCHOOLS.—Yesterday the annual examination of the children educated in these schools took place at the central school rooms, Broad-street, Golden-square, in the presence of the clergy of the surrounding parishes, and the supporters of the Schools. The children were examined in all the elementary useful branches of knowledge; and their ready accurate answers elicited the unqualified approbation of all present.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF MESSRS. CHAMBERS.—In the Bankruptcy Court, on Thursday, a meeting was taken of the accounts in this extraordinary case, which has for the last twenty years been prominently placed before the public, both in that court, and every other court of law in Westminster, and is even now awaiting the decision of an appeal to the House of Lords as to the right of sale in the assignees of the Italian Opera House. The commission was dated in November, 1826, and since that period Mr. Chambers, sen., has been the inmate of the Fleet and Queen's Bench prisons. Mr. Hamilton attended for the assignees, and put a statement of the bankrupt's affairs which involved large sums of money. Mr. Hamilton then entered into an explanation of the reasons why there had been no dividend. The audit was taken of the accounts in the

FINE ARTS.

NATIONAL GALLERY. NEW PICTURE—REMBRANDT'S "RABBI."

Rembrandt, one of the most celebrated painters of the Dutch school, also an etcher admired for the boldness of his designs, notwithstanding the apparently careless execution of them, which, to an uneducated eye, made them seem so many scratchings, was born near Leyden, in 1606, and died in 1688. He could finish, if he liked, up to the fineness of enamel (witness a painting of his in this Gallery, "The Woman taken in Adultery"), but his own *penchant* was for the dash and glare, and sometimes whimsically opposite gloom, which alternately appear in his pictures. There is one remarkable quality in his productions; they may be placed in any light, and seen to advantage, for their lustre is in themselves.

The rose is pale beneath the moon—alone
Her lover can her blushes see—all flow'rs
Have each their own peculiar light some chose
The morning or the noon-tide hour to ope
Their beauteous blossoms to the sight:
Some sentimental blossoms wait till eve
Is in the dewy west ere they awake
Their lovely eyes!—but in the forests deep
Of Mexico, there is a flow'r that glows
E'en through the gloom of midnight's darkest hour,
And from within its long-inwreathed bell
Pours out a stream of the most glorious light,
Dazzling the weak beholder's eye with beauty!

Something resembling this Torch-flower is the internal light of Rembrandt's pictures. The Jewish "Rabbi" which has been recently added to the National Collection, if not one of his greatest productions, is a splendid performance—a study for young portrait painters. There is none of that mawkish, tea-board lackery colouring about it—all is breadth [illegible] and *plura nitent*," it is much more pleasant to chronicle the beauties than the defects. The head of the Rabbi is a splendid specimen of what the hand of Genius can create; and the picture is a valuable acquisition to the Gallery. It was purchased for 410 guineas at the sale of the late Mr. Harman's collection, and was once the property of the Duke of Argyle.

A JEWISH RABBI. BY REMBRANDT, IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

"THE WISE AND FOOLISH VIRGINS." BY J. E LAUDER.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE TEN VIRGINS.—"Then shall the kingdom of heaven be likened unto ten virgins, which took their lamps, and went forth to meet the bridegroom. And five of them were wise, and five were foolish. They that were foolish took their lamps, and took no oil with them; but the wise took oil in their vessels with their lamps. While the bridegroom tarried, they all slumbered and slept. And at midnight there was a cry made, Behold, the bridegroom cometh; go ye out to meet him. Then all those virgins arose, and trimmed their lamps. And the foolish said unto the wise, Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out. But the wise answered, saying, Not so, lest there be not enough for us and you: but go ye rather to them that sell, and buy for yourselves."—*Matthew*, chap. XXV.

This picture is one of great promise for the English school. With the firmness, breadth, and simplicity of expression which characterised the greater works of Gainsborough, it has much of the dignity and sentiment of the hitherto inimitable school of Caracci. As a whole, the composition is dramatic without exaggeration, and forcible without overstepping the sublime simplicity of the scripture narrative. Its faults are those of detail: the colouring is in many parts crude in finish and injudicious in distribution, while much of the drawing is feeble and ill proportioned. But these are errors which experience will rectify. The expression the sacred power of the parable is realised, and all is solemn and instructively impressive. It is the first work of a young man, and we are glad to learn has found a liberal purchaser.

THE EXHIBITION AT WESTMINSTER HALL.—It may be well to remind our readers that the exhibition of the works of art placed in Westminster hall, pursuant to the notices issued by her Majesty a Commissioners of the Fine Arts, was for the first time thrown open for the gratuitous admission of the public on Monday. Though it was not generally understood that the exhibition would be free so soon after its first opening, the hall was numerously attended, the great majority of the persons present being well attired, while there appeared to be very few of the working classes among the visitors. All conducted themselves with the most perfect propriety and decorum. Numbers of persons have visited the exhibition during the week. On Saturdays the charge for admission will be 1s.

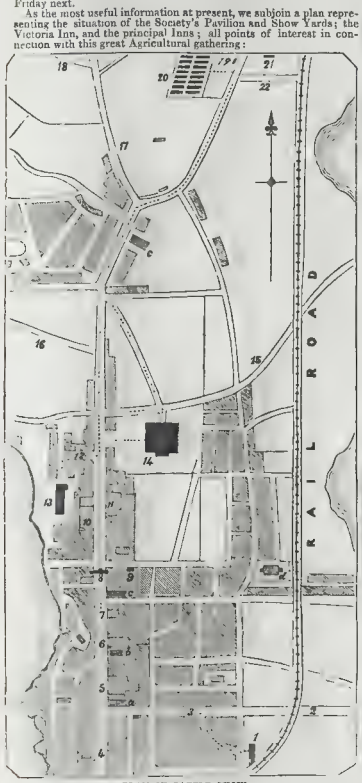
"THE WISE AND FOOLISH VIRGINS," IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION. [illegible]

GREAT MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—THE TOWN AND PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON

GREAT MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

The anniversary meeting of this truly national society is appointed to take place at Southampton in the ensuing week; and, in our two next Journals, we shall present our readers with an illustrated record of the Society's Show, the Prize Animals, &c. The proceedings may be said to have commenced on Thursday, the last day of receiving implements, wheat, barley, seeds, &c., to be exhibited in the Implement Yard, and arranged by the Stewards for the Judges' inspection. The proceedings will be resumed on Tuesday, and terminate on Friday next.

As the most useful information at present, we subjoin a plan representing the situation of the Society's Pavilion and Show Yards; the Victoria Inn, and the principal Inns; all points of interest in connection with this great Agricultural gathering:



PLAN OF CATTLE SHOW.

1. Terminus of the London and Southampton Railway.
2. The road from Portsmouth, over the River Itchen.
3. Bernard-street.
4. High-street.
5. Dolphin Inn.
6. Star Inn.
7. The Crown.
8. The Bar-Gate.
9. The Post-office, Hanover-street.
10. York Hotel.
11. Royal Hotel.
12. Portland-street.
13. Victoria Rooms.
14. Pavilion.
15. Northam-road.
16. Road to Romsey, Salisbury, &c.
17. Road to Winchester.
18. Road to the Race-Course.
19. Portswood Lodge.
20. Show Yard.
21. Portswood House.
22. Temporary Cut from the Railroad to the Show Yards, for animals and luggage only.

CHURCHES.

a. Holy Rood.
b. St Lawrence.
c. All Saints.
d. St. Mary's.
e. St. Paul's.
f. St. Michael's.

The town of Southampton (of which we have annexed a bird's-eye view), though lying within Hampshire, forms a county of itself, situated on a point of land between the river Alre, or Itchen, on the east, and the Test, Teese, or Anton, on the west; these rivers here unite to form the estuary called Southampton Water.

The town lies somewhat elevated on the bank of the Anton, which washes it on the west and south sides. The principal, or High street, runs north and south, and is divided into two parts by an ancient bar, or gateway, belonging to the old town wall. The other streets or lanes lead from the High-street at right angles, or are nearly parallel to it. On the south side of the town is the quay: near which, at the south-western extremity of the town, is the pier, a structure of considerable extent and elegance. At the east end of the quay is a raised walk, or causeway; and on the platform, or battery, near the quay, is a singular gem of the time of Henry VIII. The more modern part of the town, above the Bar, contains some handsome ranges of buildings. High-street is handsomely built throughout. A new road from thence to the Itchen leads to the floating-bridge, which forms the communication with Fareham, Gosport, and Portsmouth.

The principal parish churches are in High-street. Of these, Holy Rhood, a large and ancient structure, with a lofty tower and spire, and a long colonnade, or portico, in front, is distinctly shown in the engraving; as is also the Grecian-Ionic church of All Saints, above Holy Rhood; and about midway between them a church not yet completed. St. Michael's, the most ancient church, is in the west part of the town, and has a square tower, with a Norman porticoes. There are several Dissenting places of worship, and the Corporation have, besides the Guildhall, a handsome auditrouse, a borough gaol, and a debtors' prison. There are also a theatre, assembly-rooms, reading-rooms, libraries, billiard-rooms, bathing-rooms, and a botanic garden. The topography of the town will be better understood by reference to the prefixed plan.

Southampton was anciently a place of great trade, which declined to a very low ebb. It revived in the eighteenth century; but its improvement has been mainly in the present century, in which it has trebled its population. It has a secure harbour, and considerable docks are in course of construction. There are a custom-house and four banking establishments; it is the largest packet-port in the kingdom; and has been materially benefited by its direct railway communication with London.

THE HARVEST.—We are glad to find, from the provincial papers, that in spite of the fears expressed, in consequence of the long drought, the harvest is likely to be a good one. The *Halifax Guardian* says—"We congratulate our readers upon the hopeful harvest prospects, which we hear from all parts of the country. The weather, during the week, has been most seasonable, and the crops, of all descriptions, continue rapidly to improve. There is the prospect, not only of an abundant, but of an early harvest. Reports from the south and east speak of the wheat as falling into the sere and yellow leaf, and the Scotch papers say that the harvest will probably be earlier in that country than any harvest since 1826."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

The House of Commons met to-day at one. On the motion of Mr. GLADSTONE the committee on the Railways Bill was postponed until Thursday next at one o'clock. The right hon. gentleman stated that by that day he expected to receive the opinion of the Directors of the various railway companies upon the clauses. After some opposition on the part of Mr. WAKLEY, the house resolved into committee on the Poor Law Amendment Bill, with which the house was occupied for some hours, and then adjourned till Monday.

Before the proceedings were resumed, Mr. WAKLEY took an opportunity of giving an emphatic denial to an insinuation of Mr. Wodehouse, which, indeed, was not made for the first time. Mr. Wodehouse, at the conclusion of some remarks relative to incendiarism, referred to Mr. Wakley, and said, "No one of more capable to give an opinion on the subject of incendiarism than the hon. member himself." Mr. Wakley repelled the charge as a foul calumny, and thus explained the origin of it:—"I had the misfortune," said Mr. Wakley, "to be attacked in my own house; my house was burnt. I brought an action against the insurance-office which resisted my claim; and every farthing for which I was insured was given me by a jury. I contended being the judge (hear); and, after the trial, one of the jurymen, who was himself a proprietor of the insurance-company against which I proceeded, joined my friends in a subscription to pay my extra costs and expenses between attorney and client. (Hear, hear.) All this was stated in the newspapers at the time; but as I have been most shamefully and cruelly used by persons casting out insinuations against me, I do trust that the house will feel that I have not unnecessarily interfered." (Cheers).—Mr. WODEHOUSE expressed his satisfaction that he had afforded Mr. Wakley the opportunity of giving so distinct an answer to the accusation.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of RADNOR presented a petition from Mr. Mazzini, praying to be examined before the Secret Committee on the Post-office, but the Duke of Wellington having stated that the petitioner's character had nothing to do with the object of the inquiry, the petition was withdrawn.

DISSENTERS' CHAPELS BILL. The LORD CHANCELLOR moved that the house should agree to the amendments made by the House of Commons in this bill, and called upon their lordships to sanction the measure, as a large majority of the house had marked its sense of its justice and policy. The noble and learned lord defended the bill with great animation, and expressed his regret that it had excited so much opposition from the Bench of Bishops. The noble and learned lord concluded his exhortation in favour of the bill in these emphatic terms:—He was sorry that the chief opposition to the bill proceeded from the dissenting body from those who not so very long since complained of being made the victims of persecution—who had obtained from the Legislature all they could get, and now desired to withhold from their brethren that toleration which they had demanded and obtained for themselves. Some of their lordships might remember a remarkable speech of a wise, eloquent, and philosophical statesman, Mr. Burke; he did not dare to quote the whole of that eloquent passage to which he alluded, it was too warm for the temperament of the house (a laugh); but he would repeat the last sentence:—"If," said he, "instead of busying themselves in the depths of the divine counsels, they would turn to the mild moderation of the gospel, they would there read their own condemnation—O thou unworthy servant, did I not forgive thee because thou desiredst me? Shouldst not thou have extended to thy fellow-servant that which I have extended to thee?"—The Bishop of LONDON opposed the amendments made by the Commons with much energy, and called upon the house to take the last opportunity of voting against a bill which was contrary to the dictates of reason, and to the maxims of common sense. The third clause contained the very essence of injustice, because it barred the relators, who had already almost obtained judgment in their favour, from further prosecuting their claims. The second clause, as altered by the Commons, was frightfully destructive to the union of the Christian Church and to the principles of eternal truth, because it declared that doctrines, directly in opposition to those fundamental truths on which our hopes of salv tion rest, may be taught in any place of worship whatever. Then the designation by Parliament of Unitarian meeting-houses as places "for the worship of God" was a recognition most palpably contrary to the constitution of this Christian country, which could not regard as lawful any worship to the Deity except such as was offered to the Trinity. After thus impugning the principle of the bill, the Bishop of London said, that although almost dumbed by the talents opposed to him, yet he felt compelled in the course his duty imposed on him, by the reflection that out of doors the vast majority of all professions, and that many of the Judges both of the courts of law and equity were with him in hostility to it. He approved neither of one of the amendments. In some respects those amendments were an improvement—in others, a worsening of the bill. But he could not accept of either. It was a hasty measure, introduced and adopted without sufficient Parliamentary inquiry; and, if passed into a law, would outrage the religious feelings which pervaded the great bulk of the community. In conclusion the right rev. prelate moved that the Commons' amendments be considered that day three months. The Bishop of DURHAM supported the measure.—Lord BROUGHAM also spoke in its favour. He denied that the great body of Dissenters were opposed to it, and said he regarded it as a measure advantageous to all classes of Dissenters—to those who had been calculated to promote peace, and prevent cheisms.—The Bishop of NORWICH admitted that at first he looked upon the measure as a Socinian endowment bill; but on further examination, he found it quite another measure of equity and justice. The Earl of RODEN strongly condemned the bill, and said the principles of it were utterly inconsistent with that of a Conservative Government. The bill was of a more spoliative character than a confiscation bill. The Duke of DORSET, with much candour, undertook to defend the Conservative character of the Government, and to explain the meaning which he attached to the word Conservative. He said if he were right in the meaning which he had now attached to the word "Conservative," the present bill was entitled to be considered as purely a Conservative measure, for its object was to do justice, by protecting property that had been in dispute for a considerable time, and by putting an end, for the future, to the litigation which those who were in the enjoyment of it, in order to have it transferred to others who had no earthly right to it. Such was the meaning that he should attach to the word "Conservative." (Loud cries of "Hear, hear," from the Ministerial benches.)—Lord Teynham, the Earl of Galloway, and Lord Lyttelton spoke against the bill.—On a division the numbers were—

In favour of the amendments made by the House of Commons	202
For the Bishop of London's amendment	41
Majority in favour of the bill	161

The Commons' amendments were then agreed to.

The LORD CHANCELLOR'S Bill, and the Haberdashead Docks Bill were read a third time and passed, and the house adjourned at half-past eleven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE POOR-LAW BILL.—The house sat at twelve o'clock in the day, and discussed the Poor-law Amendment Bill in committee. On the 36th clause, Mr. CHRISTOPHER urged the expediency of establishing in each union workhouse a ward for the lunatic paupers in that union, instead of sending them to Africa with their parishes.—Sir J. GRAHAM was favourable to this suggestion, though he considered it not to be strictly connected with the clause in discussion. At present it was not unusual to commit the lunatic paupers; but he thought that much better to provide them with a temporary asylum than to send them to gaol. Three or four of these asylums, in well-selected localities, would enable the police to bring such persons under control before they became dangerous, even perhaps for three or four days, and due care in case of sickness. Such an arrangement would fulfil the duties of Christianity and humanity, which he feared were neglected under the present system.—The house sat at one o'clock the next day.—The house made a more ample apology to Mr. Wakley than he had done on Saturday.—Sir ROBERT PEEL considered the explanation to be in unison with the unanimous feelings of the house, and that it would be right to put on the records of the house as a public declaration.—Mr. WAKLEY expressed his gratitude, and said the acknowledgment would be most satisfactory to every member of his family, and he had a pecuniary interest in the declaration.—In the course of a question from Mr. Hume, Sir J. GRAHAM said that as he saw no prospect of Lord Cottenham's bill for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt being proceeded with this session, he should introduce a County Courts Bill.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.—Mr. WYSE moved for a select committee to inquire, in accordance with the prayer of the petition presented on the 17th of June, into the facts connected with the formation of the special jury in the case of "The Queen, at the prosecution of the Attorney-General, v. Daniel O'Connell and others." Mr. WYSE grounded his claim to the inquiry, upon the fact that petitions had been presented from nearly 1,000,000 of the Irish people praying for it. The hon. member alluded to the excitement which prevailed in Ireland upon the subject, and contended that the trial had not been a fair one. He then went over the various technical objections to the jury lists which had been so often urged, and repeated some of the other well known grounds urged against the validity of the trial. Mr. WYSE, in conclusion, said the Ministers themselves had raised Mr. O'Connell into the position of importance which he occupied, and urged them to undo the injury they had inflicted on the Irish nation.—Lord ELIOT opposed the motion, on the ground that Mr. Wyse had not substantiated any of his charges against the fairness of the jury, and pressing for the whole question was now under the consideration of the House of Lords.—Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL addressed the house in the same spirit as Mr. Wyse.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL entered into some details respecting the trial, and denied that any unfairness had been practised against the defendants. He also vindicated the summing up of the Lord Chief Justice, and said the present discussion of the principles of jury formation was an encroachment on the administration of justice at this most important trial. Under what circumstances was this motion made? A most dangerous and extensive conspiracy existed in Ireland—a conspiracy fraught with the greatest dangers, even to the existence—threatening danger as the whole empire. This conspiracy—not by asking for extraordinary powers, not by using a coercion bill—with no other weapon than the ordinary arm of the law, the Government had been down to the ground;—the law had vindicated its supremacy;—the offenders were beaten beneath its feet;—and it was under such circumstances that the hon. gentleman endeavoured to impugn the justice of the proceedings, and to lead the public mind to the conclusion that the parties implicated had not been fairly dealt with. (Cheers.)—Mr. V. STUART urged the house to agree to the inquiry, in order to restore confidence in the administration of the laws.—On a division, the numbers were—

For Mr. Wyse's motion	73
Against it	91
Majority against the motion	18

The London and Croydon Railway Bill was read a third time.
The house sat till past midnight.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord MONTEAGLE obtained leave to bring in a bill to legalise such Art Unions as possessed charters, and to give to those which had not, provided they were approved by the Board of Trade, an equal legality.—The bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

Earl FORTESCUE then brought on the case of Mr. O'Driscoll, an Irish magistrate. That gentleman, as may be recollected, was dismissed by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland from the commission of the peace, for intemperate conduct in hunting boy, and for using offensive language to his brother magistrates, but who has since been re-appointed, upon a memorial addressed to the Lord-Lieutenant, and signed by five noblemen, 13 clergymen, 41 requires, and 2840 respectable inhabitants of the county, praying for his restoration. The noble earl complained of the re-appointment of Mr O'Driscoll as another insult to Ireland, and moved for copies of any memorial or memorials addressed to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, recommending the restoration of Mr. Alexander O'Driscoll to the commission of the peace.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE, in reply, defended the conduct of the Government.—The Marquis of NORMANBY strongly censured it, and contrasted the policy of the Whigs.—A long discussion arose upon Irish matters generally, in the course of which some rather angry remarks were made by noble lords on both sides of the house, but nothing of political importance elicited. Ultimately, the motion for the documents was agreed to.

The Charitable Bequests Bill was re-committed, and the house adjourned at half-past nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The house met at twelve o'clock, and, after some discussion and a division, resolved into committee on the Metropolitan Buildings Bill. A number of the clauses were agreed to, and some verbal amendments added.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—In the evening, Lord PALMERSTON, in moving for returns connected with the slave-trade, entered into some very interesting details upon the subject. The first part of his speech was devoted to an argument, which he supported by statistics, to prove that the slave-trade was much on the increase, and that several Governments had refused to fulfil their engagements to put down the traffic. Lord Palmerston made the following statement to show the immense number of slaves annually required to fill up the chasms, and supported into the islands and continent of America, for the purposes of slavery. He said, "Now, what are the numbers which are calculated at this time to be annually imported to the islands and continent of America? Mr. Bandinel, in his able work on the subject, compiled from official documents, and containing condensed forms in a small compass of more valuable information than perhaps any other work of its size can afford, Mr. Bandinel, a man of great industry and accuracy, calculates the number of those only who have landed in America, previous to the five years that have lately elapsed, at from 120,000 to 130 000, and Sir F. Buxton, in his interesting and valuable work, puts the number at 160,000 at least:" The noble lord then drew this startling picture of the horrors connected with slavery: "But any man who thinks that only 150,000 negroes are sacrificed to the avarice and cruelty of men—I will not call them Christian men—belonging to Christian nations, is very far from the truth. It is ca.culated, that for every negro who lands, two others have perished in the previous stages of the slave-trade; that whatever number may be landed, that number must be multiplied by three before you can arrive at the full sacrifice of human life—at the full number of human persons who are annually swept away from the population of Africa. It is well known that the negroes are not collected at the places where they embark; many of them come from a great distance in the interior of Africa —many hundred miles in the interior, down to the sea-coast—some of them are captives taken in wars waged and stimulated and brought on by the prospect of gain to be derived from the sale of the captives; but the greater number are the victims of the system of man-stealing which prevails in the interior of Africa. The way it takes place is this: When the time of year comes round for sending a slave caravan to the coast, some peaceable African village, whose unsuspecting inhabitants are buried in that repose which nature kindly bestows on man to fit him for the useful occupations and the innocent engagements of the succeeding day—some African village in the dead of night is surrounded by armed ruffians; the huts are set on fire; the inhabitants, roused from their sleep by the flames in which they are enveloped, endeavour to escape; some attempt it by flight, and some by resistance, but all fail; the fugitives are brought back, and those who resisted are overpowered and made slaves. Sometimes a hill-village is attacked, where the intricacies of the ground afford a greater facility for escape; some of the inhabitants fly to the neighbour ng caverns; some take refuge in the high grounds; fires are lighted at the mouths of the caves, and those who sheltered themselves within are compelled to choose between suffocation within and captivity without. The wells on which the natives depend for water are occupied, and those who have fled to the high grounds are compelled by the intolerable torments of thirst to barter their liberty for a few drops of water. (Hear, hear, hear.) Then comes the selection. The bale and healthy of either sex, with children about six or seven years of age, are put aside by the contractors to go with the caravan to the coast: the aged and the infirm, the infant at the mother's breast, the child under six or seven years of age, to send them to the coast would be impossible, and if it were possible it would be without profit—for to maintain them would be costly—to leave them to perish would be too cruel even for the slave hunter; they are despatched, and are the least to be pitied (Hear.) Well, the caravan sets out—men, women, and children, half-naked, barefooted, and weak, are driven on by the lash and the goad, the strong restrained from flight by yokes and chains—they are marched 100 miles across the burning sands of the plain, and over the stony passes of the mountains; with disease of body and agony of mind, so exhausted, so drooping that others, unable to keep up with the rest, are left behind to perish by a lingering death of hunger or thirst, or become a prey to the wild beasts of the desert, and others are knocked on the head, and put out of their misery. Multitudes perish in this way, and travel.ers who have visited the interior tell us that they can trace the march of a slave caravan through the pathless wilderness, and that at the wells and watering places thousands of human skeletons are bleaching and mouldering in the dust. (Hear, hear.) Well, the slave ship arrives, the captain lands, inspects the negroes, chooses those whose health and strength lead him to think they will outlive the passage, and contracts for the purchase of the remnant. Those whose weakly or sickly appearance induce him to believe will not outlive the voyage he rejects altogether, and these last are either put out of the way, or are left to perish on the coast by famine and disease. It has been reckoned, and I believe the calculation is not exaggerated, that whatever may be the number of negroes embarked on the coast, an equal number perish previously at the seaboard, on the march, or in the interior, for every 100 negroes put on board, 300 human beings are always sacrificed." After describing the agonies of the negroes on board ships, Lord Palmerston made the following summary of the results of this horrible traffic. "From all those various causes I reckon that one-third of the negroes who are embarked on the coast of Africa perish before they reach the coast of America, and if to that one-third are to be added as having died between embarkation, I say that for every negro landed in America two others have perished at the previous stages of this abominable traffic. Why, according to that, if 150,000 have been landed only for the five years last past, the number exported from the coast of Africa must be measured by a number not short of from 400 000 to 500,000 every year; and let any man reckon what a fearful devastation that depopulation must have caused, during the last 50 years, the last 50 years, I mean (Hear, hear.) Why, I undertake to say that, if all the other crimes the human race have committed from the creation of the world down to the present hour were classed together as one aggregate—if murder, and robbery, and adultery, and iniquities of every kind were added as having died between embarkation, I say that for every negro landed in America two others have perished at the previous stages of this abominable traffic. Why, according to that, if 150,000 have been landed only for the five years last past, the number exported from the coast of Africa must be measured by a number not short of from 400 000 to 500,000 every year; and let any man reckon what a fearful devastation that depopulation must have caused, during the last 50 years, the last 50 years, I mean (Hear, hear.) 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Why, I undertake to say that, if all the other crimes the human race have committed from the creation of the world down to the present hour were classed together as one aggregate—if murder, and robbery, and adultery, and iniquities of every kind were added as having died between embarkation, I say that for every negro landed in America two others have perished at the previous stages of this abominable traffic." (Cheers.) Having thus proved the extent of the evil, the noble lord argued that some interposition was yet to be found to put an end to the disgusting system. He accused the present Ministry of not having endeavoured to do so, and argued that while he and his colleagues were in office they had effected more than all the numbers of slaves landed in America. For instance, "in the year 1838, there were landed in the Brazils 54 000, and in Cuba 28 000, making a total of 122 000. In 1840 there were landed in the Brazils 19,000, and in Cuba 14,700, making a total of 38,000 making a total of 38,700, instead of 122,300, or a diminution of no less than 83 000. Now this is a sudden diminution: with regard to Cuba, it is stated on good authority, that from 1817 to 1837 there were imported from 30,000 to 40 000 slaves annually. In 1838, as I have said, the number imported was 28,000; in 1839, it had fallen to 25,000; in 1840, to 14,000; in 1841, to 11,000; and in 1842, to 6,000. It was stated to have been 14,000 in 1843. In Brazil, there were imported in 1838, 54,000; in 1839, these had fallen to 35,000; and, in 1840, there were only imported 14,000." Lord Palmerston next taunted the Government with the alleged cordiality existing between it and the court of France, and said he had not seen any fruit of such cordiality. The noble lord then made an emphatic appeal to the Government to put down slavery, by which, he said, it would earn the gratitude of the universal human race yet to come, and concluded by moving for a "Return, showing the total number of African Negroes landed for the purposes of slavery on the islands and on the continent of America, from the year 1815 to the year 1843, distinguishing from the number so landed in each of those years, and distinguishing also the number landed in each year on the territory of each separate state or power, so far as the same can be made up from documents in the possession of her Majesty's Government." Sir R. PEEL commenced his reply by saying that he could hardly have inferred from the modest terms in which the notice of the noble lord who had just sat down was framed, that it would have afforded him an opportunity for making the rhetorical display in which he had just indulged; a more harmless motion than that which he read on the notices of that day he could hardly conceive. The right honourable baronet then adverted to the debate of last night, during which he had urged in regard to the horrors of the slave-trade. "I do most sincerely believe," said Sir R. Peel, "that the slave-trade is the most iniquitous, the most heinous offence against God and man that was ever perpetrated by man. The pursuit of it engenders more crime, and produces more misery, than any other traffic that ever yet was carried on, and it fell most distinctly under prohibition of the laws of God and man. I am willing to admit that the noble lord has exercated the amount of misery which this most detestable crime has inflicted upon the unfortunate beings who are subjected to this traffic; though I rather think he has done so with the number of slaves who have been landed on the coast and islands of America, between the years 1815 and 1843. The noble lord estimates their number at 150 000. I reckon them at 100,000; but if my estimate should even prove to be too more correct one of the two, I still am perfectly ready to admit that these figures do not by any means represent the sum total of those natives of Africa who have suffered the horrible miseries which this traffic has entailed upon them. I don't think, therefore, the extent of this misery, with respect to numbers or its nature, has been exaggerated by the noble lord." Sir R. Peel, however, although admitting the existence of the evil, said he did not believe that while Spain and the Brazils determained upon carrying on the

slave-trade, any effectual progress could be made in putting an end to it. These are the terms in which Sir Robert Peel enunciated this declaration:—"I here declare it to be my opinion that a heavy load of public guilt rests on the heads of those nations who derive a profit from this horrible traffic; and I, moreover, assert it can be clearly and indisputably shown that Spain and the Brazils are the only two Christian countries the government or people of which derive any profit from the trade in human beings. (Hear.) Those countries have the power to suppress the slave-trade, and unless they exert that power sincerely, and with a determination that the effort shall be effectual, it is utterly out of our power to do more than we have done, or to make any further efforts with the hope of perfect success unless by the co-operation of the Brazilian Government. It might be partially done, and the Court of the Brazils has expressed a desire to assist our views; but the consequence of the local institutions which seemed hardly calculated to improve or strengthen it. (Hear, hear.) I also entertain the same opinion on that point, and I am sure that it cannot be forwarded by any compromise which counsels it in this country. (Hear, hear.) But at the same time, with regard to their mutual interests that good understanding between France and England can subsist, it is essential to the interests of civilization, of peace, and of the welfare of the whole civilized world. (Hear.) I believe that as is the earnest wish of the great body of the people of this country to maintain that good understanding so long as they can do so without any sacrifice of honour, or the essential interests of the country. (Hear, hear.)" After touching upon these points Sir R. Peel said he did not think Lord Palmerston had shown any ground for his strictures upon the Government, and hinted that the noble lord appeared to have made his motion, of which he had given notice last March, mainly for the sake of his peroration; he, of course, could not suffer such a gem to remain in obscurity. He could not take it with him into the country; if he had done that, he would have been repeating the speech to himself all the autumn, as he must already have been doing all the last month. The right hon. bart concluded his speech thus:—"With the reservation that we should proceed temperately, and justly, that we should not violate the law of nations, and ask for nothing more than positive engagements give us a right to obtain, that we should observe the principle towards the weak as well as the strong—with this reservation, I assure the noble lord and the house that the Government are deeply impressed with both the duty and policy, for the highest considerations of the public welfare, of suppressing the slave trade, and that if that be the case now, it shall be the case hereafter." (Cheers.) After a reply from Lord Palmerston the papers were ordered, with some additions suggested by Sir R. Peel.

The other business was unimportant.

The house adjourned at one o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Spooner, the new member for Birmingham, took the oaths and his seat, amidst cheers from the Ministerial side of the House.

The House went into Committee on the Poor-law Amendment Bill.—On the 38th clause, Sir J. Graham proposed that each district board should appoint a chaplain, at a salary to be fixed by the Poor-law Commissioners. Some conversation arose upon this point, but the proposal was agreed to. Several other clauses were agreed to without any material opposition.

Mr. S. O'Brien proposed a clause for authorising the admission into the district schools of children not paupers, upon some moderate payment.—Sir J. Graham said on that question the amendment, and it was withdrawn. The Committee proceeded as far as clause 54.

In accordance with a suggestion of Sir J. Graham, Mr. Cowper said he should not press the Paupers Juveniles Bill this session. The Bill was committed *pro forma* in order that the amendments to it might be printed.

On bringing up the report of the Farm Buildings Bill, Mr. Hume said, he regretted that the Government had not consented to forward that measure in order to prevent the continuance of the causes which had lately led to the commission of numerous acts of incendiarism in several counties of England. Those causes were fully developed in the evidence which had been taken before Committees of the country. It appeared to him that the Government had treated these matters very lightly. Sir J. Graham said that information would be shortly afforded to Parliament with respect to the causes which had led to the fires which had to the late fires in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex; 17 persons would be tried for being concerned in those fires.—Mr. Hume.—The fires are still going on.—Sir J. Graham assured the honourable member that stated that the labourers of the country were inadequately paid. He (Sir C. Burrel) asserted that in the county (Sussex) which he represented, and particularly in the neighbourhood where he resided, wages were reasonable. The average wages of labour in his neighbourhood, were 13s. a week.

The Metropolitan Buildings Bill was discussed in committee and all its various clauses agreed to.—Mr. Hume, in the course of the discussion during the committee, complained of the rapidity with wh ch the bill had been passed, as he had various amendments to propose.—The Earl of Lincoln replied that the Government had come to with the assent of Mr. Hawes, who had read over the whole bill, and private intimation of the intention to proceed with the measure.—Mr. A. Gerrard Humphery joined Mr. Hawes in opposition to the bill, and some formal amendments were proposed, on which some conversation took place. On Friday was fixed for bringing up the report and the house adjourned at a quarter past ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Committee of Privileges.—The house sat this morning at ten o'clock in a Committee of Privilege, when they unanimously decided that Sir Brooke Wm. Bridges, Bart., was established claim to the ancient Barony of Fitzwalter.

The house met again at five o'clock in the evening.

Lord Campbell presented the petition of which he had given notice, from Charles Henry Russell, to be heard at the bar, by himself or counsel, against the actions for Gaming Discontinuance Bill. The noble and learned lord then moved that the petitioner be heard by counsel against the order of the day for its committee.—Agreed to.

The Aliens Bill.—Lord Brougham called the attention of the house to a bill which has been brought up from the House of Commons, having for object to remove various disadvantages under which foreigners now laboured. It was his intention to add a clause providing that the wives of British subjects should be naturalised by the fact of their marriage; and that in all acts of naturalisation the clause should be inserted, person to sit in Parliament, or hold office under the Crown, should os omitted.

Lord Mountcashel brought forward a motion respecting a school in Ireland, which was finally agreed to.

The Art Unions Bill was read a second time

The Report on the Insolvent Debtors Bill was received.

Their lordships adjourned some minutes after o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY.

The house met this afternoon at one o clock, and again went into committee on the Poor-law Amendment Bill. The committee proceeded as far as the 84th clause, when the Chairman reported progress. The discussion did not present any point of particular interest.

Mr. Ross gave notice that on Tuesday next he should move for an humble address to her Majesty, praying for the removal of Mr. O'Driscoll, recently restored to the commission of the peace in Ireland.

The Post-Office Committee.—Mr. T. Duncombe called the attention of the house to the proceedings of the committee appointed to investigate the recent charges made by him against the Post-office. The hon. member said he had been called before the committee, and he did not accuse them with any impropriety or partiality—indeed, their manner had been almost coaxing to him—but he had been asked to furnish a list of the witnesses whom he intended to support the charges he had made, and, at the same time, the committee wished to prevent him being present at the examination. He maintained that the truth could not be ascertained, unless he were present during the examination of certain witnesses, and he therefore moved that it be an instruction to the committee that he might be present during the examination of such witnesses as he might think proper to examine.—Mr. Hume seconded the motion.—Lord Sandon, as chairman of the committee, said, the committee felt that the hon. gentleman had no knowledge of the parties himself, and that he only acted on information received from others. For him to be present, therefore, examining witnesses and observing the evidence, would have been virtually to have put him on the committee.—(Hear, hear)—without his having the responsibility of being a member of it. They should be most happy to have the hon. member on the committee, if the house should think fit to place him there, as he would then have the same responsibility as the other members of it.—Sir R. Peel said he was unwilling to throw any technical difficulty in the way of the motion which the hon. gentleman had made, although he thought he was justified in referring to the rules of the house, in objecting to a member of that house stating anything with respect to the proceedings of a Secret Committee, but he was unwilling to debar the hon. gentleman the opportunity of making his statement. No notice of a motion had been given, and he, Sir R. Peel, was at a loss to understand the grounds upon which the hon. gentleman had made the present motion.—Mr. Labouchere said he quite agreed in the statement which had been made between putting the hon. member for Finsbury on the committee, or allowing him to examine particular witnesses himself.—Mr. V. Smith moved that the Hon. Maurice Sutton, and Mr. T. Duncombe be added to the committee.—The question having been put, the O'Connor Don referred to what had been done by the committee with regard to the presence of the hon. member for Finsbury. He did not think it would be right for the house to rescind the resolution to which it had come when it negatived the proposition that he should be a member of the committee. After a sharp discussion the house divided. The numbers were—

For the motion	.. ..	51
Against it	.. ..	141
Majority against it	.. .. ..	—90

The proposition for putting Mr. Duncombe on the committee is thus negatived

The Unlawful Oaths (Ireland) Bill, after some discussion, was read a third time; it is only a continuance of a former act.

The house then went into committee on the Poor-law Bill. Several clauses were agreed to. An amendment was moved, during the discussion, to one of the clauses, which will allow of relief being given to widows and others not residing in their own parishes, without compelling them to return to the place of their settlement, which, under the existing law is sometimes a great hardship.—Mr. Tancred supported the amendment; he said that a poor widow residing in a manufacturing town with her children, would be enabled by a small amount of relief from the perhaps distant union to support herself and family, while if they were compelled to return they would all become chargeable.—Sir James Graham opposed the amendment; under the clause of Elizabeth, residence had always been enforced as a condition of relief. He considered the small amount from the union would go to aid cases in the manufacturing district.—Mr. Bankes and several other members supported the amendment, which, on a division, was carried against the Government by a majority of one, the numbers being, for it 49, against it 48. The announcement was loudly cheered. The remaining clauses of the bill were then gone through, the preamble agreed to, and the house resumed, thus closing the long and fatiguing discussion of this measure.

The Committee on the Railways' Bill was postponed till Monday, and the other orders having been disposed of, the house adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The house met at four o'clock, when the royal assent was given to various bills.

Mr. E. James was called to the bar, and addressed their lordships against the Gaming Bill. When the learned gentleman concluded, Mr. Russell was called and examined, but as he declined to answer some questions put to him, he was told to withdraw, but not to leave the house. Ultimately it was resolved that the witness Russell, be ordered to attend at the bar, and that in the meantime his evidence before the Select Committee and the house be printed. The witness was accordingly called in, and ordered to attend. He said—"I will obey your lordships." (Oh, of course you will.)

Several petitions were then presented on different subjects.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The house met at twelve o'clock.

Railway Resolutions.—Mr. Gladstone moved certain resolutions relating to the deposit of railway sections, plans, and bills, in the railway department of the Board of Trade, and to reports which may be made thereon. The right hon. gentleman said it was unnecessary to make any statement respecting them, as the resolutions were themselves sufficiently explanatory. He proposed, however, to omit the last resolution, as it related to subjects of which the house could have no knowledge. The resolutions having been agreed to, Mr. Gladstone said, it must be obvious that there were many subjects which came under the control of the Board of Trade which could not be made the subject of resolutions of that house; but it would be the duty of the Board of Trade to prepare some minutes, which would be laid before the house with as little delay as possible.

The report on the Metropolitan Buildings Bill was agreed to.

Joint Stock Companies Bill.—The house, on the motion of Mr. Gladstone, went into committee on the Joint Stock Companies Regulation and Securities Bill.—In answer to a question from Sir D. Norreys, Mr. Gladstone stated that on bringing up the report he should introduce words to extend the provisions to Ireland. The clauses were disposed of, and the bill, with the amendments, ordered to be reported on Tuesday.

Mr. Ewart called the attention of the house to the expediency of a statement being made by the Government, respecting the disposal and the results of the outlay of public money voted for the purposes of education. The remarks of the hon. member, however, did not elicit any reply.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

"Lucrezia Borgia" was announced for Moriani's benefit on Thursday evening last, but, we still not say whether it was a disappointment or not the opera of "Don Pasquale" was substituted for it, some late *affiches* announcing that owing to the increased hoarseness of Signor Moriani that it was impossible for him to appear. Now, whether it be the humidity of our climate, or affectation on the part of its visitors, we will not presume to say, but it is a curious thing to remark that all vocal performers on their first arrival in this country are hoarse for two or three days. Why do they not follow the example from this, and get the cramp for a short time? Lucrezia was never more rich in *Don Pasquale* his quaintisms in French now and then were amusingly droll. Grisi, as *Norina*, was a winner. She played the *Lorette* and *Parisienne* to the very life, and well calculated to show off the respective powers of either Madame Formosari; but in the Brandt quartett towards the close of the second act, it would be difficult to say which sang more splendidly, we were indebted for the exquisite effect. It was encored *nem. con.* and increased in attraction on its repetition

Between the second and third acts of the opera there was a *divertissement*, or extract from some ballet, in which Elssler and Perrot danced *à merveille*. It was announced as a *pas de deux*, but a Mdlle. Ferdinand appeared, and made it a *pas de trois*, to the great delight of every *amateur de danse*.

The ballet of "Gustave" followed, in which Elssler was as charming as ever. The house was crowded to excess, and, with good humour, more judiciously critical than usual. This is pleasant to notice, both for *artistes* and audience: there can be nothing more dreadful than hearing sweet sounds thrown away upon dull or ignorant ears.

ST. JAMES'S.

This delightful house closed for the season on Wednesday last with a performance for the benefit of Mr. Caseyny and Mr. Clowe. It was a miscellaneous selection, and the assistance of the humorous John Parry was called in, to atone in some measure for the loss of the lively Déjazet and Levassor, who took their leave on Monday. The highest thanks are due to Mr. Mitchell for the brilliant treat he has so liberally afforded.

PRINCESS'S.

On Monday last, in addition to the other novelties, "The Ladies' Club" was produced; but although powerfully cast, it did not go off altogether with good effect.

STRAND.

An adaptation of "Martin Chuzzlewit" has been produced at this theatre with merited success. It is a less disjointed version than that lately introduced at the Lyceum, and according.y the plot is rendered more intelligible to those persons who have not read the novel. The part of *Pecksniff* was sustained with much talent by Mr. H. Hall, who *doubled Mrs. Gamp. Tom Pinch*, by Mr. Younge, was a successful impersonation, especially in the pathetic touches—by far the most difficult for stage representation. The other characters were well supported, if we except occasional loudness and coarseness, but ill adapted for the contracted area of this theatre. Altogether, the piece is bustling throughout, and seizes upon the best points of the tale with good tact and judgment.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Seguin, the vocalists, have recently returned to England from America, where they have been on a successful theatrical tour for several years past. They intend to return to the United States very shortly.

MUSIC.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.

Mr. Wilson took his farewell of the metropolis on Wednesday evening at these rooms, and we cannot refrain from saying "au revoir" to the most popular minstrel that has appeared in our recollection. He possesses the art of interweaving song with history; and the occasional anecdote and melody commingled, make his entertainment in the highest degree charming. He is going to make a provincial tour, but we hope he will soon return to delight the metropolis with his Scottish recitals once and many times more.

Melancholy Accident.—We extremely regret to announce that in the contest for the Hooton Cup, at Eastham, a short time after the boats had rounded the flag barge situated about a mile and a half above the Eastham Ferry, the Ambrose struck against a sand bank, and her crew, who, as also a steamer, were close at hand but, in despite of all their endeavours, they only succeeded in saving four out of the five of the crew, and two of those, a Mr Dixon, and a fine fellow, Steve a Mr. Dodd, of Chester, in an almost senseless state The remaining one, a fine young boy, who acted as coxswain, Mr. William Henry Brown, son of the late Mayor of Chester, was drowned.

Scalding Accident.—On Wednesday evening some scaffolding suddenly fell, on which were several men at work, in front of an extensive building in Gloucester-square, Regent's-park, and which is intended for the residence of Mr. George Wyatt, the architect. When the poor fellows were extricated, they were all found to be more or less injured: two of them, named John Humphries, a carpenter, aged 40, and Charles West, a labourer, aged 20, so seriously that they were conveyed in a state of insensibility to St. George's Hospital. The cause of the accident is said to have been from the putlogs, on which the planks of the scaffolding rested, giving way. The above unfortunate men are in a deplorable state of suffering, and but slight hopes are entertained for the recovery of West.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Further Metropolitan Improvements.—The building to be called New Exeter 'Change is just completed. It consists of ten shops, with dwellings attached, together with spacious rooms over the lobby entrance. This new Exchange runs from North Wellington-street into Catherine-street, in the Strand, and will certainly add not a little to the improvements which have recently been made in that neighbourhood. The arabesque decorations which ornament the shop fronts, and the entrance, are exceedingly tasteful. It is intended that the shops shall be let for the sale of cutlery and articles for the toilet. A bill has been introduced into the House of Commons which provides that Trafalgar-square, and all the works now being, or which may be hereafter erected thereon, shall be vested in the Queen, her successors and heirs, as part and parcel of the hereditary possessions and revenues of her Majesty, in right of her Crown. Piccadilly is to be widened. That portion of the Green Park to be appropriated to the purpose is to be severed from the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields and annexed to that of St. George, Hanover-square. The whole of Piccadilly, between Bolton-street and Park-lane, when so widened and improved, is to be kept in repair at the expense of the last-mentioned parish.

Royal South London Floricultural Society.—On Wednesday the second flower show of the season was held in the Surrey Zoological Gardens. The flowers, &c., were arranged in a very tasteful manner, beneath marquees of immense length. The display of picotees, carnations, fuschias, cut flowers, and miscellaneous plants, were equal to those of any previous exhibition. Seventy-four prizes, consisting of gold and silver medals, a prize in money, offered by J. Coppock, Esq., together with the Lonsman medal, given by W. T. Iliff, Esq., were awarded to the best exhibitors. The gardens throughout the day were thronged with visitors. The boys of the Royal Military Asylum, with their juvenile band, were present, and attracted much attention, and contributed materially to enliven the scene by the performance of a variety of overtures and popular airs.

Fine Fine Arts.—In addition to the order given to the six artists for frescopaintings, the Royal Commission of Fine Arts have offered three premiums of £300 each to the artists who shall furnish specimens of cartoon drawing and fresco painting, which shall respectively be deemed worthy of one of the said premiums by judges to be appointed to decide on the relative merit of the works. Also three premiums of £300 each, three premiums of £300 each, and three premiums of £100 each, to the artists who shall furnish oil-paintings for the three compartments in the New Palace at Westminster, which shall be deemed worthy of one or the other of the said premiums, by judges to be appointed to decide on the relative merits of the works. The names of the artists are not required to be recorded.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The number of deaths within the metropolis, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th inst., amounted to 831. Of that number 438 deaths were of persons under 15 years of age, 259 between 15 and 60 and 133 from 60 upwards. The number of females who died during the week was 424 and of males 407. The mean temperature was 61.5 deg.

Trial of Alexander M'Kenzie at Edinburgh.—On Wednesday, upon enquiring at St Bartholomew's Hospita. as to the state of Mr. Smith, the gunmaker, of Holborn, who was wounded in the back by a pistol-shot, fired at him by the Hon. W. Touchet, the reporter was informed that Mr. Smith was progressing favourably, and strong hopes are entertained that he will ultimately recover. On Monday, the piece of coat which was carried into the wound by the ball at forced itself out. The bullet has not yet been discovered, but it is supposed by the medical gentlemen who attend him that it is lodged between the fangs of the vertebræ having been stopped there in its progress, and prevented from injuring the spinal marrow. Lord Audley and the family of the Hon. W. Touchet are most solicitous about the progress to convalescence of Mr. Smith.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Fatal Cart Collision.—Last Saturday evening Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the Nag's Head, Wandsworth-road, on the body of Sarah Groves, aged eleven, daughter of Mr. Groves, saddler, &c., of the Blackfriars-road. It appeared that the deceased, on Thursday evening last, was in a chaise with her father, mother, and sister, proceeding along the Wandsworth-road, when they saw coming furiously towards them two horses and a cart. Mr. Groves pulled up by the side of the road, got out of his chaise, and stood by his horse's head, and as the horses were then approaching, he held up his whip, which made them veer towards him, and strike against the chaise. By the concussion his wife was thrown out, and, going to her assistance, he left his horse's head, and the animal ran away. Deceased being fractured, jumped out of the chaise, and the consequence was fatal injury to the skull. The horses in the cart in the first instance ran away from a watering-place beside the road, through the driver having left the reins from their mouths to allow them to drink. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death, adding that the taking the bits from horses' mouths for any purpose on the public roads was highly censurable.

Fatal Boat Accident.—On Tuesday morning Mr. Carter resumed, for the fourth time, at the Ship, Fore-street, Lambeth, the inquiry touching the death of Henry Tucker, aged 35, a lighterman, and William Ward, aged 21, a coach-painter. The particulars of this protracted inquest have been given in our paper. The inquest room was, as on the former occasions, crowded with persons engaged in the navigation of the river. A good deal of evidence having been adduced, it was stated that the inquiry having begun at ten in the morning) the coroner summed up. After a consultation of two hours, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," with a deodand of £100 upon the steamer, the Tender, which caused the accident. Mr. Justice, on the part of the proprietor of the boat, said that he should appeal against the verdict by *certiorari*.

Fatal Accident.—On Saturday evening last, as the Shuttle coach was on its way from Bury to Manchester, when about 150 yards from the Bess's-o'th'-Barn toll-bar, on the Bury New Road, the linch pin of the off-hind wheel fell out, and the wheel came off, and four passengers and the coachman were thrown from the top of the coach. One woman, the wife of Samuel Kenyon, block printer, Bank Top, Manchester, was killed on the spot.

Fatal Accident in the Thames Tunnel.—On Monday afternoon, Mr. Baker held an inquest in the board room of Wapping Workhouse, on the body of Samuel Jolly, aged fifty, guanamith, lately residing at 18, Meeting-house-lane, Peter-street, Ratcliffe. From the evidence it appears that the deceased received one penny at the Wapping entrance of the Tunnel, about eleven o'clock on Thursday night, for the purpose of proceeding to the Rotherhithe side, on his way to Woolwich, and that when he had descended to within fourteen steps of the bottom, he, by some cause not elucted, rolled to the stone flooring at the bottom of the flight of stairs, by which he received an extensive fracture of the skull, and notwithstanding medical attendance, he died in the workhouse at two o'clock on Friday morning. The deceased appeared to be sober and was not subject to fits.—Verdict, "Accidental Death."

Death from Starvation.—Frightful Case.—An inquest was held on Wednesday, before Mr. Mills, at the Strand Union Workhouse, on the body of William Edward Carson, aged 32. Allen Phillips, police constable 46 F, said, on Friday morning he was on duty in Covent-garden, and found deceased, about half-past two o'clock, lying on the pavement under the Piazza, in a dreadfully exhausted and apparently dying condition. Witness had deceased conveyed to Charing-cross Hospital. The witness, in answer to further questions, stated that whilst deceased was at the hospital, he was questioned, and stated himself to have been a barrister's clerk in the Temple. He had not tasted food for three days, but had some bread in his pockets, but he said his destitution had become so great that his stomach could not take it. He was in the most deplorable condition, and on being searched all that was found on him was a piece of bread and an old pocket-book, containing his certificate of baptism. He was subsequently taken to the Union. Walter Pullman stated, that on deceased's arrival at the Strand Union Workhouse, he was in so exhausted a state last, notwithstanding he was attended to by the medical man, he died in a few hours after his admission. After a considerable discussion, the jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died from extreme exhaustion, produced and imbided from destitution and the want of the common necessaries of life."

The Late Murder in the Mint.—It will be remembered that in the course of last February a woman of the name of Elizabeth Hobbs, lived as a married woman, lodgings in the Mint, Southwark, had a quarrel with her landlord, a man named James Carroll, who, in ejecting her from her apartment, threw her down stairs, and inflicted such other severe injuries as to cause almost her immediate death. At the coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against James Carroll." Carroll, it appears, instantly decamped, and proceeded to Ireland. He was, however, taken there by the Constabulary police sergeant Sturgen, M.; and subsequently examined at Union Hall Police Office. After hearing some formal evidence, Mr. Cottingham told the prisoner that he stood charged with the wilful murder of Elizabeth Hobbs, the coroner having informed a true bill had been found against him at the Old Bailey. As soon as he received a certificate from the Clerk of Arraigns that he is the party mentioned, he should commit him to Newgate for trial. He, therefore, should remand him for the present.

Dalmas.—The daily papers have stated that Dalmas is to be transported for life. This is a mistake. No decision upon the subject has yet been given. The instructions to the Governor of Millbank Penitentiary are, that he shall be kept there for a month, in order that medical men may examine him. The result of that examination will determine whether he will be sent to Bethlehem as an insane person, or be transported to a penal settlement.

The Loss of the Manchester.—The relatives of the unhappy persons who lost their lives on board the ill-fated steamer have now the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that the remains of the sufferers have at last been cast up from the deep: for by the late arrivals from Hamburgh we learn that seven bodies of the unfortunate victims have been picked up, comprising the whole of the passengers, the captain, Mr. Dudley, and part of his crew. The managers of the Hanseatic Steam Navigation Company, at Hamburgh, have received information to that effect, and to the effect that the bodies of Captain Dudley, Mrs. H. George Smith, and her son, Mr. G. Smith, two seamen, and a gentleman unknown, with a large sum of money, amounting to 3,000 marks, tied round his neck, had been cast ashore near that place, and that the bodies of Miss Emily Smith, the daughter of Mrs. Smith, and Mr. P. Rothbury, of Leeds, had also been picked up off Cuxhaven, and brought into that port. A friend of Mr. Edgington, a magistrate at Hull, who was deputed to remain at the mouth of the Elbe so as to identify the bodies of Mrs. Smith and her son and daughter, has taken charge of them, and no doubt by the earliest packet to Hull will convey them to Engand for interment. The body of the unfortunate commander, Mr. Dudley, has been interred in the churchyard of Wesabussum, as also the other bodies.

TIMBER VIADUCT ON THE DARLINGTON AND NEWCASTLE RAILWAY.

THE SHERBURN VIADUCT, ON THE GREAT NORTH RAILWAY.

During the past month has been opened the Great Northern Line of Railway communication from London to Newcastle-on-Tyne, by which the county of Northumberland, the cities of Durham, Newcastle, Shields, and Carlisle, are brought near to the centre of England and to the metropolis, from which they were isolated by want of a railway. "England," says the *Railway Chronicle*, "is now covered with an unbroken chain of railway communication from Exeter, Bristol, Southampton, and Brighton on the Channel, to Newcastle and Carlisle, on the Scottish Border." The opening of this noble line, on the 18th ultimo, was, indeed, a brilliant affair. In the morning a party breakfasted in London, at the Euston Hotel; and in the afternoon the same party found themselves sitting comfortably at an early dinner in the town of Newcastle, having passed over *three hundred and three miles*, in nine *hours and twenty-nine minutes*, stoppages included! the rate of travelling having been a mean, including stoppages, of 40 miles an hour throughout the whole distance, the stoppages having occupied 1 hour and 40 minutes of that time.

"This rapid communication between London and the North is the work of several combined railways. The train which leaves Euston-square for Newcastle passes over the London and Birmingham line for 82 miles, to Rugby, where it enters on the Midland Counties. It then passes over 49½ miles to Derby, along the North Midland 68¾ miles to Normanton, thence by 24 miles of the York and North Midland to York. From York there are 45 miles of the North of England line to Darlington, and thence 38½ miles to Newcastle. In all, over the six lines, 303 miles.

"It is this last portion which forms the Newcastle and Darlington Junction Railway. It is also a combination of several lines—from Darlington there are 23 miles of the new line, 4½ miles of the Durham Junction, 5 of the Pontop and South Shields and 6 of the Brandling Junction—in all, from Darlington to Newcastle, 38½ miles."—*Railway Chronicle.*

Among the novelties of construction in this portion, the beautiful timber viaducts are masterly specimens of skill and economy, of which, that which crosses the Sherburn is represented in our engraving: it carries the line at the length of 70 feet, over a chasm 660 feet wide, at the cost of less than £10 per foot.

The value of timber viaducts, as the means of effecting the economical construction of railways, is a point of engineering practice becoming daily of greater importance. Those on the Newcastle and Darlington railway are the work of Mr. Harrison. The Sherburn construction is from 60 to 70 feet high; it is founded on piles driven 35 feet into the ground; several courses of masonry rest on these piles, and from the masonry spring the light tall timber baulks that support the railing. A single baulk, a foot square and 70 feet high, with a locomotive engine on the top of it, is at first sight an alarming statement. Here it is literally true—yet such is the excellent disposition of the timber, that the structure is rigid, free from vibration, and perfectly stable. The whole, including the masonry piling, and stone abutments, cost only £10 5s. per running foot; without stone abutments the costs is reduced to £9 18s. per foot. The why for the cheapest system with which we are acquainted, and to its solidity and excellence we can bear decided testimony. We question whether any arrangement of materials can be made more judicious and more economical than this. The direct pressure of the weight being made to rest vertically on the upright timber, is unquestionably that arrangement which will carry most. No obliquity of position, no arch form, no conceivable disposition, can increase the power of matter to resist this strain. The uprights are 20 feet apart, a distance which enables the horizontal baulks to carry the whole weight, while additional stiffness is attained by the intermediate diagonals. The long diagonals proceed normally so as to keep the vertical baulks accurately in their positions. These diagonals are a mply halfbaulks, checked on the timbers, and fastened by a single bolt. The scantling is uniform throughout the structure.

The piles on which the whole structure is sustained, are about 35 feet long and 12 inches square, of American rock elm, and are driven till completely buried in the soil: on them rest blocks of masonry, 3 feet deep by about 4 feet square, on which the upright standards of the bridge, 12 to 12 inches square, are supported. These uprights are placed at distances of 20 feet between centres in the longitudinal direction of the bridge, in transversal rows of four each, 9 feet to 11½ between centres. By this arrangement, each pair of piles supports one upright, and the stone blocks and intermediate cross pieces of timber serve to preserve the piles from exposure to the air. The upper ends of the standards are bound together by cross-beams of the same scantling, which rest upon the top of them, and by half-baulks, one on either side of the pile, about 10 feet below the former,—and lying upon four longitudinal pieces of the same size, which extend the whole length of the viaduct, and are fastened to the inside of the uprights abutting against the latter:—resting on the intermediate cross-pieces are the lower ends of as many struts, which rise at an angle of 45 degrees, bearing up at their junction a transverse beam of the same size, and to the same level as those which rest upon the tops of the upright standards. Between these cross-pieces and the stone blocks, transverse pieces, about 6 inches by 4 inches, run diagonally on either side of each row of uprights, crossing each other beneath the centre of the way. Upon the upper transverse beams, which lie on the tops of the standards, are laid nine longitudinal beams, five of which, including the two outer, are equidistant from each other, and 12 inches deep by 6 inches broad; the remaining four, which are 12 inches square, are so disposed as to be nearly beneath, and slightly wider than the lines of rails. Upon these, 3-inch planks are laid diagonally, at an angle of about 45 degrees, and above all there are longitudinal wooden sleepers, 12 inches by 5. The whole structure is surmounted by a slight railing, about 3 inches square, consisting of upright posts, 5 feet asunder, and intermediate diagonals. All the timber used is Memel, with the exception of the piles, which, as we have already said, are of American rock elm.

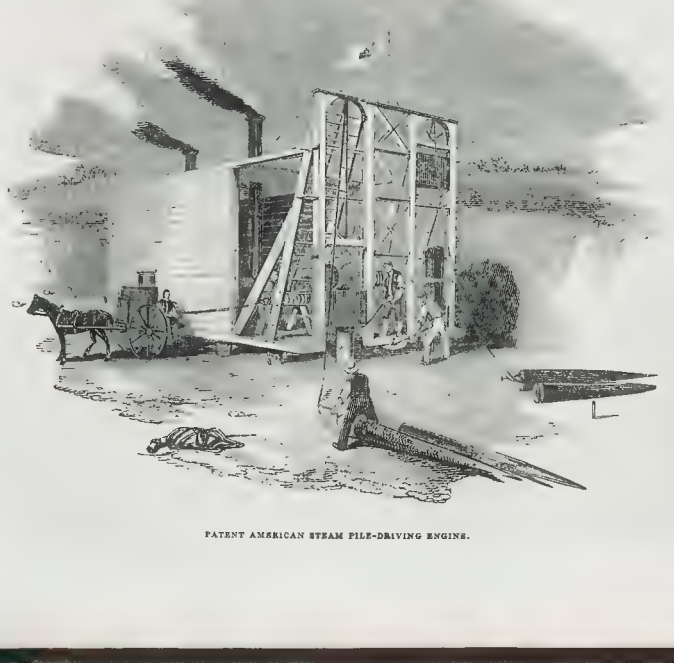
This viaduct is remarkably free from vibration—the passage of a train scarcely affecting it in any perceptible degree. The simplicity of the framing also, gives great facilities for repairs or alterations, as almost the whole can be removed by degrees, without interruption to the working of the line.

Our sketch is taken at a short distance from Sherburn Hospital, founded by Bishop Pudsey, in 1180, for sixty-four poor lepers, a master, and other officers, and altogether, a noble monument of the benevolence of our ancestors.

Of interest akin to the construction of the Sherburn Viaduct is the annexed specimen of the mechanical works on the Utica and Syracuse Railway. As a considerable length of the line passes through a deep swamp, a foundation of great permanency was required: this gave rise to a modification of the superstructure, and formed that which is known as pile road. The swamp varied in depth from 10 to 60 feet, and was nearly on a dead level throughout; the grade line closely corresponded with its surface, so that it was necessary to reach the hard bottom before *any* foundation could be effected. Piles were adopted as the cheapest and most efficacious means to secure a durable and substantial basis, they were driven to their places by Oram's Patent Steam Pile Driver, which, in our engraving, is shown driving piles for a railway, but is equally applicable to pile-driving in bridge constructions. The machine is formed of a platform, about twenty-five feet long, and eight broad; at one end are erected two pairs of leaders, or guides, in which the hammers are moved. Immediately behind the leaders are fixed the rollers, with the necessary breaks, and gearing for working the hammers, raising the piles, &c. The rollers are revolved by a small high-pressure steam-engine, occupying the rear of the machine. The arrangement of the leaders is the same as in ordinary piling machines: a curved piece of wood forces open the shears, when the hammers reach their elevation. The hammers are confined to the leaders by a groove; they weigh about 1000lb each, are made of cast-iron, and at their last blow fall through a space of 27 feet. A pair of piles are driven at one operation by this machine; when driven, cast-iron rollers are placed upon their heads, and the machine, by means of an inverted rail, moves on to the next place. The heads of the piles, sawed off to reduce them to the proper level, were found sufficient to supply the furnace with fuel.

The men employed in operating this machine on the Utica and Syracuse Railway, were a foreman, a steam-engineer, two brakemen, and two men in front at the saws; also a horse and cart to furnish water for the boiler. Properly geared in front of the machine, and between the leaders, was a saw that played upon a sway-bar, and could be pressed against either pile as it was driven home: being prepared by sharpening one end, and butting the other, it was drawn up by ropes, worked by the engine, secured in position between the leaders, and driven to the hard bottom.

This machine was manufactured in the United States, complete, at the cost of 900 dollars. Mr. Weale, in his valuable "Examples of Railway Making," (whence the above details have been derived), states that Mr. Thomas Roberts, of Plymouth Dockyard, has patented an ingenious invention for scarfing timber, which may also be used for driving piles of great lengths.

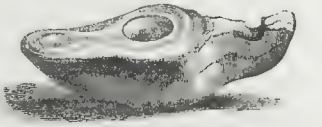


PATENT AMERICAN STEAM PILE-DRIVING ENGINE.

ROMAN LONDON.

Some interesting discoveries have been made in the course of the past week of the foundations of several Roman buildings, in the centre of the city of London; and of various Roman coins, vases, lamps, and domestic implements. These have occurred in the course of the great excavation made for the formation of common sewers in Huggin-lane, Bread-street-hill, and Peter's-hill—a group of sites placed on the narrow slip of land between the ancient Watling-street and the Thames, at Queenhithe; and not far from the Roman miliary, or "London stone," the centre of the Roman city. Several of the foundations of the buildings are of a size and strength which would lead to the conclusion of their having been public edifices of great dimensions and importance; one of them, indeed, has been surmised to be the base of a temple. Others, of smaller size and slighter structure, have been supposed to be the foundations of houses. Several of the latter were found beautifully paved with large square brick tiles. The walls, in most cases, are constructed of rubble, a ternately with broad layers of tile and concrete, after the Roman style of construction. Our first cut exhibits a portion of one of the more massive walls, found in the Bread-street excavation; and the second a clay lamp, from the same locality.

ROMAN WALL, BREAD-STREET-HILL.



ROMAN LAMP.

A CHAPEL ON WHEELS.—The Wesleyan Methodists of the Bingham circuit have erected a movable wooden meeting-house upon wheels, capable of seating about 120 persons, at a cost of about £60, for the accommodation of several villages where no site could be obtained. The above place of worship was opened on Monday last.

DIFFICULT TO PLEASE.—Thomas Lichfield, a hired servant, complained a day or two ago against his master, Mr. W. Chambers, of Wellingborough, for the non-payment of wages due up to the time he left. Mr. Chambers considered that he had no right to pay the complainant until he completed the period of his engagement. "He sets me such funny jobs," said Lichfield, "such as standing on a gatepost to whitewash the moon with a pot of blacking; at another time, to fetch a load of clouds to litter the horses: he tell'd me the other Sunday, when I wanted my dinner, to cut a Bath brick into mutton chops, and fry them in a four-wheel waggon at Visbuvious; it an't likely I can do them there conjuration tricks." The complaint was discharged, and Lichfield ordered to return to his work.

ST. SWITHIN'S DAY.—Monday last passed over without a shower—at least in the Metropolis; so that the weather-wise, who prognosticated a wet autumn, will probably calm their apprehensions. In the country, however, there appears to have been much rain. The *Tyne Mercury* says—"Monday, being the anniversary of St. Swithin, that venerable saint poured his unction upon Newcastle in the shape of frequent and heavy showers."

GRAND REVIEW IN HYDE PARK, ON SATURDAY LAST.

GRAND REVIEW IN HYDE PARK ON SATURDAY LAST.

The 1st Life Guards, stationed at Regent's Park barracks, the 2nd Life Guards, at Hyde Park barracks, the 2nd battalion of the Grenadier Guards, at St. George's barracks, the 3d battalion of the Grenadier Guards, at St. John's-wood barracks, the 1st battalion of the Coldstream Guards, at Portman-street barracks, and the 2d battalion of the Coldstream Guards, at Wellington barracks, left their respective quarters on Saturday morning, and arrived on the review-ground in Hyde Park about ten o'clock, and shortly after formed into line according to their rank in the service, the ground being kept by the 17th Lancers, from Hounslow.

At half-past ten o'clock the following troops were formed in contiguous columns, at a distance of twenty-five paces:—The 1st and 2nd Life Guards on the right, and then the second and third battalions of the 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards, and the two battalions of the 2nd or Coldstream Guards on the left. The whole line was commanded by Major-General the Hon Edward Lygon, and the brigade of Foot Guards by Lord Saltoun. At eleven o'clock, punctually, the Duke of Wellington arrived on the ground, and was received by the "general salute," the colours of the Grenadier Guards dropping in honour of his being their colonel. The duke and a numerous staff, including a few ladies and numerous civilians, and the Earl of Cardigan in plain clothes, then went down the entire line, the respective bands playing "See the Conquering Hero comes;" after which they again returned to the saluting point, and the troops marched past (and saluted) in slow time, and then again, in columns at quarter distance, in quick time; after which they deployed in two lines, with their rear to Connaught-terrace, the Coldstream forming the front and the Grenadiers the rear line, at fifty paces distance, and the left flank companies of the whole thrown out as skirmishers. The two lines then advanced covered by the skirmishers) to the wood, and then halted, recalled the skirmishers, and the two battalions of the Coldstreams fired by companies from left to right; after which they retired, by filing through the line of the Grenadiers, who advanced, then halted, and commenced file-firing, and afterwards made a very fine charge towards the Serpentine; then halted, and retired in line covered by skirmishers.

The Coldstreams, after filing through the Grenadiers, re-formed, and retired in line, then halted, and fronted; and the Grenadiers filed through their line, and formed column at quarter distance in their rear. The Life Guards now came on from the rear, through the openings between the battalions, formed line, and charged towards the Serpentine; afterwards retired to the right and rear of the infantry, who then retired towards Connaught-terrace, covered by skirmishers. The whole of the Infantry then deployed to the left of the second company of the second battalion of Coldstreams, which brought them facing the saluting point, when the whole line advanced in slow time, and presented arms after halting. The Duke then assured General Lygon and Lord Saltoun how satisfied he was with the movements, and the steadiness and precision with which they were performed, &c., and the troops then fired a volley, in order to unload their firelocks, formed four deep, and marched off the ground, leaving their bands to enliven the company till dispersed by the heavy rain.

The troops on the ground were as follows:—

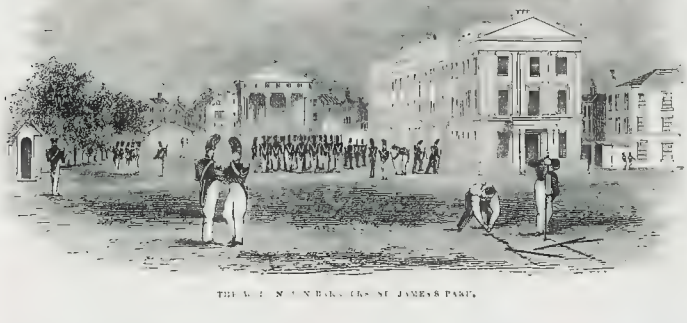
1st Life Guards—Colonel Cavendish, Adjutant Anderton.
2nd Life Guards—Colonel Reid, Adjutant Sherwen.
2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel Lascelles, Adjutant Lindsay.
3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards—Colonel Home, Adjutant Lambert.
1st Battalion Coldstream Guards—Colonel Shaue, Acting-Adjutant Cocks.
2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards—Colonel H. Bentinck, Adjutant Lord Frederick Paulet.

The 1st Life Guards was headed by their colonel, the Viscount Combermere; the 2d Life Guards headed by their colonel, the Marquis of Londonderry; and the Coldstream Guards by their colonel, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The colonels of the regiments, after passing, joined his Grace the Commander-in-Chief.

Some dissatisfaction among the officers of the Brigade was caused by an order from the Quartermaster-General, forbidding the usual tickets of admission to the several friends of the officers, while Yeomanry and Militia, if in uniform, could take their friends from among the crowd, thus rendering it impossible for many ladies to attend.

Our first engraving represents the Review-Ground; to which we append a view of the Infantry Barracks, adjoining the Birdcage-walk, St. James's Park, with the Parade, &c.

FRIGHTFUL EXECUTION IN FRANCE.—On the 8th instant Pierre Lescure, who was accused of the murder of his father, but not brought to trial for want of sufficient evidence, and who has since been condemned to death for making away with his uncle, was executed at Riom (Puy-de-Dôme), France. The circumstances attending the execution were most horrifying. Being a man of herculean strength, he was bound in prison with an unusual weight of chains. It required at least half an hour for the smiths to unrivet them. Lescure was much weakened by his confinement, and assistance was offered to him in walking to the scaffold, but he declined it and went forward, and even ascended the ladder with a firm step. Fearing resistance the executioners of St. Fleur and Moulins were called in to aid the executioner of Riom. When Lescure appeared on the platform, his tall and athletic person towered above them and the priest who attended him. Unfortunately he was not bound with sufficient force to the swing-board, which also was too short for his length, so that his neck went beyond the groove, and the axe, when loosened, fell on the wood of the frame, and only wounded its intended victim. Upon this the executioner from St. Fleur got astride on the head of Lescure, but the convict struggled from the grasp, and, breaking his bands, rose again, with his shoulders and breast covered with his blood, his face flushed, and his eyes haggard, uttering cries that struck terror to the heart of every spectator. The priest approached the wretched man, and, presenting to him the image of Christ on the cross, succeeded by his exhortations in prevailing on him to again submit to be bound. Again the axe fell, and again missed its mark, only enlarging the first wound. Lescure's cries became still more astounding. The people shouted with indignation, and pressing round the scaffold, were on the point of overcoming the gendarmerie in attendance, while the priest, whose surplice was covered with blood, embraced and did all in his power to console and calm the mutilated man. The three executioners were for a time completely paralysed; but at last one of them mustered resolution enough to fix the devoted head in a proper position, and the axe, already streaming with blood, fell a third time, and completed its task.



THE NEW BARRACKS (IN ST. JAMES'S PARK).

LITERATURE.

THE ENGLISH REVIEW, OR QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ECCLESIASTICAL AND GENERAL LITERATURE. July, 1844. No. 2.

There are some good articles in this number of the "English Review," and written in a spirit which we cannot but commend—a spirit more or less pervading them all—a spirit that, while it has in view the temporal good of man, looks more particularly to his spiritual welfare also. We are mistaken if the present is not superior, in several respects, to the first number. The article on Dr. Prichard's "Natural History of Man" is a lucid and well-reasoned essay, and evidently written by one who has well studied the subject. It arrives at conclusions respecting the origin of the human race, which cannot but legitimately flow from the induction of facts. The review of Lady Fullerton's "Ellen Middleton, a Tale," we deem to be a "fair account" of that excellent novel. We agree with the reviewer, that of all the religious novels we have ever seen, that eminently able and eminently womanly work has, with the most pointed religious aim, the least of direct religious teaching; it has the least effort and the greatest force; it is the least didactic and the most instructive. The paper on "Mr. Maitland's Essays on the Dark Ages," is full of information so far as it goes; but the reviewer does not clear up quite to our satisfaction the anecdote respecting Luther and his

THE REV. MR. NEWMAN.

Latin Bible at Erfurth. The article on the "Progress of Education" we read with great pleasure; and we trust the prospects in regard to the right Christian instruction of the rising generation are as cheering as the writer indicates. The last article of the Review, on the "Old English Caroucilers—the Wars of the Roses," is a deeply historical and instructive essay. But that which exhibits more than any other paper the character and principles of this periodical, is the criticism of "Newman's Sermons on Subjects of the Day," the notice of which we purposely left till the last. If we have, in our former allusion to this subject, been at all mistaken as to those principles, we now happily have an opportunity of correcting ourselves and our readers, by quoting the following passage:—

"It remains, in conclusion, to offer some general remarks on the position, in relation to existing parties in the Church, which this volume [The Sermons] seems to indicate. That there has been, unhappily, within the last two or three years, a tendency in some quarters to certain doctrines and practices of the Church of Rome, is a fact which is too well known to need any proof. That such a tendency has been viewed with the deepest regret by the great body of those who have maintained Church principles is equally certain. Convinced as they are that the principles which they uphold do not favour the pretensions of Romanism, but present a firm barrier against them—and persuaded as they have been that the 'Tracts for the Times' (we say nothing of the views the latter tracts were said written in men who were either avowed to the English Church, or favourable to Romanism), they have been justly unwilling to identify the tracts and their authors, whose services had been in many respects so great, with views opposed to their continual declarations, and to the tenour of many of their writings. It was surely, for instance, difficult to imagine that the author of 'Lectures on Romanism and Popular Protestantism,' could approve of the

later doctrines of the 'British Critic.' A distinction is certainly perceptible between the doctrines of that periodical and those of the tracts, and of their authors, if not always in principles, yet certainly in the *conclusions* at which they respectively arrived. This distinction has been recently pointed out; and it has been stated as a well-known fact, that the authors of the tracts are dissatisfied at the lenative to which others have proceeded. We sincerely trust and believe that this statement is, generally speaking, well founded; and though, in regard to Mr. Newman's *recent* views, there could not but exist a degree of uncertainty, we were not without hopes that the publication of this volume of sermons would, on the contrary, found signs of agreement in too many respects. We say this with grief: we are too sensible of the great services, and the many excellences of Mr. Newman not to feel much at being obliged to arrive at such a conclusion; but it is as the discharge of a solemn duty to the Church, and to her great head, that we avow our conviction that Mr. Newman's views *have changed*—that they have received a development which has caused them to diverge from the sound and genuine principles of the Anglo-Catholic Church; and that those who combine with Catholic principles a warm attachment to the English Church, and a conscientious repugnance to the errors and superstitions prevalent in the Roman communion, can no longer expect the co-operation of this distinguished and eminent writer.

We annex a portrait of the Rev. Mr. Newman, sketched in St. Mary's, and allowed to be a characteristic likeness.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The monument to Southey, in Crosthwaite Church, Keswick, is to consist of a shrine with a recumbent figure of the poet, instead of a tablet with medallion, to which the design was at first intended.

Letters from Trebizond to the 24th of June announce that intelligence had been received there of the safe arrival at Bokhara of the Rev. Dr. Wolff, who had had a very kind reception from the Bokharean's; but, since nothing is stated touching the interesting object of this journey, it is concluded either that the rev. gentleman had not yet arrived at any certain facts; or, that sent as he is by certain individuals on an unofficial mission to the Government, he is desirous to communicate the result to them and it before publication in the public journals.

Mr. Charles Dickens (Boz) has left town with his family for Genoa, where he has taken a house, and purposes to make a residence of some months' duration in Italy.

It is stated that the Post-office authorities have discovered that portions of the human body have been sent by post under the cheap postage. They have taken steps to prevent any such an occurrence in future.

Sir James Graham has intimated that he can see no ground whatever for interfering with the execution of Barber, and the ship Agincourt, in which that convict and his accomplice Fletcher are passengers, is on her way to her destination. It is believed that if any confirmation of the proper ety of the verdict had been considered necessary, that confirmation was furnished in the ingenious struggle to appear to be an innocent man, made by Barber after his condemnation, a struggle which showed how impossible it was that so clever a fellow could have been made the dupe by one so infinitely his inferior in every respect

Letters from Alexandria, of the 26th of June, announce the arrival there, late on the afternoon of the 23rd, of the Queen of Sardinia, on board the Sardinian steamer Cagliari, from Marseilles, conveying his Excellency Sir Henry Hardinge, who landed as a private individual on the following morning, but re-embarked soon after and landed in state, in the Pacha's barge, at the gate, where he was received by a guard of honour. At three, p m., after Divine service, his Excellency paid his visit of ceremony to his Highness the old Pacha, who met him at the door of the audience hall. On the 24th he had another interview, which was private, and at three p.m., was entertained by the Pacha at dinner, after which both took a long drive. On the 25th Sir Henry left Alexandria for Cairo, where he would arrive at noon on the 28th. Several officers of the Pacha's household were sent to accompany his Excellency.

We regret to announce the death of Lord Kintore, which took place on Thursday week at his seat, Keith Hall, Aberdeenshire. The immediate cause of his lordship's death, we understand to have been an injury that he had received in the chase many years ago, and which, although partially cured, had left effects from which his lordship never altogether recovered. His lordship was accounted the boldest huntsman of the day. His lordship has left two sons by his second marriage, one of whom succeeds him in the title and family possessions.

On Thursday week, Lieutenant Leeson, nephew to Lord Milltown, and youngest son of the late Hon. Mr. Leeson, of the Grove, Peterborough, Cumberland, who is on leave of absence from his regiment, which is in the East Indies, eloped to Gretna-green, with Miss Laura Bristow, a daughter of John Charles Bristow, Esq., of Ulleswater, Westmoreland, a lady to whom over whose head sixteen summers have scarcely flown. Pursuit was in vain The couple arrived within a few minutes after Gretna-green, got married, and are at present in the "Land o' Cakes," and it is understood that they will shortly set sail for India.

A letter from Constantinople dated June 27th, states that an inundation has taken place at Adrianople, by which many houses have been overthrown and the property destroyed is said to amount to more than eight millions of piasters.

A letter from Havre states that Edward Donon Cadot, who was recently charged under very suspicious circumstances with the murder of his father, the banker at Pontoise, and acquitted after a lengthened trial, embarked on Monday at that port on board the Great Western, for New York. An immense concourse of persons assembled to witness his departure.

The post-offices of France last year received in the various boxes 114,300,000 letters, of which 3,300 000 were unclaimed. The 31 millions produced a sum of 41,569,200f. There were also distributed 69,600,000 of printed papers, which produced 2,400 000f., giving a total of 43 969,200f.

The Earl of Westmoreland, Lord Burghersh, and other distinguished noblemen, left Cologne on Sunday morning by the railroad for Ostend, embarked at midnight on board the General Steam Navigation Company's steam ship Ramsbow for London, and arrived at London-bridge wharf shortly after ten on Monday morning. The distance between Cologne and London occupied only twenty-seven hours.

We regret to announce the death of Lieutenant George Lennox, 4th Madras Lt., aged 23, the eldest son of Lord and Lady George Lennox. This gallant young officer died of cholera, on the 2d of May, on the march from Secunderabad to Trichinopoly, in camp at Ootatoor.

There was a severe storm of rain in the metropolis on Sunday morning last, which appears to have been felt much in the country. At Liverpool great apprehension was entertained for the shipping, but no damage of consequence was done. At Nottingham last night there was a most severe thunder storm. The electric fluid entered a cottage in Ardwick, and struck a boy named James Edward Jackson, about ten years of age, who was with his sister. It appears that the boy was not killed, and had a shawl wrapped round his waist. The boy states that when he felt the "ball of fire" run round his head he drew the shawl up so as to cover it. His hair, especially at the back part of his head, is singed, as well as the shawl. Several other persons corroborates the boy's statement as to seeing flame going out at the front door.

On Thursday morning, shortly after one, a fire broke out upon the premises occupied by Mr. W. H. Pudge, the Prince of Wales Tea Mart, Lewisham-lane, near Greenwich. The fire was not extinguished before the house was gutted, and the major part of the contents destroyed. The cause of the fire is unknown; the building is insured for 1,000*l*.

A man named John Riley, a prisoner in Westminster Bridewell on a charge of robbing his master Lord Northland of a Bank note, committed suicide on Wednesday night by hanging himself by the neck with a handkerchief to the fastenings of the cell window. An inquest was held yesday afternoon at Westminster Bridewell on the body of the deceased; and, after evidence had been adduced of the circumstances which led to the suicide was committ ed, the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY.—The returns for the present week show a fair average arrival of English wheat, viz., 9663 quarters, in, for the most part, excellent condition. The number of samples on offer to-day, was good, while the demand was in a very sluggish state, and Monday's rated rates were scarcely supported. Only a moderate quantity of last foreign wheat was brought forward, yet that article was a mere drug, and might have been purchased on somewhat easier terms. In corn, under oats, nothing doing. A good many samples of foreign barley were offering, but they were quite neglected. The oats trade was very dull, at a decline of 1s. per quarter. Owing to the large arrivals of Irish oats, the oat trade was heavy, at an abatement of 1s. per quarter. Beans, peas, and flour, exceedingly du...

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 5660; barley, 80; oats, 2260. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 23,280. Foreign: wheat, 5930; barley, 3810; oats, 2770; flour, 2160 sacks; malt, 2140 qrs.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s to 42s; ditto white, 54s to 60s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 42s ditto white, 44s to 54s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s; distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malting ditto, 35s to 36s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 58s to 60s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 64s; Chevalier, 66s to 68s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s, ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 32s to 34s; ood ditto, 28s to 40s; grey peas, 34s to 35s; maple, 32s to 34s; white, 30s to 32s; boilers, 36s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s to 43s, Suffolk, 38s to 39s, Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 38s to 41s, Dantzig, red, 35s to 36s, white, 44s to 45s. In bond.—Barley, 23s to 24s; oats, brew, 17s to 18s; ditto feed, 14s to 17s; beans, 34s to 38s, peas, 33s to 39s per quarter. Flour, American, 24s to 25s; Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 9½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 38s 10d; barley, 24s 10d; oats, 22s 3d; rye, 34s 2d; beans, 37s 8d; peas, 37s 3d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty. Wheat, 53s 4d; barley, 33s 2d; oats, 22s 6d; rye, 34s 1d, beans, 37s 8d; peas, 36s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 17s; barley, 5s; oats, 6s; rye, 8s 6d; beans, 6s 6d; peas, 7s. 6d.

TEA.—The present has been a very sluggish marke for all kinds of tea; the finest parcels have, however, produced full prices, but all other descriptions have not maintained their previous value.

SUGAR.—Notwithstanding the large supply of sugar in warehouse, the demand must be considered tolerably steady, yet most of the large dealers have purchased with some caut on, under the apparent impression that present prices cannot long be supported.

COFFEE.—In limited quantity. Fine ordinary Ceylon has been doing. Coarse is selling steadily, at 45s to 51s per cwt. for good ordinary. Foreign coffee is in demand, at full current rates.

HOPS.—With the exception of the Worcester and Sussex plantations, a decided increase of fly is apparent, more particularly in the Weald of Kent, yet the deadened have for all kinds of hops, no-withstanding the supply on offer at some, is scarcely less rated. The duty has been backed at from £6 16s.000 to £6 18s.000. Sussex pockets, £5 12s to £6 10s; Weald of Kent do., £6 to £7; Mid Kent do., £7 to £9 15s; do. Bags, £7 to £8 8s. East Kent pockets, £7 to £9. Choice do., £11 to £13

Wool. Some large public sales, which will be continued for ten days more, have taken place this week, and at which a good business has been doing, at full prices

Potatoes.—In old potatoes, the supply of which is small, very little is doing, at from 40s to 85s per ton. New ones are in demand, at 8s to 12s per cwt.

COALS.—Adair's, 19s; Holywell Main, 20s; Ord's Redheugh, 18s; Old Tanfield, 16s; Townley, 19s 6d; Wylam, 21s; Hetton, 21s 3d; Braddyll's Hetton, 20s; Gosforth, 21s; Adelaide, 21s 6d; Lambton, 21s 6d; and Stewart's, 20s per ton.

Smithfield.—In to-day's market, the number of beasts on offer was moderately good, and of fair average quality, yet the beef trade was tolerably steady, at prices quite equal to those obtained on Monday last—the best Scots producing as per Blue. From Scotland, by one vessel, we received 210 beasts and 200 sheep. The forward stock of any description was brought forward. Sheep were in fair average supply and fair inquiry at previous rates Calves were a dull sale. Pigs, however, became somewhat heavier in value in consequence of veal slowly at our quote ions. In pigs next to nothing was doing. Milch cows were held at from £16 to £21 10s each.

PRICE per 8lbs. to sink the offal.—Coarse and offer or beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second qua ity do., 3s 8d to 4s; prime ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime Scots, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality do., 4s to 4s 2d; prime large ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime small do., 4s 6d to 4s 8d; large pork, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime small do., 3s 10d to 4s; suckling calves, 4s 4d to 5s 4d; and quarter old store pigs, 16s 0d to 20s each. Beasts, 1,7; cows, 70; sheep and lambs, 9,00; calves, 429; pigs, 580.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had a fair time-of-year supply of meat on sale to-day, yet the demand ruled steady, at full former prices.—Per 8lbs by the scale:—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small do., 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d, middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; veal, 3s 2d to 4s 2d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent).

The abundance of money still continues, and the brokers' prices range from one and three quarters to two per cent.

The half-yearly meeting of the St. Katherine Dock Company was held on Tuesday, and a dividend of two and-a-half per cent. declared. The comparative statement of ships entered inwards for the last six months shows an increase on the former year of 55 vessels of 7 ships and 6930 tons, the number s anding relatively 376 ships, and 73 897 tons, and 435 ships, 80,827 tons The goods landed, delivered, and warehoused, were all increased.

At the recent meeting of the Grand Junction Railway Company, it was resolved that the 5*l* 12s. per share agreed to be subscribed towards the Lancaster and Carsle line, should be shortly called for. The Chairman (Mr Moss) in the course of the proceedings, stated that add.ficences between the Grand Junction and London and Birmingham boards had ceased to exist, and that the general arrangements in progress would ultimately prove highly beneficial to both railways. It is understood (although no official announcement was made at the meeting) that the terms are—A alliance, offensive and defensive, against all competing lines. That the Holyhead belt to the Birmingham, free of any opposition. direct or indirect. The Shrewsbury lines to be an advance for the present, but to be ultimately left to the Grand Junction and York companies. That the Chester and Holyhead line, be handed over York eniteron" This arrangement must be a subject of congratulation to the shareholders of both lines, as the warfare carried on only tended to mutual injury. There is little doubt, however, that the London and York scheme has hastened this beneficial result. Should the last-mentioned line ever be carried out, the most serious injury must be felt by the London and Birmingham. The other materia. sufferers would be the Midland Counties, North Midland, and York and North Midland Railways. The array of interest on either side, when ever the question of the formation of the London and York be surpassed in the annals of private influence. It would not be just, however, to refer to the subject more fully until it becomes a public question.

The English Market bettered more than usual activity at the commencement of the week, the Government broker having taken, on Monday, a purchase of 615,000 Consols at 92¾, which position the commissioner of the Bank Stock Office, Cornhill, refused to sell more than a hundred pounds stock at that price. Consols, at close of business, quoted 92¾ to ¾; Three per Cent. Reduced, 102¼ ⅜; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced, 102¼ ⅜; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 101¾; Long Annuities, 15 9-16; Bank Stock, 1.9 to 200, India Stock, 263 to 265¾; Exchequer Bills, 76 to 78 India Bonds, 64 to 65 pm. These prices were supported by operations on the part of the public, as well as the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt. On Wednesday, however, some extensive sales produced a reaction, and Consols quoted only 92¾, at which the commissioner refused to buy on any terms, save at a reduction in price. Consols, at close of business, quoted 92¾ to ¾; Three per Cent. Reduced, 102¼ ⅜; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced, 102¼ ⅜; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 101¾; Exchequer Bills, 77 to 79, India Bonds, 95, India Stock, 266 to 267, Long Annuities, 15¾; Bank Stock, 199 to 201.

The foreign money market opened with considerable animation on Monday, prices being well supported, and several transactions in the speculative stocks gave a good tone to quotations. Spanish Certificates, 28¾ to 29; Passive Certificates, 5¾ to 6; Deferred, 19¾ to 16; Portuguese, 25 to 27, Dutch Two-and-a half per Cents, 61¾ to ⅝, the new per Cents, 61¾ to ⅝; Belgian, 103¾ to ¼; Danish, 99, Spanish Claims, 15¾ to ⅝; Brazilian, 83 to 84, Belgian, 103¾ to 104 The arrangement of the half-monthly account on Tuesday gave a great spur of ability, money being easy at from 1½ to 2 per cent. and the differences small. Prices, however, were not maintained on Wednesday, the sales of stock in the English house influenced at speculative transactions. A slight tendency to advance was perceptible on Thursday morning, but subsequently a reaction took place Foreign stocks were also effected in the Settle, without the oversale coupons of all years previous to 1844. The prices quoted to a considerable extent, and the business done was limited. Spanish, 28¾ to ¾, Portuguese, 25¾ to ⅞, Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 61¾ to ⅝, Belgian, 103¾ to 104 The railway market has been steady during the week, without any marked variation in prices The settlement of the account on Tuesday has been maintained there previously to the Sabbath. The Sun, prices, when neither premium nor discount is mentioned, stand—Birmingham and Derby, 97½; Blackwall, 19; Bristol and Exeter, 105 to 107; Eastern Counties, 2½ dulto (New), ½ ditto (Extension), 1 to 1 pm., Great North of England, 101 to 103½; Great Western, 83 to 84; London and Brighton, 47 to 48; London and Blackwall, 19 to 20; London and Croydon, 17½ to ¾; London and South Western, 87½ to ⅞; South Eastern and Dover, 26 to 28; Paris and Rouen, 28½ to 29; Paris and Orleans, 29½ to 30; Sheffield and Manchester, 76 to 78; Shrewsbury and Chester, 10½ to ¾; South Western, 81½; Yarmouth and Norwich, 7 to 9 pm

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 16.

ST JAMES'S PALACE, JULY 12. The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Hon Lucy Maria Kerr to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the Hon. Harriet Lister

CUMBERLAND.—Royal Cornwal and Devon Miners' Militia: Capt. H Willyams to be Major, vice Alston; C. B G. Sawle to be Captain, vice Willyams, C. Rashleigh to be Captain, J. N. V. Willyams to be First Lieutenant.

WHITEHALL, JULY 11—The Lord Chancellor has appointed William Freeman, of Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester, Gent., to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—J FARKIN, Whorlton, Durham, innkeeper.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—E SWIFT and J. Swift, miller

BANKRUPTS.—W H SMITH, Sudbury, Suffolk, surgeon. S. HAMMOND, jun., 19 Minster, Lincoln, draper. J. HOLLAND, Bath, builder. J. TAYLOR, Leeds, tailor. T. R Agnes field, St Pancras road, contractor. J G WILSON, Standard factory, Wharfroad, City-road, engineer. T. PEARSE, Bermondsey street, Southwark, trimmer. B. KARNER, G 4, Lower Rosoman street, Clerkenwell, jeweller. T. W. GREEN, Leeds, bookseller H. WILLIAMS, Farringdon, Berks, grocer. W. H. WILLIAMS, Maricce, Somersetshire, linen draper. L. GORDON, Exeter, cabinet-maker. J. L. LORAINE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wine merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—W. PIMESTER, Glasgow, mason.

FRIDAY, JULY 19.

CROWN OFFICE, JULY 12.—Parliament is appointed to serve in this present Parliament, Borough of Birmingham—Richard Spooner, Esq., in the room of Joshua Scholefield, Esq., deceased

ADMIRALTY, JULY 12.—Corps of Royal Marines: First Lieutenant P.T. M. Payne to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major H. B. Menda; Second Lieutenant G. Drury to be First Lieutenant, vice Payne

BANKRUPTS.—T. HARVEY, innkeeper, Wandsworth. W. TRUTCH, china clay merchant, Bermondsey-street, Bermondsey. T. STAFORD, carpenter, Saxe-hall, Cow. C. COPE, wine-merchant, Edgbaston, Warwickshire. B. H. HUNTER, merchant, Liverpool. J. CARRUTHERS, linendraper, Stockport, Lancashire.

BIRTHS

On the 12th inst., Grosvenor square, the Countess of Home, of a daughter.—On the 15th inst., in Devonshire-place, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Dale, Esq., M.P., of a son.—On the 16th inst., at 28, Albemarle street, Mrs. Wenborne, of a son.—On Sunday, the 14th inst., at Sandeford Lodge, Berks, the lady of Thomas Cooper Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., at St. Faith's Church, Arthur, son of the late Rev. Stephen Woodgate, M.A., vicar of Pevensey Kent, and nephew of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, to Grace Maria, fourth daughter of Hugh Kennedy, Esq., of Cultra, county of Down, Ireland.—On the 12th inst., in St. Peter's Church, Dublin, John Henry Keane, Esq., to Laura Isabel daughter of the Right Hon. Richard Kearney, Judge of the Prerogative Court in Ireland.—On Monday, the 15th inst., in Guernsey, Patrick Leonard Macdougall, to Louisa Augusta, daughter of Major-General William F. F. Napier.

DEATHS

At Bishop Wearmouth, on the 8th inst., William Hunter Burne, Esq., near forty years Clerk in of the Durham Militia. Few men have been more esteemed in the county or more regretted.—At North Villa, Regent's park on the 15th inst., Mary Anne, daughter of Colonel de Villes, aged one year and six months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday Evening.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS of the EQUESTRIAN WONDERS of ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE every Evening. Proprietor & Manager, Mr. W. BATTY. 6th Week of the CHINESE FEAST OF LANTERNS, and SPLENDID TRIUMPHS of ENGLAND'S ARMY and NAVY in CHINA—CONQUEST of AMOY. NEW SCENES in the CIRCLE. PAGEANT and CAVALCADE of the FLITCH of BACON, and, on account of its great attraction, THE GREAT STEEPLE-CHASE, or ENGLAND'S HARVEST HOME.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. O. Broadfoot, Box-office open from Eleven till Five. Lessons in the Art of Riding given daily by Mr. E. Smith.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Middle. FANNY ELSLER respectfully informs the Nobility and Public, that her BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 25, when will be performed (for the first time this season) Rossini's Opera, LA GAZZA LADRA. Ninette, Madame Grisi; Pippo, Mdlle. Favanti (her first appearance in that character); Giannetto, Signor Mario; Fernando Villabella, Signor Fornasari; Podesta, Signor Lablache. In the course of the evening the admired divertissement, by M Perrot, the Music composed and arranged by M Naissard, entitled UN BAL SOUS LOUIS XIV, in which will be introduced a variety of Dances by Mdlle. Fanny Elsler. Mdlle. Fanny Elsler will appear as a Cavalier of the Court of Louis XIV., and will dance with Middle. Grahn the celebrated Minuet de la Cour and Gavotte. To conclude with an entirely new Ballet Divertissement, by M Perrot, entitled LA PAYSANNE GRAND DAME The principal characters by Mdlle. Fanny Elsler and M Perrot. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade

BAALBEC. Just opened, at the PANORAMA, LEICESTER SQUARE, a View of the splendid Ruins of the Temples of Baalbec, supposed to be a Treasure City of King Solomon, and considered one of the Wonders of the World The View embraces the Temple of the Sun, the Lesser Temple, and the other interesting relics of the extraordinary City; together with Mount Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon. The Views of Hong Kong and Baden Baden, recently visited, and highly approved of by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, are now open.

TO the LADIES.—Madame TUSSAUD'S NATIONAL GALLERY, in the Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square, will exhibit—The Queen and Prince Albert are supposed to be offering to the hero the honours he so well deserves, accompanied by Sovereigns in amity with England, supper ed by the great characters of the day, in up ended consistency with the manners of the time. The Queen, in the above exhibition, is represented, in one of the very best sagins in the metropolis, and abounds with such a variety of objects that it is a matter of surprise how so many things could have been collected together.—Times. Admittance 1s.—Napoleon Rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven in the morning till Five at night.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC NOVELTY.—Dr POTT'S PNEUMATIC mode of forming SUBMARINE FOUNDATIONS in DEEP WATER, explained in a Lecture by Dr Kane, and illustrated by Mr. Farey Elsee and Mr. Pepper, with the VARIOUS INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS. On the EVENINGS of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, POPULAR LECTURES are delivered by Dr. KANE and on TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, by Professor BACHHOFFNER. The Daily Lectures are constantly varied. DISSOLVING VIEWS by SHEPHERD'S PHYSIOSCOPE and OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, DIVING BELL and DIVER. NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c. &c. The Music is conducted by T. Wallis, Mus. Doc. Admission, One Shilling. Schools, Half price.

LADIES! LADIES!! LADIES!!!

PATTERNS for EMBROIDERING HERALDRY in NEEDLE-WORK, MESSRS HARRISON and SONS, respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry that they have on hand a large assortment of Coloured Paper, for working them from Coats of Arms at 7s. each; Coronets, Crests, &c., at 3s. 6d each, 4 inches square, with directions for working in the most simple manner, and all engraving from arms drawings, Books, Plates, or Seals. N.B. Heraldic Banners, Shields, &c., at Messrs. Harrison and Sons, Genealogists, and Professors of Heraldry, 23, Great Portland-street, Portland place.

HOBY'S IMPERIAL BLACKING is entirely free from any unpleasant smell, gives a lasting polish, equal to patent leather, causing boots and shoes to be much more durable and pliant, and at all seasons gain strong preservation from corns and tender feet. Sold wholesale in bottles, at 1s., 1s 6d., and paste at 6d., in London, 4½, &c. James' street, Edinburgh, DUNCAN and Co., 99, Fitzroy-street, Dublin, HODGES and SON, 16 Westmoreland-st. ect.

LOAN.—MONEY amounting to 89,450 FLORINS will be distributed on the 1st of August, in the ROYAL BADEN LOAN, to be drawn at Carlsruhe, guaranteed by the Grand Duchy of Baden. There are 30,00, 10,000, 5,000, &c., the lowest 65, and will be paid in British money. A few Tickets (in each, 11 for 5*l*, 5 for 2*l* 6*d*, with Prospectus, may be had (on immediate application) of Messrs A. J. STRAUS and Co. Bankers and Receivers General, Frankfort, or by remitting a post office order to their office, 26, Bucklersbury, Royal exchange. Government Lists of the drawing will be sent to each purchaser. Office hours from 12 to 3.

POLKA MATINEES, 16, Manchester-squre.—Mrs. JAMES RAE has the honour of announcing to her patrons and friends that she has REMOVED from 31, Berners street, to 16, Manchester-square. Mrs Rae's Rooms for the exclusive practice of the Polka and Valse, being sanctioned and honoured with the greatest success, will be continued every Friday morning, from Two till Five o'clock. Mrs. James Rae's Academy for Dancing and Exercise on the same days and hours under the most distinguished patronage, and hitherto held at the Hanover square Rooms, will in future be continued at her residence, where terms and particulars may be ascertained. Private lessons daily also families attended at home.

LADIES' GOLD CHAINS, London made.—For facility of reference the weight is given by comparison with sovereigns: the quality of the gold is warranted equal to any that is made, and the prices are as follows:

Length.	Weight.	Pimpe.	With stars	Fancy
Inches.	Sovereigns.	Inches.	Inches.	Patterns.
A Neck Chain.. 45	... 3	...£4 4 0	...£5 5 0	...£5 15 6
Ditto ... 46	... 4	... 5 5 0	... 6 6 0	... 7 7 0
Ditto ... 46	... 5	... 6 6 0	... 7 7 0	... 8 8 0
Ditto ... 46	... 6	... 7 7 0	... 8 8 0	... 9 15 6

Drawings of the various models kept for the purpose of reference, and sent to any part of the country.—T. COX SAVORY, Goldsmith, &c., 47, Cornhi... (seven doors from Gracechurch street) London Bridge.

LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED, without Springs, Clasps, or Wires, Loose Teeth Fastened, and Filling Decayed Teeth with Mineral Marmorina.—Mons. LE DRAY and SON, SURGEON DENTISTS, 62, Berners street Oxford-street, respectfully and confidently invite attention to their Patented Mineral Marmorina, applied without pain, heat, or pressure, preventing and curing the Toothache, and rendering the operation of extracting unnecessary. Also to their Loose Teeth, whether arising from age, neglect, the use of calomel, or disease of the gums, incorrectly called Scurvy, or Natural Teeth, of surpassing beauty to match in colour and shape those lost in the mouth, which will be found unequalled for mastication and speech, and give any sum. at the following charges:—A single tooth, 10s; a set, 5*l*. 5s. Arranged on the most approved principles, and with every possible attention. Hours from Ten till Six. N.B.—Removed from 60, Newman street, to 62, Berners street, Oxford street.

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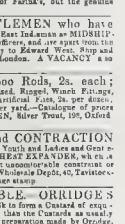

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N.B. No Business transacted at this Establishment from Friday at sunset until sunset on Saturday, when Business is resumed until twelve o'clock.

THE GREAT HIGHLAND BAGPIPE COMPETITION, AT THE THEATRE ROYAL, EDINBURGH.

TRIENNIAL COMPETITION OF PIPERS, EDINBURGH.

This very attractive contest of the best performers of the Ancient Music of the great Highland Bagpipe was held in the Theatre Royal, at Edinburgh, on the 10th instant. The doors were opened at twelve o'clock, noon, and in a few minutes every corner of the theatre was crowded to excess. The performances were strathspeys and sword-dances, by fourteen accomplished pipers. The effect of the national music on the audience was very marked; at one moment they were riveted by the plaintive lament, and next the strathspey, or reel, made hearts and heels as light as those of the agile inhabitants of the hill and dale. The scene during the performance of a reel by four Highlanders, is shown in our engraving. The judges named by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland then retired to decide the prizes. In their absence, Donald MacInnes, from Lochaber, who gained the Prize Pipe at the last competition, performed a salute on the Prize Pipe to be then awarded. There were also favourite Scottish airs by the band, and national dances.

At five o'clock the judges returned, and proceeded to distribute the prizes, which were received by the fatigued competitors with evident feelings of pride. The president and judges were seated in the box nearest the right hand side of the stage; and, on a table near them, on the stage, were placed the prizes—a bagpipe, a sword, horn, &c. The general effect of the kilted men in their particoloured costumes, was extremely picturesque. The Prize Pipe and other prizes having thus been distributed, the affair concluded with a spirited dance. The spectators were admitted by tickets, the proceeds from the sale of which, were divided among the pipers, dancers, and competitors for dress.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

A greater instance of versatility never appeared than in the persons of Grisi and Lablache. Who that has only seen the *prima donna* in the arch *Rosina*, could form any notion of her great powers as a tragic actress in the parts of *Semiramide*, *Norma*, *Lucrezia*, *Lucia*, or *Anna Bolena*?—and it is hard again for those who have been convulsed by the drolleries and irresistible humour of *Don Geronimo*, *Leporello*, *Doctor Bartolo*, *Don Pasquale*, &c., to believe it is the identical Lablache who exhibits the awful fury of an incensed father, as *Elmiro*, the religious grandeur of *Moise*, or the tyrannical overbearing of the brutal *Harry*. Of Moriani's versatility we cannot say anything, not having seen him in a character opposed to his personation of deep and intense tragedy, in which he is truly affecting and powerful. No man can better express the tender abandonments of the soul to love, hope, or joy, than Moriani, while, on the other hand, frenzy and despair he can depict with equal truth, but with more thrilling energy. In the magnificent scene selected for our illustration, perhaps he was a little enfeebled in voice from previous over exertion, but his energetic action was still unfailing, which, joined to Lablache's *bouffe* and Grisi's earnest indignation, formed a tableau of dramatic beauty which we seldom, if ever, have seen equalled—certainly not excelled. The costumes of this scene cannot be too highly extolled for their splendour and accuracy—that of Lablache particularly made him stand forth as "bluff Harry" himself. What a pity that the termination of the season is nigh at hand, and that we cannot hear and see Donizetti's *chef-d'œuvres* again rendered still more perfect by a little more practice!

But the swallows will take flight
And the singing-birds will too—
So we have nothing else to say
But come again soon—do!

THEATRICALS IN AMERICA.—MR. Macready appeared at the Buffalo Theatre on the 25th ult., in *Hamlet*; and on the previous evening, Mr. Vandenhoff played the same character at the Albany Theatre. Brougham and Miss Nelson are in New York, where Ole Bull has just arrived. The Lyceum burlesque, "Open Sesame," has been received in New York with immense success.

MUSICAL MOVEMENTS.—At the termination of the opera season, the principal artistes, both vocal and instrumental, who have delighted the metropolis, will take provincial tours through the three kingdoms. The first *troupe* will consist of Grisi, Favanti, Mario, and F. Lablache; the second, of Persiani, Salvi, and Fornasari, under the direction of Puzzi. The third part will be principally instrumental, under the management of Sivori.

TAGLIONI.—This charming *danseuse* continues still to captivate the Parisians. She intends shortly to retire from public life after a novel manner. She will pay a farewell visit to every place where she has been received. This, it is calculated, will occupy about two years in the performance.

HERR STAUDIGL.—This distinguished *artiste* was one of the passengers on board the Earl of Liverpool, which sailed on Sunday evening last for Ostend. It is said that it is his intention to sing in French at the Academie Royale, Paris:—we hope not—the audience of that theatre are not likely to be pleased with his solid style of singing. He will return here next season. We understand he is engaged for the whole series of her Majesty's concerts of ancient music.

SCENE FROM "ANNA BOLENA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

JULY.—SONNET.

Now is the time to see the glorious Sun
At early dawn his chymistry begin—
To see him hang, on threads the dews have spun,
Pearls, sapphires, rubies—and far up, within
The greeny clouds, a golden tissue weave,
Whose splendour drowsy-heads can ne'er believe!
A poet's fancy only can conceive
The gorgeous beauty of a summer's morn
At that sweet time when young Aurora's born
To shed her smile on fields and groves and bow'rs,
And tell the rustling minstrels on each thorn
To mix their music with the breath of flow'rs!
Oh! there's no time can give such pure delight,
As when the Day first flees th' embrace of Night. W.

ROBERTS, THE WELSH HARPER.

There is no country in the world where the motto of "*prisca gens mortalium*" is more assumed than in Wales: a man with a genealogy of two thousand years' standing, is only a "fellow of yesterday!" The good people of the principality are ready to assert that Adam was a Welshman; that the Garden of Eden was situate in the lovely Vale of Llangollen; that the Cambrian language was the vernacular of the terrestrial Paradise; and that their music, with their national instrument, boast of the highest antiquity on earth. Be that as it may, many of their own writers and historians do not agree with the general opinion of their countrymen, but, on the contrary, assert that they had their music and learning from Ireland. For instance, Giraldus Cambrensis distinctly states so. Caradoc affirms that the Welsh had the harp from Ireland (vide Wynne's "History of Wales," p. 159); and Vallancy (in "Collect. de rebus Hiber.," No. 13, p. 36), gives the following philological reason for its importation from the *Insula Sacra*, or Holy Island, which its name *Erin* implied (vide O'Brien on the Round Towers of Ireland.) "The Irish *Teathlois*, pronounced Tealoin or Telin," says the General, "is certainly the etymon of the Welsh *Telyn*, a harp—a word I can find no derivation of in that language; and, I think, proves from whence they borrowed both the instrument and its name." Still there is a great dissimilarity between the Irish and Welsh harps—the former being very inferior in size, and strung with wire; the latter in some instances as high as six feet, and strung with gut. We confess we prefer the tone of the Cambrian instrument to that of the Irish; there is less tinkling or jarring, and particularly in the hands of Mr. Roberts, who awakens all our best recollections of the bards of old by his admirable performance. Although totally deprived of sight, that loss of sense seems to have been amply atoned for in the amazing perfection of his musical hearing. He has gained the principal prizes at the Estefodd, and is decorated with a profusion of harps, medals, &c., the trophies of his triumphs. Her Majesty, when Princess Victoria, condescendingly hung one around his neck, and the Duke of Sussex conferred a similar honour upon him. He is considered the best harper in Wales.

MR. ROBERTS, THE WELSH HARPER.

CLASSICAL CONCERT.

On Monday evening last an instrumental concert under this title was given at the Hanover-square Rooms, and proved a delicious treat. The following is the scheme:—

Quartett (No. 74), Messrs. Sivori, Saunton, Hill, and Rousselot.	Haydn.
Posthumous Quartett, Messrs. Sainton, Sivori, Hill, and Rousselot	Beethoven.
Trio in A, pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, Mr. Osborne, Signor Sivori, and M. Rousselot	Osborne.
Quartett, Messrs. Sivori, Sainton, Hill, and Rousselot	Beethoven.

Haydn's quartett was deliciously performed, particularly the andante and last movement. Beethoven's wild and fanciful composition was executed in a most masterly manner; but, beautiful as it is, it is rather too long—six movements, and some of them of considerable length, are somewhat too much. The trio, by Osborne, is a very charming composition, replete with peculiar melody and science. It was very neatly performed by the author, a native of the Sister Isle, but who has chiefly resided at Paris for several years, where his reputation both as composer and performer is of the highest order. The last quartett, one from the Rousmousky set, was also magnificently executed. Altogether the concert was a most brilliant treat to amateur and professor. The performers were placed on a platform in the centre of the room, which had an imposing and pretty effect.

MR. MACREADY AT NEW YORK.—A correspondent assures us that Mr. Macready's performance of *Werner* at New York, has proved a great dramatic triumph: his audiences appear to have been almost paralyzed by the force of this fine specimen of melo-dramatic tragedy: the bye-play, especially, was viewed by them as something they had never seen before, and at the close of the piece, they burst forth into rampant enthusiasm: "in short," says our correspondent, "never shall I forget the sensation produced on an American audience by Macready's *Werner*."

MR. BUNN.—This gentleman has left town for Italy, to seek out some novelties for next season.

MR. WEBSTER.—We learn that this gentleman has taken the Adelphi Theatre. He is an enterprising manager to undertake the superintendence of three dramatic establishments at once, namely, the Haymarket, the Adelphi, and the Liverpool. We heartily wish him success, but there is an old saying, "Too many irons," &c.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 117, Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1844. [Sixpence.

STEAMERS AND PIERS.

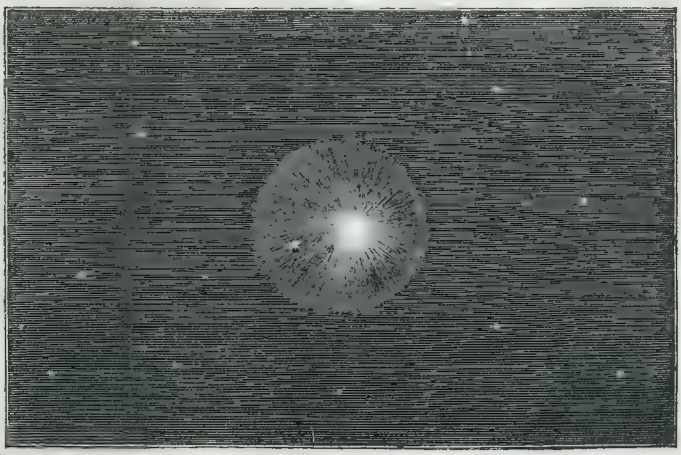
HUMAN reason, in its full pride, is often sternly rebuked by the fatality of human accident. The casualties of life, and the modes in which they occur, so often prove that our reason and foresight are made so little use of, that there seems but slender cause for arrogance, and much, very much, for humility. If reason, the power of thought and reflection, were given to man for any purpose, it surely was for that of preserving his life; yet the hunted herd that rushes blindly over the precipice is not more heedless of consequences than are vast numbers of human beings, who, having reason, seem deprived of the faculty of using it.

The public has been this week startled by the occurrence of one of those events which, happening, as they generally do, in the midst of some exciting cause that congregates numbers to one spot, none think danger possible, till some unforeseen, but not unlikely accident, converts a gay and laughing scene into one of shrieking and dismay—of a convulsive struggle with each other, and with the elements for life, terminated by the silence of death that closes over the victims, and the frantic grief of the survivors.

Such, or nearly such, was the scene that occurred at Blackfriars-bridge on Monday last.

There is a superstition connected with some of the rivers of Europe that the spirit of their waters requires each year a certain number of victims, and he seldom fails in receiving his tribute. It is a fanciful way of accounting for those casualties of which all rivers that flow past great cities are fertile. But there is, probably, no river in which so many human lives are annually lost as the Thames. This arises from the immense population on its banks—its large amount of water-borne traffic—and, added to this, a love of boating and regattas unknown to any other people, except, perhaps, the Venetians. Under such circumstances, it might be thought that the authorities would take some care of that part of the public that never take any of themselves. But the river is altogether destitute of a police to regulate the passenger traffic of its surface. Some order is enforced on the larger vessels that moor in the tiers, but the "silent highway" may be used as the providers of water conveyance choose; they may overcrowd their vessels from cupidity, or they may run down each other from carelessness—there is little or no check upon them. On land, where the number of loaded and crowded vehicles can at worst only cause a stoppage, there are street-keepers and constables to insist on order and careful driving, and carriages and omnibuses are limited in their burdens to the safety point. On the water, where a collision, or over-crowding, might be the death of hundreds, every master of a steamer appears to be a law unto himself; and the too natural desire to gain as much as possible, being stimulated by opposition, the consequence is what may be seen any fine Sunday or holiday at any of the landing-places, and what, to those who are in the slightest degree acquainted with the laws that govern floating bodies, and with what a mass of human beings will do in a moment of panic, is almost a melancholy sight. Forgetting that "ships are but boards, sailors are but men," and that, consequently, the former may be rotten and the latter careless or incapable, or both, people rush by hundreds into a boat that with half the number would be loaded to the verge of safety, and they steam away with a happy indifference which might be mistaken for courage, by a spectator who did not know that is is nothing more than utter ignorance of their own danger. The slightest accident to the vessel or her machinery, the least panic, would in such a crowd be fatal, for the greater mass in a moment of terror would lose all self-command, and the exertions of the few who could keep their presence of mind would be unavailing. What the result might be is terrible to contemplate.

We dwell on this total want of caution in the public themselves, in order more strongly to point out the necessity of some regulations for ensuring their safety. We are no advocates for the continual interference of the authorities with the affairs of daily life, according to the continental system, which does every man's business for him better than he could do it himself. But there is a mean in all things, and the total neglect we witness here is as blameable as the excess of supervision. In no respect is this neglect more apparent than in the state of the different piers and landing-places along the river. They are rickety structures, made of old worn out coal barges, chained together, or connected by planking, which may or may not be trustworthy. The recent appalling accident seems to have arisen from the snapping of the timbers of one of these platforms, over-crowded with people, who were suffered to go upon it by a culpable neglect. The whole of the piers on the river are bad and faulty, and as unsightly in appearance as they are dangerous in use. Surely it would be easy to construct them so as to be at once safe and elegant, and without making them what they are at present—obstructions to the navigation of the river. Nothing can be better adapted to the formation of these piers than the suspension principle, so easily applied, and, when properly constructed, so safe, with the additional advantage of allowing a free tide-way beneath. The Cadogan-pier, at Chelsea, is an example of what might be done elsewhere. It is inconceivable that the Court of Conservancy, entrusted with the guardianship of the river against obstructions and encroachments, should have so long tolerated these crazy fabrics. To their neglect may be attributed the loss of seven or eight lives now, and more hereafter when the impression produced by this catastrophe shall have worn off. It has been stated that the Court was about to take some steps in the matter; it is even said that this pier was one of those about to be "presented" as unsafe. We hope the late event will quicken the pace of this body, seeing the fatal result of its dilatoriness. If they make a vigorous strike now, they will be seconded by public opinion, and the banks of the river may present landing places that will no longer be at once unsightly and unsafe, and on any public occasion or spectacle on the river, inviting the crowd to press upon them to betray them to a sudden death. Those who profit by the conveyance of passengers on the river should be compelled to consult the public safety a little more, even though it should cause their returns to be a little less.



THE NEW COMET. DRAWN AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

ADDRESS TO THE COMET.

Cedivagæ flammæ.

Art thou the same mysterious traveller,
That in our last bright circuit of the sun
Paid visit to our gaze,
And woke up mixt surprise—
Filling the many with an awful dread,
The few with deep delight?

Art thou the same return'd with reinforce
Of hear'nly ammunition—Light and Heat,
Which in thy last campaign
'Gainst other worlds was spent
Ere thou had'st meditated war on us?
Hast thou been back to where

The storehouse of the thunderbolt is kept,
And steep'd thy long hair in the lightning stream
That 'round it ever flows,
Keeping it prisoner there
Till the destroying angel lifts the sluice
To pour both on some world?

Or art though on a kindly mission sent?—
Or on thy own research a wend'ring orb
Curious to see in which
Of all the breathing stars
The happiest Eden was by folly lost?
If so—come not to us!

Thou'lt find he remnants of that blissful place
Where we imagine our first kindred dwelt—
Dreary and desolate
Is all around it now!—
Turn—turn away and give us not the fear
Of thy consuming touch!

W.

A beautiful comet has recently appeared in our northern heavens, but whether it be a new one—that is, one that has previously escaped the observation of astronomers—can only be determined by further observations on its orbit. Since its first discovery in this country, it has passed ϕ Bootis, μ Coronæ Borealis, and on the night of July 23, when our drawing was made, it was not far from μ Bootis. Its daily change in R. A. = —4m. 30s. ; ditto in N. P. D. = +44m. In its course towards the sun, it is rapidly approaching the earth, a circumstance which has caused timid and visionary people some alarm. The fever of apprehension is not, however, so great as that which disturbed the Parisian population in 1773, when a similar phenomenon occurred. On that occasion, many persons are said to have died of fright; while numbers prepared for the worst by purchasing—what were offered at high premiums—places in paradise. To relieve the fear of such a catastrophe, we may inform the public of the result of some very curious and elaborate calculations made by Arago to show the extremely small probability of a contact between ourselves and any comet whatever. "Let us suppose," says that great man, "a comet, of which we only know that at its perihelion it is nearer the sun than we are, and that its diameter is one-fourth of that of the earth, the calculation of probabilities shows that of 281 000,000 of chances, there is only one unfavourable, there exists but one which can produce a collision between the two bodies. As for the *actuality*, in its most general dimensions, the unfavourable chances will be from ten to twenty in the same number of two hundred and eighty one millions. Admitting then, for a moment, that the comets which may strike the earth with their *nuclei*, would annihilate the whole human race, then the danger of death to each individual, resulting from the appearance of an *unknown* comet, would be exactly equal to the risk he would run if in an urn there was only one single white ball, of a total number of 281,000 000 balls, and that his condemnation to death would be the inevitable consequence of the white ball being produced at the first drawing."

The comet is of a bright white colour, with its tail turned from the earth. Stars of small magnitude are seen through its body. At present, it is only visible with a telescope; but in a few nights it is expected to be seen with the naked eye. Its luminosity is so intense that it has been easily detected during the bright sunsets of the past week.

We are indebted to the Astronomer Royal, for permitting our artist to make the drawing from which our cut is engraved. S. S.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers are, of course, much occupied with the progress of the expedition against Morocco, but no news of consequence has transpired.

Accounts have been received from Algiers to the 16th by the Ville de Bordeaux steamer, which arrived at Marseilles on the 18th. At the time when she left Algiers it was not known that the Prince de Joinville, with his fleet, had left Oran for Tangiers. It was said, however, that Marshal Bugeaud intended to follow up his attacks upon the Moors by more decisive measures. It was also reported in Algiers, in opposition to the general opinion as to the Emperor of Morocco's pacific dispositions towards France, that after the affair of the 15th the Moors were supplied with of troops from Fes.

There has been another accident on the Versailles Railway (left bank), but fortunately it was not attended, like the last, with fatal consequences. At Meudon, a train coming from Versailles, was in the act of stopping, when it came in contact with another train which was standing at the station and ready to start. It is suspected the person in charge of the engine neglected to turn the steam off in time. The stoker, and another person, had legs fractured, and one or two others were slightly injured. It being the day of the Meudon *fête*, when a vast number of the Paris population are accustomed, the traffic evidently was great.

The Chamber of Peers has adopted without any amendment the bill for authorising the construction of a railroad from Paris to the Belgian frontier, and to the British channel, and has also agreed to the bill for the railway from Paris to Rennes. The section from Paris to Amiens will be ready to receive the rails towards the end of the year.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Budget of Receipts was voted by a majority of 239 against 89. The Chamber also adopted an important amendment of M. Salvandy, who had proposed that the University tax, which produces annually about 1,600,000f., should cease to be levied after the 1st of January, 1845. Another amendment, equally important, moved by M. Garnier Pagès, was also carried with the approbation of the Minister of Finance. It was to the following effect:—

"The portion not yet issued of the loan of 450,000,000f., which the Minister of Finance has been authorised to negotiate with publicity and competition by the 25th article of the law of June 25, 1841, may be equally negotiated by him, for the entire or any portion, by means of a public subscription, of which the mode and conditions shall be fixed by Royal ordinance."

It appears that the French Government has not yet determined to negociate the loan of 300,000,000 francs which was authorised in 1842.

The *Toulonnais* of the 18th inst. contains the following list of the French vessels of war now concentrated on the African coast:—The ships of the line Suffren, bearing the flag of Admiral de Joinville, Jemappes, and Triton; the frigate Belle Poule; the steam frigates Labrador, Asmodée, and Orénoque; the steam-corvettes Pluton, Gassendi, and Cuvier; the brigs Mercure, Laveur, Zéphyr, Power Poare, Castor, Cayte, Etna, Tartare, Euphrate, Sphinx, Chimère, Rubis, Var, and Gregoire; and the lighters Adze, Provençale, and Perdrix.

The *Moniteur* publishes the returns of the manufacture and consumption of beet root sugar down to the close of June last; from which it appears that on the 1st of July there were 325 manufactories in operation, or 59 less than at the corresponding period of 1843. The total quantity of sugar manufactured in 1844 was 28,04,593 kilogrammes, and that lying over since last year, 3,871,314, making in all 31,975,837 kilogrammes; the quantity sold for consumption was 28,993,918, leaving on hand at the 1st of July, 2,979,919 kilogrammes. The duties levied thereon amounted to 4,889,990 francs.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid state that the threatened expedition against Morocco was still in the contemplation of the Cortes, but the well-informed portion of the public did not consider it as likely to proceed.

The late executions in Aragon had caused a very painful sensation in that capital. The province of Almeria had been likewise declared in a state of siege, in consequence of symptoms of dissffection manifested in different localities. Some other executions of an equally atrocious character had taken place at Caspe. The following account is given of it, in a letter from Saragossa, of the 9th instant:—"Yesterday morning," it says, "a detachment of twenty infantry and nine cavalry arrived here from Alcaniz. The three unhappy Carlists were removed from their dungeons and conducted to the esplanade, at twelve o'clock they were shot. The judge opposed, by every legal means, so flagrant an injustice; but what can the tribunals do in presence of by nets? One of the three sufferers, Fajares, died without confession, and Christian burial was denied to his remains."

M. Vilums was to resume the post of Ambassador in London, and Count de Colomla had been appointed Chargé d'Affaires in Brussels. A letter from Gibraltar, of the 5th, mentions that the steamer Ysaurius, which sailed on the 26th ult., from Mogadore, with Mr. Hay, Consul-General of England at Tangier, had returned to Gibraltar. The Consul was to proceed from Mogadore to the residence of the Emperor, and there was every reason to hope that the mission would be successful. According to that letter, the Moors of Fez had resolved to avenge their countrymen killed in the late encounters with the French, by setting fire to the quarter inhabited by the Israelites; but Sidi Mahomed, the son of the Emperor, had opposed their project.

The *Pandora* quotes a letter from Algeziras of the 12th, announcing that the French squadron reached that harbour on the morning of the 11th. The Prince de Joinville had immediately gone ashore, and had an interview with the General in command of the place. After his return on board the Suffren, a deputation of the authorities waited upon him to congratulate him on his arrival, and offer him the use of an apartment which the Ayuntamiento had fitted up for his reception. The Prince politely declined the offer, and even requested that no honours should be paid to him whom he visited their town, which he considered as only doing during his stay in their harbour. The next day the Prince, dressed in plain clothes, landed with a number of officers of his staff, and rode out to examine the adjoining coast, on which he intended, the next morning, to effect a landing from the ships, to train his crews to that exercise.

HANOVER

A letter from Hanover of the 16th inst. has the following:—"We were alarmed yesterday by a report that the town of Celle was almost entirely burnt to the ground. To-day, however, we learn that there has been a great fire, which destroyed a church, with a celebrated organ, and ten houses. It is stated, that to the indefatigable and judicious exertions of the military in directing the fire-engines, may be ascribed the preservation of the remainder of the town, the wind being very stormy, and the roofs of the adjoining houses being often in great danger.

PORTUGAL.

We have letters from Lisbon to the 17th inst., but they are utterly destitute of political news. The financial difficulties of the Portuguese Government are on the increase. An attempt had been made to negociate a loan with the Lisbon bank, but it had failed. The consequence is, that Government is compelled to dishonour bills for petty sums. Some have been protested for the sum of £120, others have been renewed at a very extravagant interest.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

ACTIONS FOR GAMING DISCONTINUANCE BILL.—Mr. Russell, the solicitor, was again examined in reference to the thirty-four *qui tam* actions commenced by him. A question was put to him, which he declined to answer, as to the parties connected with the persons who advanced the money. Counsel, he declared, had to answer on the ground that it involved a privileged communication to him in his character of attorney.—The Earl of RADNOR passed a censure on the committee appointed to inquire into the gaming laws, who, he said, wished to shut out facts unfairly. He objected to the course of examination adopted by Lord Brougham.—Lord BROUGHAM defended it.—A controversy of rather a personal character arose, in the course of which Lord Brougham read a note which Earl Radnor had taken advantage of the proceedings out-of-doors, and had adopted the clap trap for the purpose of representing that the object of the bill was only to protect some of their own friends. The noble duke denied that the committee had any unfair feeling.—The Earl of EGLINTOUN also defended the committee.—Earl RADNOR explained.—It was decided that the witness was right in his view, and the question was withdrawn.—The bill passed through committee.

The Charitable Disfranchisement Bill was read a second time, as was the Charitable Trusts Bill. The latter, however, excited some opposition from the Bishop of London.

The Charitable Bequests (Ireland) Bill, and the Art-Unions Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Adjourned at eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The house assembled at twelve o'clock.

THE PRINCIPALITY AND BRIGHTON.—The answer to a question from Captain PECHELL, Sir R. PEEL said that the Government had nothing to do with the experiment made by Captain Warner, and had received no report of the proceedings.—Captain PECHELL also put some questions to Lord Lincoln, to which that noble lord answered, by reading a certificate, signed by himself, and Captains Dickenson and Henderson, (given in page 54.)

JOINT STOCK BANK REGULATION BILL.—The Committee on the Joint Stock Banks Regulation Bill, Sir W. CLAY moved a clause, removing the principle of unlimited liability of shareholders in joint stock banks, and rendering them liable only for the amount of their shares. The clause, however, was negatived, on a division.

RAILWAYS BILL.—Mr. GLADSTONE explained the alterations made by the Government in the bill, the chief of which appeared to be the following:—Mr. Gladstone said there was a materia. relaxation in the term of the option of revision or purchase—that was, that the right of purchase should not accrue until after twenty-one years, and fifteen years after the passing of the Act of Incorporation, as originally intended. Another change was, that the right of revision, being once exercised, should not be again exercised within the further term of twenty-one years. The bill, in its amended state, provided that when a railway should be purchased, it should be taken at the value at which it might be estimated at the time of the purchase. He thought that an improvement in the bill. Then, again, it was provided that, if the railway, at the expiration of twenty one years, should be making more than ten per cent., the transaction should be effected by the payment of twenty-five years' purchase.—On clause 8 an amendment was proposed by Mr. Thornely, having for its object to provide third class trains on Sundays, as well as first and second class. The Government opposed this amendment; but, on a division, it was carried by a majority of 30. Other amendments were proposed, and negatived by the house, but some of them were carried, and the bill passed through committee.

In answer to a question from Captain Polhill, Sir J. GRAHAM said he had advised her Majesty to grant mercy to Daimas; but he declined to state the grounds on which he had made the recommendation.

Lord ASHLEY and Mr. HUME moved for copies of any correspondence between the Government and Mr. Shiel, relative to the conduct of that gentleman, while he was Minister at the Court of Athens. Mr. Shiel introduced the subject by referring to the various communications which have taken place between France and England respecting the occupation of Algiers, and remarked that the occupation of the colony involved important circumstances connected with the commerce of this country. He read documents to show that much injury had been done to our trade by the tariff in operation in that part of Africa. Mr. Shiel then alluded to the points in dispute between France and Morocco, and insisted that our Government had not taken steps to provide a sufficient force in the Mediterranean to meet any emergency. In urging this, however, Mr. Shiel disclaimed the idea of saying any thing offensive towards the French. He greatly admired the French people: they were a noble people, and the Minister of the French Government stood pre-eminently great in intellectual stature: he was a great statesman—a great literary and great minister—a great writer—but, what was better, he was a good and honourable man. (Cheers.) The King of the French, since he had been placed upon the throne, had displayed that virtue which was needed to be rare, and which was finer than any which he carried in his crown. (Cheers.) His noble friend (Lord Palmerston) was charged with having sustained France: at all events he did not lower England. (cheers.) He (Mr. Shiel) then alluded to the

July, 1843, in swearing that he was discharged by order of Mr. Hoodle from an arrest at the suit of Mr. Healey, and that George Wilson, the prosecutor in this case, had forcibly broken into his house and arrested him on the 5th July last. The public are familiar with the circumstances out of which the trial arose. Witnesses were examined on the part of the prosecutor, but the case signally failed, and the jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

SHOOTING WITH INTENT TO MURDER.—At the Lincoln assizes, William Markham, on the 27, was charged with having, on the 30th of May, at Tathwell, feloniously shot at Jacob Gainsley, with intent to murder him. There were other counts charging him with an intent to wound and maim. The prosecutor is the keeper of a toll-bar near Louth, and on the evening in question was within the same, reading his Bible, when Markham entered and asked for a biscuit. He soon after quitted the place, but returned, and taking down a pistol from the mantelpiece, levelled it at the prosecutor and fired, the ball happily passing him and lodging in the wall. The defence was, that the man, at the time he committed the act in question, was not in a right state of mind. The jury retired, and after a long consultation, returned with a verdict of guilty of shooting with intent to kill. The sentence was deferred.

INCENDIARISM IN SUFFOLK.—The Suffolk assizes have commenced. The calendar contains the names of 56 prisoners, the majority of whom are charged with the frightful crime of arson. Scarcely any of the prisoners can either read or write. They are for the most part boys or young men.

POLICE.

THE LATE BILL-DISCOUNTING CASE.—*John Abes*, the person charged with having fraudulently obtained two promissory notes of £100 each from Mr. Alfred Fitzroy, attended on Monday before Mr. Maltby, at Marlborough-street Police-court, to meet the further proceedings in this case. After some conversation between the counsel on both sides, the defendant was ordered into recognizances to meet the charge. We last week remarked upon the defective state of the law in regard to the appropriation of bills; and it appears that a difficulty has arisen in this case, the directions, it being now ascertained, were not in writing, but only verbal, on the part of Lord C. Fitzroy. There is, however, another point in the defendant's favour. A bill in Chancery has been filed against him and two others, and the third section of the above act prohibits in such a case any criminal proceedings.

DEATH OF A BOY FROM BRUTAL TREATMENT.—On Wednesday, at Worship-street Police-court, a man named *Jeremiah Mahoney*, a carman, in the service of a farmer, at Hendon, was charged with having so seriously injured a boy, thirteen years of age, named Robert Jennings, the son of a poor labourer, in Golden-lane, St. Luke's, that he has since died on the hospital. An Irish woman, named Ann Mahony, stated, that while at his tea on the preceding afternoon, at 137, Golden-lane, he was called by some person to his street door, and he saw the prisoner drive a cart full of wet sand up to the next house. The prisoner then suddenly turned his horse round, and backed the cart close to the pavement, when, without calling out or giving the least warning, he instantly withdrew the bolt in the front of the cart, and turned the contents of the cart in a lump on the curb-stone. This act on was done so quickly that it was impossible for any person who was behind to escape, and, hearing a fearful scream when the cart was tilted, he rushed out, seeing the youth Jennings standing just where the sand was shot, only an instant before; but the sand had fallen in such a compact mass, that not an inch of his person was visible. The prisoner did not immediately move his cart, and the witness and a shopman of a Mr. Fletcher, residing next door, with great difficulty got the sand from off the boy, on whose chest the whole weight of it was lying. The prisoner exhibited the greatest indifference, and, without taking the least notice of the occurrence, pitched the cart back again on to the shafts, and sent the horse on. The horse and cart went some distance down the street, and, in consequence of the boy's ankle having got twisted in a chain secured to the cart board, his body was dragged along the pavement until the horse was stopped, when it was found that the flesh of the boy's leg had been torn away by the chain, and the bone laid bare for the length of about six inches. The witness and Mr. Fletcher's shopman then raised up the youth, who was speechless, and carried him to the shop of a surgeon adjoining, but the surgeon could do nothing for him, and advised his removal to the hospital, which was accordingly done; but the poor youth expired there within a short time after his arrival. The witness spoke very indignantly of the heartlessness displayed by the prisoner, who, although he saw the state the unfortunate youth was in, while the witness had him in his arms, never once being appealed to by one of the crowd the occurrence had assembled, "Oh, that vagabond's not hurt: he should have got out of the way." Another witness, named Henry [M'Keogh, gave a similar account of the transaction, adding that the prisoner gave no warning whatever. The prisoner said that he called out twice, and could prove it, if the magistrate would give him time to produce his witness. The prisoner's master gave him a good general character for steady and careful driving, and offered to become bail for the prisoner if the magistrate would consent to take it. Mr. Bingham said it was important to the prisoner to produce the witness he spoke of as well, and he would remand him for a week to enable him to do so, accepting the master's bail in the sum of £30 for the prisoner's appearance.

IRELAND.

The Lord-Lieutenant has nominated the Dean of the Chapel Royal to the first chaplaincy, Dublin, and has expressed his intention of re-appointing to all the chaplains whose names appear on the list of his predecessor. Viscount Talbamore, of the 43rd Regiment, son of the Earl of Charleville, has received the appointment of aide-de-camp on the staff of the Lord-Lieutenant.

THE HARVEST IN IRELAND.—The reports from all parts of the kingdom speak most sanguinely of the prospects of the harvest, which has already commenced in some of the more favoured districts, several fields of barley having been cut down in the neighbourhood of Dublin. The grain crops will be abundantly beyond the average of preceding years, but hay, from the exceeding drought, will be short and of inferior quality. Potatoes are said to be very fine, and in some instances; but the complaint is by no means general, nor is there at present any reason to apprehend a scarcity of this necessary article of food.

THE "FREE PRISONER."—The rules of the prison being relaxed, and relaxed by permission given to erect a gymnasium for the health and recreation of the seven conspirators, M. Macenal, the celebrated professor of gymnastics, has been engaged—it is the avowal of the county or of the Corn Exchange, it is said, in secret—for the purpose of imparting instructions in his graceful art to Messrs. O'Connell and Co. All his pupils are progressing admirably: but Mr. O'Connell, we are told, might be expected, is far a-head of his competitors. His shape, strength and agility are stated to have excited the astonishment of his teacher. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, being the days on which strangers are excluded from visits, are devoted to practice. So says the Dublin correspondent of the *Times*, and the details given from other sources of the feastings and visitings at the prison, prove pretty clearly that "the martyrs" have every opportunity of enjoying themselves as much as possible]

A very serious accident occurred to the High Sheriff of Carlow county, Sir Robert J. Paul, on Monday, by which it was considered for a time that his life was placed in imminent danger. He went to shoot rabbits at Brown's Hill, where he was on a visit; and after some time spent in this amusement, with a double barrel gun, he was reloading one of the barrels, when the other, which was loaded, exploded, and fired the contents in his right hand, completely shattering two of his fingers. Dr. Rawson, of Carlow, was in attendance a short time after, and removed a joint off the thumb, and the entire fore finger. He sustained some injury in the cheek, but is entirely out of danger, and going on well.

THE MURDER OF LORD NORTHLAND.—At the King's County Assizes, held at Tullamore, Robert Dolan, who was dressed in the garb of a labourer, and was apparently about thirty-five years of age, was arraigned for the murder of Hector Toler, Lord Norbury, on the 1st of January, 1839 (in the second year of the reign of Queen Victoria), by firing at him with a gun, loaded with powder and ball, and giving him a mortal wound, of which he languished for two days and then died. The Solicitor-General briefly stated the case, observing that the principal evidence in the case was a person named M'Evoy, who was open to the imputation of being one of those conspirators himself, and who, therefore, came before them in the questionable character of an approver. He then detailed the circumstances of the murder, and called several witnesses in addition to Day, who deposed to various facts connected with the murder, the circumstances of which must be familiar to our readers. They, however, failed to satisfy the jury, who returned a verdict of acquittal.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE AT BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE.

On Monday evening a most serious and fatal accident took place in consequence of the breaking down of the floating pier moored upon the east end of Blackfriars-bridge.

A crowd of men, women, and children had congregated upon the pier for the purpose of witnessing the great heat of the Bankside boat race, when suddenly the temporary bridge gave way and precipitated nearly thirty persons into the water, which was about ten feet deep, on the Middlesex side. The confusion was at once indescribable—a dense mass of human beings struggling together, each escaping the other, and many of them sinking to rise no more. With all possible speed, however, seven persons, and four persons were, after much difficulty, rescued, and, after the most careful attention on the part of Dr. Hutchinson, they were restored to their families and friends. A stout elderly chap, the body of two children, Benjamin Bredcott, aged about four years, and that of his sister, about fourteen years of age, were brought ashore, quite dead. The bodies were taken to the Glaziers' Arms, in Water-lane, and every attempt made to the exercise of that without effect. About half-past eight the body of a young female, about eighteen years of age, was found close by the bow of one of the coal-barges lying alongside the floating pier. She was dressed in a black print bonnet, a dress of the same, and an apron, but no ring on her finger. She was quite dead when taken to the above public-house, where she was laid by a large fire and wrapped up in flannel.

When the poor creatures were precipitated into the water, their screams for assistance were truly heart-rending, but so great was the confusion, that few had sufficient presence of mind to exert themselves.

The bridge and the vicinity presented a scene of painful excitement such as we never before witnessed. Mothers were running wildly in every direction calling out for their children, each expecting momentarily to hear of her own bereavement. Others made rapidly towards their homes, to see if all were safe, whilst here and there, on and about the vicinity of the bridge, some spectator of the sad event, who had barely escaped the calamity, was detailing with painful circumstantiality all that he or she had witnessed, scarcely conscious, in the turn of the tale, of the interest which it excited.

By ten o'clock two other bodies had been picked up at St. Paul's Wharf, but the parties were restored.

Just before that hour another female body was found, and the following is a brief statement of the circumstances:—

Mary Ann Bredcott, aged eighteen years, living with her father in Newgate-market.

Rhoda, aged fourteen, her sister.

Benjamin, aged about four years.

Also, Maria Paleston, twenty-three years of age, a fringe-maker, who was residing at 9, Aylesbury Court, St. John's Square.

It appeared that Mr. Bredcott himself immersed with his children, and in the presence of his wife, who, standing on the step at a few yards distance, was an eye-witness of the distressing scene. The fifth body was discovered near the bridge on Tuesday morning, and proved to be a little girl named Aurelia Bandy, about ten years of age, the daughter of Alfred Mundy, a publican, in Printing-house-lane.

An inquest was held on the body of the latter at the Glazier's Arms, on Tuesday evening, before Mr. Payne, coroner. The first witness, David Thomas, a labouring man, deposed as follows:—I was standing on the landing-place at the lower part of the pier, near the Blackfriars-bridge, when the accident occurred. The steamer had just come up, and Mr. Ware, one of the proprietors of the pier, who was also standing on the dumb lighter, told me to go and send the people away from the top part of the pier. There were as many as 50 people at that time on the wooden bridge leading from the stone landing to the pier-head. They had been attracted there by a rowing match which was going on on the river. I told them repeatedly to go away, but they persisted in remaining on the pier. I then heard a noise when the bridge snapped asunder, and saw the people struggling in the water. Several children had just previously run from the bridge down to the steps. I picked up a Frenchman and his lady; they were saved. I should say about twenty persons fell into the water besides those who were drowned. The proprietors of the pier do not allow the public to stand there by night, but they insisted on stopping. He did not see any policemen present. At the time of the accident (shortly before eight o'clock) the tide was about an hour after high water. He thought as many as forty persons fell into the water. He jumped in himself.

A carpenter named George Hodges said the wooden bridge of the pier was in good condition. It was built of the best Dantzic timber. From his experience he was satisfied that the bridge was of sufficient strength. It was sufficiently strong to enable people to pass from the bridge to the steamboats. He believed the rail on the bridge was the original one, and that the pressure on it broke it. While the rail remained up, the entire structure was perfectly whole and firm. Had no doubt that the rail broke or was forced outwards. The rail was a support to the bridge.

Some other evidence was given, but it was immaterial. After an address from the Coroner upon the law of the case, the jury, without ruing, returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

On Wednesday an inquest was held by Mr. J. Payne, at the School-room, Paybouse-yard, on the four remaining bodies, namely, those of Rhoda Bredcott, aged 14; Mary Ann Bredcott, aged 10; and George Bredcott, aged 4 (the children of Mr. Benjamin Bredcott, butcher, 39, Newgate-market); and of Mary Paleston, aged 23, of Aylesbury-court.

Martin Canning stated, that she was standing on the wooden-bridge, with her child in her arms, when the accident happened, by which she was precipitated into the river. She had seen Mr. Bredcott and his girl and boy just previously, having stood close by them on the bridge. When the crash took place she caught hold of the part of the chain which hung from the steamer, having her child still on one arm. One of the watermen tried to get her out of the water, but failed in the attempt. They were ultimately saved by a gentleman who jumped in after them. She knew Mr. Bredcott and his children by sight. He, the father, but did not see his children taken out. She did not pay anything to get on the bridge, nor did she see any money taken at all. There were, she should think, about forty or forty-five persons on the bridge, independently of a great many others who had assembled on other parts of the pier.

John Broadcott, an aged man (the father of the three deceased children) after speaking to the identity of the children, stated that he was standing with them on the bridge, about two yards from the stone work, when the accident happened. He had no idea of its being unsafe, and did not hear any body telling them to go off, or that they could have remained there without danger.

Thomas Evens, city policeman, No. 303, deposed that he was on Blackfriars-bridge, and from thence went to the spot. Was there when the body of Rhoda Bredcott was found. Was on duty near the spot. It was not his duty to remove persons from the pier who might be standing there, and should not do it without the order from the superintendent. It was not a usual thing to remove persons from the pier when standing on the bridge at high water. Before he got there Mr. Hutchinson, the surgeon, deposed to the ineffectual attempts he made to restore animation to the bodies.

The body of Thomas Paleston was then examined.—Lives at 8, Aylesbury-court, St. John-square, and is a carrier by trade. The deceased, Maria Paleston, was his daughter, and was 22 years of age. Was not aware that she was dead until he saw her in the house at the accident. Was himself in Blackfriars-bridge, but did not see her there. He saw the accident happen from the place where he was standing. Many people were standing on the wooden bridge at the time. Should think there were 40 or 50 standing on it when the platform broke, as nearly as he could judge.

After some other evidence, which was not material, the coroner addressed the jury, who, after a few minutes' consultation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

One of the jurymen said it did not appear that any blame was attached to the people connected with the pier.

The coroner concurred in the observation, giving his opinion that the pier men had only been too indulgent.

On Tuesday Mr. Under-Sheriff Anderton waited upon the Lord Mayor, and called his attention to the accident. He said that the inhabitants of the neighbouring houses were, in consequence of the frightful occurrence, in fear that one of which they were not yet acquainted with, in a state of the most painful extenement; and blame was attached to the corporation for having allowed the temporary pier to remain along the shore, assuming considerable danger to human life, and palpable inconvenience to those engaged in commercial pursuits upon the banks of the Thames. Speaking as one of the public, he could not help saying he was surprised that more numerous accidents had not occurred. He also begged permission to draw his lordship's attention to the state of the steam vessels in conveying passengers to different parts of the river. On Monday night one of the steamers was observed to be in a dangerous state, and upwards of 1000 persons, so that there the immense mass stuck, deriving its safety in a great degree from the impossibility of moving from one side to the other; but if the vessel had dropped a little more either side, the most awful destruction must have taken place.

The Lord Mayor expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which the Under Sheriff had publicly called his attention to the melancholy disaster which had occurred, and to the practice of overcrowding the steam-vessels—a subject which had frequently occupied his mind. He regretted that circumstances, arising from the nature of the Bankside Regatta, had prevented him from having the pleasure of the committee, together with the Watermen's Company, were, with the aid of the City Solicitor, at the present moment engaged in framing rules which would soon be acted upon, and were also in communication with the Trinity Board on the subject. He (the Lord Mayor) added that, in his opinion, there ought to be a sort of City pilot on board steam-vessels.

A Special Court of Common Council was held on Wednesday, when Mr. Atkins called the attention of the Court to the accident. The Lord Mayor said that at the next meeting of the Navigation Committee, a set of laws would be laid before them, both with regard to prices and to the dangers arising from the steam-boats. That the Conservatory of the City of London possessed the power to enforce certain regulations, and he could assure the Court they would be strictly carried out, and that immediately.

FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE RIVER ON SUNDAY.—On Sunday last a great many accidents took place on the river, attended by loss of life. The most painful and distressing occurred between ten and eleven, near the Archbishop of Canterbury's Palace, to a party of five who were returning from Richmond. From the statements of the survivors, two youths, named Henry Yaxton and Alfred M'Evoy, it appears that on their return they stopped at the Red-house, Battersea, where they partook of some refreshments, and continued their course towards Hungerford Market, Mr. Thwaites, a brother-in-law of Mr. Lee, sailor, of Great Fulteney-street, taking charge of the rudder, and the remainder, viz., his son John, another young man whose name is unknown, and the survivors, pulling. On coming under the Archbishop's Palace the current set them on to piles by a barge, and the above three persons were drowned.—Near Putney, a skiff, containing seven persons, was upset by coming too near a barge, and a man named White was drowned. The

NEW DESTRUCTIVE POWER: CAPTAIN WARNER'S EXPERIMENT AT BRIGHTON.

THE "JOHN O'GAUNT" BEING TOWED TO DESTRUCTION.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S EXPERIMENT AT BRIGHTON.

From the earliest dawnings of policy to this day the invention of men has been sharpening and improving the mystery of murder, from the first rude essay of clubs and stones to the present perfection of gunnery, cannoneering, bombarding, mining.—BURKE.

Upwards of a month since a report reached us that Captain Warner was about to exhibit in public the destructive effects of the explosive power discovered or invented by him, and with which he had already experimented privately. The place selected for this interesting demonstration was the expansive Bay or Road in front of the town of Brighton, a judicious choice, both as regards the bold and open shore and facility of rapidly reaching the town by railway.

The proposition which Captain Warner undertook to illustrate by the exhibition of this experiment was, that no ship could chase a vessel furnished with his implements of warfare, without herself being perfectly destroyed. It is now understood that the experiment had been proposed to the Government, as demanding their attention, from its application of a new power to the purposes of naval warfare, which would seem to bestow on those who might possess it, the power of the instant annihilation of opposing fleets. Thus far, it might be said to have a tendency greatly to alter the character and *diminish the frequency of war;* and, on these accounts, it was submitted that Government should defray the expenses of this public experiment, estimated at £2000. To this cost, however, the authorities demurred: a quarter of that sum was offered, but promptly declined; and, in this dilemma, Mr. Somes, the eminent ship-owner, generously proffered a vessel for the occasion, whilst the private friends of Capt. Warner raised the sum requisite for the attendant expenses. The vessel, the John o'Gaunt, a barque of 300 tons burden, three-masted, tall, full-bowed, strong, and seaworthy, was given up to Captain Warner in the early part of the present month, and on the 10th inst. sailed from the Thames, but on her arrival at Gravesend, the crew having learnt her destination, most of them deserted, under an apprehension that they might share her fate. After some delay, the men were procured, and she was piloted for Brighton; but, unfortunately, the vessel, which left the Downs on Wednesday, the 10th instant, was caught by the S.W. wind, which suddenly sprung up, and was compelled to put back. Meanwhile the experiment had been fixed for Saturday, the 13th, on which day a large party of noblemen and gentlemen went down to Brighton, specially to witness the spectacle. Their disappointment at its unavoidable postponement was very great: many inquiring groups were to be seen upon the cliffs, and each little knot of visitors seemed to sympathise with each other in their mortification: the good people of Brighton, whom we questioned, knew nothing of the matter, and this circumstance, coupled with the marvellous nature of the proposition, created public distrust; and many persons who could neither stake their scientific thirst, nor forget their disappointment in the luxurious accommodations of Brighton, returned to London with a lurking suspicion that they had been hoaxed, and that such was the only way in which "the invisible shell" (as Captain Warner's invention had been named), would ever go off. Among the visitors were Lords Brougham, Southampton, Ingestre, Worsley, John Beresford, Longford; Captains Dickinson, Henderson, Tracy, R.N., and Messrs. Hutt and Masterman, M.P., &c.

On Wednesday, the 17th, however, the John o'Gaunt was towed by a steamer to Shoreham Roads, and moored there; the knowledge of which fact, and the renewed assurances of Captain Warner that he would fulfil his promise on Saturday last, excited the public curiosity afresh, confidence being, in a great measure, revived by authorised announcements in the *Times* and other journals of Saturday, as well as by the *affiches* of the London and Brighton Railway Company.

On Saturday morning, at an early hour, crowds of visitors from all parts of the county of Sussex flocked into Brighton, and the first railway train brought down upwards of 500 passengers. The hour named for the experiment was between three and six, so that all the morning trains would arrive in time. Lord Brougham journeyed by the mid-day train, on the arrival of which at the Brighton terminus, there was an excitement far beyond that of the usual accession of Saturday visitors.

On our arrival at Brighton, by this train, we found the three-mile coast-line, from Kemp-town to Brunswick-terrace more or less thickly peopled, the cliffs, the chain-pier, and the houses facing the sea, with their hundreds of balconies, were densely occupied; in fact, the whole range of the coast from Shoreham to the upper extremity of Brighton, soon after noon presented a truly gay and animated appearance, being lined with crowds of persons, who were flanked by a row of carriages and other vehicles. There was an attractive attendance of ladies, whose generally fashionable attire, as they were seated at the windows and in the couches, coupled with the elegant equipages interspersed, greatly enlivened the scene; and the weather was extremely fine. Among other distinguished persons present were, Earl Manvers, Lord Brougham, Lord Combermere, Viscount Ingestre, M.P.; Lord Raglan, Marquis of Douro, Lord J. Beresford, Lord W. Cowper, Lord Southampton, Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Lorne, Lord Alford, M.P.; Lord Hungerford, Lord Lovaine, Lord Aylmer, Lord Templetown, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Tadcaster, Mr. M. Gore, M.P., Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., Mr. Tomline, M.P., Mr. Lindsay, M.P., Mr. Neville, M.P., Mr. R. Yorke, M.P., Hon. Mr. Fitzroy, M.P., Mr. Lyall, M.P., Mr. Cole, M.P., Mr. Eaton, M.P., Captain Boldero, M.P., Mr. E. Tennent,

THE EXPLOSION.

NEW DESTRUCTIVE POWER: CAPTAIN WARNER'S EXPERIMENT AT BRIGHTON.

THE JOHN O'GAUNT ("SETTLING DOWN.")

M.P., Hon. Captain Murray, R.N., Colonel Dundas, Captain R. Burton, R.N., Hon. Sydney Pierrepoint, Chevalier Benkhausen (the Russian Consul), Captain E. Loyd, R.N., Sir M. Cholmondeley, Sir T. Whitcote, Captain Henderson, R.N., Captain Dickenson, R.N., Captain Stevens (Marine Artillery), Hon. General Upton, Captain Britten, Colonel Sykes, Mr. W. Peel, Mr. Somes, the ship-owner, and the following Directors of the East India Company:—Mr. Robinson, Colonel Sykes, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Warden, Mr. Cotton, &c. The total number of persons present is estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000.

It appears that the hour of the experiment had been postponed until between four and five o'clock, for the purpose of giving time for the attendance of Lord Haddington and the Hon. Sidney Herbert, the First Lord and Secretary of the Admiralty, who had expressed a wish to be present, but they did not arrive until after the vessel had been destroyed.

Up to four o'clock the chain-pier was crowded with anxious lookers-out, who, however, then began to thin; some persons leaving it from impatience, and others from information that the experiment would not be exhibited off the pier, as originally inferred, but some distance westward, in which direction the crowd began to thicken.

Another hour passed away, and still there were no practical indications in favour of the experiment—in the sporting, if not scientific phrase—coming off. Meanwhile it had become known that from the signal-staff of the battery on the west cliff a flag was to be hoisted, by the command of Lord Ingestre and Captains Dickenson and Henderson, to indicate to Captain Warner when the ship, the subject of his operations, was to be destroyed. The reason of this arrangement was to remove any doubt as to the *bonâ fide* nature of Captain Warner's power of destroying a pursuing vessel, without having any communication with that vessel at the moment of her destruction. Accordingly, the platform of the battery was the grand position; and the stone pavement and the inclosed grass-plot was crowded with the *élite* of the nobles, fashionables, and professionals, those of the navy and army being in a large majority; and it was curious to observe them leaning across the long guns, with their telescopes pointed towards Shoreham Roads, where the devoted bark was lying, and whither two steamers, the Sir William Wallace (on board of which was Capt. Warner), and the Tees had gone. The *Times* report of this period is amusingly graphic:—

"The company, who generally expected the experiment to come off at four o'clock, waited very good-humouredly, and without evincing any tokens of impatience, until five, when Lord Brougham, who had been manifestly chafing for some time, gave loud utterance to his expressions of displeasure and distrust of Captain Warner's intention to perform an experiment at all. In vain several of Captain Warner's friends reminded the noble and learned lord of the many impediments which prevented a short-handed crew from getting a ship under weigh with the dispatch of a man-of-war's complement of hands. Lord Brougham looked through his telescope, and commented upon the tardy movements of the John o'Gaunt's crew in a manner which intimated that if he himself had been on board, matters would have gone on much more smoothly and swiftly. His learned and mercurial lordship lying prone upon the battery parapet, with a huge telescope resting upon his white hat, was not one of the least laudatives of the tedium of delay."

This delay, however, is accounted for by more than an hour being passed in the removing from the ship cordage and other stores which were not necessary for the experiment, and in raising and detaching the anchor and cables. This was a slow process, and unintelligible to the majority of the spectators, who resolutely held up their glasses, which gleamed in the sunshine like files of musketry, until they became fatigued, and impatiently wondered what in the world Capt. Warner and his people could be about. Lord Brougham undisguisedly expressed his suspicion that the affair would end in nothing but smoke, and there would be no explosion. "You never intended to do it," said he to one of Captain Warner's friends. "Is it not extraordinary," he asked "that with a fair wind and two steam-boats, they cannot bring the ship up that short distance?" But every one is not so rapid in his movements as the noble and learned lord; who, it must be admitted, was only giving utterance to the general feeling. But the fact was that there were not hands enough employed to do the work quickly. Lord Brougham said he should go, and he would have gone, but just then Lord Ingestre called out that the ship was in motion.

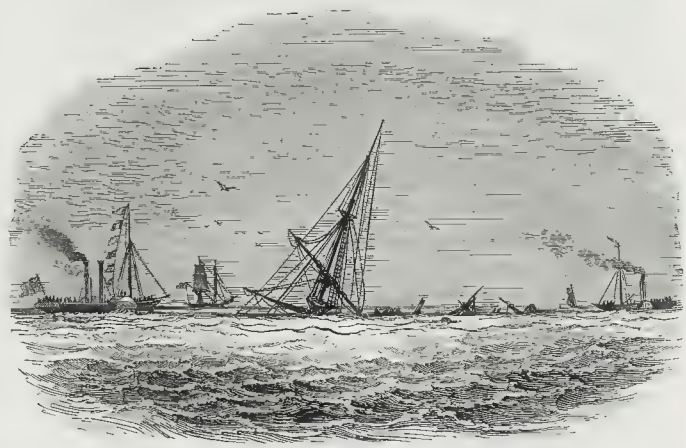
This was about five o'clock, but the tow-line had not yet been attached, and the vessel swung round and was drifting away with the tide towards Shoreham; but a rope was immediately attached from her bow to the Sir William Wallace, which was ahead. Meanwhile some of the few men, who had been left in charge of her, descended into a boat and rowed off, as if for their lives, to the Tees, which followed astern for the purpose of keeping off any persons who might be influenced by their curiosity to come within range of danger. The tide, as is obvious from what was said before of her drifting, was against her, and the distance she was to be brought, between four and five miles, so that it was nearly six o'clock before she was fairly towed to the position she was to occupy, about a mile and a quarter from shore, between the Old Ship Hotel and the battery. Now, two men who had remained on board to manage her helm, or do anything else that might be necessary, hurried out of her, and went off in a boat with greater expedition, if possible, than their shipmates had previously.

The progress of the ship, as illustrated in our first engraving, was watched with intense interest by the assembled thousands, who seemed to forget their previous disappointment in their anticipation of the spectacle. The most intense anxiety now prevailed among the spectators on shore, and every movement of those on board the tug-boat was watched with the greatest interest. Captain Warner was himself on board the tug, and it had been arranged that when the signal was given from the battery the crew of that vessel should go below, leaving no other persons on deck but the captain and the mate. This arrangement was observed; and immediately afterwards, the steamer, which had hitherto been towing the ship by a hawser, put back, and came abreast of her—a position which she maintained for a very few moments, and then again proceeded to her former situation, about a quarter of a mile eastward of the John o' Gaunt.

Captain Warner now hoisted a Union Jack at the mast-head of the steamer, denoting that he was ready to operate, and only awaited the hoisting of the Union Jack from the flagstaff on the battery, to be replied to by Captain Warner hauling down his signal. This had been flying some time before it was answered from the battery; and then arose another delay, in consequence of some adventurous persons in a small cutter, in spite of the presence of the Tees, and of two armed revenue cutters besides, to keep off intruders, going close alongside the ship. Captain Warner hauled the Union Jack half-way down only until the cutter and its occupants were out of danger. The Union Jack was then hauled down entirely.

The grand crisis had now arrived; and we may say, without exaggeration, that the suspense of all present was painful; the silence was deep and unbroken.

At six o'clock, precisely, the devoted vessel appeared to be struck midships, at which point shot up a huge column of water, intermingled with the shingle of her ballast, which was mistaken by most persons for a cloud of smoke. Then a low booming and gurgling noise, indicating a submarine explosion, but not approaching a loud report. "The vessel is struck!" was uttered by a thousand voices, and the next thing to be seen was the falling of the mainmast and the mizen mast. In less than a minute, the vessel was riven almost from stem to stern. "She is filling!" "She is sinking!" the spectators exclaimed, and in less than two minutes and a half the vessel literally tumbled to pieces as if by magic.



"SETTLED!"

Our second engraving shows the actual work of destruction:—Her mizen

[VIEW OF THE WRECK AT SUNSET.]

SUPPOSED CASE OF A STEAMER PURSUED BY AN ENEMY.

went by the board, her mainmast, a new one, was shot clean out of her; she heeled over to port to an angle of 45 degrees, and her main hatchway being open, daylight was visible through her bottom timbers on her starboard side, and probably her larboard also, having been blown away, and she seemed to part asunder as she went down, in about 35 fath. water, leaving nothing perceptible but the top of her foremast. The third illustration shows the vessel "settling down." The time which passed from her being struck and her sinking could not have exceeded two minutes and a half. Scene few of the more enthusiastic spectators, chiefly professional men, raised a cheer, but with the mass all was mute astonishment. The eyes were riveted on the last observable fragment of the large object that but the moment before floated gallantly on the waters "like a thing of life." A work of destruction so sudden, so frightful, so stupendous, appeared impossible for a moment even to the thousands and tens of thousands that witnessed it. It was like an awful mystery. There were none of the ordinary circumstances which accompany similar catastrophes. There was no smoke, there was no fire, there was no noise, save the low groan of the rending timbers, and the succeeding hush of the waters as they rolled over the instantaneous wreck, and then arose a melancholy feeling, for it was impossible to prevent the imagination depicting the terrific effects of such an explosion upon a peopled ship, thus silently and suddenly perishing. The fourth engraving represents the vessel "settled," and the fifth illustration, the appearance of the wreck at most.

Several officers interested in the experiment put off to make an examination of the wreck, and the Sir William Wallace steamer remained in the vicinity for some time.

It was now six o'clock, and most of those who had gone down to Brighton for the day hastened to the railway station, and were brought to London in a train of twenty-nine carriages, containing nearly 600 persons.

Captain Warner received the congratulations, personally, on Saturday evening of Lord Brougham, and the other noblemen and officers who remained in Brighton; and Mr. Somes, who says he fully expected that Captain Warner would destroy his ship when he gave it to him, has expressed his willingness to give him another for the further proof of the Captain's powers, if the Government are not now satisfied, or will not provide one to satisfy themselves.

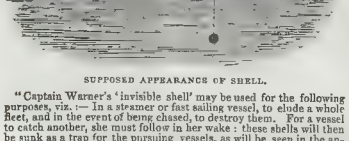
The success of the experiment is admitted to have been perfect and entire: and the wonderfully destructive power of its agency is universally admired. The *modus operandi* is kept secret; and, so long as this is the case, it will be impossible to say how far, under all circumstances, it would prove efficacious against an enemy's fleet, or safe for our own fleet to carry.

It is right to state that the experiment of Saturday was in order to show the portion of the invention which may be applied at sea, in the blockade of towns, or defence of places from attack by sea. There is application of the power, which is intended for a long range in the destruction of forts and places of strength.

Speculation is already rife as to the means employed; and the conjectures in the several journalists' reports of the event are too numerous for us to detail.

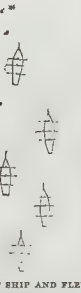
Some persons conjectured that the instrument of destruction was conveyed from the steamer to the ship by means of a rope. Others thought that the agent being attached to a line was suffered to float with the tide against the ship, and that then the line being pulled let off a trigger and produced the explosion. More scientific individuals imagine an electrical battery to have been used; others, an air-gun; others, that a substance is put to float without any guide on the water; others, that a submarine shell is sent in the direction of the ship's bottom. And still others conjecture that the "shell" is made of polished steel, and thus, magnetic, rendered buoyant by cork; "Such a floating magnet would be attracted by the iron of a ship approaching within the range of its attraction, and the force of contact and friction would be sufficient to explode many known destroying compositions." But, though every body was watching, and watching narrowly, with all the aid that optical instruments could afford them, the mode of operation is, we believe, still as profound a secret to the world as before this public experiment.

We have received the following from a correspondent, who minutely witnessed the whole proceedings, and is otherwise acquainted with the details of the subject:—"Of one thing we are quite convinced, that there was nothing in the vessel to cause the explosion; and the 'shell' is inferred from the effect produced, to have been three or four feet below the surface. A wooden case seen floating near the wreck, was by many persons considered to have contained the combustible material; but it was merely the box in which Captain W. had carried his engine of destruction.

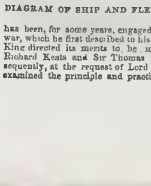


SUPPOSED APPEARANCE OF SHELL.

"Captain Warner's 'invisible shell' may be used for the following purposes, viz.:— In a steamer or fast sailing vessel, to elude a whole fleet, and in the event of being chased, to destroy them. For a vessel to catch another, she must follow in her wake: these shells will then be sunk as a trap for the pursuing vessels, as will be seen in the annexed cut. (Cut No. 1.) The shell may also be used at the mouth of a harbour, or river, to prevent the ingress or egress of a hostile fleet. Or they can be incarcerated at a distance; an experiment which, we believe, will only be shown when the invention has been sanctioned by the Government."



The sketch, with the steamer in the foreground, in the previous page, gives an idea of the effect produced by a line-of-battle ship following in her wake, which is laid with these shells. Whether they are buoyed or not, we cannot say; but, from information to be depended on, we learn that they may be buoyed or not, as occasion may require. It may be buoyed that, if buoyed, they may be avoided; but sailors know the great difficulty of discerning a small object (well or weak," as shown in the illustration, and that it is only seen when right on it, and even then, not in time to avoid it. We do not know whether Captain Warner lays claim to any new chemical discovery of an explosive power; but, at all events, he has discovered means of handling with impunity to himself, the most deadly and destructive combustibles. There are several materials known that would destroy a ship as quick as Captain Warner's, could they be but applied; but the consequences to those who have had the temerity to meddle with them, have been of the most frightful description.



The preceding illustrations are from sketches by N. M. Condy, Esq., the marine artist, whose success in works of this class is well established.

Captain S. A. Warner, we learn, commanded a privateer, and in the most gallant manner took one of the largest luggers that ever sailed from Boulogne. He has been, for some years, engaged in experimenting with a new implement of war, which he first described to his late Majesty William IV., in 1831; the Sailor King directed its merits to be investigated; and, accordingly, Admirals Sir Richard Keats and Sir Thomas Hardy, reported thereon satisfactorily. Subsequently, at the request of Lord Melbourne's private secretary, Lieut. Webster examined the principle and practice of Capt. Warner's discovery, and, in 1839, asserted its merits to be "so extraordinary as to vest the absolute sovereignty of the seas in the hands of the first power that should adopt them." Their ranges was stated at five or six miles; and a hundred sail of the line were declared to be useless against a vessel furnished with this stupendous power. Nevertheless, the subject rested till 1840, when it was agitated in the *Times*. In the spring of 1841, a trial took place upon a lake, in Essex, in the presence of Sir Robert Peel, Sir G. Murray, Sir H. Hardinge, Sir F. Burnett, Lord Ingestre, Col. Gurwood, and Captain Rifford, of Wenner, of packing with shells, weighing only 16 ounces each, into the air, a boat weighing 2½ tons, filled in with and shattered into a thousand pieces, 5½ tons of solid timber, and displacing, at least, 14 or 15 tons of water; the mass of the explosion exceeding the force of a gun. A commission had previously been appointed by Government to investigate the merits of Capt. Warner's discovery; and the results were embodied in a pamphlet by Mr. Walesby, the barrister. Still, the question was left undecided until the recent experiment at Brighton.

The results have already been the subject of inquiry in Parliament. On Monday night Sir Robert Peel, in reply to a question by Capt. Pechell, stated that the Government had nothing whatever to do with the experiment. On the same night, Lord Ingestre, in reply to another question, by Capt. Plumridge, intimated that he was not at liberty to disclose either the materials by which the destruction was effected, nor the manner in which it was done; but the noble lord read the following certificate, which had been drawn up entirely with reference to the subject, to the facts of which his lordship was ready to make oath:—

July 21.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the operations against the John o'Gaun', of 300 tons, conducted by Captain Warner, of Brighton, on Saturday the 20th instant, were under our management and control. We further certify that the explosion did not take place through any combustible matter either on board or alongside the ship, but was caused by Captain Warner, who was on board the William Wallace steamer, leaving the ship in tow at a distance of about 300 yards, and that the explosion took place in consequence of a signal made by us from the shore, the tenor of which was not previously known by Captain Warner.

We further declare our belief that Captain Warner has never been on board the ship since she left [Gravesend.—INGESTRE, Captain, R.N., C.B.; T. DICKENSON, Captain, R.N.; W. H. HARRISSON, Captain, R.N. C.B.

Sir Charles Napier then asked the noble and gallant lord if he was quite sure there was not a Torpedo in the case, such, as in the words of Fulton, the inventor, was "to blow a whole ship's company into the air." It was a chest containing a certain quantity of gunpowder, which, by means of some clock mach.nery, might be ignited at a given time under water, and being placed under a ship's bottom, destroy it by the explosion. Fulton offered his invention, but in vain, to the French Directory, and to the Danish Government; he was sent by Bonaparte to Brest, where, however, he failed. It was subsequently offered to the British Government, and a commission appointed to examine the project; but Fulton took no steps to blow up with his Torpedo, or Catamaran, an old Danish brig in Walmer Roads!

The commission upon Captain Warner's invention having been pronounced at an end on the 1st of May last, he addressed the following gratuitous offer to the Government Commissioners:—

Being now in possession of a bark fit for service, with her sails bent, I offer to you, her Majesty's commissioners, my permission to lease the ship into any of the Government dockyards, and strengthen her in any manner you please, to test the force of my powers to the fullest extent. I shall then have no objection to go through the trans suggested by yourself (Colonel Chalmer, R.A.), and Mr. Scott, secretly with you, on condition of a written understanding that in case I succeed in satisfying you of the efficacy and practicability of my inventions, I am to be remunerated my expenses. Without this understanding, though I shall be happy to see yourself and Captain Caffin, I must claim the privilege of having as many other parties present at my experiments as I may please.

This fair and liberal offer was not accepted; but, we are glad to see that Lord Ingestre has given notice of a motion upon the subject in the House of Commons for Tuesday evening.

It may not be generally known that Captain J. Norton has invented a most formidable gun or shell, to explode at the bottom of the sea. An iron tube, like the barrel of a musket, is screwed into a shell of any size, water-tight. A rod of iron, about half a pound in weight, and one foot in length, is suspended within the tube, by means of a split quill passing through a hole in the upper end of the rod, the other end being armed with a percussion cap. The mouth of the tube is closed with a screw lid, almost water-tight. Tin or brass wings being attached to the upper end of the tube, will keep it in a vertical position during its descent to the bottom of the sea; and the shock on striking the bottom will cause the bar of iron within the tube to fall and produce the percussion and explosion. Should it be found difficult to secure the shell water-proof, Captain Norton is satisfied that percussion-powder, made from silver, will explode by friction or percussion, even when mixed with water. These shells have been also adapted to field artillery, and are pronounced "simple, safe, and efficacious."

The properties of explosive compounds are interesting at this moment, in their assumed connexion with Captain Warner's secret. Two of the most formidable compounds known are the chloride of nitrogen, or gas, and its brother compound the iodide of ammonium, or nitrogen. The mechanical force of the chloride of azote in detonation, is superior to that of any other known, not even excepting the ammoniacal fulminating silver. Dulong was the first to investigate the iodide of ammonium, and exchanged for his knowledge in one experiment three fingers and in a succeeding experiment, an eye.

GRAND FESTIVAL IN HONOUR OF THE POET BURNS, AUGUST, 1844.

THE PROPRIETORS of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS feel great pleasure in announcing to the Public of Scotland that they have secured the services of several eminent Artists and Authors to attend the GREAT FESTIVAL IN HONOUR OF ROBERT BURNS.

No expense will be spared in the execution of the Engravings, which will be both splendid and numerous. The Literary Department is intrusted to one of the most popular Writers in Scotland, and it is arranged that these Illustrations and contributions will be given in the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

On SATURDAY, AUGUST 3rd; also, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 10; and to be concluded on SATURDAY, AUGUST 17.

The number of Illustrations of this event are expected to comprise TWENTY BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS.

In the progress of this Festival other subjects of interest in Scotland will be introduced, and will form a

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 28.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 29.—St. Naulieus died, 1659.
TUESDAY, 30.—W. Penn died, 1718.
WEDNESDAY, 31.—Day 15h. 24m. long.
THURSDAY, August 1.—Lammas Day.
FRIDAY, 2.—First mail, 1784.
SATURDAY, 3.—Wilberforce died, 1833.

HIGH WATER at London bridge, for the Week ending August 3.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2 23	2 51	3 17	3 46	4 14	4 42	5 12	5 40	6 11	6 39	7 10	7 38

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Cambrian correspondent, Mr. Edward Toffy Morgan, has been very uselessly choleric: he attempts a defence of the morality *of Wales against an article in our last,* in which it was never meant of or alluded to, *and calls "gross falsehoods" the quotations (on the subject of music alone) which we thought delicacy extracted only from the works of Welsh writers! An Irishman is not put into a passion by being supposed capable of blunders, but a Welshman—no, we beg pardon, a "Cymro"—will not allow his national folly to be harmlessly ridicule.* Did Mr. Tuffy Morgan ever read Shakespeare's "Sir Hugh Evans"? And again, what has his *redomontade about hospitality and purity of morals to do with our few observations on the origin of the Cambrian harp?* Prah pudor!

"*Selina,*" *Dublin.*—We will see.

"*F. C.,*" *Manchester, may probably obtain the works referred to, of Mr. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.*

"*Grammatis*" *is mistaken: there is no passage in our journal respecting the Rev. Mr. Newman, was a quotation from the "English Reviews," just published.*

"*A Well-wisher,*" *Birmingham.*—*His letter has been referred to the engraver of the wire.*

"*T. W.*"—*Thanks.*

"*M.,*" *Heslon.*—*The subject is too "cloudy."*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*We are gratified at our correspondent's approbation of the Southampton view.*

"*A Reader,*" *Walton-on-the-Naze.*—*The demand for the toll is legal.*

"*E. J. H. St. Vincent*" *should write to Mr. Landells, Bride-court, Blackfriars.*

"*Tertius.*"—*St. Day, near Truro.*—*We are of opinion that several London advertisers pay £1000 a year, and upwards, for advertisements.*

"*T. C.,*" *Edinburgh.*—*In* 1837, *nearly one-half of the duty on hops was contributed by the county of Kent; Sussex was the next in amount, and then Hereford, Worcester, and Hampshire.*

"*M. S. J. A. Munro.*"—*Thanks but we have not room.*

"*A. L. and J. L.*"—*If under £10.*

"*S. S.,*" *Holmewalch, may rest quiet till next session of Parliament.*

"*A Constant Reader*" *should apply to the New Zealand Company.*

"*B. B. Z.*" *should write to the Governor of the Bank of England.*

"*A Correspondent,*" *Bolton.*—*The Duke of Wellington is on Irishman.*

"*W. B.*" *Halesworth, and* "*W. C. R.*" *will be entitled to the large Print.*

"*Minima*" *is thanked for his corrections.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Westport.*—*The large Print of* "*London in* 1843" *may still be had, by order, of any bookseller.*

"*J. M.*" *Bonhill.*—*By continuing his subscription, the subscriber will be entitled to the large Print.*

"*H. C.*" *Langton, should see the advertisement of the large print. The railway referred to is a continuation of the South Eastern Railway.*

"*Consumptive.*" *Chelmsford.*—*The large print is not intended to be bound with the 4th volume.*

"*A Young Lieutenant, R.N.*" *should write to any army and navy tailor. We have not room for the obituary beyond its present extent.*

"*B.*" *Knutsford.*—*Perhaps our correspondent will favour us with a sketch and memoir.*

"*G.*" *Strand-lane, should call.*

"*Wexford.*"—*We think the charge is correct.*

"*T. W.*" *Limerick, should order the print and No. of any news-agent, price 1s.*

"*D.*" *The documents are collateral security for the debt.*

"*A Traveller*" *is thanked for the hint. The price of each half-yearly volume is 12s. bound.*

"*J. B.*" *Wrexham.*—*We do not find the origin of the name of Virginia Water in any readily accessible description of Berkshire.*

"*J. D.,*" *Colesford, should not attempt to disguise his handwriting.*

"*E. S.*"—*We do not feel disposed to extend the questionable celebrity of the French novelist in question.*

"*J. W. P.,*" *Bywlem, is thanked.*

"*Subscriber from the Commencement.*"—*The paragraph—anonymous.*

"*Beatrice.*" *Kensington, should apply to the former for Commissioners for the district in which she resides. Unwrought worsted is sold by weight.*

"*J. H. S.*"—*Address forwarded.*

"*A Young Lieutenant, Limlishaw will be entitled to the large print.*

"*Homo*" *is yoose. he should see future announcements.*

"*The following season of Parliament are ineligible.*"—*Lines by M. to the Duke of Devonshire;*" "*C. B. on a Young Mother;*" "*Lines by H. D. on the Wellington Statue;*" "*The Lament of a Jacket;*" "*Song, by Philo-Zenobia;*"

"*T. C. C.,*" *Douglas, Isle of Man.*—*We think the Rothsay Castle steamer was wrecked late in* 1839.

"*Government School of Design.*"—*The distribution of the prizes took place on Wednesday, Mr. E. W. Gladstone in the chair. Next week we shall engrave the principal prizes, and briefly report the progress of the school.*

"*A Subscriber, from the Commencement.*"—*A child that has lost either parent is an orphan.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1844.

It is generally stated that the legislative business of Parliament will close on the 8th of August; it will not, however, rise on that day, but be adjourned over till the 22nd, in order to give time to the Judges to return from Circuit and deliver in their opinion on the points submitted to them, on the Writ of Error, from the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench. The decision of the Lords must be given in the present session, as to defer it till the next, would inflict the greater part of the sentence, with a doubt still existing as to whether there may or may not have been a flaw in the legal proceedings. The opinion of the Judges will be given in writing, and then the House of Peers will proceed to judgment, in which it may be necessary to state, they are not bound to decide according to the opinion so delivered, though coming from such high authorities it will doubtless have great effect on their lordships, whichever way it may be. The judgment having been given, Parliament will be prorogued, most probably by commission.

A curious coincidence marked the final stages of two of the principal measures introduced by the Government this session. In the discussion in committee on the final clauses of the Poor-law Bill, an amendment was proposed and by a Conservative member, which will have the effect of relaxing the strictness with which the act has been interpreted as to out-door relief. The amendment was resisted by Sir J. Graham, but on the division the Government was beaten; for though the majority was only one, yet "it will do," as Mercutio says, as well as a larger. The first Poor Law was strict enough on this head, but it was in addition strained unnecessarily on the side of harshness by those who administered it. The present amendment will, in some degree, correct the evil—for an evil it was—and the good work has been still more assisted by Sir J. Graham himself, by a declaration made on Wednesday last, of what he, the highest authority, both as one of the framers of the law and its chief administrator, conceives to be the intention of the act. He declares that by the old act, even as it stood, Boards of Guardians have the power to order out-door relief in cases of necessity, and that the unsparing indiscriminate severity with which destitution has been forced within the walls of the "house," as the condition of receiving the relief which in many cases was not required to be more than a casual one, is not warranted by the provisions of the bill. If Sir James Graham is right in his view of the law—and his well-known ability would prevent our doubting that he is so—why, in the name of justice and common sense, did he not state his opinion long ago? What a vast amount of doubt and uncertainty it would have relieved; what a mass of suffering it would have prevented; for it would be entering a worse opinion of mankind than we possess, to suppose that the guardians were always the willing instruments of the hard operation of the law. They overstrained the act for fear of breaking it, and dreaded being humane lest they should by mistake have fallen into an illegality. We here see the bad effect of the absurdly intricate and technical wording of acts of Parliament; they cannot be understood by those who are not practised in legal subtleties; but they are eternally liable to be misconstrued, and a practice once adopted under a certain act, establishes the rule by which others proceed, without looking at the act at all, and the result is often needless oppression and discontent. Mr. B. Escott, on hearing the interpretation given by Sir J. Graham, stated that he had frequently urged the Board of Guardians, of which he is a member, to adopt this very view, but had always been outvoted! We have no doubt that this has frequently been the case, and now, that Boards of Guardians are assured they have more discretion than they thought they had, we hope they will use it wisely, and make "relief" what it was intended to be—assistance; and not cut off every applicant for it from society by immuring him in a workhouse and converting him from a struggling but perhaps still hoping man, into an objectless and despairing pauper.

The other instance we have alluded to, in which the House of Commons came to a conclusion the reverse of that arrived at by her Majesty's Government, occurred on the Railways Bill. Like the Poor-law, it was dragging its slow length out of the purgatory of a committee, being as yet neither accepted nor condemned, when again an amendment was moved, and again by a Conservative member, making it imperative on railway companies, should they run *any* trains on a Sunday, to append to the first and second-class carriages a third-class train. The amendment was opposed in this case by the President of the Board of Trade, as in the other by the Secretary of State. Mr. Gladstone alleged that he could not think of encouraging Sunday travelling in the working classes. But it was answered, you provide for travelling on that day by those who can pay well for it; be at least impartial; for the poor man may have as urgent need to

be conveyed from place to place on the Sabbath as the rich one, and to compel him to pay a high fare, is subjecting his necessity to a heavy tax, without asserting your principle one jot. In fact, the case, as stated by Mr. Sheil, was this—Dives was to be permitted to travel, while Lazarus was to stay at home; and the incongruity was so apparent that the house carried the amendment against the Government by a majority of 33—a large number in a thinly-attended house during a morning sitting. We wonder that so clear-headed a man as Mr. Gladstone should have put himself in such a position; he had not one argument to fall back on, as he had given up the principle of prohibition of Sunday travelling, by allowing first and second-class carriages to run. As a question of principle, he was bound to prohibit all or none. It was almost amusing to remark member after member rising on both sides, and all with some new form of condemnation of the partiality of the Board of Trade. Mr. Gladstone must have seen his mistake long before the division; and he would have done better to have conceded the point than to have exposed himself to defeat. We may observe, by the way, that there has seldom been a measure introduced which underwent such a change in its progress as this Railway Bill.

One of the last acts passed this session is an act of what may be called retributive justice. A notorious offender against political morality is effectually put out of the way of sinning any more. The Borough of Sudbury is politically extinguished, it is disfranchised; the powers it has abused are taken away from it, and having nothing to sell, can be purchased no more. Of the defunct we are told to say nothing except what is good; but where the subject of the discussion never did a thing of which good can be said, and many things which provoke tongues and pens to speak evil if they would speak with justice, how shall the injunction be observed? The best plan, perhaps, is to let its memory die, except so far as its misdeeds may act as a warning, and its fate as an example to other boroughs which could be named as by no means immaculate. It is not always the most guilty that are selected for punishment. Those on whom the Tower of Siloam fell were not sinners above all the Galileans. One great offender has been swept away, but there are many left having ample cause and necessity for repentance. We are glad that Parliament has taken this decisive step. Of all punishments it is the most striking and effectual. The question now remains to what place shall the two members be given, for we presume the list of Parliament will be maintained at the number of 658? The University of Edinburgh might, we think, put in a strong claim to consideration.

THE investigation into the late accident at Blackfriars-bridge, has terminated without fixing any direct blame on any one. Indeed the summing up of the Coroner appears to acquit the proprietors of the pier, which might have been strong enough for the landing and embarkation of passengers crossing it a few at a time, but was not meant to bear the weight of a large concourse of people at once:—

If it were shown that the wooden bridge was not sufficiently secure for the ingress and egress of parties passing to the river steamers, and that in consequence of such insecurity human life had been sacrificed, a verdict of manslaughter then would lie. It appeared, however, from the whole of the evidence, that the fatal event took place from the improper conduct of the persons who forced their way upon the bridge, and not from any neglect on the part of the pier people, who did all in their power to keep them off. Though sufficient for the purpose of ingress and egress to the steamboats, the bridge might not be strong enough for those who forced their way upon it at the time of the accident. What right had they to be there? If any money had been taken for their admission, or if any inducement had been held out to them to come there, any person holding out such inducement would be liable to the charge of having caused the deaths which ensued.

It appears that at least some efforts were made to keep the crowd off, but the exertions of one man could do nothing against the determination of many, and then follows the inference of the Coroner, as to the real cause of the event, which, we fear, is too well founded:—

The incautious rashness of the people who crowded to the wooden bridge in despite of all the efforts of the man on the pier to keep them away, led to the terrible sacrifice which involved the immediate families of many of the sufferers in the r over-rashness in the deepest affliction, and startled the public by circulating exaggerated reports of the calamity. It was clear from the whole evidence that this had occurred from the desire always prominent on the part of the people of England to see a stirring sight at all hazards.

A destruction of life from one kind of danger will frequently call attention to another. The over-crowding of the steamers has often been a subject of remark, but till some awful destruction of life occurs, nothing effectual seems very likely to be done. In the meantime it would be as well if the pleasure-loving part of the public, which is generally a very careless one, would ponder the following facts, communicated to the Lord Mayor by Mr. Under-Sheriff Anderton —

He begged permission to draw his Lordship's attention to the state of the steam vessels in conveying passengers to different parts of the river. On Monday last one of the steamers was observed at Blackwall to have on board one hundred of 1800 persons, so that there the immense mass stuck, deriving its safety in a great degree from the impossibility of moving from one side to the other, for if the vessel dropped a little upon either side the most awful destruction must have taken place.

This is only one instance out of many; and here the evil is of a kind that the public might remedy for themselves. Others require the interference of authority, and we are happy to see such a statement as the following coming from the first Magistrate of the City:—

My opinion as regards the regulating the speed of the steam-vessels is, that we should have an authorised agent on board—a sort of city pilot; we should erect public landing-places ourselves too, and do away with those private piers altogether; but I am convinced the Navigation Committee will make every provision for the public safety and benefit, and it will no longer be considered indispensable to pack people together like a flock of sheep to insure their security from drowning.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday last her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, took their usual early walk. The Princess Royal and the Princess Alice were taken a drive in an open pony carriage. The royal party took a drive in the afternoon, the Queen and Prince Albert in an open phaeton and pair.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—The Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and the household attended divine service this morning in the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended divine service in the chapel near Cumberland-lodge. In the forenoon the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, walked in the pleasure grounds of the Castle. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness took a drive in the afternoon in a pony phaeton.

MONDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took an airing this morning in a pony phaeton, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore Lodge. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert rode out in a pony phaeton, the Prince driving. The royal children were also taken out for airings.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, walked this morning in the pleasure grounds of the Castle. Their Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were likewise an airing in the forenoon. The Royal party left the Castle for a drive in the afternoon. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent took an airing in an open carriage. The Royal dinner party at the Castle, in the evening, included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Charlotte Dundas, and the Countess Wratislaw.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, walked in the pleasure grounds of the Castle this morning, and also took an airing in a pony phaeton. Her Majesty and Prince Albert visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore Lodge. Sir Robert Peel arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen. In the afternoon the illustrious party rode out. The Queen, the Marchioness of Douglas, the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, and the Countess De Grey, occupied an open carriage and four. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was on horseback. The Royal Family were taken in the gardens of the Castle in the afternoon.

THURSDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took an airing morning and afternoon in a pony phaeton and pair. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were taken out in the forenoon.

RETURN OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER TO ENGLAND.—On Thursday morning, at eight o'clock, the Black Eagle arrived at Woolwich Dockyard, having on board her Majesty the Queen Dowager and suite. The Queen looked exceedingly well, and sat on deck until half-past eight, while the carriages, five in number, were getting on shore and the horses putting to, and then disembarked and immediately proceeded to town. The landing was strictly private. A foreign steamer proceeded up the river with her Majesty's luggage.

ANOTHER ROYAL VISIT.—We understand that his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William Louis of Prussia, brother of the King, and heir apparent to the Prussian throne, is expected on a visit to her Majesty in the early part of next week. His Royal Highness will probably be present at the Goodwood Races.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.—We believe it is arranged that the visit of the King of the French to her Majesty will take place in September. The King will embark at Tréport. His Majesty will be accompanied by two ships of 74 guns, and four or five steamers, and will land at Portsmouth, where he will proceed by rail to Windsor, and will not visit London.

THE KING OF SAXONY'S TOUR.—On Saturday last the two carriages and four conveying his Majesty the King of Saxony and suite drew up at the White Ox Inn, at High Hesket, about halfway between Penrith and Carlisle, when his Majesty, Baron Gersdorff, Doctor Carus, and others, walked forward down the hill towards Low Hesket. On the road a pig passed them in which were seen a lady and gentleman and a little boy; the latter happened to lose his hat out of the pig, when his Majesty hastened from his attendants and picked up the hat, and ran after the vehicle and gave it into the little fellow's hand. On being informed who the illustrious personage was who had picked his hat up off the road, was, of course, highly delighted, and called his hat the "King of Saxony." His Majesty has since visited Glasgow.

A SPECIAL ARTISAN. During the recent tour of the King of Saxony in the North, his Majesty visited the well-known pencil manufactory of Messrs. Banks, Foster, and Co., at Keswick. The King not only examined every process through which the pencil passes, but having expressed his admiration at the manner in which the operation of stamping was performed, he was solicited by Mr. Banks to try the stamp which the royal visitor at once agreed to, and on a dozen pure lead pencils being placed in his hands his Majesty passed them through the engine with an expertness and tact that would have done credit to a more experienced workman.

THE EXPECTED ACCOUCHEMENT OF HER MAJESTY.—Two engines, to be attached to special trains, have been commanded to be kept in constant readiness with their steam up, both by day and night, at the Paddington Terminus of the Great Western Railway, to start at five minutes' notice for the Slough Station, for the purpose of conveying the great officers of state *en route* to Windsor Castle, upon their being summoned from town on the auspicious and interesting occasion of the accouchement of her Majesty. A powerful alarum has just been fixed at the galvanic telegraphic office at Paddington, communicating with the telegraph at Slough, for the purpose of securing the attendance of the engine at the office, in the event of a telegraphic express reaching the terminus from Windsor during the night. A trusty person has also been appointed to reside in attendance at the office at Slough Station throughout the whole of the night. It is computed that a message can be expressed by the aid of the telegraph from Windsor Castle to Buckingham Palace in 25 minutes.

DR. CHARLES LOCOCK, first physician accoucheur to her Majesty, has arrived at Windsor, and taken up his residence at the house of the Rev. D. F. Markham, one of the canons of Windsor, and within the precincts of the Castle. Dr. Ferguson, second physician accoucheur, and Sir James Clark, one of the physicians in ordinary to the Queen, have also arrived. MRS. LILLY, who has been engaged as her Majesty's monthly nurse, is at the Castle.

FRENCH AMITY AND BIENVENUE.—The inhabitants of Dover intend to commemorate the approaching birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Albert (the 12th of August) by a grand fête and fancy fair on a very extensive scale, under high patronage and the immediate support of the first families in the locality, the proceeds to be devoted to the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society, of which his Royal Highness is patron.

The Duke of Wellington's grand concert of vocal and instrumental music on Wednesday evening next at Apsley House, to which are invited their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and four hundred of the *élite* of the *haut ton*. The entertainment, it is understood, is given for the purpose of introducing Lady Charles Wellesley after her recent alliance with Lord Charles.

Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence is expected to arrive in the north in a few days, the requisite arrangements having been made for his lordship's reception at Brougham Hall, to which considerable additions and alterations have lately been made in the building and ornamental departments.

LIBERAL PRESENT OF HER MAJESTY.—At the recent marriage of the Rev. Edward Hartropp Grove, Vice Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, to the Hon. Harriet Lister, one of her Majesty's Maids of Honour, her Majesty presented the happy pair one with a magnificent locket containing her own hair, together with a donation of £1000, to which were added £500 from Lord John Russell, as a mark of esteem. The bride was given away by Lord John Russell, whose first wife was her sister.

An address has been agreed to by the inhabitants of Guernsey, signed by 7000 natives, and 750 English residents. It is printed on white satin, and on the reverse side all the speeches at full length which were delivered at a late meeting at Guernsey, with a raised gold border. Sir Thomas Saumarez wrote to the Queen, begging permission to present it in person, and graciously favoured him with an autograph reply, to the effect that she would herself receive from him the address. Sir Thomas was equerry to the Duke of Kent many years, and is, it appears, a favourite of her Majesty.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE.—Viscount Grimston, M.P., is on the eve of leading to the hymeneal altar Miss Weyland. It is currently gossiped in the circles of fashion, that a lovely and accomplished young lady, the sister and countess is likely to be, within a few months, conducted to the altar by a young viscount, heir presumptive to a much higher title.—On Tuesday, at Hampton Church, Mr. Frederick Archer Adams, of Stoke Prior, Worcestershire, to the altar the daughter of Rear Admiral Sir G. F. Seymour, Commander-in-chief in the Pacific.—The marriage between Mr. Kerrison and Lady Caroline Strangways was solemnized on Tuesday morning at Malbury, Dorsetshire.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF LEICESTER.—It is with pain we record the demise of Anne Amelia, Dowager Countess of Leicester, wife of the Right Hon. Edward Keine, M.P. for Coventry, which took place on Monday morning, at Longford-hall, her ladyship's seat in Derbyshire, where the deceased countess had repaired for her accouchement. Her death resulted from the confinement having, on the 16th instant, given birth to a son, who survived its birth only a few hours. The deceased countess was third daughter of the Earl and Countess of Albemarle.

ACCIDENT TO THE EARL OF MORNINGTON.—The Earl of Mornington met with an accident on Wednesday, at his residence at Twickenham. His lordship missed his footing in descending a stone staircase, and rolled to the bottom, where he was taken up severely bruised, but happily no bones were broken, and it is hoped that his lordship has suffered no internal injury. The venerable earl is now in the eighty-second year of his age, and his frame has been somewhat shaken by this unfortunate accident.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CONSECRATION.—On Wednesday morning the Lord Bishop of Worcester consecrated a new church in Birmingham, dedicated to St Stephen. The church, which is a neat and convenient structure, is capable of accommodating about 1200 persons, having many of its sittings unappropriated and free. On Sunday morning the Lord Bishop of Ripon consecrated a new church at Yeadon, in the parish of Guiseley, near Leeds, in the presence of a large number of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood. The Lord Bishop of Ripon preached from Rev. William Metcalf, M.A., Incumbent of Kirkhammerton, Yorkshire, to the ministry of the new church.

THE ISLE OF MAN.—The Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, held an ordination at his Cathedral Church, on Sunday, the 21st inst., when the following gentlemen were admitted to holy orders:—Priests—The Rev. John Fry Garde, the Rev. John Congreve, B.A., the Rev. Isaac Britain. Deacons—Alexander Watt, A.M., Philip Howe.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England had a meeting on Tuesday. Those present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Ely, the Bishop of Lichfield, the Lord President of the Council, the Dean of Westminster, and the Earl of Besborough.

The Dean and Chapter of Lincoln have nominated the Rev. James Johnson, curate of Grimsby, Lincolnshire, to the living of Glentham and Normanby, in the same county. The Lord Bishop of Peterborough has instituted the Rev. James Powell Marriott, B.A., to the rectory of Cottesbach, Leicestershire, vacant by the resignation of Frinthorpe Adams Arnold. The Rev. George Cook, M.A., has been instituted by the Bishop of Salisbury to the perpetual curacy of Priddle Hinton, Dorsetshire, vacant by the cession of the Rev. T. Thellusson Carter, on his accepting the Vice Provostship of Eton College. The Rev. W. F. Short, M.A., Chaplain to Lord Viscount Strangford, has been appointed to the evening lectureship of Lee Church, Kent, of which parish he is the curate. The Lord Bishop of Oxford has licensed the Rev. Robert Williams to the perpetual curacy of Stoken Church, Oxfordshire.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

TAKING THE VEIL.—On Tuesday morning the imposing ceremony of taking the black veil was performed at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, at Parker's Folly, Bermondsey. At the early hour of eight o'clock the chapel of the Convent was crowded, principally by ladies, to witness the ceremony. At the hour the Convent bell began tolling, announcing the entrance of the procession, which consisted of the priests, incense-boys, and assistants, followed by the nuns, each of whom bore a lighted wax taper. The ceremony was commenced with, during which solemn mass was celebrated; and at the conclusion, each of the nuns embraced their newly professed sister, and they returned to the Convent in the same order in which they had left. The young lady who has thus embraced the professorship is a Miss Duff, and is possessed of considerable property. She has been in the convent upwards of two years, and is of great personal attractions.

THE STATE OF THE WEATHER.—The weather has been intensely hot in the metropolis this week. On Tuesday the thermometer stood in the sun, south aspect, 102 degrees. When placed, at four o'clock, upon wood, in opposition to its rays, the spirit reached 131 degrees, whilst the other, which was longitudinal, was only 102 degrees. The shade thermometer indicated, in the sheltered position, 84 degrees '5; and the most extraordinary indication was the heat of Monday night, which was not less than 63 degrees, eight degrees above temperate heat; being a most unusual heat in the night, even in eastern nations. On Tuesday afternoon at Windsor the thermometer in the shade, on the north side of the Castle, ranged between 81 and 82 degrees, and within a few minutes after the sun had passed the meridian, the mercury rose to 122 degrees Fahrenheit, the thermometer being in the sun, on the southern side of the royal residence, and between the V ctoria and Augusta towers.

THE STATUARY AT THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The Committee for managing the building of this splendid ed fice have recently determined upon most important improvements in the shape of statues, that will tend to render it of a far more attractive character than was at first anticipated. A finely carved marble figure of the Queen will stand in the centre of the quadrangle, facing the principal or western entrance. The sum of 1000 guineas has been allowed for its cost, and the artist being left to the selection of her Majesty, who has been pleased to confer the honour on Mr. L ugh. A new statue of Sir Thomas Gresham, 15 feet in height, and chiselled out of Portland stone, at a cost of 800 guineas, has also been decided on, and will be placed immediately under the tower at the eastern end. New figures of Sir Thomas Whittington and Sir Hugh Myddelton are likewise to adorn this commercial building. The former, for which £450 has been allowed, will, with a new statue of Queen Elizabeth, occupy the only two niches on the east side of the area. The latter, with another, will be placed on the north exterior facing Bartholomew-lane, £430 being allowed for its cost. The figures are in a forward state, and it is hoped that they will occupy their several positions on the day of the opening of this magnificent structure.

THE REGISTRATION.—In consequence of the recent decision of Lord Chief Justice Tindal, that lodgers paying a yearly rent of £5 0 were entitled under the Reform Act to the privileges of voting at elections, there is every probability that the constituencies of the metropolitan boroughs will this year be greatly increased. In the Tower Hamlets about 1000 claims have been sent in to the overseers: in the West of Tipplegate, notices have been served for 700; and in the borough of Lambeth there are no fewer than 1040 new claimants, the great majority of whom are lodgers. From this it is evident that the revision of the lists of voters will this year, at least, much exceed the usual.

INCREASE OF LUXURY.—The effect of the importation of pines from the West Indies is that such luxuries have been placed within the reach of the poorer classes. By the novel mode of having considerable numbers exposed in barrows and hawked through the streets for sale in the same way as it is customary to see cherries and cocoa nuts, but with the addition that the public cars are satisfied with the extraordinary cry of "Pine Apples, a penny a slice."

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—On Wednesday the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of this valuable institution took place in the theatre of the metropolitan school of science house. The hour fixed for the business of the day was four o'clock and by that time the great room was filled by the pupils, and a large assemblage of Members of Parliament, artists, and other distinguished persons, among whom were several ladies. The walls of the room were covered with paintings in fresco, drawings, models, and other works of art, the productions of the students, for a very meritorious character. Lord Colborne having briefly opened the proceedings of the day, called the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone to the chair for the purpose of distributing the prizes. Mr. Gladstone made some very appropriate observations upon the progress which the School of Design manifested by the productions of the pupils, had made within the comparatively short period since its establishment, and expatiated upon the important and useful results which must accrue from it to the extensive manufactures of the country. A debt of gratitude was due to the Government under whose auspices this great experiment of superinducing an excellence in the ornamental arts, upon the proud pre-eminence which this country already enjoyed in those more purely of industry and ingenuity; and, for himself and his colleagues, he was happy to be able to declare their warm and anxious interest in its success, and their determination to lend it every co-operation in their power. (Cheers.) The right honourable gentleman also passed a high compliment upon the exertions of the council, and of Mr. C. H. Wilson, the director, to whose zeal, talent, and discretion so much of the success which had attended the objects of the institution was due. This compliment was responded to by loud cheers from the pupils, re-echoed by many of the general company. Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to deliver the prizes to the successful competitors.

SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—This exhibition took place on Tuesday, in the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and attracted a large crowd of respectable individuals. The show of flowers was very good, and the arrangements for the ease made by the judges gave universal satisfaction. The collection of miscellaneous plants in pots was particularly fine, and from their showy, elegant appearance, added much to the beauty of the exhibition. In the evening the gardens were crowded in consequence of the combination of the fireworks and flowers. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, honoured the exhibition with their presence between one and two o'clock, and expressed their high gratification at the show of flowers and fruits.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE NEW LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.—Lord Heytesbury, the newly appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, was introduced by his secretary, Mr. A'Court, left London on Thursday at an early hour, and proceeded by railway to Liverpool, *en route* for Dublin Castle.

LAYING OF WINDSOR.—On Thursday the Lord Bishop of Oxford consecrated a new church at Windsor, the foundation stone of which was laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert in April, 1842. A large number of the clergy and laymen of distinction were present at the ceremony.

Yesterday the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the schools in union with King's College took place in the large theatre of the establishment. The chair was occupied by the Bishop of Lichfield, there was a numerous attendance. When the speeches had been delivered, the chairman distributed the prizes, which consisted of valuable books and silver medals. The Bishop of Lichfield made some laudatory remarks upon the discipline and general character of the school.

MORTALITY OF THE METROPOLIS.—It appears from the official table of the mortality in the metropolis, that the number of deaths in the week ending July 20 was males, 654; females, 442.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—A grand sailing match for three prizes, given by the club, took place on Tuesday, from Greenwich. The vessels entered for the prizes were as follows:—Champion, 25 tons; Gazelle, 25 tons; Phantom, 20 tons; Enigma, 25 tons; Blue Belle, 25 tons; Dolphin, 11 tons; Sea Nymph, 10 tons; Fly, 13 tons. The prizes for the first boat of the first class a superb silver salver; for the second boat, a silver gilt vase; and for the first boat of the second class, likewise a silver gilt vase, all having appropriate inscriptions. The distance was from Greenwich to Gravesend and back. The start took place at half-past eleven. Precisely at 0h. 2m. 45s the Blue Belle rounded the buoy at Greenwich, winning the first prize (the silver salver); the Champion, 2d 0h. 63m., winning the second prize (first class), followed by the Sea Nymph, who won the second class prize. On their coming in the several winning yachts were loudly cheered. The yachts which lost did not arrive till some time afterwards.

ST. BOTOLPH, ALDGATE, AND ST. KATHERINE'S REGATTA.—On Thursday the Scullers' Match, given by subscription of the lovers of aquatic sport in the parishes of St. Botolph and St. Katherine's, took place, and attracted a large concourse of spectators. The match was for a new coat and badge, and several minor prizes. The distance rowed was from off the Custom house, and round a vessel moored off the Lower Hope, to Lower Smithfield, twice each way. The fifth, or grand heat, was between Wing and Martell, two Irongate Stairs watermen. The former won easily.

THE STEAM-BOAT PIERS ON THE RIVER.—On Thursday morning the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Chairman of the Navigation Committee, inspected the steam-boat piers above London-bridge. They disembarked at Blackfriars-bridge, and proceeded to examine the construction of the piers. Sir Peter examined persons who were present at the time of the accident as to the immediate cause of the disaster. It was quite manifest to the Lord Mayor that the planks and timbers of the piers were insufficient for the purpose of a shelter quite incompetent for the purpose for which they were laid down, and that the lighters themselves, and in fact all portions of the structure, were highly dangerous. The Lord Mayor and the City officers afterwards attended a witness at the Guildhall, and orders were issued to the water-bail ff and clerk of the works to set off from London-bridge and proceed up the river, and to compel the owners of all piers immediately to put them in a condition for the safe and convenient embarkation of passengers by steam-boats; and in the event of hesitation in complying with the regulations, the Lord Mayor declared that he would sign warrants, which the City Solicitor had prepared, for removing with a strong hand every pier not rendered conformable with the rules.

ANOTHER CONVICTION FOR ARSON.—At the Suffolk Assizes, held at Ipswich on Wednesday, Jon Browning, aged 24, was indicted for having set fire to a dwelling-house, in Wangford, on the 25th of June last, the property of James Rathen. From the evidence it appeared that the husband of the prisoner having been confined in the same house for debt, under the Lords-laws, left his wife in great distress. The landlord had put in a distress for rent, and as he refused to stay proceedings, the prisoner was heard to threaten that she would burn the things in the middle of the room. The house was burnt down to the ground, and it had evidently been done by some one inside. Evidence was given to connect the prisoner with the transaction, and the jury found her guilty, but from the circumstances recommended her to mercy. Baron Alderson passed sentence on the prisoner, and delayed the sentence.—*David Clow*, aged 40, was indicted for feloniously setting fire to a shop, the property of James Heffer, at Farnham, Suffolk, on the 18th instant, but was acquitted.

FOREIGN.

ANOTHER CONFLICT BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND THE MOORS.—The latest accounts from Paris state that a telegraphic despatch, dated from the head-quarters of Sidi Zaer, the 16th instant, announces that Marshal Bugeaud, having been provoked by a fresh attack on the part of the Moors, completely overthrew and pursued them as far as three days' march beyond Ouchda. He returned on the 15th to the camp of Lalla Maghna. All the tribes are offering to submit, even those within the Moorish territory.

We are glad to hear that a treaty has been concluded and signed in London between the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Queen of Great Britain and the King of Hanover, for the adjustment of the protracted and embarrassing discussions arising out of the Stade dues. It is stated in well-informed quarters that a reduction of not less than one-third has been effected in the duties on the most important articles, and that the settlement of the Stade fees and charges has been embodied in a general treaty of commerce and navigation with the kingdom of Hanover.

GREAT MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT SOUTHAMPTON.

THE OLD ENGLISH FARMER,

A HOMELY BALLAD, SUGGESTED BY THE ABOVE ANNIVERSARY.

Here's a health to the Farmer who lives on the Land,
Made the best and the richest on Earth by his hand:
You may roam the wide world, but there's nought to be seen
That can rival the old English Farmer, I ween!
Derry down, down,
Down derry down!

What life is so happy? he's up with the sun—
He hears the Day's poetry sweetly begun
By the lark and the cuckoo, the swallow and merle—
And sees the green lawn all besprinkled with pearl!
Derry down, &c.

While sluggards in cities, 'mid tumult and strife,
Lose all the best part of this quick-fading life;
He quaffs Hebe's cup at Aurora's first ray,
And lives twice as long as they do ev'ry day!
Derry down, &c.

He rules ev'ry station from castle to cot,
He's neither by Noble nor peasant forgot;
The peer and the ploughman together agree
That the farmer should never want company!
Derry down, &c.

Look round you—what treasure his riches unfold!
His granaries fill'd with those sheaves of bright gold!
His pens and his pasture all breathing with life,
And his home far away from all passion and strife!
Derry down, &c.

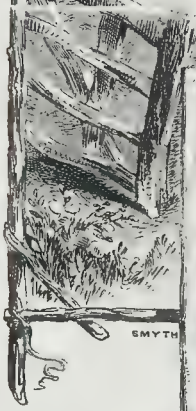
Then, a health to the Farmer who lives on the Land,
Made the best and the richest on Earth by his hand:
You may roam the wide world, but there's nought to be seen
That can rival the old English Farmer, I ween!
Derry down, down,
Down derry down!

This great agricultural gathering of farmers, farm implements, and anything, dead or alive, appertaining nearly or remotely to the culture of the soil, has for the last week been setting the pleasant town of Southampton in a mighty stir—diffusing, it is to be hoped, enlightenment and knowledge over the length and breadth of our agricultural districts, and certainly diffusing gold and silver at a very pleasant rate (for the recipients) among the pockets of the honest townsfolk; in fact, teaching, literally, the man of the fields how to reap good harvests, and causing, metaphorically, the man of the town to do the same.

Trains and steam-boats—vapour by water, and vapour by land—have been pouring their thousands from every point of the compass upon the focus of Southampton, and the natural effect of the inordinate demand for the good things of this life consequently felt, naturally raised the price of those said articles to an equally high level.

The proceedings, as our readers may be aware, consist of an immense Show of Cattle and Agricultural Implements; meetings of Agricultural Societies during the day, and dinners of the same during the night. The ground chosen for the exhibition is at the village of Portswood, about two miles from Southampton. It is a sweet spot, surrounded by stately trees, from which here and there rise the handsome mansions of the resident gentry; one of which, that of Mr. Mott, upon whose grounds the exhibition took place, is accurately represented by our artist.

The general appearance of the show-ground may be easily described. Imagine, in the first place, a dusty road, bounded by magnificent trees, and covered with coaches, omnibuses, cabs, carts, and flys, everything in fact which ever went upon wheels, toiling their dusty way towards the scene of action; your approach to it is announced by a perfect street of booths, erected like the old Flemish House, with their gables towards the road. coloured lamps are suspended in most of them, intended, of course, to be very brilliant at night, and provisions of all kinds, good for the hungry and thirsty, are most invitingly exposed to view. Branching off the road, upon your left, and taking your way through irregular groups of canvass-constructed buildings, surrounded by groups of loungers, and tenanted by groups of merry-makers, you perceive the wooden walls—not of England—but of the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, extending before you. The ground enclosed forms a square. One-half of it is devoted to the implements, and the other to the live stock. The former occupies a space of about sixteen acres. Imagine this space—all enclosed in a square—divided into lines by long rows of open tents, stretching from one end of it to the other; and under these tents, ranges of implements of husbandry, of all shapes and sizes, simple and complex, intended for all manner of agricultural purposes; and each long line flanked by a double row of admiring and criticising visitors, composed of well dressed ladies and gentlemen, and stout burly farmers; and explained and exhibited by the inventors or their servants—call up all this before your mind's eye, and you will have some idea of the Implement department of the Show.



THE CATTLE SHOW, PORTSWOOD.

We now proceed to report the proceedings, on the respective days.

TUESDAY.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF THE WORKING OF THE IMPLEMENTS.

This was the most interesting portion of the day's proceedings, and attracted universal attention. The time fixed for the public trial of the agricultural implements to take place was twelve o'clock; but, for some hours previous to that time, the road leading from Southampton to the trial-ground was thronged with vehicles of every description, conveying the interested and curious to the appointed place, distant about four miles from Southampton, on the farm of Mr. C. Cater, at Swathling. Many thousand persons were on the ground, consisting of the agriculturists of Hampshire, and the adjoining counties, as well as of numbers from the extreme western counties. The Queen, Brunswick, and two other steamers, arrived in the morning from Plymouth and Cornwall, full of passengers. All the steamers from the Isle of Wight were also full, notwithstanding many persons were prevented from coming in consequence of the races. Among the parties on the ground we noticed most of the noblemen and gentlemen, and the landed proprietors of the county. The test trials, to determine the merits of the several implements, took place on Friday and Saturday, but were strictly private, the public not being allowed to approach nearer than the outside of the fields in which the implements were tried. These trials were conducted with great care and fairness: even the exhibitors of the various implements were confined to the attendance upon their own implements, and were not allowed to inspect the working of the others.

The judges were Mr. Outhwaithe, of Cathrich, Yorkshire, and another gentleman, who conducted the proceedings most impartially, and in a manner which gave general satisfaction. The implements selected for the public exhibition of their working were those previously selected for competition before the judges in the private trials, which had occupied the two previous days; those adapted for light land at Mr. Cater's farm, at Swathling, and those adapted for heavy land, at Mr. Spooner's, at Eling. The field selected for the public trial to-day is a level one, of considerable extent, adjoining the railway, and is a clover ley. The ground was not in good order for working in consequence of its being unusually hard from the long drought. Precisely at twelve o'clock, the ploughing match commenced.

There were sixteen ploughs started, among which were two specimens of American ploughs, presented by Professor Gri. The contrast between the working of these transatlantic ploughs and the English ones was most striking, and was the most perfect practical refutation of the self-congratulatory remarks of Daniel Webster, who, on his return from England, stated that he had not seen any implement in England worthy of comparison with those of America. We particularly examined the work of these ploughs, and, compared with the level and accurate furrows made by the English ploughs, which appeared as though cut out by a plane, they were coarse, rough, and irregular. The work of the competing ploughs, with the two exceptions we have alluded to, was generally good; especially so, considering the state of the soil. One of the ploughs was a new implement, made by Messrs. F., R., and A. Ransome, of Ipswich: it has a very convenient moveable nose-piece, which adjusts the pitch of the share, either to take more or less hold of the ground, or laterally to give it an inclination more or less toward the land. This plough won the prize of £10 and a silver medal in competition with the others, as a heavy land plough; and also won the prize of £10 and a silver medal, in its competition on the light land. Another of the ploughs was also a new implement, by the same exhibitors, the peculiar feature of which is that the mould-board of this plough is adapted for turning furrows 4½ inches deep, and 9 inches wide, so as to leave the angle of the furrow slice precisely at 45 degrees.

There was another and a strong plough by the same exhibitors, fitted for deep ploughing in tenacious land.

Mr. Lowcock' patent plough for laying furrows all in one direction, and which was awarded a prize of five pounds, was another of the competitors. The peculiar advantage in Lowcock a patent plough is that its construction admits of turning and laying the furrows all at the same angle, and in the same direction, to the right or left alternately, as it passes up or down the field; thus combining the properties of the turn-rest plough with the advantage of retaining the curved form of mould-board as used on the most approved single ploughs.

An iron two-wheel pulverising plough, invented by William Mason, constructed for a light soil, with the mou d-board more to set wider or narrower as required, and pulverising knives attached for breaking up old pastures, strong soils or land that requires harrowing and bringing to a fine tilth, was one of the ploughs tried; and the remaining others were—

A one-wheel or swing plough, by Messrs. Tasker and Fowler, of Waterloo Iron Works, Andover, which may be used with or without the skim coulter.

An iron swing-plough, by the Earl of Ducie, which obtained a prize of five pounds at the Royal Agricultural Society's meeting at Bristol.

A two-wheel wrought iron plough, wi h patent coulter, by Messrs. Sanders, Williams, and Taylor, of Basford, which is fitted for wheel or swing plough, and is worked by two or four horses.

A one-wheel plough, by Mr. Hugh Carson, of Warminster, suited for light soils.

A patent iron plough, for sand and other light land. It is made of iron, principally wrought. The peculiarities consist in the very taper and regular curve of the cutting and moving parts, i. e., the share and furrow-turner, to which parts the inventors have paid great attention, not only with a view to reduce the draught, but to make it suitable to as great a variety of soil as possible. Every part of this plough is so arranged, that a common ploughman may take it to pieces, and put it together, without the assistance of a mechanic. It can be worked either with or without wheels, or with one wheel, as required. It has a broad share to fit it for paring turf and stubbles.

An iron plough, trussed beam, and steel bread, invented by Ransome, and manufactured by Messrs. Sims and Brown, of Tollard Royal, Dorsetshire.

A one-wheel plough, invented by the exhibitors, Messrs. Barratt, Exhall, and Andrews, of Reading, which is fitted with an open furrow for plowing loamy and other adhesive soils, as it breaks the lower part of the furrow, and thus admits the air. The plough is extremely light, and has very great ease of draught.

Immediately after the termination of the ploughing match, the other implements, consisting of drills, harrows, clod crushers, and numerous other articles, were tried in an adjoining field, all of which seemed to excite general interest.

Throughout the day, the trains continued to bring in a great number of cattle for the show on Thursday.

WEDNESDAY.

The great point of attraction was

THE COUNCIL DINNER.

About 400 noblemen and gentlemen sat down to this dinner, which was held at the Victoria Archery and Assembly-rooms. Earl Spencer, the president of the Society, was in the chair, and the Vice Chairman was the Earl of Hardwicke. Among the company present, we noticed the Duke of Richmond, Marquis of Downshire, Lord Ashburton, Earl of Egmont, Lord Sandon, Earl Ducie, Lord Chichester, Lord Fortescue, Lord Lilford, Earl Somers, Earl of Essex, Lord Camoys, Mr. J. T. Hope, M.P., Lord Scarborough, Mr. Handley, Sir Charles Lemon, Lord Hatherton, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, M.P., Mr. Hayter, M.P., Mr. Y. B. Shelley, Mr. B. W. Blanco, Hon. Mr. A'Court Holmes, M.P., Right Hon. W. Sturges Bourne, Mr. Escott, M.P., Mr. Pusey, M.P., Sir Charles Burrell, M.P., Sir Charles Price, Mr. G A. Coathope, Mr. Sotheron, M.P., Sir Charles Morgan, Col. Challoner, Mr. Bramston, M.P., Col. Henderson (Mayor of Southampton), Capt Ward, R.N., Lord De Lisle, Mr. Napper, of Meath, the Duke of Leinster, Mr. Stephen Mills, Sir John Ogilvie, Mr. Hillyer, Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, &c.

After the conclusion of the dinner, which was admirably served, by Messrs. Bathe and Breach, of the London Tavern,

The noble chairman proposed the health of her Majesty the Queen, and he was sure that all present would heartily unite in drinking her health, placed as she was in her present interesting position. (Cheers.)

He next gave the "Queen Dowager, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." (Cheers.)

Lord Ashburton then proposed "the health of the Scientific Gen-

VICTORIA ARCHERY ROOMS.—THE COUNCIL DINNER.

tlemen who had honoured them with their presence upon that occasion."

Dr. Buckland returned thanks in a lengthened address, in which he strongly recommended the use of guano as a manure.

The following list of Awards was then read from the chair:—

SHORT HORNS.

Judges—Messrs. Watson, Torr, and Stokes.

Mr. John Cooper, of Brentwood, the owner of the best bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1842, 30 sovs.

Mr. Hayter, M.P., the owner of the second best ditto, 15 sovs.

Mr. W. Foulds, of Kirdlington, Notts, the owner of the best bull calved since the 1st of January, 1842, and more than one year old, 20 sovs.

Mr. John Booth, of Catterick, Yorkshire, the owner of the best cow in milk, 15 sovs.

The Duke of Devonshire, the owner of the best in-calf heifer, not exceeding three years old, 15 sovs.

Mr. R. Booth, of Wallesby, near North Allerton, the owner of the best yearling heifer, 10 sovs.

The judges highly commend Mr. John Forrest's four years two months twenty-five days old short horned cow. Also Mr. John Booth's two years and a half old short horned in-calf heifer.

HEREFORDS.

Judges—Messrs. Smythies, Peake, and Mr. W. Perry, of Monkland, Ashdown, the owners of the best bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1842, 30 sovs.

Mr. G. Brown, of Avebury, the owner of the second best ditto, 15 sovs.

Mr. J. N. Carpenter, of Eardisland, near Leominster, the owner of the best bull calved since the 1st of January, 1843, and more than one year old, 20 sovs.

Mr. George Drake, of East Tytherleigh, the owner of the best cow in milk, 15 sovs.

Mr. J. N. Carpenter, of Eardisland, the owner of the best in-calf heifer not exceeding 3 years old, 15 sovs.

Mr. John Walker, of Burton, near Worcester, the owner of the best yearling heifer, 10 sovs.

The judges highly commend Mr. Hebbs's 2 years 4 months 9 weeks 2 days old Hereford bull.

DEVONS.

Judges—Messrs. Hudson, Druce, and Franklin.

Mr. George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, the owner of the best bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1843, 30 sovs.

Mr. T. Newcombe, of Hopcott, Minehead, the owner of the second best ditto, 15 sovs.

Mr. Thomas Reynolds, of Baddon Court, Exeter, the owner of the best bull calved since the 1st of January, 1843, and more than one year old, 20 sovs.

Mr. George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, the owner of the best cow in milk, 15 sovs.

Mr. George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, the owner of the best in-calf heifer not exceeding three years old, 15 sovs.

Mr. J. Hole, of Knowle, Somerset, the owner of the best yearling heifer, 10 sovs.

The judges highly commend Lord Portman's 5 years and 2 months old Devon Bull.

CATTLE OF THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Judges—Messrs. Brown, Clayden, and Gilbert.

Rev. Mr. Phillips, of Eling, near Southampton, the owner of the best bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1843, 30 sovs.

Mr. W. Woolcock, of St. Peter's, Hants, the owner of the best bull calved since the 1st of January, 1843, and more than one year old, 20 sovs.

Mr. G. W. Robin, of St. Helier, Jersey, the owner of the best cow in milk, 10 sovs.

No stock shown for the best in-calf heifer not exceeding two years old.

Mr. John Hume, of St. Helier, Jersey, the owner of the best yearling heifer, 7 sovs.

The judges highly commend Col. Le Couteur's 1 year and 5 months old bull; also Mr. W. B. Gater's 2 years old bull, and Mr. John Rougier's 4 years Jersey cow.

CATTLE OF ANY BREED OR CROP NOT QUALIFIED TO COMPETE IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.

Judges—Messrs. Hall, Smith, and Palfrey.

Mr. W. Brine, of Tolpuddle, near Dorchester, the owner of the best bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1843, 30 sovs.

Mr. Thomas Jenney, of Cowdray Park Farm, Petworth, the owner of the second best ditto, 15 sovs.

Mr. Thomas Dowden, of Mitcheldever, Andover-road, the owner of the best bull calved since the 1st of January, 1843, and more than one year old, 20 sovs.

Hon. M. W. Nugent, the owner of the best cow in milk, 15 sovs.

Hon. M. W. Nugent, the owner of the best in-calf heifer not exceeding three years old, 15 sovs.

Mr. W. J. Cahusac, of Benderton, near Chichester, the owner of the best yearling heifer, 10 sovs.

The judges commend Mr. John Allsop's 1-year-old short-horn and Devon cross bull; also the Duke of Buckingham's 2-years-old long-horned heifer.

SHEEP.

LEICESTERS.

Judges—Messrs. Meteyard, Bateman, and Major Brown.

Mr. J. G. Watkins, of Woodfield, Ombersley, Stourport, the owner of the best shearling ram, 30 sovs.

Mr. T. E. Pawlett, of Beaston, Beds, the owner of the second best ditto, 15 sovs.

Mr. T. E. Pawlett, the owner of the best ram of any other age, 30 sovs.

Mr. T. E. Pawlett, the owner of the second best ditto, 15 sovs.

Mr. John C. Watkins, of Woodfield, the owner of the best pen of five shearling ewes, 10 sovs.

Mr. John Beasley, of Chapel Brampton, near Northampton, the owner of the second best ditto, 5 sovs.

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

NOT QUALIFIED TO COMPETE AS LEICESTERS.

Judges—Messrs. Gillett, Elliott, and Elliott.

Mr. Charles Large, of Burford, Oxfordshire, the owner of the best shearling ram, 30 sovs.

Mr Charles Large, the owner of the second best ditto, 15 sovs.

Mr. Edward Handy, of Sevenhampton, Gloucestershire, the owner of the best ram of any other age, 30 sovs.

Mr. E. Smith, of Charlbury, the owner of the second best ditto, 15 sovs.

SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.

NOT QUALIFIED TO COMPETE AS SOUTH DOWNS.

Judges—Messrs. Chapman, Herrs, and Morris.

No award to the owner of the best shearling ram.

Mr. Thomas Hutton, of Odiham, Hants, the owner of the best ram of any other age, 30 sovs.

Mr W. Humfrey, of Chaddleworth, Newbury, the owner of the best pen of five shearling ewes, 10 sovs.

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP.

Judges—Messrs. Weall, Emery, and the Hon. W. Gage.

Mr. Jonas Webb, of Cambridge, the owner of the best shearling ram, 30 sovs.

The Duke of Richmond, the owner of the second best do., 15 sovs.

Mr. James Beaven, Market Lavington, the owner of the best ram of any other age, 30 sovs.

Mr Grantham, of Stoneham, near Lewes, the owner of the second best ditto, 15 sovs.

The Duke of Richmond, the owner of the best pen of five shearling ewes, 10 sovs.

Mr. David Barclay, M.P., the owner of the second best ditto, 5 sovs.

PIGS.

Judges—Messrs. Farncombe, Kemp, and Wiley.

Lieut.-Col. Thornhill, of Lyndhurst, Hants, the owner of the best boar of a large breed, 10 sovs.

Mr. Fussey, M.P., the owner of the second best do., 5 sovs.

Mr. Fussey, M.P., the owner of the best breeding sow of a large breed, 10 sovs.

Mr. A. P. Falconer, of Christchurch, the owner of ditto, of a small breed, 10 sovs.

Mr. J. House, of Wareham, Dorset, the owner of the best pen of three breeding sow pigs of the same litter, above and under 9 months old, 10 sovs.

The judges highly commend Mr. Hobbs's Essex boar and his Essex sows. They also commend class 3 generally.

In the short-woolled sheep, the judges commend Mr. John Pope's old Dorset horned rams, 31 months old each; also, Mr. James Rawlence's two rams, of 30 and 40 months old; and, Mr. Thomas Goodwin's and Mr. John Pope's Hampshire Down Ewes.

In the Extra Stock, the judges awarded £10 to Mr. Charles Large, for his 4 years old Oxfordshire ewe; £7 to Mr. M. Goodall, for his 5 year old cow of the Devon and French cross; £5 to Mr. George Drake and £1 to ditto; £4 to Mr. T. B. Northeast, for his South Down ram, and £3 to ditto, and £4 to Mr. W. Sainsbury; and for pigs £2 to Mr. Hobbs, £2 to ditto, and £3 to ditto, and £1 to Mr. Calhoun.

The "pleasuring" may be said to have commenced on this day, by all those who were determined to make the whole affair "a sight," up on which the *Times* has this very neat piece of home philosophy:—

There are be is, and concours, and puhe drive ere, for the importers of agriculture, and a theatre, and even Van Amburgh and his hone; and it is astonish ng how interested people are to see, when collected together on an occasion of the sort, things which, taken singly, they would neither see nor despise. A very small portion of this bustle is to be attributed to the direct, though all to the indirect, fascinations of the unconscious cattle. To see them, to meditate—deeply, steadfastly, with hands on hips—upon their several proportions, their oleaginous development, and their "breed," is of course the great attraction of the agriculturists. They come to see the fat bulls; the "company" come to see the agriculturists and the other "sights;" and thus out of so many elements not natural-y associated—bulls, cows, farmers, lords, ladies, hus-tamers, lions, fiddlers, and showmen—is a very gay, giddy, excitable, motley multitude brought together, all agreeing in the one great object of killing time for a week, and affording each other amusement by seeing and being seen.

In the morning, the Duke of Cambridge arrived by a special train. His Royal Highness breakfasted with the Mayor, and then proceeded to inspect the Implement-yard, which the duke was permitted to enter, contrary to the society's strict rule.

THURSDAY.

This has indeed been a grand day for Southampton, and never before was the town and its suburbs so thronged. Not less than from 25,000 to 30,000 strangers must have arrived in the course of the day, in addition to the number of persons previously here. At a very early hour in the morning, steamers from the Isle of Wight, Stonestairs, Portsmouth, the Channel Islands, and the whole western and southern coast, made their appearance in Southampton water, their decks and cabins laden with passengers. Coaches, carts, gigs, country waggons filled with farmers and their labourers, poured in, and literally blocked up the streets and roads. Indeed, the whole line of road from Southampton to the Show-yards at Portswood, nearly two miles in length, was a continuous stream of vehicles and pedestrians, as crowded as the Strand at noon, through which, as Dr. Johnson remarked, "the full tide of human existence pours its mighty volume." In addition to this, the railway trains were continually arriving, twelve extra having been put on. A considerable number of people assembled round the station to witness the anticipated arrival of Prince Albert and the Duke of Wellington, both of whom, it appears, the good folks here had made up their minds to see, though, under existing circumstances, there was but little probability that the Prince could leave Windsor or the Duke London.

The weather was favourable, and light fleecy clouds tempered the intense heat which has prevailed for the last two days.

Towards four o'clock, the leading agriculturists visited the Show-yard for the Pavilion-dinner, but the ground, in consequence of the price of admission being, according to custom, reduced in the afternoon, was still more thronged than in the morning. On the whole the exhibition was most satisfactory, and afforded the highest gratification to the numerous visitors.

We now come to a more detailed description of

THE CATTLE SHOW,

which formed the chief attraction in this day's proceedings. The Show-yard, for the exhibition of the cattle, as well as the Implement-yard, was thrown open to the public at an early hour this morning. The whole Show covers fifteen acres of ground, and is divided into three compartments. The first, appropriated for the stock, contained twenty sheds, each 252 yards long; some of the sheds were subdivided, to meet the various wants of the respective animals they were intended to receive. For instance, the sheds for the reception of brood mares were closely boarded and separated from the others; those for the stallions and bulls were of greater strength than the others. The boars were in pens of double iron hurdles.

The second compartment formed the Implement-yard, and contained nine sheds, each 252 yards in length. The third compartment, which was the smallest, was appropriated for the preliminary and private trials of the implements previously to their being sent to the other trial-grounds. It was here that the steam-engines were tried and their utility tested in setting in motion the numerous agricultural implements—such as the thrashing, winnowing, chaff-cutting, and other machines. The Cattle-yard, which, previously to the judges' awards, had been kept strictly private, so much so, that Lord Spencer found it necessary to apologise last night at the Council-dinner, for breaking through the regulations by taking his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge to inspect it, was this day thrown open by completely removing the closely boarded barrier, nearly 600 feet in length, and thus forming the Cattle and Implement-yard into one. The *coup d'œil* upon entering was remarkably striking, and appeared to engage the attention of numerous thousands who visited the scene.

At the extreme end of the Implement-yard there was one of Manning's portable wooden cottages, which had a picturesque effect. It was placed there for the location of the workmen and foremen in charge of the yard. The arrangements were most complete, and carried out with great strictness. A door was specially appointed for the entrance of the members of the council and the exhibitors, so as not to interfere with the entrances appropriated to the public. So strictly was this entrance kept, that the Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was even detained some minutes before he was admitted, although he was attended by several members of the council. The plan of the show yards was arranged by Mr. B. Gibbs, and the sheds and other buildings were erected by Mr. Manning.

The stock exhibited this year was superior in several instances to that exhibited at most of the previous meetings. A new class was introduced here, to which prizes were awarded, of cattle of the Channel Island breed, animals which were shown in good specimens. The two years and four months old bull, belonging to Mr. W. J. Phillips, of Eling Vicarage, Southampton, which gained the first prize yesterday, was very much admired. The awards for the best horses, which were not read by Lord Spencer at the dinner yesterday, were as follows:—

FOR THE BEST STALLIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

First prize, £30, to Mr. Cutting, Butley Woodbridge, Suffolk, for a cart stallion, four years old, bred by himself.

Second prize, £20, to the Earl St. Germains, for an aged cart stallion.

FOR TWO YEAR OLD CART STALLIONS.

A prize of £15 to Lord St. John, for a cart stallion two years and two weeks old.

FOR CART MARES AND FOALS.

First prize, £20, to Mr. W. Fowle, of Market Lavington, Devizes, Wilts, for a cart mare and foal; sire of foal belonged to Mr. Tugs, of Fensel wood, Hants.

Second prize, £10, to Mr. G. W. Roberts, of King's Walden, Hitchen, Herts, for a cart mare and foal; mare bred by himself; sire of foal belonged to Mr. Hayden, of Arrington, Cambridge.

FOR TWO YEAR OLD FILLIES.

A prize of £10 to Mr. W. Fowle, of Market Lavington, for a two year old filly, bred by Mr. R. Daintree, of Hemmingford Abbotts, near St. Ives, Hants.

FOR THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS.

A prize of £30 to Mr. R. Curtis, of Basingstoke, for a thoroughbred stallion, five years old, by Langar, dam by Cervantes, out of Marsuna, by Selim.

A black thoroughbred stallion, 4 years old, by Sheet Anchor out of Valencia, belonging to the Duke of Richmond, and bred by Lord George Bentinck, attracted considerable attention from its symmetry and beauty.

Among the Short Horns in bull of 2 years and 10 months old, belonging to Mr. Hayter, M.P., and which gained a prize of 15 sovs., attracted considerable attention, as well as one the property of Mr. Maw, of Tetley, Lincolnshire. Mr. Maw's bull was perfectly white. A short-horned milch cow, belonging to Mr. John Booth of Killerby, Yorkshire, and several others in this class belonging to Messrs. Cator, Atkins, and the Duke of Buccleuch, were beautiful specimens of the class. Mr. Carpenter's, of Leominster, Hereford bull, which gained a prize of 20 sovs., was one of the finest specimens of the class. The bull belonging to Mr. Turner, which gained the first prize of 30 sovereigns yesterday, together with the bulls of the breed exhibited by Lord Portman, Mr. T. Harcomb, and Mr. Reynolds, as also a milch cow and an in-calf heifer, both belonging to Mr. G. Turner, and which both gained prizes, were admirable specimens of the Devon breed. Some of them were most beautifully proportioned. One of the cows in milk, of this class, had a remarkably beautiful calf by her side. The sheep occupied nearly four sheds. Among the rams of the Leicester breed were several very fine ones, with great broad flat backs. Among the long wools there was a very fine new Oxfordshire ram, which obtained the first prize of £30, and which is estimated at the value of £200. The ewes also occupied six pens. The hogs occupied only one division, and were not very numerous; although there were many among them superior to any that have previously attended these shows. There were several very fine boars, both of the large and small breed, among which there was a white one, belonging to Mr. Goodlake, which weighed 30 score, and an improved Essex one, only sixteen months old, weighing nearly 25 score.

THE DINNER AT THE PAVILION.

At four o'clock a public dinner took place at the Pavilion, specially erected for the occasion, and which is placed in a very convenient part of the town, the Fairfield. The Pavilion is similarly constructed to those that have been erected at the former meetings, when held at Derby, Bristol, Cambridge, &c. It is, however, not so large this year, as it is built only to accommodate 1200 persons, whereas the previous ones were much larger, and capable of containing several hundreds more in number. The ladies' gallery is constructed to contain 200. The high table at which the chairman, Lord Spencer, was placed, was capable of holding 36 persons, among whom were most of the nobility who attended the Council-dinner, with a few additions who only arrived in Southampton this morning. The vice-chair was taken by the Duke of Richmond. The table appropriated for the Vice-chairman and his supporters was also a raised one, all the others were on a level, whereas at previous meetings they were placed on an inclined plane arising from a centre level area, and forming a perfect amphitheatre; we do not think the alteration this year an improvement. The whole of the arrangements of this dinner, as well of those of the Council-dinner, yesterday, which gave so much satisfaction, were under the arrangement of Colonel Challoner. About 1200 persons sat down to the dinner, that being the number of tickets issued, although the applications for them far exceeded that number. The dinner was a cold one, and was supplied by Mr. Fricker, of the Star Hotel, and like the one yesterday was well arranged.

MEETING FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

A public meeting for the above purpose was held at the Freemasons' Hall, at two o'clock. The attendance was not very numerous, which, indeed, could not be expected, as most of the agricultural visitors were engaged at the Implement-yard. What, however, the meeting lacked in point of numbers was made up by the great respectability of the parties present, among whom were the Duke of Richmond, Lord Ducie, Mr. Pusey, M.P., Mr. Escott, M.P. (Oxford), Professor Playfair, Mr. Goddard, Dr. Buckland, Dr. Daubeny, &c., &c. The chair was taken by Mr. Pusey, who briefly stated the object of the meeting, and pointed out the advantage that would accrue to the agriculturists from the establishing such a college. The project had been taken up by many of the leading agriculturists not only in the immediate district in which it was intended to establish the college, but in other and distant counties. Lord Bathurst had, in addition to providing a suitable farm of 400 acres, on which the college and other buildings were to be erected, advanced two thousand pounds in furtherance of the object. (Cheers.)

The Duke of Richmond, in proposing the first resolution, said that he appeared before them, not as a member of the Royal Agricultural Association, for the rules of that society precluded the members from interfering in any thing but the immediate object for which they periodically met; but he stood before them as a country gentleman anxious to promote an object so laudable and so beneficial to the agriculturists of the kingdom. (Cheers.) They all must regret that their early education had not given them the advantage of the knowledge of chemistry as practically adapted to agricultural purposes. He had declined to take shares in that society upon the principle that every shareholder should have time to attend to the details of the society to which he put his name, so that by so doing he might not mislead others to add their names upon the faith of seeing his name, and thereby supposing he would attend to its practical operations. He would avoid that evil, as he was aware that his many other avocations would prevent him from giving sufficient attention to the details. He, however, so highly approved of the society, that although he could not become a subscriber, for the reason he had stated, still he was most gladly present to promote its establishment. (Hear, hear.) He would not have the committee be too sanguine of making any profit from the farm. He was a farmer himself, and he was aware that farming was not so prosperous as most other pursuits. He was of opinion that schools of agriculture were much wanted in the country.

Mr. Escott proposed the second resolution, and said that he gladly availed himself of joining a meeting that had so important an object in view. He, in common with many other persons, had long deplored the want of a proper establishment for the education of the agricultural population in pursuits adapted to their after life. A most important fact was developed and published by the agriculturists themselves, as the wish to establish a college originated from a farmers' club (cheers). The object of the meeting had his most cordial support.

The next resolution was to have been proposed by Lord Spencer, but the Duke of Richmond explained to the meeting that that nobleman was unavoidably absent, in consequence of being in attendance on his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who was inspecting the show yard.

The Duke of Richmond proposed, and Dr. Daubeny seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Pusey, for the service he had rendered to the agriculturists generally, and for his conduct in the chair.

Mr. Pusey briefly replied, and congratulated the meeting upon the object they had in contemplation being fully carried out, when they saw the noblemen present, and the member for the University of Oxford, as well as two of its distinguished professors, come forward to take them by the hand.

FRIDAY.

A general meeting of the society was held this morning at the Victoria Rooms, at which the President elect the Duke of Richmond, was duly inducted into office. The Marquis of Downshire, in proposing a vote of thanks to the retiring President, Earl Spencer, spoke in the most flattering terms of that nobleman's exertions, not only during the period of his office, but at all times, to promote the interests of the society and those of the agriculturists generally.

At the next annual meeting, which is to take place at Shrewsbury, in addition to the prizes given this year to the various classes of cattle, prizes will be given in the owners of sheep best adapted to a mountainous district. Prizes will also be given for the best essays on various subjects connected with agriculture.

There was a ball last night (according to custom), which took place at the Victoria Rooms, and very fully attended—upwards of 400 persons being present.

This morning the show yard was again visited by many thousand persons, many of them attending for the purpose of purchasing some of the valuable animals exhibited. The portion of the stock, brought only for exhibiting, and not intended for sale, was removed from the ground, and sent off by special trains from the temporary station made for the occasion at Portswood.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Thursday evening last Madlle. Fanny Elsler took her benefit at this house. The entertainments commenced with Rossini's *chef d'œuvre* "La Gazza Ladra," with as fine a cast as the composer himself could possibly wish for. Grisi was *Ninetta*; Mario, *Gianetto*; Fornasari, *Fernando*; Ferranti, *Poppo*; and though last, not least, Labloche, as the *Podestà*. We have so often spoken of the beauties of this opera that it is needless to say more at present than that it never was more splendidly performed. The scene in which *Ninetta* mis-reads the letter to the old *Podestà*, was a complication of difficult interests. The fear of the father—the anxiety of the daughter,—and the magisterial authority of the *Podestà*, were most exquisitely portrayed. The trio or canons, "O Nume benefico" was delicately executed, perhaps it was never before so beautifully executed. This was decidedly the gem of the opera, although every *morceau* was most exquisitely given.

In the ballet department the fair *beneficiaire* distinguished herself more than *à l'ordinaire*. It was quite delightful to witness (maugre the intense heat) the contrast between her and *Cerito*; or rather the union of two opposite kinds of grace. The house was crowded to excess by the first of nobility and fashion. We were delighted to hear from an authoritative *habitué* of the opera, that early next season we shall be treated with a new opera by the "Swan of Pesaro"—the great Rossini!

NATIONAL SPORTS.

To those who have little else to make their hearts glad—God help them!—save summer and fair weather, July has set in one complete and joyous holiday. A gorgeous month it has been thus far—and it must be said goodly and grateful the light made of it by those who most need rest for head and hand. A right pleasant sight is it to see the tens of thousands that daily go forth rejoicing on the bright, broad river—than which a prouder or a fairer never bore golden galley or silken streamer. And beneath oak, and ash, and sycamore—supine in the cool shade, or scattered over the emerald turf of courtly Hampton or Richmond, "the sheen" who may look upon the groups of trim sculls, and jaunty youths, and maidens who like to handle the light and graceful oar, without feeling all the patriot in his soul, and his spirit rejoicing that he too is an Englishman! These are national sports, albeit of a class apart from woodcraft or exercises of skill or agility: these are the sports which, in a new mode comfort a word peculiar to our language, and home an instinct of our idiosyncracy.

In the stirring business of the Course the week has been a blank; a pause being necessary to give effect—or even sense of the word—to Goodwood after the three glorious days at Liverpool. But the interest of the racing world has not been permitted to flag. The rumour of foul play on the late Derby has run above a shilling sub-fare; and what good a little bashing would do him this warm weather after his warm work! One cannot but see the principle of compensation in the racing robberies, that are now becoming identified with the business of the day, like the ordinary police reports, as commentaries on the evidence offered to Parliament of the immaculate character of the turf and its professors.

The amateurs of "river sports" as the amphibious regatta are called on between Wapping and Battersea are called, have been up and at it for these last four or five days. At Barkside there was some good rowing on Monday—accompanied, however, by one of the most melancholy catastrophes of the season, caused by the breaking down of a rotten steamboat pier, at Blackfriars-bridge. By this accident several persons were drowned, whose bodies have been recovered, and it is feared many others. But unless some precautions of another nature are taken, worse remains behind. Holding races with skiffs in the pool, through which countless steamers are at the same time darting like chosen instruments of destruction is a sheer temptation of fate. Some of these days we shall read of a whole

regatta being chopp'd into mince meat; of a crew losing their heads as well as their "sculls" of an excursion begun in a "funny" terminating very differently. There was also a regatta at St. John's, Westminster, and, in prima donna waxy matches by the Royal Academy Club—won gallantly by Messrs. Atkinson and Robins—as also rowing at Poplar, Blackwall, and other head quarters of every water-craft. The day before yesterday, also, the Royal Thames Yacht Club sailed their last match of the season, which we shall hereafter allude to — reverting for the present to its preceding match, which came off a fortnight ago. This was for a cup given by Captain Cockerell. It was Tom Sheridan (or somebody else) who said a concert would be a capital thing only for the music: as symphonies to orchestras are negatives to yacht clubs. The Royal Swedruns owes its prosperous existence to its races; the R. T. Y. C. is fast going to category. As a meeting of the latter society is called for Monday next, especially to consider the matter of the Cockerell cup, we will not enter upon the merits of the question, but leave to show the spirit of this case of longerheads. A member writes to a sporting paper on the matter, and thus concludes his letter: — "If an investigation be not entered upon without delay, *I and others will take my name from the club*," an example. I hear from others, that will be followed by names of greater weight.

Now, if the member, by the rules of the club, to which he subscribes on entering the society, was entitled to call for an investigation, should do so of his right; and the threat of "taking his name from the club" was unnecessary. If he was not so entitled, and held it out as a menace, he has given as grave cause of offence as could be offered to the company of gentlemen. We look with interest to the result as deeply concerning the position and character of the Metropolitan Yacht Club.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The large amount of the deficiencies on the Derby, and the slight prospect held out of even a partial settlement of them, continues to operate as a pernicious on "excessive gaming" in the shape of betting, and will inevitably have a permanently serious influence on book-making as a system—that it will stop at altogether, notwithstanding all that has been, or may be said and written against it, no one believes for a moment—there always will be backers of public horses, and always plenty to lay against them. Of the business transacted this afternoon little need be said; it was confined to some tolerably fancy investments on Epsom Oil, The Era, and Pride of Kildare, for the Goodwood Stakes and on Ithuriel and The Curé for the St. Leger. For the latter race the Ugly Buck, who does not start at Goodwood, and The Princess, said to be in foal, are on the decline.

GOODWOOD STAKES.

4 to 1 agst Franchise	11 to 1 agst Parthian	18 to 1 agst Elegance Lily
8 to 1 —— Gratis Oil	11 to 1 —— Caiton	20 to 1 —— Subdner
9 to 1 —— Era (t)	13 to 1 —Pride of Kildare (t)	30 to 1 —— Murton Lordship
10 to 1 —— Best of Three	16 to 1 —— Lucy Banks	

GOODWOOD CUP.

5 to 4 agst Alice Hawthorn	7 to 1 agst Priestfighter
	The Squire a reported to be amiss.

ST. LEGER.

4 to 2 agst The Curé	7 to 1 agst Ray Monnus	12 to 1 agst Morpeth
4 to 1 —— Ithuriel	7 to 1 —— Lucy Sock	12 to 1 —— Fogh-a-Ballagh
	40 to 1 agst Valerian (t)	

THURSDAY.—The betting this afternoon, except that it made Alice Hawthorn a better favourite for the Cup, and gave the Elegance filly and Murton Lordship a lift for the Leger, was so nearly an echo of the business transacted on Monday, as to render it needless to give more than a list of the closing prices:—

GOODWOOD STAKES.

7 to 2 agst Franchise	11 to 1 agst Caiton	18 to 1 agst Lucy Banks (t)
7 to 1 —— Gratis Oil (t)	13 to 1 —— Pride of Kildare	20 to 1 —— Subdner
9 to 1 —— Era	13 to 1 —— Parthian	30 to 1 —— Murton Lordship
10 to 1 —— Best of Three	16 to 1 —— Elegance filly (t)	(t)

GOODWOOD CUP.

Even on Alice Hawthorn	6 to 1 agst Priestfighter (t) | 17 to 1 agst Dascount

ST. LEGER.

4 to 1 agst The Curé	7 to 1 agst The Princess	
4 to 1 —— Ithuriel	40 to 1 —— Valerian	

AQUATICS.

BANKSIDE REGATTA.—The twenty-sixth annual regatta for a new boat, and some excellent minor prizes liberally subscribed by the residents of the Clink Liberty, Southwark, to the watermen who had never before won a boat at Bankside, came off on Monday, and was well contested. The two first men of each of the two preceding heats rowed in the last. Bush after a dozen strokes took the lead, closely followed by Kelby, when on rounding the flag-boat, Kelby took the first place, and maintained it, Bush, however, pressing him very closely, and making a capital race. Knight was third, eight lengths astern of the second man.

ST. JOHN'S, WESTMINSTER, REGATTA.—The race was in three heats, with sixteen free watermen, comprising those who ply at the Horseferry and at the Middlesex side of Vauxhall-bridge; the distance contested in each heat being from the Horseferry to round a boat off Mitre's Tennes-bank, down round a boat off the new Houses of Parliament, and back to the Horseferry. The winner took the lead, and kept it decidedly after the first start, coming in first by some lengths. The race was well contested throughout, and was won by Royal and Gardner after a well contested struggle.

CRICKET.—MARYLEBONE CLUB AND GROUND WITH WENMAN V. SUSSEX. —This match was commenced at Lord's on Monday, and brought to a conclusion on Wednesday afternoon, in the presence of a highly fashionable and numerous assemblage. The score of the match was as follows:—Sussex, 154; Marylebone, 92

At the annual meeting of the Jockey Club, notice was given that at the next meeting of the Jockey Club, a resolution would be made to the effect that no person who is a defaulter for bets shall be allowed to run a horse at Newmarket, either in his own name or in the name of any other person.

THE SENTENCE TESTIMONIAL.—The subscriptions amount to nearly £1500.

GRAND NATIONAL ARCHERY FETE.—Complete arrangements have been made for the grand national archery *fête*, which is to come off on Thursday next, near the city of York, on Thursday, August 1. £135 will be laid out in prizes. No competitor will be allowed to take more than one prize. A grand stand will be erected on the ground, and every facility will be afforded to visitors to witness the sports of the day. A most interesting match may be anticipated.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH NAVY. Extract of a letter received at Lloyd's from their agent at Gibraltar, dated the 14th of July:—

"The French Government steamer Rutan, with his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville, arrived this morning from Oran on the night of the 8th inst.; she steamed for Tangier the following morning, and returned to the anchorage on the same evening.

"The French line-of-battle ships (of the first class) the Suffren, the Jemappes, and the Triton, also the frigate Belle Poule, which were in Algeiras roadstead, have this day sailed for the westward, said to be bound for Cadiz to await the issue of the negociations now pending with the Emperor of Morocco."

Extract from the *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 13th of July:—

"A frigate, signalized three leagues distant from this anchorage this morning, did not show her colours until her Majesty's ship Warspite fired a gun and hoisted the demand as she passed Europa Point to the west, when she showed French colours. Her decks were crowded with people."

The sentence of the court martial on First Lieutenant Louis, Royal Marines, Woolwich Division, for leaving his guard at the Victualling-yard, Deptford, without due authority, and for being absent from his duty when the fire took place on board the freight ship Medina, on the 9th inst., was, that Lieutenant Louis be cashiered: but in consequence of certain mitigatory circumstances which appeared in evidence, and the high character borne by his character by his commanding officer, Colonel Parke, C. B., Commandant of the Woolwich division, Lieutenant Louis was recom.. ended to her Majesty's favourable consideration, who, exercising her clemency, though fully approving the sentence of the court, has been pleased to order that Lieutenant Louis be permitted to return to his duty.

COUNTRY NEWS.

We regret to learn, that on Monday Stannington church was struck by lightning and seriously damaged.—*Sheffield Independent.*

BALLOON ASCENT.—On Monday, Mr. Hampton ascended in a new and splendid balloon from Vauxhall gardens, Birmingham. A finer ascent was never witnessed: the weather was calm, and the evening truly delightful. The balloon having attained an altitude of more than two miles, Mr. Hampton descended at Sharechill near Wolverhampton. As it involves several novel points of construction, we shall engrave the new machine in our next paper.

On Wednesday morning an incendiary fire took place at the extensive homestead of Mr. W. D. Green, of Greenstead-hall, Colchester. The fire originated with a large stack of old hay, and the flames soon communicated with two other hay-stacks (altogether containing between 80 and 90 tons), to a large bean stack, the produce of 20 acres, and a straw stack of about 140 tons. From them the flames spread with the greatest rapidity to a very large barn and stables, which were destroyed. The damage is estimated at £2000. A mob collected, some of whom smashed the windows and plundered the dwelling house; they also broke open the closets, from which they extracted Mr. Green's watch, and a portion of his plate, and other articles, and from the wine-cellars they took a quantity of wine, from the effects of which a number of them were seen rolling about the premises in a state of intoxication.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—Thursday evening week, a fire broke out in a stable upon New Hall Farm, Mundon, in the occupation of Mr. Francis Blakeley, but timely assistance being rendered, very little damage fortunately was sustained. From the prevaricating manner of the servant girl, Mary Ann Pitman, she was taken into custody, and has since confessed she is the guilty party, having, with a lighted paper from the kitchen, set fire to some hay which was in the rack in the stable. — *Essex Standard.*

MURDER NEAR STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.—Great excitement has been caused in Stratford-upon-Avon by a report of the discovery of a murder committed more than eighteen months ago, at Sunton-bridge, near Stratford. Thomas Knight, one of the parties concerned, has made a voluntary confession; from which it appears, that three men, named Thomas Careless, Badenham, and "Sam," had been drinking at a public-house, when a few pellar was present. On the Jew leaving the house they followed him to the bridge, knocked him down, and took away his box. He cried out, and offered them £5 to spare his life, but they beat him until he was insensible; and then, having torn away a large stone from the bridge, they tied it with a pitch rope round his body, and threw him into the deep water.

SPREAD OF INCENDIARISM.—The Suffolk correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* states that there have been no less than three fires in that county within eight days, dating from Sunday at midnight of the 14th of July, to Monday, the 22nd of July. A man named Clowe has been committed on the charge of being concerned in one of the fires. The Bishop of Ely has addressed a circular letter to the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Sudbury, in which he states that the amounts of these fires in Suffolk are so alarming, that he feels it to be his duty to call the attention of the clergy of the diocese in that county to this distressing state of things, and to advise them to take such steps in their respective parishes as they shall deem necessary for explaining to their flocks the great wickedness of those who are either directly or indirectly concerned in such unlawful proceedings.

A GAME OF CHESS.

A friendly chess party, the result of a challenge in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, played between Mr. G. O. ——, Liverpool, and Mr. J. W. P——, a member of the Pottery Chess Club; commenced January 16, 1844, and concluded July 18, 1844.

White—Mr. O.	Black Mr. P.
1 K P 2	K P two
2 K B P one (1)	K B to Q B 4th
3 K Kt to K 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd
4 Q B P one	Q P 2 (2)
5 P P 2	K P takes P
6 P takes P	B checks
7 Q Kt to B 3rd (3)	Q R takes Kt (4)
8 P takes B	K R P one (5)
9 K P one	K Kt to Q 2nd
10 Q to Q Kt 3rd	B takes Kt ch (6)
11 P takes B	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
12 K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt P 2
13 K to Kt 2nd	Q Kt to Q 2nd
14 B to R 3rd	Q B P one
15 K to Kt 2nd	Kt to K B
16 B to Q B 5th	Kt to K 3rd
17 Q R P one	Q B P one
18 Q to Kt's sq (7)	Kt takes B
19 P takes Kt	Kt to Q 3rd
20 K P one	Kt takes P (8)
21 P takes P ch	K takes P
22 Q to K B 5th ch	K to K's 2nd
23 K R P one	Q to K B
24 Q to K Kt's 4th	Q to K B 5th
25 Q to K R 5th (9)	Kt checks
26 K to Q sq	Queens K B P
27 Q takes Q	B takes Q
28 K to Q B 4	Kt to Q B 4
29 K to Q B 2nd	Q R to K B
30 B to B's 7th	Q to B's 5th
31 K to Q sq	Q R to B 5th (10)
32 Q R P one	R takes B (11)
33 Q R to his 2nd	R takes R
34 R takes R	R takes P
	and White surrendered (12)

(1) A novel, but injudicious mode of opening the game, as it prevents the K Kt from being moved to K B 3rd, which is generally the strongest position for it in the opening.

(2) A weak move, setting up a premature attack, and giving White an opportunity of weakening his centre.

(3) Better move with Q B.

(4) White's second and third moves give Black this opportunity of breaking up the position of these pawns, which should have prevented a shelter for the K on his castling.

(5) This appears to have been moved to prevent White from pushing Kt with Q B, and then advancing K P on it; but would not the sacrifice of his Kt for K P, followed by checking with Q at K R 5th, have opened up a good attack for Black?

(6) Q Kt to B 3rd would, p-rhaps, have been stronger.

(7) White now abandons a position which might have enabled him to set up a strong attack. By doubling his rooks on the Q Kt's file, to support of Q, and pushing on Q R P, instead of thus retreating, he must have gained an advantage

(8) White saves and plants his Kt's the what will be found to be a strong position.

(9) By refusing the offered exchange, and pushing Q into a corner, from whence she has no retreat, White allows his opponent to wrest from him another pawn.

(10) Instead of this comparatively weak move, Black should now have adopted the move which his opponent allows him another opportunity for, and by which he wins the Bishop.

(11) If White now play, Rook takes R, Black checks with Q K, and then takes Q R, coming off with Bishop clear.

(12) It would have been folly to have held out longer with his straggling forces against Black's superiority, both in number and position.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.—Great preparations are making in Scotland to give all possible effect to the great celebration in honour of Scotia's bard, on the 6th August. There is to be a procession of trades, and of parties in Celtic and fancy dresses, passing towards Alloway Kirk, over the new bridge of Doon, and back by the "Auld Brig," to the monument, where the orchestra of the day and the bard will receive the greetings of the throng. A concert will be given in the open air, Wilson and Templeton being engaged for the occasion. A collation will be partaken of in a pavilion erected for the purpose, and which is calculated for 2000 persons, where all manner of rational festivity will be enjoyed. The Earl of Eglintoun, Professor Wilson, and many other distinguished individuals will honour the celebration with their presence. The invitation to the Ayr Town Council to join the procession, was, at their meeting on Wednesday, enthusiastically responded to; and what with magistrates of towns, public bodies, Archers' Societies, Freemasons, Odd Fellows, Scottish peasantry, &c. &c., the Ayr Town will, and the town, neighbourhood, and line of walk decorated with the choicest offerings of the forest and flower-garden, the demonstration out of doors at the meeting with the Sons of Burns, and the cradle-land of the poet, will be a spectacle of the most gratifying and ennobling description. In the interior of the pavilion, however, the effects will be greatly heightened by the glowing orations which, from master-minds have been expected their energies will be put forth to power, and we beg to refer them to an announcement on the subject, given elsewhere.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The beautiful weather of the last few days has had a wonderful effect on the crops. The harvest in the county of Essex has already commenced, and in the neighbourhood of Romford has become very general. Several fields of wheat, barley, and oats, in various parts throughout the counties of Kent, Sussex, Essex, and Surrey, grain of every description presents a most luxuriant appearance. Notwithstanding the drought which has prevailed for such a lengthened period throughout the whole of the agricultural districts, which had a serious effect on the early crops of grass, and which it was calculated would have caused hay to be exceedingly dear, the late refreshing showers have caused the crop of aftergrass to be most abundant, and the mowers are now every where engaged in cutting the second hay harvest. Some wheat and oats have already been housed in the most excellent condition. Some samples of fine new wheat were exhibited at Mark-lane on Monday last, the produce of an extensive farm in Essex. The hop grounds of the county of Kent are looking extremely beautiful. Should the present fine weather continue, the harvest will become general throughout the country in the course of a week or ten days.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Among the recent wonders connected with travelling, may be mentioned a recent expert-mental trip to Ostend. The directors of the Dover railway, M. Barcel, Chief of the Public Works, and M. Druout, Secretary of the Belgian Legation in England, left London by the Dover railway on Monday last, and sat down to dinner in the evening. The train arrived at Dover at fifty minutes past eight o'clock, after stopping at Folkestone twelve minutes; the steamer was in readiness, and left Dover at twenty minutes past the clock, and arrived at Ostend at fifty minutes past one o'clock. The passage from London to Ostend was thus completed in seven hours and a half, including the embarkation and all stoppages, which at least occupied forty minutes.

The ship Crusader, bound from Halifax to London, was cast away about the 12th of December, on the island of Cape Wapstougare, and all the crew and officers perished. Three dead bodies were found washed on the beach of the island, when the survivors saw the vessel go to pieces. A boat, with five persons in it, was observed by the natives a few hours after she struck, but it was impossible to render them any assistance, on account of the dreadful state of the weather, otherwise they would have been saved, the natives being very friendly.

A letter from Constantinople dated the 3d July, gives an account of a beautiful atmospheric phenomenon which was seen on the previous Sunday. The atmosphere was at 90 degrees, but without a cloud to intercept the rays. An immense meteor, like a gigantic Congreve rocket, darted with a rushing noise from east to west. Its lightning course was marked by a streak of fire, and, after a passage of some 40 or 50 degrees, it burst like a bombshell, without report. An immense meteor, like a gigantic Congreve rocket, darted with a rushing noise from east to west. Its lightning course was marked by a streak of fire, and, after a passage of some 40 or 50 degrees, it burst like a bombshell, without report. The atmosphere was at 90 degrees, but without a cloud to intercept the rays. lighting up the hemisphere with the brilliancy of the noonday sun. On its disappearance a white vapour remained in its track, and was visible for nearly half an hour. Many of the vulgar look upon it as a very bad omen, whilst others attribute it to the warm weather which continues

A Frankfort journal publishes an account of the population of Prussia, from which it appears that, in Prussia Proper, of all the States under the Prussian Crown, the number of the inhabitants was, in 1840, 14,934,940. This number, however, must have increased considerably since 1840, for after England and Ireland, Prussia is, we believe, the State of Europe in which the population increases most rapidly.

The Marquis of Londonderry has left town for the north, with a view to arrange, if possible, the unhappy differences now existing among the colliery population in that district.

The wounded men from the army of Gwalior disembarked from the ship Windsor, on the morning of the 22nd inst., and proceeded forthwith to Chatham, in medical charge of Surgeon Wood, 9th Royal Lancers, and Assistant Surgeon Mapleton, her Majesty's 40th Foot, who were selected at Gwalior for this arduous duty. It would appear that the result has been most satisfactory, only one casualty having occurred amongst those brave fellows on the voyage. It is gratifying to learn, too, the very great kindness and attention that were evinced towards the wounded by the authorities in India.

The first railway ever formed in the British colonies is about to be constructed in the island of Jamaica, between Kingston and Spanish Town. The length is twelve miles, though powers have been obtained from the House of Assembly to carry the line some miles further if the projectors should think it desirable. Although the engineer and superintendants of the works have not yet left England, yet it is expected, from the easy gradients on the line, the abundant offers of labour already received, and the forward state of the iron work which is in course of preparation in this country, that the line will be open in October twelve months. This will be the first line of railway ever constructed by the labour of free negroes.

Private letters from Kissengen, announce the proximate arrival in this country of that celebrated statesman and diplomatist, Count de Nesselrode. According to accounts received at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, there was a great scarcity of water at the island of Ascension and every one had been on allowance for three months. Vessels wanting water were obliged to go for a supply to Rio de Janeiro, and the cattle, sheep, and goats, were dying for want.

It is stated that a considerable reduction of the fares between Liverpool and London is about to be made almost immediately, the directors of the Grand Junction and the London and Birmingham Railway Companies having both decided in favour of such a step. This is one of the first results of the cordial understanding which now exists between the two companies.

During a storm of thunder and lightning which passed over the neighbourhood of Gloucester on Thursday afternoon, an old labourring man, named John Lane, seventy-one years of age, who was working in a potatoe field near Churchdown, between Gloucester and Cheltenham, was struck by the lightning and killed instantly.

The Lords of the Treasury have agreed to propose a grant for the completion of Nelson's Monument. The total sum required for the completion of the work is £12,695, namely, for granite steps £3893, four commemorative subjects in bronze £4000, four lions £3000, and architect's commission £2202. The Lords of the Treasury recommend a vote of £8000, which, with subscriptions in hand, will be sufficient for the purpose. A well known artist, Mr. R. Park, the sculptor, offered to the Government to complete the monument for £5000, which was rejected. However, he has since undertaken to complete the monument on his own responsibility, and at his own cost, rather than that any further difficulty should occur in the matter.

Major General Sir Robert Sale, his heroic lady and their widowed daughter, Mrs. Sturt and child, arrived at Lyme Regis on Tuesday, and subsequently left for London.

The Russian frigate Aurora has arrived with a quantity of gold, and it is said with some valuable presents for her Majesty also. The property contained in wooden boxes weighed just six tons, and has been safely deposited in the vaults of the Bank of England. It was rumoured at Greenwood that the gold was sent to this country for the purpose of being refined, and that the frigate would remain three weeks in the river, for the purpose of taking it away when so prepared.

A dreadful fire took place on the 1st inst. at Drontheim, in Norway. Several streets and 12 public edifices are stated to have been burnt to the ground. A similar disaster occurred at Cronstadt, in Transylvania, on the night of the 30th ult., more than 90 houses were destroyed. It is stated also, in a German paper that the fine market place of Marseilles has been burnt down.

An explosion of fire, the consequences of which were fortunately not fatal, took place on Monday evening, at the Porter's lodge of No. 23, Rue Neuve St. Jean, Faubourg St. Denis Paris. A servant having opened on the gas supply on the ground floor, for the same house, the porter, whose office is very dark, took a lighted candle too near to it, and the gas caught fire. Two children of the unfortunate man were killed, and his wife so severely wounded in the leg that she was necessarily carried to the hospital.

THE LATE MR. THOMAS HUDSON.

This celebrated song-writer, who, by his comic effusions, was "wont to set the table in a roar," was born in April, 1791, in Mount-street, Lambeth; and was, consequently, at his decease a few weeks since, in his fifty-fourth year. He was the son of Mr. John Hudson, of the Stamp-Office, Somerset House. He was, at the usual age, apprenticed to a grocer, and subsequently commenced business in the metropolis. But, "Tom Hudson" (as he was termed in convivial circles) preferred the *delicice musarum* to the sweets of his own trade. In the year 1820, he commenced singing his own songs in private parties; soon after which he wrote lyrics for the proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens. About this time he commenced publishing his songs periodically; and we believe some fourteen or fifteen parts to have been issued, with ultimate advantage to the author, if not with direct profit. They abound, as the reader may be aware, with *vis comica*, and are recommended by their fun, "with indelicacy suppressed."

Though well known in the convivial circles of the metropolis, Hudson was not a dissipated man, for his habits were the reverse of intemperance: his talents at impromptu were very great; he has often caught up some incident which occurred at the table, or availed himself of the unexpected appearance of some public character, to produce an appropriate joke or compliment, which never failed to *tell* upon the company. Tom, however, was by no means an Apollo in voice; but, "the new song, composed by the singer," excused his defects of vocal execution. His more studied efforts were characterised by great humour and knowledge of life, and an abundant stock of those grotesque images which give the finish to a comic picture. With the middle and lower phases of London life, and the ridicule which has been attached to citizens and Cockneys, he possessed an extensive acquaintance: indeed, his perception of the ludicrous was perfectly extremely nice. He was modest and retiring in his manners; and few men ever filled a "throne of human felicity" (as Dr. Johnson calls a tavern chair), with so humble a consciousness of his own merits. His lectures were rather of the sedate cast, and rarely partook of the hilarious glow, with which he was wont to light up the faces of others. He made many friends by his genius, as well as by the genuine worth and kindness of his nature: the majority of his earlier effusions, we have been told, received a few flattering touches from the hands of young men of classical attainments, who likewise furnished the mottoes for the songs, mostly selected from the poets and satirists of antiquity.

Notwithstanding his careful habits, and his many points of excellence as a husband, father, and friend, Hudson died in straitened circumstances; and now that "Poor Tom's acold," his widow and children are left in distress. A number of his son-in-law's old academies have therefore announced a Vocal and Instrumental Performance for the benefit of Mrs. Hudson and her family, at the Concert-room of the Princes' Theatre, on Wednesday evening next. All the artistes for the occasion have kindly given their services; and the *affiche* enumerates among the vocalists, the Misses Dolby, Lucombe, Lanza, and Wilhams; Mrs. W. H. Seguin, and Mrs. C. E. Horn; Messrs. Manvers, Sporle, Seguin, Horncastle, Robinson, Fitzwilliam, Rainford, Edney, and John Parry. Among the instrumental performers are MM. de Mayer, Moscheles, W. H. Holmes, Regondi, Sedgewick, Blagrove, Richardson, and Balsir Chatterton. The concert will be under the distinguished patronage of the Duke of Cambridge, the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, Count d'Alberg, and Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P.; and we trust that respect for the amiable character of the deceased, as well as sympathy for the condition of the survivors, will insure a successful pecuniary issue to the performance. With a view of directing the attention of our readers to this occasion of "all mankind's concern—charity," as well as with the object of commemorating a man of genius in an eccentric line, it is true, but not without its sweet uses), we have prefixed the head and frontis of the meritorious song-writer to this slight sketch of his career. It is a rare thing to find men who provide for the amusement of others so free from the world's vices as was poor Tom Hudson; and such worth should be promulgated in proportion to its rarity. A kindred spirit has penned the following

LINES TO HIS MEMORY, BY AN OLD FRIEND.

Of manners meek, with wit and humour-store
As rich as ever made the table roar;
His shafts, tho' bright, ne'er hurt the gentlest heart,
For ev'ry one was an unwonn'd dart—
Were forg'd it, Hudson then gave 'em fire, and then
'Twas shot at random by the best of men;
For well he knew where'er it chanc'd to fall,
No festering wound'd follow—it was not gall
He dipp'd the arrow of his genius in
To wound another's feelings he held sin;
And by his own example daily prov'd
That satire, not sl. casatire, may be lov'd!
He was a minstrel of recentric vein—
To hear him once you'd hear him o'er again
A hundred times, and when those times were past,
Just pleas'd, as first you were, you'd be at last!

LORD HEYTESBURY.

Lord Heytesbury, the subject of our present sketch, is the successor of Earl De Grey in the Lord-Lieutenantship of Ireland. The name of his lordship is not so well known as those of most of his compeers, from among whom it might have been expected that the successor to this office would have been appointed. The title is not an old one, nor has the present possessor of it taken that part in the warfare of politics that ensures a nightly niche in the heavy columns of the debates, and a daily notoriety from the superlative praise or the supreitive abuse of the "Leaders" of the organs of the respective parties. He is a moderate, sensible, and temperate man, with reputation enough to resist, and perception enough to concede, where he finds either to be necessary; in short, his opinions hit that middle point between extreme opinions, which it appears to be the object of Sir R. Peel to adhere to in his Irish appointments, and of which the character and disposition of Lord Eliot, the Secretary for Ireland, is an example.

William A'Court, Baron Heytesbury, is of a Wiltshire family, of which the seat is Heytesbury House, in that county. The title is a creation of 1828, the patent being dated in January of that year. The family is an old one, and has given several representatives to the bo-

THE LATE MR. THOMAS HUDSON.—(See preceding page).

rough of Heytesbury, almost continuously, from the year 1722 down to the creation of the title.

The present Lord Heytesbury is the son of William Pierce Ashe A'Court, a colonel in the army, and a lieutenant-colonel of the 2nd Wiltshire Militia, who was created a baronet in July, 1795. He was born in 1779, and is, consequently, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He married the grand-daughter of the first Earl of Radnor. By the marriage of his sister to the present Earl of St. Germains, he is related to Lord Eliot, the present Secretary for Ireland, so that there is greater probability, from the connection both of relationship and office, they will act together with more cordiality than has sometimes been known to exist between the Viceroys of Ireland and their Secretaries.

Though comparatively unknown to the world of politics, Lord Heytesbury has very creditably filled a rather difficult post in the diplomatic service of the country, having for some years been Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburgh. He was, we believe, acting in this capacity at the time of the revolution of Poland, and it redounds to his credit that he opposed as much as possible the violation of those articles of different treaties under which the independence of Poland was guaranteed; it is to be lamented that his efforts were fruitless and that the absolute power of the Russian Autocrat broke through all stipulations, causing himself the revolt which he afterwards so severely punished. It is by no means impossible that the conduct of Lord Heytesbury on that occasion may have recommended him to his present station. He has also supported his reputation as resident at other European Courts. His Lordship's son, the Hon. W. H. A. A'Court, is member for the Isle of Wight.

Lord Heytesbury was sworn in as Viceroy of Ireland at a Privy Council held at Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday se'nnight. It is stated that his Lordship has consented to retain in their offices the great majority of the gentlemen forming the household of his predecessor. Colonel Bowles, who, it was thought, was to be Private

LORD HEYTESBURY, THE NEWLY APPOINTED VICEROY OF IRELAND.

Secretary, is to be first Aide-de-Camp, and Controller. Mr. A'Court, who is at present Secretary to Lord Eliot, is to be Private Secretary to Lord Heytesbury. The following Aides-de-Camp, Captains Lyndsay, Cole, and Meade, and Lieutenant Sir William Don, Bart., it is understood, go out.

NEW EXETER 'CHANGE.

Among the metropolitan improvements in course of completion, we are glad to notice a little Arcade, between Wellington-street, North, and Catherine-street, Strand, and forming an elegant and convenient communication between these thoroughfares. The Arcade itself, as our engraving shows, contains ten neat shops, with dwellings above: it has a well proportioned cove, and is lit from above by a metal framed skylight, of corresponding design. The design is neat, though it could be wished that the architect, Mr. Sydney Smirke, had given it higher embellishment. The roof of the Lowther Arcade, in the Strand, is a very tasteful illustration of our meaning: with its series of elegant arches and pendentive domes, each of which terminates in an eye or circular skylight. Mr. Smirke's light, on the contrary, is a very common-place conservatory roof. The cove, fascia, piers, &c., of the Arcade have arabesque decorations, designed and executed by Mr. L. W. Colman, of Mount-street; and now that the colours are fresh, these ornaments have a very sparkling effect. At each end is an imitative bronze gate, surmounted by the coronet of a marquisate (the Arcade having been erected by the Marquis of Exeter), whence its designation. The fronts in Wellington-street and Catherine-street, are in the style of the street architecture of the reign of James I.; and the contrast of the fine red brick with the tasteful stone dressings, has a handsome effect. The frontage, in each instance, extends considerably beyond that of the Arcade itself; that in Wellington-street being chiefly appropriated as the new offices of the *Morning Post* journal.

THE NEW EXETER 'CHANGE.

Our readers at a distance must not, from its name, assume this Arcade to occupy the place of Exeter 'Change, now only kept in popular remembrance by a clock, inscribed on its dial with "Exeter 'Change" in place of figures, upon the front of a house in the Strand, adjoining the 'Change site.

The New 'Change is the third building of its kind erected in this locality; for the original Exeter 'Change was taken from "the New Exchange," built in 1608, on the site of the stables of Durham House, opposite the Adelphi Theatre. It was opened by James I., and was named by him, "Britain's Bourse."

"THE CITY OF LONDON" IRON STEAM-SHIP.

This magnificent iron steamer has just been constructed in the Clyde, by Mr. Napier, at the expense of £40,000, for the Aberdeen and London Steam Navigation Company, for steaming regularly between Aberdeen and the metropolis. She made her first voyage from Aberdeen to Wapping the week before last, in an unusually short space of time; though the wind was adverse, and she had on board, besides passengers and a cargo of goods, 210 head of cattle, and 700 boxes of salmon. She left Wapping, on her return to Aberdeen, on Saturday last, and accomplished the passage in 38 hours.

The City of London is of admirable symmetry, and nice proportion of length, breadth, and height; which detract from her apparent magnitude. She is, however, a stupendous vessel, and commodiously planned; her large dimensions giving scope for every accommodation. Her actual measurement is as follows:—

	Feet.	In.
Length between perpendiculars	215	0
Length over all	231	0
Breadth of beam between paddle-boxes	3.	0
Extreme breadth across paddle-boxes	42	6
Depth of hold	20	0

Her two engines together are rated at 430-horse power, and her registered tonnage is 732 tons—her measurement, 1110 tons. The poop stands 4 feet above the main deck, and is 65 feet long, and nearly 40 feet broad. The cabins are spacious and comfortable, and the ornaments are much more chaste than usual. This applies more particularly to the cabinet-work of the great saloon. The paneling, doors, and roof, are of solid oak, polished; the chairs and sofas, of oak also, are covered with green Genoa velvet; the mirrors, without being so profuse as to create confusion, are numerous enough; and the light is admitted through coloured glass, on which the royal arms, and those of London and Aberdeen, are finely depicted. The state-rooms are roomy, comfortable, and, withal, most thoroughly ventilated. There are six of them, containing two berths each, in the saloon, four of which enter from the saloon, and two from the lobby. Two gentlemen's sleeping cabins, each with twelve berths, and a ladies' cabin, with sixteen berths, enter from the lobby. Besides the berths aft, there is a gentlemen's cabin forward, with twenty-six berths—in all, 110; the whole have spring mattresses, are ventilated from the roof and sides, and are unusually roomy. The ladies' cabin is, as it ought to be, the most elegant and comfortable place in the ship; and the accommodation for steerage passengers is very superior. The comfort even of the dumb brutes, which will always form a large proportion of the passengers from Aberdeen to London, has not been overlooked. There is a large lower deck, in which they will enjoy fresh air, without exposure to the angry elements without.

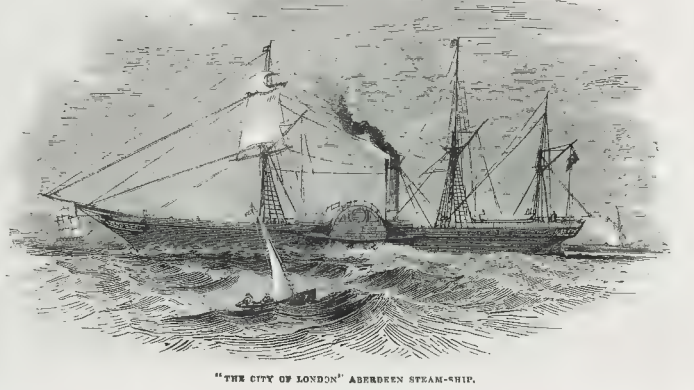
To give additional security, the vessel is divided into four distinct compartments, each water-tight—so that, although she were to spring a leak, either forward or aft, there would be no danger of the ship filling, or of that still more dangerous accident in a steamer, the extinguishing of the fires in the engine-room. This same engine-room, by the way, is very tastefully and commodiously laid out; and the engines themselves are much admired for exquisite workmanship, strength, and finish. The boilers are four in number, and can be used separately in case of accident.

One excellent quality in the City of London, and one that will be gratefully acknowledged by passengers who are apt to get sick, is the almost total absence of the disagreeable tremulous motion that is experienced in most steamers. On the paddle-boxes, where it should be most sensibly felt, a great number of the passengers, in the trip north—some of them well able to judge—sat for hours, and acknowledged that certainly the tremor, in this instance, had been *minimused*.

In a pleasure-trip, this superb vessel accomplished the voyage from Greenock to Aberdeen, a distance of 540 miles, in 42 hours, or at the rate of about 13 miles an hour. Captain Cargill, by whom she is commanded, speaks highly of the ease with which she may be managed. With the exception of the Great Britain, which has not yet been to sea, she is *the largest iron steam-ship afloat*.

We congratulate the enterprising Company on having added this fine steamer to the number of powerful vessels already on their establishment. The resulting social and commercial advantages are thus illustrated in the *Aberdeen Herald*:—

> The voyage between London and Aberdeen is now achieved in a few hours; whereas, formerly, it always occupied days—not unfrequently weeks. Thanks to the almost miraculous power of steam, the broad Atlantic is now crossed in less time than our sailing vessels used sometimes to require between our own port and that of London. As to comfort and accommodation for passengers, comparison is out of the question. But greater advantages still have resulted in the speedier transmission of articles of commerce; and in no instance has this been more strikingly or beneficially exemplified than in the conveyance of cattle to the London market—an advantage to a great agricultural district like ours, of the very highest importance.



"THE CITY OF LONDON" ABERDEEN STEAM-SHIP.

STATUE OF THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

[Mr. E. Hodges Baily, R.A., has just completed his model of the statue of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex, which is to be executed in marble, according to a vote of the Grand Lodges, for Freemasons' Hall. It has been exhibited by the sculptor, and has received the highest commendation.]

Grand Master of our mystic tie,
Though now thy honour'd bones may lie
In Kensal cold—
Encas'd in stone—in marble here
Almost in life thou dost appear,
A wonder to behold!

Here is the good fraternal smile
That lit thy living lips erewhile
With grace and truth
And here's thy manly—burly form
Grown large by nursing feelings warm
E'en from thy very youth.'

The crabbed-will'd—the cold of heart
Will soon from lusty health depart
And haggard show—
While they whose blessing 'tis to be
Possess'd of sweet philanthropy
Each day will thriving grow!

And thus with thee it was: from child
To man thou wert as generous—mild—
And good a thing,
As ever grac'd humanity—
It was a pleasant sight to see
The Brother of a King

Low vail his bonnet to a girl,
And call her his "beloved pearl"
When made his Queen—
'Twas grateful, too, to see him fight
For a most suffering people's right,
And boldly stand between

The wrongs they bore for Judah's land,
And the unchristian tyrant's hand
That crush'd them low—
—— He's gone at last, but will survive
As long as memory can live
Or genius here his image show! W.

The statue is seven feet six inches in height, and the pedestal six feet: and his Royal Highness is represented standing upright, in the action of addressing an assembly. He is habited in the robes of a Knight of the Garter, and, in addition, wears the insignia of the Guelphic order. The sculptor has been very successful in the delineation of the features, and in imparting to his work the characteristic traits of the figure of the illustrious personage it is designed to portray. Like all the statues Mr. Baily has hitherto executed in an upright posture, this is remarkable for its ease and natural aspect; and more especially for the firmness and stability with which the figure stands upon the pedestal. The robes, though gorgeous in character, are yet not frittered in detail, but present a broad and massive effect. At the side is placed a small altar, on which the masonic emblems are figured.

STATUE OF THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, BY BAILY

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

No. 1. A paille de riz hat ornamented with flowers and a veil. A polka mantelet of changeable silk trimmed with fringe. A silk dress.
2. A straw hat, ornamented with a shaded feather. A mousseline-de-laine dress trimmed with lace.
3. A lace and ribbon cap. A muslin dress.
4. A hair coiffure ornamented with ribbon. A tarlatane Grecian dress, ornamented with narrow velvet ribbon.

Paris, 23rd July.

It is not at present in Paris that Parisian fashions are to be seen; they are now only to be met with at the watering-places, and on the borders of the Rhine. At Basle, a fête takes place every two years, when the carabiniers of 22 cantons assemble to try their skill. In addition, this year is the fourth centenary of the battle of Saint-Jacques, where 1500 Swiss contended with 30,000 troops; the Swiss were destroyed, but Swiss liberty was established. This double fête attracted crowds of strangers and natives, and great interest was excited by an English Lord having entered the lists for the first prize with the carabine; there being two hundred prizes and six thousand carabiniers to contend for them, he was considered successful in having obtained the third prize, and he was cordially congratulated by his compatriots and the numerous French visitors who were at Basle.

Our correspondent assures us that the coup-d'œil was magnificent. The gay costumes of the Swiss from all the cantons, in their best attire—the flowing lace of the Fribourgeoises—the flower-decked hats of the young girls of Lucerne formed an admirable contrast with the toilettes just arrived from Paris.

The shape and size of hats continue the same, but the ornaments and accessories are very varied.

White crape hats are ornamented with roses and crêpe lisse.

Paille de riz hats are ornamented with flowers. Capotes of straw-colour crape are trimmed with bisses of lilac and straw-colour.

Summer toilettes are mostly composed of barège, chamelion silks, and coloured tarlatanes, accompanied with lace scarfs and shawls, or with mantelets of embroidered muslin, and with crape, tulle, or paille de riz capotes

Barège dresses are mostly trimmed with volans, as most suitable with soft materials, whilst organdies, and other starched materials, always have plaits. Festoons and embroideries are adopted with trans-parent materials. Many tarlatanes are embroidered in colours; the skirts are plain, but the volans are studded with pea spots, and the festoons bordered with the same.

THE KING OF SAXONY IN A DILEMMA.—While the King of SAXONY was at Liverpool, he determined to make a theatrical visit. His Majesty and suite drove to the Amphitheatre, and actually got into one of the boxes of that house, where the coolness of their reception—the audience knowing nothing of the rank of the illustrious visitor—induced his Majesty to make an inquiry, which convinced him that he was in the "wrong box!" The royal party beat a speedy retreat, and arrived at the Theatre-Royal, where the King intended to go, about a quarter of an hour after the commencement of the "Love Chase," where the audience, being on the qui vive, rose and cheered heartily as they entered the stage-box.

On Monday the usual annual meeting of the proprietors of Drury-lane theatre took place in the saloon, and was fully attended. Lord Glengall was in the chair. The report, read by Mr. Dunn, was to the effect, that the late season, under the management of Mr. Bunn, had been more prosperous than any season for a considerable time past, and that the committee had concluded an agreement, for a further term of three years, with that gentleman, determinable, at the option of either party, at the end of the first; and they trusted that, with the renewed exerti n of the lessee, a still more favourable season even than the last might be anticipated. The report was confirmed, and thanks were voted to *Mr.* Bunn.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

FITZ-STEPHEN.

BY

"THE OLD SAILOR."

In the year 1500, James Fitz-Stephen commanded a fine carrack that traded with Biscay for wines and wool; and so highly was his honesty and uprightness esteemed, that cargoes to his account were frequently shipped on credit, both for the Irish and the London markets. He had married a lady of the name of Blake, to whom he was greatly attached, and everything seemed to promise a life of happiness and prosperity. His intercourse with Spain had not only raised him many friends in that country, but he had also caught much of the strongly inflexible character of the Biscayans, which gradually became blended with his own. In 1507, when Philip, the heir to the crown of Castile, and father to Charles V., visited England, James Fitz-Stephen was selected on his departure to pilot the royal ship to the Spanish shores, an office which he performed very ably; and Philip, to testify his satisfaction, granted him several exclusive privileges and immunities in his trading transactions with the city of Bilboa.

At an early age, his only son, Lynch Fitz-Stephen, accompanied his father in his voyages, and by diligent application became a smart native lad; but his parent, being strongly attached to domestic enjoyments, yielded to the persuasions of his wife to remain on shore, and though he did not entirely relinquish the sea, yet he fully established himself as a merchant, and carried on a very prosperous commerce, occasionally visiting Bilboa in pursuit of business.

Young Lynch continued his maritime life under other masters, but as soon as age and experience would sanction the trust, he was appointed to command one of his father's ships, and for some time he a quitted himself with credit; but, the dark-eyed beauties of Spain soon induced him to forget the fair-haired, confiding maiden in Galway, who loved him with an intensity bordering on fervent devotion.

"And you are going to leave me, Lynch," said she, as he came to bid another farewell, previous to his departure for Biscay; "the heart of me is very sorrowful when you are away, but 'tis sadder I should be but for the certainty of your honour and fidelity, and sure I may rely on them, Lynch?"

"Indeed, dearest, and you may do so most implicitly," returned the young mariner with fervour, whilst a pang of shame and contrition told him that her confidence in his integrity was not altogether merited. "Who else, love, should occupy my thoughts, or be treasured in my breast? No, no; it is my own Aileen who possesses my undivided and unceasing affection, and never will I betray her to a sorrow and anguish."

She laid her head against his breast, and after some persuasion she promised to give him her hand at the altar on his return from the voyage he was then about to make. They parted. The young man's cargo was on board, and he was amply furnished with money to liquidate former claims, as well as to purchase a full freightage of the choicest wines for home. He was cordially welcomed at Bilboa, and took up his temporary abode at the residence of an old merchant, to whom his cargo was consigned. With his son, Don Sebastian, he had formed an early friendship, and through his introduction, he had become acquainted with a female of exquisite beauty, Donna Clara, who admired the young and warm-hearted Irishman—she was incapable of feeling a more generous attachment.

His vessel was loaded—the time for his departure drew near; the account with the merchant was unsettled, and his money had been entirely expended in dissipation, and rich presents to Donna Clara. As far as the unsettled claims and value of his homeward cargo went, the unhappy state of his affairs would prove no detriment to his sailing for his father's credit and responsibility were unimpeachable; and, once in his own country, he would find no difficulty in deceiving his parent, whilst he might trust to the chance of accidents to rescue him from threatened disgrace. But to leave Donna Clara seemed to be almost impracticable, and she, too, had declared the utter impossibility of surviving their separation.

Lynch had informed the merchant that he had brought no funds, but that his father would remit the whole amount on the following voyage, with which arrangement the Spaniard appeared to be entirely satisfied; but the young mariner was thrown into a state of distressing consternation when it was proposed that his friend Don Sebastian, who had long been desirous of visiting the British isles, should take a passage with him to Galway, and there receive the balance due, to furnish funds for his intended excursion—he could neither decline nor refuse the proposition; therefore, dissembling his alarm, he expressed himself gratified at the prospect of companionship with so desirable a messmate.

Among the crew of the carrack was a foster-brother of the commander, who was greatly attached to him; and, the man had at all times evinced an entire devotion to the interest or pleasure of the young ship-master. Although unqualified to give counsel, Lynch made him his confidant, and consulted him on most occasions, so that Phelim MacConnor was in a great measure aware of the perils in which Fitz-Stephen had become involved.

They were now at sea; the wind was fair, the weather prosperous, and every hour carried Lynch Fitz-Stephen nearer and nearer to his home; that home which he could not think of without feelings of dread. He trembled when he contemplated the just anger of his father—the utter loss of his own good name—and what was becoming every minute more pair fully acute, the conviction that Aileen, the fond, confiding, and affectionate Aileen, would never be his.

The bright reflection of the clear full moon was dancing on the dark blue waters as Lynch stood alone leaning over the taffrail of his ship in silent and absorbed meditation. The swelling sails were filled with the freshening breeze, and the vessel marked her track upon the ocean in dazzling brilliancy and light. But her commander heeded not the glories which presented themselves; the heavy gloom of his conscience fell like a dark cloud upon all around him, and threw a damp and misty veil between the present and the future. He sometimes felt half resolved to inform his friend Sebastian of what had occurred, and to cast himself upon his generous sympathy; but shame and pride deterred him; he could not muster sufficient assurance or courage to acknowledge the villiny he had practised, and he much doubted whether the high spirit of the Spaniard would not revolt at a proposal for concealment. Once married to Aileen, and her fortune, which was ample, would be at his disposal, so that he could restore the money he had so fraudulently embezzled and squandered. But would the noble-minded Sebastian become a consenting party to the perpetration of such a treacherous act of duplicity? He was then debating the matter with himself, till, almost unconsciously, he exclaimed aloud, "No, no—I cannot—will not do it."

"It is the only way to save you," whispered the voice of Phelim, who had silently approached and overheard the exclamation; "when he is disposed of—and it may be done secretly enough—we can tell our own tale and divel a sowl will know anything ab ut it at all at all."

"What do you mean, Phelim?" eagerly inquired his commander, although he was well acquainted with the purport of the intimation; for conscience told the unhappy man that similar designs had crossed his own ruminations.

"Mane!" returned Phelim, cautiously in the same low tone, "why what should I mane? You will soon anchor in Galway Bay, and a pretty reckon there'll be anybow if he arrives safe. Arrah then, captain, sure and you know that dead men can tell no tales?"

Lynch Fitz-Stephen was silent for several minutes. He looked upon the sparkling foam of the ocean, but there was an unnatural redness in its hue; he gazed upwards at the bright clear sky, but the face of the heavens seemed to be tinged with blood. At length he forcibly uttered, "Never, Phelim, never! Do not mention such a thing again."

"It is well, captain dear, that you understand me," responded the foster-brother, with earnestness. "Oh, but it's aisey enough to comprehend matters

when the maiden jumps with our own thoughts. Sure and I'll do as you bid me but the sorrow and the shame it w'll be to you, and he to the fore letting 'em into the knowledge of affairs that might be kept snug and secret enough. And how could you help his falling or jumping overboard? Think of the sternness of your father—think of the finger of scorn pointed at your father's son - think of Miss Aileen—and how would you bear to see her given to another before the very face of you?"

"Avast, avast, Phelim!" exclaimed the almost desperate and maddened man, as he clutched his foster-brother's arm; "you raise a raging torment within my breast."

"I must not avast," returned the other impressively. "Sure and I know my duty, Master Lynch. I can d o with you, or for you, without a groan or a murmur. I could lie down by side your coffin in the cowld grave, and hear the earth shovelled in upon the living and upon the dead, and never utter a complaint; but I cannot see you a dissolute outcast, pining with the troubled mind and the broken heart, dying by inches, with a blight upon your spirit and a blast upon your name, and not raise my voice again it."

"Is there no other remedy, no possibility of keeping the matter secret for a time?" inquired Fitz-Stephen, with a groan, as he covered his face with his hands. "My invention is utterly at fault, my faculties are becoming prostrated beneath the weight of my calamity. Phelim, Phelim! something must be done to avert this dreaded evil; but my soul sickens at the plan you would propose."

"Arrah, captain dear, sure and your own self proposed it to yourself afore I opened my lips," returned the man, with affected simplicity. "You were discovering it in your mind when I first spoke; but no matter whose plan it is, it must be done, and you must do it."

Lynch shuddered.

"If we had him ashore, it's up the mountains he might be till the breeze blowed itself out; but there's no doing such a thing now, captain, and a few days will bring us into Galway Bay."

The foster-brothers held further conversation together, and then separated; Fitz-Stephen throwing his fevered body, in sleepless restlessness, upon the lockers in the cabin—Phelim stretching his giant limbs upon the deck in heavy slumber—whilst the unconscious victim of their nefarious schemes reposed in the calm tranquillity of an upright mind in the state-room, which had been appropriated to his use.

Two days elapsed, during which Lynch and Sebastian conversed with more cheerfulness and gaiety than they had done since their embarkation, and the former seemed to have got rid of much of that depression of spirits that had been manifested since his quitting Spain. On the evening of the close of a beautiful summer's afternoon, the blue land of Cape Clear was seen in the distance, and every Irish heart, but that of Fitz-Stephen, throbbed with tumultuous delight at once more beholding their native shores.

I have already said that Lynch Fitz-Stephen was an only son, but he had a sister; and Don Sebastian had frequently heard mention of her as one of Galway's fairest daughters, mild and amiable, and possessing every virtue that could constitute a blessing in a wife. Her father was wealthy, and there could be no doubt that her portion would be handsome, while an union of the families might lead to more profitable results in their commercial speculations. He had even gifts to the lady, which had been most gracious.y received and pleasantly acknowledged; and now, with the sanction of his father, he had undertaken the voyage in order to satisfy himself of the lady's worth and beauty and person before he made her an offer of his hand. Nor had Mary Fitz-Stephen been insensible to the generous attentions of the young Spaniard. She, too, had made inquiries of her father and her friends, and the answers she received were truly gratifying to her womanly pride. She heard with pleasure of his intention to visit Ireland, and,) though no especial time had been named, yet she felt disappointed on the return of every day on find that he was not there. To none but Aileen was her secret told; and, loving each other as they did with strong sisterly regard, in no instance was their mutual confidence broken.

And now the gallant cavalier was rapidly nearing the land for her destined harbour, and the young Spaniard, full of eager hope and expectation, tinged with anxious surmisings, watched the various headlands which they passed during the hours of a lovely night; and Phelim, as ever, was still and passionless. The following morning, however, he was no where to be found; all the cabins and every part of the ship were carefully searched, but no trace or vestige of him could be d scovered, nor could any one here the slightest account of what had become of him. Phelim had last seen him about midnight sitting near the stern, and the only probable conjecture was, that, being overpowered by sleep, he had fallen overboard. At what time, or in what place this occurred he was impossible to tell, and therefore to return and seek for him would have been utterly useless, especially, if their ideas were correct: he must have sunk immediately, and so they continued on their course.

(To be continued.)

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY.—The returns for the present week show rather a large arrival of English wheat for our market, the time of year considered, viz., 6760 quarters, while the stands, to day, were not full with samples. Both English and foreign qualities were a mere drug, and much must have been purchased on lower terms The supply of barley was not to say large, yet the sale for that article was exceedingly heavy, at barely Monday's prices. In malt no little was doing, that the quotations were barely supported. Oats, beans, and peas, were excessively dull, and the turn lower.

ARRIVAL—English: Wheat, 6760 qrs.; barley, 80; oats, 1270. Irish, wheat, ——; barley, ——; oats, 4350. Foreign, wheat, 13,070; barley, 2675; oats, 14 310 qrs.: flour, 4840 sacks; malt, 203 qrs.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 44s to 52s; ditto white, 50s to 56s. Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 48s; ditto white, 42s to 52s; rye 42s to 43s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s, distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malting ditto, 32s to 35s; Lincoln and Norfolk ditto, 30s to 32s; brown ditto, 27s to 29s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 64s, Chevalier, 64s to 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feeding oats, 18s to 20s; Youghall and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 29s to 31s; old ditto, 32s to 40s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; maple, 33s to 36s; white, 35s to 38s; boilers, 40s to 42s per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s to 46s; Suffolk ditto, 40s to 42s; Stockton, 42s to 43s per 280 lbs.

Foreign.—Free wheat, 48s to 51s; Dantzig, red, 50s to 52s; white, 53s to 54s. *In Bond*—Barley, 25s to 26s; oats, brew, 17s to 17s 6d; ditto, feed, 15s to 16s; beans, 30s to 32s; peas, 32s to 33s per quarter. Flour, America, 24s to 25s; Baltic, 22s to 23s per barrel

The Seed Markets—although the supply of seeds on offer has been but limited, the general demand has ruled heavy, and our quotations are barely supported.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 52s; Baltic sreading, 36s to 37s; Mediterranean, 34s to 35s; hempseed, 38s to 39s per quarter, coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt., brown mustard seed, 12s to 13s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 6s 6d per bushel; rapeseed, new, £23 to £25 per last of nine quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £9 to £6 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton, canary, 48s to 50s per quarter.

Bread—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4·lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages—Wheat, 54s 1d; barley, 31s 8d; oats, 21s 8d; rye, 36s 4d; beans, 37s 6d; peas, 38s 1d.

Sir Watkin Lewes's Committee's Duty—Wheat, 1s 3d; barley, 32s 8d; oats, 22s 8d; rye, 36s 4d; beans, 37s 6d; peas, 38s 1d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 17s; barley, 5s; oats, 4s; rye, 8s 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 7s 6d.

THE public sales of tea which have taken place since our last statement have been well attended by buyers, yet the biddings have been to manga.it a degree of previous unsteadiness. Privately, a fair business has been doing at full prices. No imports have taken place this week from China

Sugar—In West India, as well as in Mauritius and Bengal sugars, a steady business has been doing, at full quotations. The refined market is firm, at 1s per cwt. more money.

Coffee.—In West India coffee only a moderate business has been transacted, though at full prices. Ceylon, as well as most kinds of foreign coffee, are quite as dear, with a fair inquiry

Hops.—The accounts from Worcester, Sussex, and parts of Mid Kent, are still very unfavourable as respects the prospects of the growing hop. In other parts they are satisfactory. The demand is still inactive, yet prices are supported. Very little is doing in the duty, which is called £14 to £80. Sussex pockets, £5 10s to £5 10s: Weald of Kent do., £6 to to £7; Mid Kent do., £7 to £8 10s; do. bags, £7 to £8; East Kent pockets, £7 to £9; Choice do., £10 to £12.

Cattle.—Herts, 70s 6d; Lambton, 70s 6d; Aldridge, 72s 6d; Gordon, 72s, West Tees, 72s 6d, Adair's, 73s 6d; Holywell Mains, 72s. Hartley, 70s 6d per ton.

Liverpool, Thursday.—The supply of beasts on sale to-day is moderate, and the demand for the market being tolerably extensive, and the weather rather unfavourable to slaughtering, the beef trade was in a very sluggish state, at a decline of 2s. per 8 lbs. From Scotland, 200 Scots came fresh to hand, while we had on offer 70 more from Northumberland. The trade was very heavy, and by no means large, yet the sale for them was very inactive, at barely Monday's quotations. Of lambs the supply was very moderate, and the demand for the market was quite heavy, and the rates had a downward tendency. The same may be said of calves. In pigs next to nothing was doing. Much cows sold at from £13 to £19 10s each.

Per Stone, to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; second quality do, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large oxen, 2s 10d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d, coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d; prime woolled sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 8d, prime South Down ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; large coarse calves, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; prime small ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; small pigs, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d, lambs, 4s 0d to 5s 0d. Suckling calves, 15s to 24s; and quarter old store pigs. 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 610; cows, 160, sheep and lambs, 12270, calves, 406, pigs, 270.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had only a moderate supply of meat on offer to-day, yet the demand ruled heavy, in the beef and mutton trade, at Monday's prices. Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; inferior ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 6d. ROSE. HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent).

There have been no circumstances worthy of particular remark during the week in monetary circles. The Commercial Bank of London continued at a meeting held on Monday, a previously passed resolution of dividing their £6000 shares, into ten of £600 each; this judicious alteration has had the effect of rendering their shares more saleable, and they will be sold for the present value rendering them more accessible to small purchasers, and also enabling the brokers to hold, without temporarily sinking a very large capital. The profits of the year were reported at £8305, and a dividend of five per cent declared. Money has shown a slight tendency to advance in value, but its ex.sting abundance must still prevent any hope of profitable employment. The continued fine weather has indeed removed the last apparent chance for the present, in rendering it highly improbable that any alteration in the exchanges in our favour can take place before the harvest is over. The Consol market has been buoyant, opening on Monday with a good amount of business, and a marked improvement in prices. The broker for the Commissioners of the Savings Banks, took his purchase in the Three per Cent. Reduced, at 100¾. Consols during the few money and time. This price, on Tuesday, improved to 100, the closing quotation standing 99⅝ ten per. Consols at par, was, however, no tempting an opportunity of realising, to be readily passed over by the speculators, consequently a few large sales were made on Wednesday, the price leading to 99⅝ and on Thursday, this quotation was not supported, 99¼ with a flat market being the closing quotation. The present extraordinary price, of course, renders the investment scarcely desirable, and the transactions of the week have been unimportant. The transactions of Friday were marked by several fluctuations, but the price ultimately resumed the former quotation. The heavy stocks stand at present as follows —Three per Cent. Reduced, 100⅛ ⅜; New Three and a half per Cents., 100⅛; Long Annuities, 10⅞; India Stock, 266, India Bonds, 95; Bank Stock, 200, Exchequer Bills, 79 60; Consols, 99⅜.

It will be remembered that some time since, the Government of Buenos Ayres, entered into an arrangement with Mr Falconnet, as agent of the bondholders, to remit 4000 hard dollars monthly, for the benefit of the bondholders, subject to the approval of the House of Representatives, which was to meet on the [illegible] On Tuesday, Messrs Baring Brothers and Co. received intelligence that the House of Representatives had refused to sanction the arrangement, and that the Government of Buenos Ayres had in consequence withdrawn from it. The Funds were heavy on the receipt of this intelligence, and prices fell about ¼ per cent. On Wednesday, however, they recovered, and prices were maintained. Monday's sales were effected at 99⅝ ⅜, at which price they continued on Tuesday. Bargains were done on Wednesday, towards the close of the week yielded a point, quoting only 99⅞ for the Actives. There per Cents 3¾. These prices scarcely varied on Friday. Columbian, only quoting a fair deal of about ¼ per Cent, and Belgian improving from 103¾ to 104¾. Dutch Two and-a-Half per Cents closed 61¾; Five per Cents ditto 104¾, Brazilian 84.

The Railway Market has shown a tendency to advance on most of the lines, excepting South Eastern and Dover. This, however, is to be attributed to the announcement made at a special meeting on Thursday, of the intended issuing of £400,000 on debentures to complete the Ramsgate branch. It will be remembered that the last issue of shares was to pay off the existing debentures, consequently that new loan will be an affair of small moment as it will be double.ess borrowed at a low rate of interest. The closing quotations stand—Bern.ngham Stock, 229 to 230; Chester and Holyhead, 9¾, Chichester and Brighton, 43; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 64, Great Western, 135; South Western 87; Croydon, 18; Manchester and Leeds, 110; Manchester and Birmingham, 84, Brighton 46¾, South Western, 87; Norwich and Brandon 11¾; Dover, 23 to 24; Orleans, Tours, and Bordeaux, 5¾; Dublin and Cashel, 5¾; Midland Counties, 99¾.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 23.—2nd Regiment of Life Guards: Cornet and Sub-Lieut. and Adjutant F. Sturgess to be Lieutenant. Corn.et and Sub-Lieut. H. Sykes to be Adjutant. Made to be Lieutenant, vice Sir F. Sykes; W. Neville to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Maude.

1st Regiment of Light Dragoons. F. H. Sykes to be Cornet, vice Duncombe. 12th: Assist.-Surg. R. Harthill to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Hunter.

4th Foot: A. D. Hay, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Gethin. Sergeant-Major C. J. Perry to be Quartermaster, vice Sexton. 7th: Lieut. F. J. Young to be Lieutenant, vice Forman 11th: D. Anderson, M. D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Harthill. 17th: Cap. E. J. Grant to be Captain, vice Maurice. Ensign and Quartermaster Sergeant G. Peel to be Quartermaster, vice J. Carroll. 32nd: Ensign F. N. W. G Colleton to be Lieutenant, vice W. D. Hilton. 39th: Corporal A. Owen to be Quartermaster, vice W. Kerr. 50th: Capt J. G. Mainwaring to be Captain, vice Grant. 51st: Lieut. J. L. Wilton to be Adjutant, vice Leggard. Ensign J. S. Gould to be Lieutenant, vice Wilton. 57th: Lieut. G. H. Hutchins, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon vice Gordon. 61st: Ensign W. S. Greathead to be Ensign, vice Armstrong. 93rd: Assist.-Surg. E. M Macpherson to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Leigh. 61st: Ensign A. Armstrong to be Ensign, vice Greathead. 93rd: Lieut. Dreyfus K. Crossdaile to be Ensign, vice Peat. 82nd: Ensign William James John Alexander Sinclair to be Lieutenant, vice Kear 63rd: Lieut. Charles de Capiain, vice Cobb; Ensign George Augustus Bannatyne to be Lieutenant, vice Higginbotham 69th: Captain John Daniel de Cartaret to be Captain vice Hughes; Lieut. Herbert Mount to be Captain, vice de Cartaret, Ensign William Hugh Hedges Carmichael to be Lieutenant, vice Blount; John Edward Leesson Gower to be Ens gn, vice Carmichael. Ensign and Adjutant Patrick Stephen Gethin to be Lieutenant, vice Lynch. 92nd: Captain Peyce Clark to be Paymaster, vice J. Hope John Mackenzie. 97th: Ensign Frederick Robinson Lane to be Ensign, vice Crossdaile.

BANKRUPTS.—J. AVERY, Mineing lane, City, and Cumberland place, Old Kent road, colonial broker. T. H. WITMARSH, George-street, Hanover-square, hotel keeper. M. THOMPSON, Saffron Walden Essex ironmonger J. PIM, Clapham common, and Stoke Newington, linen-drapers. R. BARKE, East Harling, Norfolk, draper. R. DREW, Gosport, non-street, Regent square, victualler. J. DUNBAR, sen., Tottenham court road, ironfounder. W. H. WILLIAMSON, Dowgate hill, tobacconist. J. HUMPHRY, Burford, Oxfordshire victualler. E. A. HAW, Mongate street, City, tavern keeper. L. TOBIAS, Bermondsey, tailor. E. F. DAVIS, Bristol, ironmonger and cutler. J. ROYLE, Manchester, corn and flour dealer. W. YALE, Leeds, draper. J. FAIRFIELD, Tenterden, thatcher and liverpool corn merchant

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—P MILLER, Edinburgh, cattle and grain dealer. C. BROWN, Stranraer, watchmaker. A. THOMPSON, Arkroath, tea-dealer.

FRIDAY, JULY 26

ADMIRALTY, JULY 17.—Corps of Royal Marines: Gentleman Cadet F. E. Budd to be Second Lieutenant, vice Fox, deceased. Lieut. C. H. Bunbury to be Second Lieutenant

BANKRUPTS. I. MUNRO, builder, Frances street, Leicester square. H. DEACON, coal merchant, Wandsworth. J. and R. DAVIES, linen drapers, Chancery-lane. G. MOORE, grocer, Middlesborough, Yorkshire. G. and H CRAVEN, millers, Wakefield, Yorkshire. R WILLIAMS, cheesemonger, Bristol. M. MIDWITT, merchant, Liverpool. E. ANDREW, tea dealer, Shoe-under-Lane, Lancashire. J. WILSON and G. and M. MACKENZIE, ship brokers, Liverpool. S. F. WILLIAMS, hosier, Liverpool.

BIRTHS.

In Eaton-square, the Hon. Mrs. Owen, of a son.—In Upper-Grosvenor-street, the Lady Caroline Duncombe, of a son.—At 27, Wilton-crescent, Lady Douglas, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Bertram Mitford, Esq., to Anne, youngest sister of the late Sir Francis Ford, Bart., niece of the late Viscount Anson, and cousin of the Earl of Lichfield.—At Plymouth, Henry, Edward George Le Couteur, Esq., to Elizabeth Maria, daughter of Sir Codrington Edmund Codrington formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ceylon.—At Aspeden, Herts, Edward Lee Warner, Esq to Julia Maria, 2 dest daughter of General Sir Thomas Gage Montresor, K C H. At St Nicholas Church, Yarmouth, Hannah, daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Partridge, Esq., aged 76.—At St. George's Church, the Right Hon. the Earl Ferrers, to Augusta Annabella, daughter of the Lord and Lady Edward Chichester.

DEATHS.

At Tottenham, Mrs Anna Aitkins, in her 93th year.—In Lamb's Conduit-street, John Hawkins, M.D.—At St Roswell's Bank Ramsgreable, Montgomerie, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Sir Robert Gardiner, Bart., of Roslin Castle, Edinburgh.—At Clapton-square, Hackney George Deane, Esq., aged 72.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday Evening.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—It is respectfully announced that, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of Signor Tamburini, ENGAGEMENT for FOUR NIGHTS has been effected with Signor MORIANI

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mdlle CERITO respectfully informs the Nobility, Patrons to the Opera and the Public, that her BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, AUGUST 1, when will be performed, for the last time! Rossin's celebrated Opera, entitled LA BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Rosina, Mdlle Cerito; Figaro, Signor Bellini; Il Conte d'Almaviva, Signor Mario, Bartolo, Signor Lablache, Basilio, Signor F. Lablache; Fiorello, Signor Galli; and Figaro, Signor Ferrari.—To be followed by Selections from the admired Ballet of ONDINE; Comprising the celebrated Pas de l'Ombre Orestus, Mdlle. Cerito. After which, the new Divertissement, by M. Perrot, entitled LA PAYSANNE GRANDE DAME, in which Mdlle. Fanny Kasler will appear. To be followed by the last Act of Donizetti's favourite Opera, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Lucia, Madame Persiani; Edgardo, Signor Mirate. In the course of the evening the admired Divertissement by M. Perrot, the music composed and arranged by M Nadaud, entitled UN BAL SOUS LOUIS XIV., in which Mdlle. Fanny Kasler will appear as a Dancer of the Court of Louis XIV., and will dance with Mdlle. Cerito, in costume of the same Court the celebrated Minuet de la Cour.—Tomorrow will be Rossini's Opera of LA GAZZA LADRA and Ballet of ALMA. Alma, Mdlle. Cerito.—Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the Opera will commence at Half-past Seven

TO THE LADIES.—Madame TUSSAUD'S NATIONAL GROUP, in honour of her Majesty and the illustrious Wellington.—The Queen and Prince Albert are supposed to be about to land in Ireland, and are received by the Duke of Wellington, on amity with England, supported by the great characters of the day, in splendid costumes, consisting of eighteen figures —This exhibition, in a general state, is one of the very few Establishments, in the Metropolis, where the curiosity of objects that it is a matter of surprise how so many things could have been collected together.—Open from Ten in the morning till Ten at night. Concert at Eight.

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Come all you thieves of idle dogs,
And idle dogs—ot thieves,
And listen to our Muse to-day,
As plaintively she grieves!

Your members have been stealing all—
Now, get ye in a stew—
For Members of our Parliament
Are stealing over you!

Each M.P. 's a Columbus now,
With dog-bill in his hand,
As though each *new found* puppy were,
In fact, a *new found* land.

If this be justice unto you,
We're sure it's far-fetched, very;
Most dogs have bills as well as birds?
Then justice is *Dog-berry*!

Yet so it is! dogs stolen now,
Alas! and more the pity!
Have been *returned* to Parliament,
And got into committee!

Old sporting members of old clubs—
White, Crockford, Brooks, or Boodle,
Will soon examine all your race,
From bloodhound down to poodle.

To answer legal questions then
No more must you de-mur,
They'll get at every man and thing
That's going to *a-cur!*

So far their zeal concerning you
All human reason flogs,
They would transport the Isle of Man
To save the Isle of Dogs!

Let every mortal from this day,
Who men of dogs would diddle,
Unkennel all his wits, and so
Beware of *Mr. Liddell!*

John Bull! fill thy precautious head
With more precaution fuller!
To hide the bull-dog in thy yard
Away from *John Yarde Buller!*

Dogs, list to your committee's voice—
No more let stealers xammon you,
But let the world laugh while it hears
The Commons' House examine you.

You little terrier! quiet, you!
No more of that 'ere larking;
Or else Hal Berkeley there will think
You've just arrived from *barking!*

Stand firmer on your pins, old hound,
Less tipsy and repining,
Or you'll make Beresford believe
You've barely left off *wine-ing!*

What, Pug! come hide those ivory teeth,
Curl less that tail capacious,
Or some pug-nose will take offence
At you, and turn *pug*-nacious!

Spaniel, drop down thy modest ears,
Or Kelly will be laying
Odds that you saw this moonshine law,
And sudden fell *a-baying*.

Pigot and Lennox stately sit,
Although their benches *are* low;
But 'mong the dogs they catechise
Who's member pray for *Carlo?*

Mackinnon hath a hungry look,
And eyes that seem to say,
I wish the other dogs would bring
Up something on the *Tray!*

Miss Fanny bolts, while Fitzroy cries
Halt—back her—stop her—ease her;
And Gore makes *commentaries* on
The evidence of *Cæsar!*

Rous loudly says—not mincing ought—
I'd like to see the witch
That all you pretty pups have brought
To represent *Hounds-ditch!*

While Denison greets Pompey now
In most familiar manner;
Smith eyes the skin of "black and tan,"
As though he were a tanner.

Barrington's dog-star rages now,
For his wise head hath *what* I call
A dogged wisdom in his eyes
Which makes him look *dogmatical*.

Now speak ye up, ye canine tribe,
To framers of our laws;
And when they've tak'n your evidence,
Why you may *take your paws!*

They surely see their *dogs meet* now—
As dogs ne'er met at will;
They've brought them *to the scratch* without
One *cat's clause* in their bill.

But dog-thieves never more shall make
A living at their ease;
The more the dog is *bred* to them,
The less he'll breed and cheese!

And idle dogs that go astray,
Must all go home, says "Solon;"
For though they may have stolen away,
They never can be stolen!

Some of you white ones twice dyed red,
That men who stole might sell you,
Will be, when your committee barks,
Read a third time, I tell you!

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The final meeting of the Commissioners of Fine Arts for the season took place recently at Gwydyr House, when the following six artists were chosen for the execution of works on given subjects for the decoration of the New Houses of Parliament:—Charles West Cope, Hyde-park Gate, Kensington Gore; John Celeste Horsley, 1, High-row, Kensington Gravel Pits; William Dyce, 1A, Royal-terrace, Adelphi; Daniel Maclise, 14, Russell-place, Fitzroy-square; Richard Belgrave, Hyde-park Gate, Kensington; William Carw Thomas, 27, Baker-street, Portman-square. It is understood that the commission to each artist will be to execute a cartoon upon a given subject, to be afterwards transferred to fresco in the usual manner for the decoration of the interior of the House of Lords. The six subjects are, it is supposed, intended to fill the six panels forming the interior of that apartment. The Commissioners having also inspected the models for sculpture in Westminster Hall, state, that they consider the exhibition as highly creditable to the country. At present they limit the selection of artists to three—viz., Mr. Calley Marshall, John Bell, and John Henry Foley, for employment in decorating the New Palace at Westminster. The Commissioners expressly state, however, that the selection of these gentlemen does not imply the exclusion of other sculptors. The Committee appointed to inquire into the present state of the building of the New Houses have made a report, from which we take the most essential extracts. They say:—"Your Committee have examined Mr. Barry as to the progress already made in the buildings of the New Houses of Parliament, and have endeavoured to ascertain from him the probable time that will elapse before the whole of the works can be completed, and the period at which the two houses may be occupied for the transaction of public business. He has stated to them, that, were it urgently required, the houses, and a certain number of committee-rooms and other offices, might be prepared for occupation at the commencement of the year 1845; but your committee do not feel themselves justified in affirming that such occupation could take place without inconvenience to the members, or impediment to the further progress and satisfactory completion of the building; and they think it right to observe, that the general arrangements for ventilation cannot be completed till the commencement of the year 1847. Your committee have examined various parties as to the course hitherto adopted by Mr. Barry, with reference to alterations of the interior arrangements shown in the plan approved by committees of both houses in 1836. They impute no blame to Mr. Barry for that course, and have every reason to believe that all the alterations hitherto made have conduced to the convenience and general effect of the building; but, looking to the misapprehension that appears to have prevailed as to these proceedings hitherto, they are prepared to recommend that in future Mr. Barry should make a half-yearly report of the progress of the works to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests; and that it also submit to that Board any alterations which may hereafter be deemed advisable, and accompany such report with plans of the alterations proposed."

THE IOWA INDIANS.—A party of Iowa Indians, from their hunting grounds, 500 miles west of the Mississippi, are now on their passage to England. The party consists of the head of the tribe, who, with some of his chief warriors, their wives and families, will amount in number to 15 or 16 persons. It is the first time that the principal chief of a tribe has ever quitted his native shores for a foreign land. They are possessed of a splendid wardrobe, including every article of Indian attire, and travel with their tents, camp equipage, canoes, and a beautiful collection of rifles, bows and arrows, and other implements manufactured by savage art, and used both in war and in the chase. The Iowas, unlike the Ojibbeways, will not, during their stay in this country, occupy lodgings, but will be encamped in some open space in the metropolis or suburban districts, where they will exhibit their habits of life, their mode of warfare, and, where practicable, the navigation of their canoes, and also give a performance of their characteristic dances, rites, and ceremonials.

A New York paper gives the following as the argument of a simple-minded African at a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Convention:—"My grandfather war a King in Africa! a King! You see before you some ob de royal blood! But de Americans cum and stole away de son ob a King, to make a slave ob him. Wat d'ye tink ob dat? Perhaps you don't tink much ob it; but what would de Americans say, if de Algerines war to cum and carry off young Bob Tyler?"

PRINCE ALBERT AND HIS FRIENDS.—Prince Albert, having determined to devote some portion of his leisure time to the management of bees, has caused a portion of the royal domains, in the immediate vicinity of her Majesty's aviary, to be appropriated for the purpose of carrying this intention into effect. Two beautifully-constructed hives, of American manufacture, filled with bees, were brought to Windsor, on Wednesday, by Mr. Sholl, the patentee. Mr. Sholl, who is a Quaker, was in attendance at the spot where the hives have been fixed, to explain the nature and the peculiarity of their internal arrangements; by means of which the surplus honey can be easily removed, without (as is the case with the usually-constructed old-fashioned hives) destroying the industrious inmates. It has been communicated to the Prince, that bees in these hives will make three times as much honey as they will need for their winter subsistence; thus giving, as it were, two thirds of their labour to their landlord for the rent of their habitation. The Queen and the Prince, not leaving Frogmore House until within a few minutes of two o'clock (the hour for her Majesty's luncheon), had not time, on their return to the Castle, to inspect the hives. Mr. Sholl, who was waiting alone, with considerable anxiety for the arrival of her Majesty and his Royal Highness, ran out to them when he saw them pass by the entrance of the new apiary, and thus addressed these illustrious personages, with his hat undoffed, of course, being a Quaker:—"Friends, won't you look at the hives? They are all fixed, Friends: pray, come and look at them." The Queen and the Prince, however, hastily passed on to luncheon at the Castle, laughing heartily; evidently very good-humouredly enjoying the temporary disappointment of their "Friend" in drab. It is expected that the new apiary will be placed under the superintendence of Mr. Walters, who has the entire care of her Majesty's rare and highly curious collection of fowls, &c., at the Royal Aviary.

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THE RIOTS IN AMERICA.

NOTWITHSTANDING the history of the past generation and the experience of the present one, with respect to America, do each furnish matters of unpleasant contemplation to England, there is yet a very general disposition on our part to think the best we can of the Western Republic. Pity it is the citizens of the "free and enlightened" state will not give us more cause to think better of them than we do; and less frequent occasion for thinking worse. Our older grievances are as much forgotten here as if they had never existed; and all that made the English Goverament of the day so little, and the name of Washington so great, is now surrounded with the dimness and mists of tradition. We have had Napoleon on our hands since then; and if Waterloo itself is more frequently recalled to our recollection by the existence of "the Duke," than by any sense of its consequences, it is no marvel that Bunker's Hill is remembered no more, or only as one of the "battles long ago," which are given over to the historian of the past, having no effect on the present or the future. These old quarrels are here quietly inurned, though they still stir and work on the other side of the Atlantic, in July orations, and other more questionable shapes—a thing more, perhaps, to be regretted than wondered at. To come down nearer to our own times, there are many matters about which we have no small reason to be dissatisfied with our Western offshoot. The "Pennsylvanian Bonds" business is not yet either forgotten or forgiven—for men and nations are alike in this, that they sooner pardon an open defeat than being made the victim of a swindle—and in this country, the transaction we allude to is considered nothing else. But we repeat, notwithstanding all these causes of discontent, old and new, there is a vast mass of public opinion in favour of America and her people: the whole English nation are not bondholders, and every body (though the assertion is scarcely a safe one) has not read the sarcasms of the Rev. Sydney Smith.

We wish, for the sake of both countries, that the good opinion that does exist may increase; but we have our fears on the subject, and they have been augmented by the last accounts from the "States."

In one of the principal cities of the Union, a riot which swelled into something not unlike a civil convulsion, has taken place, the origin and progress of which exhibit some sad defects in the working of the Republican Constitution. In the first place, in the very land, as it has been called, of religious freedom, there is evidently as much religious bigotry and intolerance abroad in society as there might be found in the statute-book of England, or, still worse, of Ireland; the difference being that in England, the old oppressive and intolerant laws have become dead and inoperative, from the freer spirit of the community, while in America it is the people who persecute with the most indiscriminating violence. The madness which the mob of London caught from their mad leader, Lord George Gordon, more than "sixty years since," is revived in all its fatal licentiousness by the inhabitants of the "City of Brotherly Love,"—the capital of the state founded by the sect who, above most others, learned the lesson—which they so fully practise—of Toleration, in the school of Persecution. There is nothing the Americans so strongly insist on as the fact that they are a "progressing" people, and they look with very thinly-disguised contempt on the states of the "Old World," for their want of the "movement" principle. It is but questionable progress, we think, that carries the present back into the worst barbarities of the past. How fast are they proving that their Constitution is a deception! It declares all men equal and free, and upholds a system of oppressive and degrading slavery, with such determination, that the friends of liberty can hardly hope for its cessation. It announces religious freedom to all—but

THE BRITISH FLEET OFF GIBRALTAR.

burns the churches and chapels of those who hold a different faith!

The promise of the Constitution and its performance are truly of no kin together. In fact, taking the discrepancies between the theory and practice of the Constitution, the weakness of the Executive Government, the vicious principle of pushing party and election interests into the administration even of the criminal laws, the continual fever of excitement in which every one is kept by being always electing or preparing to elect,—are producing results most injurious to public and private morality. Many have looked on America as an example by which we should profit; but there is too much reason to fear that she will become only a beacon to warn us what to avoid. We may envy the physical well-being of her people, but it is more due to her vast territory, which, stretching to the south and west, will give space, and life, and action to the unborn generations of centuries to come. We can admire, too, the enterprise and energy of the race—though, to our cost, they have pushed their "smartness" beyond the verge of honesty; but we cannot extend that envy or that admiration to her political constitution, which seems to produce actual oppression without intending it. Of the cheapness of her Government, we do not doubt; the mere machinery of a State is not costly, and the Governments of Europe are more oppressed by their public debts than their public establishments. This is an evil that will never be felt by America, if she persist in denying her debts when payment is demanded. Whether it may not procure her expulsion from the money market of the world as a defaulter, is another question, one which the Americans themselves may yet find it difficult to answer.

Every public event of importance in the United States, so far as it exhibits the working of their political and social system, is sure to attract the attention of Europe: the late riots at Philadelphia will attract that notice, and the result of it will be an unfavourable impression both of the governing power and the body governed. It shows the existence of national hatreds and religious jealousies ready to shed blood without scruple; it shows that the Government is not strong enough to check that spirit; and, when driven by peril to property to interfere, acting without decision or promptitude. It is also evident that in the cities of America, as well as in the old and corrupt capitals of Europe, there are masses of savage and desperate men, made so by ignorance, vice, or want, or probably by the combined action of the three things so often found together, and who are ready to turn every accident to an opportunity of plunder. Even from this evil, the larger capabilities of America have not saved her.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE GIBRALTAR ROADS.

It is a goodly sight to see
The hundred-years-old greenwood tree
Vast, in its burly pride, among
Thousands of brothers, old and young,
Rearing, majestic as they stand,
A forest on the mighty land!

Too rooted in their strength to fall,
The Goddess Nature built them all.
When they are hewn by branch and stem
Man works *his* strength to build with them,
And every sturdy trunk that falls
Makes one brick in our wooden walls.

The axe, the saw, bring them no wreck,
They turn to rib, to mast, to deck
They form our ships—which when they meet
Strong on the waters lo! a fleet!
So the land-wood of grand old trees
Has grown a forest on the seas!

Behold it! Yonder looms a Rock
To stand the coming weirdest shock,
To bid the loud war's thunder roar
Nor tremble on its iron shore—
Yet cannot its stone strength compete
With the proud bosoms of that fleet!

There, on the waters, far away,
Gaze on it as it rides to-day.
Its firm peace-anchors grasp the deep,
And all its great war-thunders sleep.
Most royal it holds itself
With Ocean proud of its embrace!

Yet, 'neath that rock, by snow or sun,
It could do what it once hath done,
And wake, as it hath woke before,
And startle lands from shore to shore,
And build new trophies up to fame,
And crown again our British name.

A Nelson-inspiration thralls
The souls that fill those wooden walls,
And hands and hearts and hopes are there
That spurn defeat and scorn despair,
And in the fight would own no cry
Whose echo was not "Victory!"

'Neath every rock, near every land,
So fair may our Sun-prowess stand,
Where Commerce flies with golden wing,
A peaceful, bright majestic thing;
But, with a war-defiance hurl'd,
King of the Waters of the World!

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SHIPS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—According to the latest accounts from Gibraltar, the following ships of war are in that bay:—Her Majesty's ships Caledonia, Albion, and Warspite; the Danish frigates Gefion and Thetis; the Norwegian frigate Freia and Josephine, and a sloop of war; the Norwegian frigate Josephine has the Prince Oscar on board. The force the French have there with the Prince de Joinville is as follows:—The Jemmappes (three decker), the Triton and Suffren (both two deckers), the Belle Poule (frigate), and the following steamers:—The Gassendi, Asmodée, Veloce, La Place (steam frigates); and the Rubis and Pluton (steam sloops.) In addition to these there are two steamers and a brig of war in Tangier. The Dutch have at this port the Rhyn and Jason frigates, and the Snelheid corvette. The Swedes the Freia and Josephine frigates, and a heavy Swedish corvette. The Spaniards have a 74-gun ship (name not known), the Christina frigate, the Mahanazes (22 guns) brig, besides six or seven smaller vessels of war.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers are devoid of important facts.

The *fêtes* in honour of the "three glorious days" of the last Revolution have been celebrated in Paris this year with great éclat. Unfortunately, however, three lives were lost, and several persons severely injured, in the rush made by the crowd at the termination of the fireworks to see the illuminations.

The latest news from Morocco is contained in the following letter, dated Marseilles, July 2:—

The French steamer, Le Ville de Paris, entered at this port at five o'clock A.M. Captain Double, orderly officer attending on Marshal Bouli, passenger with despatches from General Bugeaud. From information which may be relied on, Marshal Bugeaud informs his Government that he had received despatches from the Emperor of Morocco, the effect that he had ordered the Caliphs, who had attacked the French troops, to be put into chains, and to be placed at the disposal of Marshal Bugeaud. The Marshal replied that he should refuse receiving the prisoner until he had received further instructions from his Government; and that in the mean time he should continue hostilities against the Emperor. Marshal Bugeaud, on the 22d current, had his head quarters at three leagues from Guchca, and were threatening to burn the villages and destroy the crops on the Morocco territory. The same day (22d) the Marshal sent despatches of a most pressing nature to the Prince de Joinville. The French army is well provided with provisions, and in high spirits.

Captain Double quitted Oran on the evening of the 22d.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Paris and Strasburg Railroad Bill by a majority of 73 against 31.

In consequence of the quantity of business still remaining for consideration before the Chamber of Peers, the Parliamentary session cannot, it is said, be officially closed before the 8th of August.

At the Theatre Français a new drama, in five acts, has been produced, under the title of "Diegarias," being the first production of a maiden muse. The author, M. Victor Séjour, seems to have drunk deeply at the same fountain as M. Victor Hugo and M. Alexandre Dumas. This piece, abounding in all the faults of inexperience, contains, nevertheless, some powerful scenes, and, on the whole, it was very well received, though not of a nature to command anything like lasting popularity.

SPAIN.

The Madrid letters of the latest date are destitute of interest. The Cadiz papers mention that the Prince de Joinville was still there on the 20th ult.; that an English squadron had arrived in the bay of Tangier, and that one vessel had entered the port. The Prince de Joinville had made a remonstrance on the subject to the commanding officer of the squadron, by whom he received every satisfactory explanation, and afterwards returned with his fleet to the bay of Cadiz.

The siege of Saragossa had been raised.

PORTUGAL.

The letters from Lisbon of the 24th ult. state that on the previous Sunday the Duke of Palmella broke a blood-vessel in his lungs, and still continued in a very dangerous state, though not given over by his medical attendants.

The French frigate Allour had arrived from Cadiz. She is one of the vessels belonging to the Prince de Joinville's squadron, which she left at Cadiz.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed an official communication to his colleague of the Finance Department, stating that he will be able to effect a reduction of about 13 contos in this branch of the expenditure.

A most decided case of Asiatic cholera had taken place on board a Prussian vessel at Lisbon. The patient, however, was in a fair way of recovery.

GREECE.

Accounts from Athens state that some sensation had been created there, in consequence of a supposed attempt, on the part of a sergeant of gendarmerie, to assassinate King Otho. This singular accident occurred in the forenoon of the 7th ult., about ten o'clock. A man in the uniform of the gendarmerie rushed suddenly past the sentinel at the front of the palace, towards the garden, with a large paper petition in his hand, which he began to wave, shouting at the same time "Long live Alexander the Great." The sentinel called to him to stop, and pursued him as he approached the private door of the palace, as all access to the interior by this side is prohibited. The second sentinel, seeing what was going on, placed himself before the door, and presented his bayonet, calling to the gendarme to stand. The unfortunate man then drew his sword, and getting past the soldier, rushed to the corridor, when the sentinel finding it impossible to stop him otherwise, discharged his bayonet, and he fell severely wounded. By some it is doubted whether the man had any intention of attacking his Majesty, and they believe that he really intended to present a petition to the King. There is no man less dangerous. His case is very singular. His name is Emanuel, and he is a native of Asia Minor. He is a man of about six feet high, of a prepossessing appearance, and served during the whole of the revolutionary war, though not yet more than 40 years of age.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople of the 10th ult., allude to the great excitement produced there by the publication of a French pamphlet, in which the Turkish Minister of Finance and a celebrated banker and contractor are accused of a long-continued and enormous system of plunder upon the state purse. A report was in circulation at Constantinople that the Russians had been beaten in a severe battle with the Circassians, and had lost a large portion of their army. This report, however, requires confirmation, as several of the letters make no mention of it. A letter from Tabreez gives further accounts of an earthquake which took place there on the 12th of May. The shock was felt at Ispahan, Kashan, Fehzan, and several people killed. The great Mosque Musseidi Shah, at Ispahan, has been injured. At Mecanna more than half the houses have been ruined, and many of the inhabitants have been killed, and others badly wounded. In some of the villages in the environs not a house has been left standing.

THE UNITED STATES.

MORE RIOTING IN PHILADELPHIA.—The royal mail steamer Britannia has arrived with accounts from New York to the 15th ult., and Boston and Halifax to the 18th. The New York papers contain accounts of the renewal of the riots at Philadelphia between the native Americans and the Irish Catholics. The disturbances were of a very serious character, and it is difficult to give an accurate version from such a mass of details as the papers contain, but we believe the following comprises the main incidents of the origin and progress of the affray:—On the 8th ult. a report prevailed that a number of muskets had been conveyed by the Irish Catholics to the Church of St. Philip de Neri, in Queen-street, Southwark, Philadelphia. The report attracted much excitement; the street was soon crowded with citizens, the sheriff and two aldermen were sent for, the building was entered, and ten or a dozen muskets were found. A committee of the citizens was subsequently appointed, and, after much consultation, the church was again entered, to search for more arms. It is solemnly averred, in a document signed by the committee and an alderman, that they were met at the church door by two Irishmen, with loaded muskets and bayonets. These were immediately disarmed. The party entered a room, and found 37 muskets. The priest was found officiating at the altar: he was seized, and asked if he had any arms or ammunition. He replied in the negative. They subsequently found a quantity of arms, bullets, cartridges, gunpowder, and percussion caps. The excitement increased greatly after this. Crowds poured in from all the surrounding districts, and matters appeared to be in a most threatening state. Rumours of the most ridiculous and exaggerated kind, after much consultation, the church was again entered, to search for more arms. It is solemnly averred, in a document signed by the committee and an alderman, that they were met at the church door by two Irishmen, with loaded muskets and bayonets. These were immediately disarmed. The party entered a room, and found 37 muskets. The priest was found officiating at the altar: he was seized, and asked if he had any arms or ammunition. He replied in the negative. They subsequently found a quantity of arms, bullets, cartridges, gunpowder, and percussion caps. The excitement increased greatly after this. Crowds poured in from all the surrounding districts, and matters appeared to be in a most threatening state. Rumours of the most ridiculous and exaggerated kind, after much consultation, that troops filled the streets, and threatenings were heard in every quarter against the Irish party, respecting whose intentions the most absurd rumours prevailed. On the next day the excitement increased, and a mob marched before the church in the evening, with appearances so dangerous as to draw to the spot a military force, with two field-pieces, under General Cadwallader. The general threatened to fire unless the crowd dispersed, and promptly retreated and confined in the church Mr. Naylor, an ex-member of Congress, who attempted to interfere. It does not appear, however, that the crowd did disperse, or that the threat was then put into execution. On the contrary, tumultuous proceedings continued during the night. Two pieces of cannon were brought to bear on the church by the mob, and on Sunday morning the doors were battered in, and Naylor released. He brought his rescuers to disperse quietly. They said that would if the Irish military company of "Hibernia Greens" left the church. The soldiers did so, and were pelted with stones by the mob. Some fell wounded; a shot was fired, killing two or three of their assailants, and then attempted to escape. They were pursued by overwhelming numbers, and many of them wounded with their own bayonets, or beaten unmercifully. Meanwhile the church, being undefended, the mob rushed in, tearing and destroying everything within reach; and the riot continued to rage until General Cadwallader again appeared on the scene, and again took possession of the church. This was at eight o'clock on Sunday evening, and for a short time it seemed as if order was about to be restored.

Soon afterwards, however, a new riot broke out, and led to more fatal consequences. It commenced in a collision between another party of the military, called the "Cadwallader Greys," commanded by Captain Hill, and a portion of the mob which they were trying to disperse. The order to fire was given, it is said, without any murderous discharge too place up and down two of the principal streets. Seven, it is stated, were killed instantly, and a great many, including some females, badly wounded. The crowd fled in all directions, but collected again. A mob took possession of three cannon, taken from on board two vessels lying in the river. They also had procured a considerable number of muskets and other fire-arms. The cannon were loaded with various substances, one of them with a large iron chain, which killed or wounded a number of the military, particularly the members of the National Artillery, a company of Native Americans. The firing with musketry was kept up briskly, and the mob took shelter in the houses, whence they annoyed the military not a little. The military, who changed their position, and were drawn up in front of St. Philip's Church, which recedes a short distance from the street. The military had obtained the upper hand in the conflict, and the mob driven from the cannon was by no means restored. Several of the rioters had been arrested, and examined on charges of riot, high treason, and murder.

It was impossible to ascertain the number killed in these riots. One paper estimates it at 13, and the wounded at upwards of 50.

The New York papers give dreadful accounts of the destruction of property and life by the overflowing of the western rivers. For a region of more than a thousand miles, along the Missouri and Mississippi, above St. Louis, the inhabitants have been deprived of their cattle and crops, and in many instances their houses and barns also; while the soil itself, for hundreds of thousands of acres, has been either seriously injured or totally destroyed.

Under the head of "Important from Nauvoo," the *New York Herald* gives the particulars of the murder of Joe Smith, the prophet of the Mormons, and of his brother Hiram. They were murdered in cold blood by a gang of ruffians, who attacked the gaol in which the prophet and his brother had been placed for security. There was a tremendous excitement at the west in consequence of their death. A dreadful civil war was expected.

The steam-ship Great Western arrived out at New York on the 7th ult. The commercial news from New York is rather more favourable.

The Washington Hotel, a large and handsomely furnished building, situated in Broadway, was destroyed by fire on the 5th ult. Loss, forty thousand dollars.

There has been another boat accident on the Ohio, of which the *Cincinnati Gazette* gives the following particulars:—The steamer Palestine caught on fire just above the mouth of the Onio on the 19th. When the alarm was given, the wildest confusion prevailed. A rush was made for the yawl which was suspended at the stern of the boat; fourteen passengers crowded into it—one of the ropes was cut to prevent others from getting aboard, and all in it were precipitated into the water. Some of them may escape. The rest, in seeking to avoid death by fire, met it in the flood of waters around them.

MEXICO.

The accounts from Mexico to the 20th of June are important.

The Mexican Congress has refused to grant Santa Anna the additional 30,000 men and 4,000,000 of dollars which is required for the invasion of TEXAS. Mexico, it is stated, has now a force of 36,000 men.

The letters from Monte Video are of the 21st of May. The war there was raging fiercer than ever, and provisions very scarce.

IMPORTANT EVENTS AT TAHITI.

It is not many months since that the English public were startled with the announcement of the aggressions of Admiral Dupetit Thouars at the island of Tahiti. His conduct towards the defenceless Queen Pomare excited general indignation here, albeit some of the excited and unquiet spirits of La Jeune France thought proper to do the French Admiral honour and present him with a sword. A correspondent of the *Times*, a British officer, a title which guarantees the authenticity of his statements and is a sure proof of his personal honour, gives a very interesting narrative of the events which have occurred at the island subsequently to the period when Admiral Dupetit Thouars forced the Queen to accept the so-called Protectorate of France. This correspondent commences by explaining some circumstances connected with the first occupation of Tahiti, which speak "trumpet-tongued" of the sort of persuasion used by the French to induce Queen Pomare to accept of French alliance. He says, in a letter dated Papeete, March 2:—

The paper presented to the Queen was worded in such a jesuitical manner as to deceive Europe into the belief that it was a voluntary act of the Queen; whereas the alternative was the French guns opening on her people, and laying her towns in ashes. The trivial pretext seized on with such avidity, of the Queen placing a crown set round with cocoanut leaves, and not inserting some device to please the French admiral in her flag, is too flimsy to blind any one not wilfully so. Some excuse was wanted to haul down her flag. This answered for want of a better; 400 marines were landed in presence of two of the Queen's chiefs; her flag was solemnly taken down, and the French colours then hoisted; they are still flying. The Queen, being apprised that it was the intention to seize her, and place her eldest son (a boy about seven years old) on a nominal throne, governed by a French engineer, fled to her Majesty's ketch, the Basilisk. She was received by Lieutenant Hunt, who gave up his accommodation to her Majesty, her husband, and three children, with some other persons of rank. She has resided for several weeks on board this little vessel, not being permitted to land. Some time ago, hearing that her subjects had fled from their homes, had assembled in the mountains, and were in a great state of excitement, of her own accord she despatched a letter to them, which was sent by the French governor. It has been construed into treason against the Majesty of France. I append an authenticated copy, and mark it No. 1.

The narrative of the British officer proceeds as follows:—

Some of the chiefs were invited in and seized one of them loaded with irons. They are still confined on board this ship, and will be sent to Sonoeate. A proclamation was published ten days ago; it is also appended, and marked 2. These chiefs merely fled, dreading the punishment their friends had received.

On Sunday last several soldiers came to the house where the Queen's female attendants resided; they threw their things and the Queen's furniture about, turned them out, and have turned the house into a prison. The poor people, having no shelter, have since been living under the British flag.

The French governor has strained every nerve to put this place into a fit state of defence; he boasts that if two months more be given him, he would defy any ship to attack it. The small island in front of the harbour is having an earthen embankment of 12 feet raised on it! 15 32-pounders are to be mounted, also barracks built for the gunners. Commanding the entrance to the harbour barracks are built, and a battery being erected, to be armed with 14 8-pounders. Other works are being constructed behind the town on the rise of the hill. The French war steamer went with the proclamation to present the native passing on the schuona. Some of them returning to their homes, have been stopped; several have lost their money and other property. The governor has gone with 400 soldiers to erect a fort and hem the people in; an Englishman went with him as a pilot to take the frigate and steamer as far as water would permit. The acting governor has issued a proclamation, wh ch I also enclose and mark 3, declaring this place in a state of siege. All English officers are ordered to be on board at eight o'clock P.M. Last night parties were found destroying all English boats hauled up on the beach: a few renegades who are a disgrace to their country have had their property spared. An owner of a vessel, who has just sold it to the French Government, not being able to procure any English house, is residing with his wife and his young children in a native one. He wrote mentioning that his wife is ill, daily expecting her confinement, and requesting he might be permitted to take a light, but has been refused. He called on the acting governor—informed him of the dangerous state of his wife—the same apathetic reply was given, that no exception could be made in his favour.

A French officer, high in employ—no less a person than the Commissary-General—the day before yesterday publicly stated, in presence of some Englishmen, that if the natives would not submit to any thing, any Englishman, he would go, and with a pistol, be the first man to shoot Mr. Pritchard, the British consul.

The letter then states that the French commandant of police had arrested Mr. Pritchard, the British Consul; the details of this proceeding will be found in the next page.

The following are the official documents referred to in the narrative of this ominous and disgraceful transaction:—

No. 1.—PROCLAMATION TO THE CHIEFS.

Health to you all. I make known to you that our ship of war is about to leave: it has been sent for by the Admiral to return to Oahu. There is here a small ship of war to watch over us during the absence of the ship of war. Do not listen to the men who will pain you by reporting that we shall not be assisted. Britain will not cast us off. Let our conduct be good, and wait until the despatches arrive.

This is my word to you—do not accept any word except such as proceeds from me. By no means attend the Frenchmen. Have great patience. Take me for a pattern, and follow me, and let all of us pray very earnestly to God that he may deliver us from our trials as he formerly did Hezekiah.

Peace be with you all.

POMARE.

No 2.—FRENCH ESTABLISHMENT OF OCEANIA.

In the name of the King of the French. The Governor of the French Possessions to the people of Tahiti.

Tauriri, Kabeahu, Potoweii, and Teraitane, refused to listen to my word of peace; in consequence I declare them rebels

Their goods shall be put under sequestration. Eight days are given them to make their submission. The district affording them refuge shall be laid under a contribution, which shall be fixed according to the importance of the district.

The persons friendly to peace and the laws remain tranquil under the protection of France. The severity of the laws shall reach the guilty.

Done at Papeete, the 17th of February, 1844. BAUAT.

No. 3.—FRENCH ESTABLISHMENT IN OCEANIA.

The commandant for the time being of the Society Islands declares what follows, viz:—

Art. 1. Until the return of his Excellency the Governor, the establishments of the bay comprised between Cocoanut Point and the barracks of the Uraine are declared in a state of siege.

2. All European and native residents must be within their houses at evening gun-fire, and not receive any one after the last hour.

3. After evening gun-fire until that of morning, the patroles, commanded by an officer, and police rounds, commanded by a commissary of police, can demand entrance or open by force any house where they may suppose suspicious, or in which they may suspect a meeting of persons besides those who inhabit the house.

4. As evening gun-fire all the fires in the native houses must be put out.

5. The boats of foreign ships, of whatsoever nation, must have left the beach at evening gun-fire, taking with them their whole crew and all the passengers who have come on shore during the day. It is forbidden that any officer, sailor, or passenger should sleep on shore.

6. From one gun-fire to the other, foreign ships are warned that, besides the shots to which they would be exposed in sending a boat on shore, the crew of the boat will be arrested, and the boat immediately sunk or destroyed.

7. If the patrol or rounds of gendarmerie find in the houses which they visit people who do not reside there, they will arrest those persons, of that of the proprietor, the confiscation or immediate destruction of all wine, alcohol, or other spirits, the houses may be destroyed, and their materials transported, at the convenience of the commandant of the station, for being to construct guardhouses, magazines, or useful shelter for the garrison.

8. Whether the establishment preserve its tranquillity, or that it should become disturbed by any cause, it is expressly forbidden to Europeans and natives find ans to leave their houses. Those who do not conform to this order will expose themselves not only to arrest, but to the fire of the patrol.

9. The agents of the native police, on duty it is to watch at night, shall come each night to the barracks of the gendarmerie, which they will not leave for their duty without a light, and accompanied by a French gendarme.

10. The officers of the establishments whose duty or any other motive shall require their being out of their house after gun-fire, must have a light.

11. At evening gun-fire, all whale-boats and canoes belonging to residents or natives must be hauled the length of the lines from the boat from high water-mark. Any boat or canoe found afloat after eight o'clock will be sunk or destroyed.

12. All whale-boats, boats, canoes manned by natives, or containing any who may come into the bay, or who may wish to leave it during the day, must come to the station-house, that they may be searched, to make sure that they do not contain alcohol, wines, munitions of war, arms, or anything suspicious.

13. Boats of French men-of-war who wish to come on shore, or remain there, after gun-fire, must be provided with a light as well as the officers of the fleet.

14. It is forbidden to strangers and natives to fire or explode bombs, whether by day or night, in the whole space in the state of siege. Transgressors will be arrested, their arms seized, and their houses searched.

(A True Copy.) D'AUBIGNY, Commandant.

GUILLAN, Captain of the corvette commanding the harbour.

Papeete, March 2, 1844.

ACCIDENT TO THE STARLIGHT STEAMER.—On Sunday evening, the Starlight, iron Chelsea boat, on her passage down the river, at nine o'clock, ran foul of Westminster bridge, and received such damage as prevented her from making the pier by at least ten feet, at which distance she grounded, fortunately for all on board, at low water. The passengers got safely on shore, and next day the vessel was got afloat, and was towed away to the Company's wharf for repairs.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

A telegraphic despatch has been received in Paris, which gives the following summary of the news brought by the Overland Mail:—

The Indian Mail arrived at Marseilles the 29th July, bringing news from Bombay to the 10th June, and from China to the 1st May.

The fact of Lord Ellenborough's recall was known at Bombay the 6th June, on which an express was immediately dispatched to Calcutta. His lordship would leave on his recall, it was expected, by the 15th.

The assembly of the Belooches chiefs passed off most orderly, but the result come to is not yet known

The troubles in the Punjaub has as yet had no further consequences than the defeat and murder of Itur Sing.

The district of Boorhampore has been taken possession of without resistance, and has, of course, been restored to the Mahrattas.

The papers by the Overland Mail have since been delivered in London, and we subjoin the only details of interest regarding the death of Itur Singh. On the evening of the 5th of May the troops of the late sirdar, the enemy, which had been averse to a battle so late in the day, retreated and took up a strong position in a village named Nouraugshad, some distance from the right bank of the Beeah. On the morning of the 7th the troops of the state advanced, and the manœuvring being drawn out in line a cannonade was commenced. The Gooroo Bheer Singh having been mortally wounded by a cannon ball, which crushed both his legs, and received besides a salve cut across the shoulder, one of the generals of the army of Heera Sing asked leave to go and see him. This officer, named Golab Singh, was on his way met by Itur Singh, by whom, after an altercation, he was struck; his followers immediately fell upon Itur Singh and put him to death, and his head having been struck off was forthwith sent to Lahore. Kashmeera Singh also fell in the conflict, having first offered to surrender, but afterwards resisted and endeavour to make a prisoner of him, and the soldiers being deprived of their leaders fled. The news of the victory, and the head of Itur Singh reached Lahore almost simultaneously between ten and eleven at night, and a salute was immediately ordered to be fired in commemoration of the great victory obtained at Nouraugshad by some forty thousand men, with one hundred and twenty guns, over not seven thousand insurgents. At Lahore it was said that the loss on both sides was one thousand men killed. The wounded were not taken into account.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

The populace of Canton rose against the quarter where the factories are situated, but the tumult was promptly put down.

The following is given as the origin of the dispute at Canton:—It appears some Manilla seamen, belonging to a Swedish ship at anchor at Whampoa had some quarrel with the Chinese, who began to pelt them with stones, upon which the Manilla men cheered the mob, and it is said stabbed a Chinese. The mob, however, after having been dispersed in the first instance, soon returned, and threw stones at the seamen in the Company's Garden, and the latter had to beat a retreat to their boat. As usual in such cases, the mob then assembled in front of the factories in formidable numbers, and some apprehensions were entertained that they might proceed to violence, but a detachment of police and soldiers was sent for by the authorities from the city, and the mob was dispersed soon after dark without having done any damage.

MURDER OF THE HON. ERSKINE MURRAY AND PARTY.—We are sorry to learn from the *Hong Kong Gazette*, of the 23d April, that Commander the Hon. Erskine Murray, who had proceeded with a couple of vessels to Borneo to form a settlement there, and to establish friendly relations, was betrayed and treacherously murdered, with several of his party, by the Sultan of Coti.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

The following official account has been received of an attempt upon the life of the KING of Prussia. The document was issued at Berlin in the form of a circular letter to the Prussian Legations, from Baron Bulow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs:—

"The Lord has prevented a great calamity! At the moment that his Majesty, on his journey to Erdmansdorff, in SILESIA, went into a carriage, in which his Majesty already was seated, for the purpose of driving to the railway terminus, a madman fired both barrels of a double-barrelled pistol at him. One of the balls missed altogether, and the other, without wounding, only left a slight trace on the breast of his Majesty. Her Majesty the Queen escaped the imminent danger by just at the moment accidentally leaning forward; and in this way the ball, which otherwise inevitably would have hit the Queen, passed behind her. Their Majesties, notwithstanding this dreadful event, proceeded, nevertheless, on their journey to Erdmansdorff, where, Heaven be thanked, they arrived in safety. The perpetrator has been arrested, and has undergone a preliminary examination.

"Berlin, July 26" (Signed) "BULOW.

The following is an extract from a publication of the Minister of Police on the subject:—

"The perpetrator was, with a great deal of exertion, saved from the rage of the populace, and committed to the town-house. He has been identified as a man by the name of Tscheck, formerly Burgomaster of Storkow, and states, as the motive of his crime, that several petitions for another appointment had been without effect. He has been committed for trial.

"Department of Police, Berlin, July 26."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY.

The business transacted was principal y of a routine character. The royal assent was given by commission to a number of bills, among which were the Sudbury Election Petition Bill, and the Actions for Gaming Discontinuance Bill. The Transfer of Property Bill and the Party Processions (Ireland) Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Duke of BUCCLEUCH explained the provisions of the Metropolitan Buildings Bill, and moved the seco d reading.—Lord CAMPBELL opposed the measure, on the ground that it made an improper interference with private property. On a division, however, the second reading was carried, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY.

The house met at noon, Mr. LINCOLN in the Merchant Seamen's Bill, which went through committee. The Criminal Justice (Middlesex) Bill and the Controverted Elections Bill were read a third time and passed. Several other bills passed through a stage with rapidity.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS AND DONATIONS (IRELAND) BILL.—Sir J. GRAHAM, in moving the second reading of this bill, stated that the object of it was to remove anomalies in the existing law; and assured the house that the measure was framed in the spirit of peace, and with due consideration to the circumstances of Ireland. The Roman Catholic Church in that country would not accept an endowment from the state, but it was desirable that individuals who were actuated by a spirit of pie y should be enabled to contribute to the comfort and independence of that body of pastors who were the religious teachers of a large proportion of the population of Ireland. If the bill were accepted in the same spirit, it might, he believed, become the foundation, the corner-stone of that temple of peace which the right hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel) near him had expressed a confident hope might be reared at no distant time, when the Queen of the realm should visit her Irish dominions, and appear on her throne in the west, satiated, he was sure, by the kindest feelings towards all her subjects, and appealing to the hearts and affections of a people, a gallant, and a still loyal people.—Mr M. O'FERRALL and Mr. BELLEW did not put the same construction on the bill, to which they objected, as the Catholics of Ireland considered it might operate to their prejudice. Mr. Bellew also said that the Government had not consulted the R. man Catholics respecting the bill.—Lord ARUNDEL, on the other hand, returned thanks to the Government for the conciliatory spirit evinced in the measure.—Sir R. PEEL defended the measure, and proposed that in the same tone as Sir J. Graham, their sincere desire to benefit the Roman Catholic population. Sir Robert read extracts from a work of Mr. Scully, showing the disadvantages under which the Catholic clergy laboured in the existing state of the law; and after explaining how these disadvantages are removed by the bill now in progress, appealed to the house whether it must not be disheartening to a Government thus anxious for existing improvement, to be met with these ungracious comments upon their motives.—A controversy ensued, which was chiefly of a religious character, and a motion was made to get rid of the second reading, but eventually the bill was read a second time, there the ayes to 5. The bill also went through committee. The house adjourned at half-past ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PENAL ACTS REPEAL BILL.—The LORD CHANCELLOR moved that the report on this bill be brought up, and entered into a lucid explanation of the grounds upon which it had been framed. Various penal laws against Catholics, passed in barbarous times, were still on the statute books, and it was thought just as well as expedient to repeal them—because from their very absurdity and severity it was impossible to enforce them. The Lord Chancellor enumerated twenty four penal measures against Catholics, of which we select a few samples. For instance, an act of Edward VI. directed a certain form of prayer to be used in all churches, and forbade any person from attending any different form under pain of imprisonment. It was found impossible to compel Catholics to renounce the spiritual jurisdiction of the Pope in this realm, and yet persons who did acknowledge it were subject to the penalties of *præmunire*, and even high treason. By an act of Elizabeth persons were compelled to attend their parish church at least once a week; and persons who became reconciled to the Church of Rome were also subject to the penalties of high treason. Another absurdity was, that every Catholic priest who said mass was liable to a penalty of two hundred marks, and every person who heard it to a penalty of one hundred marks, although it was notorious that such masses was now an open thing in the Catholic chapels. The Lord Chancellor then proceeded to say that he now came to another of these penal acts, the 31st of Elizabeth, which required all persons to obey and acknowledge it were subject to the penalties of *præmunire*, and even high treason. By an act of Elizabeth persons were compelled to attend their parish church at least once a week; and persons who became reconciled to the Church of Rome were also subject to the penalties of high treason. Another absurdity was, that every Catholic priest who said mass was liable to a penalty of two hundred marks, and every person who heard it to a penalty of one hundred marks, although it was notorious that such masses was now an open thing in the Catholic chapels. The Lord Chancellor then proceeded to say that he now came to another of these penal acts, the 31st of Elizabeth, which required all persons to obey and acknowledge it were subject to the penalties of *præmunire*, and even high treason. By an act of Elizabeth persons were compelled to attend their parish church should be called upon to conform; and that if they refused or neg cted to do so, they should abjure the realm, or be held guilty of felony if they remained in this country; and further, if they abjured the realm and went abroad, and afterwards returned to this country, they should in like manner be held guilty of felony. That act o. Parliament he also proposed to expunge. The next of these statutes with which he proposed to deal, or rather it was a part of the same, provided that any person professing the Roman Catholic religion must not be found at any place beyond three miles from his usual place of abode, under the severest penalties; and whatever might have been the grounds for passing that act originally, in this traveling age it would be considered a most barbarous law. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) Then there was a statute of William and Mary, which enacted that no Catholic should be permitted to come within ten miles of this metropolis. (A laugh.)—The Bishop of LONDON opposed the bill, on the ground that it involved such important interests of the Church that the heads of the establishment ought to be consulted, and that such a measure ought not to be passed at this late period of the session.—Lord BROUGHAM warmly advocated the bill, and ridiculed the idea of maintaining statutes which, from their rigour or absurdity, could not be enforced.—The Bishop of London did not divide the house, and the report on the bill was received.—Adjourned at half-past eight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

There was another morning sitting to-day, which was devoted to the despatch of a variety of bills. The following were read a third time and passed:—The Protection of Purchasers, &c., (Ireland) Bill, the Customs (New South Wales) Bill, the Books and Engravings Bill, the Courts of Common Law Process Bill, the Courts of Common Law Process (Ireland) Bill, the Militia Pay Bill, and the Privy Council Bill.

The Earl of LINCOLN obtained leave to bring in a bill to empower her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods to form a terrace and embankment, with convenient landing places for the public, on the Middlesex shore of the river Thames, between Westminster and Blackfriars bridges. The noble earl, however, explained that he did not mean to press the measure this session, his object being merely to give an opportunity of allowing the details of it to be considered.

The house was then for some time occupied with business of an unimportant character, and while it was in progress, Mr. Cripps noticed that there were not forty members present. The house was counted, and the fact being ascertained, an adjournment necessarily took place.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house met at twelve in the day. The following bills were successively read a third time and passed:—The Grand Canal (Ireland) Bill, the Sprats (Ireland) Bill, the Harbours Improvement Bill of the Wards and Private Accounts Bill, the Clerks to Attorneys Bill, and the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill.

Various other bills also underwent discussion.

THE OUTRAGE AT TAHITI.—In answer to questions from Sir C. NAPIER, Sir R. PEEL said the Government had received accounts from Tahiti, and premised the accuracy of these accounts, which he had no reason whatever to call in question, he did not hesitate to say that a gross outrage, accompanied with gross indignity, had been committed upon the British Consul at that island. (Cheers.) Her Majesty's Government received the intelligence on that on Monday last, and the first opportunity was taken of making those communications to the French Government which her Majesty's Government considered under the circumstances of the case to call for. (Cheers.) That outrage was committed by a person in temporary authority at Papeete. We know that, in fact, it was not committed in consequence of any authority given for that purpose by the French Government, and he must presume, therefore assuming that the statements we have received were correct that the French Government would at once make that reparation which this country had a right to require.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S EXPERIMENTS.—At the evening sitting, Lord INGESTRE called attention to Captain Warner's discovery and the recent experiment at Brighton, which the noble lord said was either a gross imposition, or the demonstration of the possession of some formidable destructive power, the exclusive possession of which would be of vast importance to this country. The latter was his belief, which ridicule would not restrain him from avowing. All great inventions; gunpowder, steam, and so forth were matters for incredulity before their powers were developed. Lord Ingestre proceeded to give an explanation of the various negotiations which had taken place with the present and preceding Governments. He said, the Board of Admiralty, like all boards, treated the matter with indifference, neglect, and contempt; Lord Melbourne was dilatory, Sir Robert Peel polite; the friends of Mr. Warner were referred from one department to another; and the consequence was, that the matter was entrusted required experiments which involved too much expense and disclosure, as well as leaving the question of remuneration without a sufficient guarantee. At first Mr. Warner had asked £400 000 as the value of his two inventions, but he had subsequently offered to refer it to arbitration, being satisfied that Sir Robert Peel would not act unjustly, on proof of the value and importance of his discoveries. By the liberality of private individuals he had been enabled to make experiments, ending in the decisive one off Brighton; and, however destructive the power thus evinced, its possession by this country would be a preventive of war. Brighton, for instance, could be easily reduced to ashes, but Mr. Warner, with a steamer, could not at defiance any approaching hostile fleet. Lord Ingestre concluded by moving for the production of the correspondence between Mr. Warner and the Government. Sir G. PECHELL rose immediately to second the motion for the correspondence, and gave a full explanation of what had taken place between the Government and Captain Warner, who in he was in possession of two instruments of most destructive power—one called the invisible shell, and the other the long range. Of the latter Captain Warner gave the following account:—"I can project 100 shells of most destructive power, and I can repeat the operation with rapidity. If I chose to take them into Gibraltar, in a few hours not a man would be left alive in the place. (Laughter.) This I can accomplish at almost any distance. By means of my long range I could bombard a fortress, and, with a sure vessel, could cut out a fleet in defiance of the garrison. (Hear, hear.) I could have demolished Algiers, instead of merely damaging it, as was done by Lord Exmouth, with his splendid fleet. (Cheers, and laughter.) At the cost of four hundred comparative small refit, undertake to destroy Toulon." ("Hear," and cheers.) Sir R. Peel stated that the Government did not wish to treat a person possessed of such a power with disrespect, and detailed the course which had been adopted He (Sir R. Peel) had required experiments to be made before competent professional men, whose opinions would guide and guarantee the Government, before it was committed to any pledge. It was a rule, that payment was never to be made discoveries should make the experiments at their own expense; otherwise the Ordnance-office would break down under the weight of applications. That very day, for instance, had brought him four letters from persons who preferred to be in possession of secrets as destructive as the "invisible shell." That rule was relaxed in favour of Mr. Warner, who, however closed the commission appointed by the Government, by his preliminary demand of four hundred thousand pounds. After some further explanations, Sir R. Peel defended the determination of the Government not to promise payment of any sum whatever, without a previous concession of the secret, and stated that he knew little of its efficacy; and he cautioned the house against any departure from this rule.—In the course of the discussion which followed, Sir J. HOPE spoke of the experiments in a sarcastic tone, and there was nothing new in it, that it was performed forty years ago, and that every chemist fancied he knew of some strong explosive power.—Mr. WAKLEY treated the experiment off Brighton as ridiculous and childish.—Sir GEORGE COCKBURN said he had received a report from an artillery officer, who had watched the Brighton experiment, and was assured that the explosion was produced by some force like the crate of silver, or others known to chemists, but which required contact and management, and therefore useless in active service against an enemy. The Government would reward the inventor of a useful and serviceable projectile.—Lord INGESTRE again gave his opinion that the Brighton experiment was a *bond fide* one, and renewed the expression of his confidence in Mr. Warner's destructive powers. The motion for the production of the correspondence was then agreed to.

A debate ensued on a motion of Mr. M. GIBSON, that the house should take into consideration the petition of Mr. Heathcote, a superintendent of factories, complained on the allegation of having written an anonymous letter to Mr. Cobbett.—Sir J. GRAHAM explained the motives which had induced him to dismiss Mr. Heathcote —On a division the motion of Mr. Gibson was negatived, and the house adjourned at a quarter to twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS THURSDAY.

The Insolvent Debtors' Bill was read a third time and passed.

In answer to some questions from the Marquis of CLANRARDE respecting the late aggression by the French at Tahiti, the Earl of ABERDEEN made some remarks in a spirit similar to those of Sir R. Peel in the House of Commons. The noble earl expressed his belief that what had taken place was done without the slightest encouragement or even knowledge on the part of the French Government. I believe (added Lord Aberdeen) this will be a godsend to the enemies of peace between the countries, and it will be turned by them to good account. (Hear, hear.) But, my lords, I have every reason to believe that, by the exercise of a spirit of justice and moderation, this unfortunate affair will not lead to serious consequences. (Hear, hear.) I have reason to believe that the French Government will take the same view of the matter that I do. I believe, also, that at this very moment Queen Pomare is restored to full power.

The Railway Bill went through committee.

The discussion on the Law Courts (Ireland) Bill was by consent adjourned, and their lordships rose at half-past seven o'clock

HOUSE OF COMMONS. THURSDAY.

In the morning sitting much miscellaneous business was disposed of.

After a short discussion, the Savings Bank Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Marriages (Ireland) Bill was committed, and ordered to be read a third time on Saturday.

The Dublin Sea Company's Bill, the Fisheries (Ireland) Bill, and the Bishop of London's Estate Bill were read a third time and p. s.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM moved the order of the day for going into Committee on the Charitable Bequests (Ireland) Bill, and stated the nature of some amendments which he meant to propose.

The report of the Arts-Union Bill was brought up, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The remainder of the evening was occupied in discussing the several clauses, nineteen of which, with various amendments, were agreed to.—The house adjourned at a quarter past 2.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Metropolis Buildings Bill was read a third time and passed, and some formal business was gone through.

Some discussion then took place upon the subject of the recent execution of a British subject at Tunis by the Maltese authorities.—Lord CLARENDON stated that her Majesty's Government had taken care that justice should be done in the case of this Maltese. The fey deayed execution until he consulted the British Government, and the criminal was properly put to death.

On the question that the Railway Bill be read a third time, the Bishop of LONDON moved an amendment to the 6th clause, on the ground that it legalised Sunday railway travelling. At the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington, however, the discussion was postponed till Monday.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE having moved the third reading of the Unlawful Oaths (Ireland) Bill, a very long debate arose upon the Irish policy of the Government. The bill was then read a third time and passed, and the house adjourned soon after ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The house assembled at twelve o'clock.

New Writ.—On the motion of Mr. J. YOUNG, the Speaker was directed to issue his warrant for a new writ for the borough of Dudley, in the room of Thomas Hawkes, Esq., who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' BILL.—On the order of the day being read for going into committee on the Insolvent Debtors Bill, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL entered into an explanation of the chief provisions of the measure. The bill was divided into three branches: the first related to the law of *cessio bonorum*; the second, and most important, proposed the abolition of imprisonment for debt in execution under £20; and the third introduced some important amendments into the machinery of the Court of Bankruptcy; and it was his (the Solicitor-General's) honest and conscientious conviction, that the measure would be attended by the most beneficial effects. The hon. and learned gentleman proceeded to read several passages from the evidence taken before a committee of the house on the subject, the tenor of which went to show that the abolition of imprisonment for debt would not have the effect of abolishing *bona fide* credit, but only that of making tradesmen more careful. After some discussion the house went into committee on the bill. The clauses were agreed to; after a protracted debate the Chairman reported progress, and the report was received, in order that the bill might be reprinted and recommitted on Monday, to enable the Government to introduce the compensation clauses.

In answer to a question from Mr. DENNISTOUN the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he had for some time been in communication with the India Board relative to a new arrangement for a communication with India. He believed that this new plan might be carried into effect on the 1st of Jan., 1846.

After a brief discussion, the Art Unions Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The house then resolved into committee on the Charitable Bequests (Ireland) Bill.—Sir J. GRAHAM said he intended to propose several amendments, and, with that view, to recommit the bill. The right hon. baronet stated that these amendments had been framed with a view to meet the objections made to the bill on the other side.—Mr. WYSE said he believed these amendments would be satisfactory. The clauses proposed by Sir JAMES GRAHAM, were read a first time, and the bill was ordered to be recommitted

The Debtors and Creditors Bill went through committee, and also the Transfer of Property Bill, and the Arms (Ireland) Bill.

The Private Partnerships Bill was read a second time.

Mr. HUME submitted several resolutions respecting SAVINGS' Banks, and moved that they be taken into consideration on Monday. The motion was negatived, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER having objected to the principle of printing motions for next session.

The house adjourned at half-past seven o'clock till to-morrow (Saturday).

SENTENCE OF DEATH.—At a court-martial, on board the Ste. Vincent, 120, in Plymouth Sound, on Wednesday, Admiral Sir D. Milne, Bart., G.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief, President; a private marine, named Joseph Noble, was found guilty of the murder of Mr. Pitcherne, a lieutenant, of the Madagascar, and was sentenced to be hanged at the yard-arm of one of her Majesty's ships. The unfortunate prisoner is recommended to the merciful consideration of the Crown, on account of his good character, and as the assault was committed in a moment of great excitement, and under circumstances which it is hoped will produce a favourable impression in his behalf.

TAHITI.

Intelligence has just been received of a renewed act of French aggression at Tahiti, which Sir Robert Peel, in Parliament, has already characterised as "a gross outrage, accompanied by a gross indignity, committed upon this country in the person of its officer."

By H.M.S. Vindictive, which arrived at Portsmouth on Friday last, there have been received Valparaiso papers to the 1st of May, and correspondence of importance, from which we learn that Mr Pritchard, our Consul at Otaheite (Tahiti), came home with part of his family in the Vindictive, having been exiled from that island by the French authorities in the most arbitrary and unjustifiable manner, without trial, or inquiry of any kind, but merely upon the bare suspicion of having influenced Queen Pomare in her unconquerable hatred of the French. A portrait of her Tahitian Majesty, with the details of her deposition by the French will be found in No. 95 of the LONDON AND ILLUSTRATED NEWS, and the recent revolution of the poor Queen is elsewhere narrated in our present paper.

The facts of Mr. Pritchard's arrest are stated in a letter addressed to the *Times*, by a British officer, dated "Papeete, March 6:" from which it appears that the French commissary-general, on March 4, publicly stated in the presence of some Englishmen, that if the natives rose, and were joined by any Englishman, he would go, and with a pistol be the first man to shoot Mr. Pritchard! This gentleman was, for many years, a missionary at Tahiti; for ten years he has served his country as British Consul; he is beloved by Queen Pomare, respected and looked up to by the people, and universally held up for esteem by the commanders of vessels; which has rendered him obnoxious to the French. On the morning of his arrest, a placard was stuck up, signed by the captain of a French corvette, ascribing to Mr. Pritchard the rebellion of the natives, and insisting his life and property responsible if a drop of French blood were spilt!

The arrest took place as follows: Mr. Pritchard left his house to go on board her Majesty's steamer Cormorant, to see some of the officers; he had only a few yards to walk from his gate to the jetty. The commandant of police, who had been observed all day prowling about, ran out of the guard-house without his hat, seized Mr. Pritchard, and hurried him off, followed by some soldiers. Immediately on hearing it, the commander of the Basilisk, and the British officer above-named, went to the acting Governor, M. d'Aubigny, who refused to tell where Mr. Pritchard was confined. After some pressure, he gave a note to Lieut. Hunt, which he also read aloud: it stated that a French sentinel had been attacked on the night of the 2nd to 3rd of March; and that, in reprisal, he, M. d'Aubigny, had caused to be seized "one Pritchard, the only daily mover and instigator of the disturbances of late months." His property should be answerable for all damage occasioned to our establishments by the insurgents; and if French blood is spilt, every drop shall recoil on his head." This document was placarded in French, English, and Tahitian, on the different public places. "Pritchard," adds the correspondent, "has a British subject, and he our Consul, and the representative of the Majesty of England, been treated as a common convict, seized in open day, in the presence of his family, hurried like a vile malefactor along the streets, jeered at by the French soldiers, as he was dragged in front of the barracks."

Mr. Pritchard was then taken to a wretched block-house, or wooden hut, behind the French Governor's house, who, since the exile of the Queen, has occupied her habitation. There he was kept a close prisoner, no one being allowed access to him; as is proved by the following document issued by the French commandant:

RELATING TO THE PRISONER WHO HAS BEEN TAKEN.

The head of the detachment will receive all the orders and instructions.

The soldiers will serve him in every necessary way, sweep his room, make his bed, and keep every thing clean each morning for a prisoner of distinction will be done.

The prisoner will have light from five A.M. till eight P.M., when at gun-fire the light will be put out. At eight o'clock in the morning a basket can be sent, containing meat, clothes, dressed things, books, &c; at four P.M. a second basket may be sent when the first shall be returned. Neither strangers nor any of the family of the prisoner can communicate in person with him. The baskets will pass through the soldiers, under the inspection of the commandant. All letters addressed to the prisoner must pass through the hands, and under the inspection, of the commandant in particular, who, on seeing them, and that they contain nothing wrong, will let them pass. If the hours fixed on to take things to the prisoner be convenient they will continue; if not, they can be changed, or anything more by applying to the particular commandant.

The sergeant on duty will not allow any one to come near the Blakans—such persons will be ordered off.

It is expressly ordered to the sergeant of the prison-house not to allow the person bringing the basket to mount up the stairs or to see the prisoner, neither to enter inside nor to speak through the bars.

The man named Lilleur will attend each day at eight and nine o'clock to receive from Mr. Pritchard any wishes he may have to give to the people at the prison-house.

Mr. Pritchard was, at length, released from prison, at the intervention of Commander Gordon, on the condition that he was not to be landed on either of the Society Islands. The Consul was compelled to leave his wife and part of his family at Tahiti, as he was not suffered to go to his house for an instant, to make arrangements on their account, or to take any of his papers. The Cormorant brought him from Tahiti to Valparaiso a day or two before the Vindictive left that port. Mr. Pritchard is now in London, and his case is undergoing the strictest investigation by our Government. He has brought with him two of his daughters, whom he received on board from another of the Society Islands, Eimeo. They were on a visit to a missionary there, and the Cormorant remained an hour, in order that they might join their father.

The poor Queen Pomare was still on board the Basilisk, under the protection

ARREST OF HER MAJESTY'S TAHITIAN CONSUL, MR. PRITCHARD, BY THE SOLDIERS OF THE FRENCH PROTECTORATE.

THE ARREST.

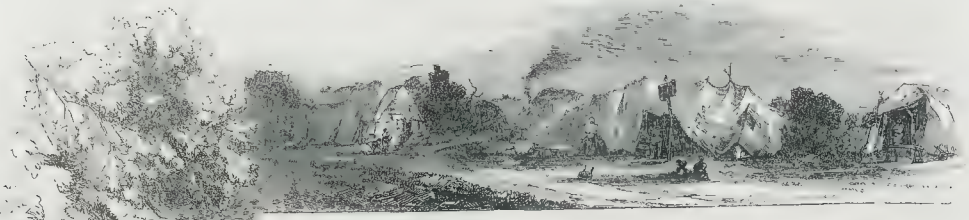
of the British flag, and wept bitterly on the Cormorant's departure, on seeing Mr. Pritchard, who has been her faithful friend for so many years, thus treated in her own dominions.—*Simmonds's Colonial Magazine for August.*

The three annexed Engravings are from sketches by Mr. Joliffe, just received, with the intelligence, from Tahiti. The first illustrates the circumstances of the Arrest; the second, the Interior of the Block-house, or Prison; and the third, the Dungeon itself. All may be relied on as faithful representations of the principal stages of this eventful affair.

THE FRENCH BLOCK HOUSE PRISON, IN WHICH MR. PRITCHARD WAS CONFINED.

IMPRISONMENT OF MR. PRITCHARD.

ENCAMPMENTS OF THE PITMEN IN NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.



PITMEN ENCAMPED.

The unfortunate dispute between the coal-owners and pitmen of the north of England still continues, with as little prospect of an amicable adjustment as ever. It is the longest strike (seventeen weeks), ever recorded of this important branch of our national industry; and its extent may be judged by the fact of 20,000 of the miners petitioning for the interference of the Legislature. As the difference appears to be a matter of wages, principally, we decline entering into details, especially from the very contradictory statements of either party, which have been laid before the public. The owners of the mines provide cottages for their workmen near to the pits in which they are to be employed; these are granted rent free, and as the men refuse to accept of the terms offered them by their masters, the latter have demanded possession of the houses inhabited by the former, and numerous forcible ejectments have been made; several defalcations from the men's union, the arrival of many Irishmen, and an importation of Welch miners, rendering such a step necessary that those willing to work might have the usual accommodations. The old houses, thus driven forth, have betaken themselves to the waste grounds, lanes, and highways, where they have erected temporary huts, those near to Cramling on and Seghill extending about two miles in length; but every here and there in the extensive coal field of Northumberland and Durham, near to the mines, towns and villages are to be seen of those picturesque but wretched abodes of infortunate creatures, many of whom possessing large families of seven or eight children are huddled in the small space they have been enabled to allot to themselves; further adding to their miseries by selling the household goods and necessary covering, which, from the cold of the nights at present, brings but very small prices.

Heretofore, all had been peaceful and loyal in the behaviour of the ousted men, until within the last few days, when fearful symptoms of mischief have exhibited themselves by the houses of obnoxious individuals having been broken into. At Waldridge, near Chester-le-street, some malicious person fired through the window of a Mr. Walker, and [illegible], and severely wounded him and his wife, who were asleep in bed: another attempt was made at the house of a "blackleg," at Rainton, but no personal injury accrued. At South Moor colliery, the houses of two men were attacked with fire-arms; but they having placed tables against the windows, the shots (nails) proved harmless. In addition, several petty larcenies have been perpetrated; the ropes of the inclined planes cut, and some wilful destruction of railings and other property. The fears arising from personal injury have caused the South Moor colliery to cease its partial working. A number of Cornish miners, who had entered into engagements with the owners of Ratcliffe colliery, near Warkworth deserted their employment; a reward of £50 was offered for their apprehension, and twenty persons were taken into custody at North Shields, and conveyed back again to their work. The Marquis of Londonderry has addressed his numerous workmen. He has also issued an edict to the shopkeepers of Seaham to prevent the men being supplied by them with goods. Surely, this unhappy dispute might be arranged by some philanthropic and uninterested individuals.

PITMEN ENCAMPED.

DEATH OF DR. DALTON.

A nobler sun of science hath just set—
Beyond the precincts of the deep
Whose [illegible] world hath wept
A [illegible] his master-work hath spent—
The blaze of genius never more departs
Behind a twilight [illegible] cloud,
Enough to interest most careless hearts
Or rouse to rapture the restless mind!
Hallow we then, and gild a moonlight grave
[illegible] and lamentation,
And scorn from our [illegible] and dismal grave
Long capes of [illegible] eternal gloom!

With respect to the decease of this great and good man, who closed his long [illegible] peacefully, but apparently without suffering, at Manchester, on

THE LATE DR. DALTON.

On the 18th of April, 1837, Dr Dalton, then in his 71st year, had a severe attack of paralysis, and a second attack on the 21st of the same month. After an illness of some months, he partially recovered his strength; though his articulation was less distinct than before. On the 17th of May last, he had a third paralytic attack, from which he so far recovered, that on the 19th ult., he attended a meeting of the council of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, and received an engrossed copy, on vellum, of a resolution of that society, passed at its annual meeting, recording "their admiration of the zeal and perseverance with which he has deduced the mean pressure and temperature of the atmosphere, and the quantity of rain for each month, and for the whole year; with the prevailing direction and force of the wind at different seasons in this neighbourhood, from a series of more than 200,000 observations, from the end of the year 1793 to the beginning of 1844, being a period of half a century." In this resolution the members of the society fervently prayed that the venerable philosopher might long be spared to honour their meetings with his presence: within eight days he had ceased to exist. On the occasion of the resolution being presented, the doctor received it sitting, and, being unable to articulate a reply, had prepared one, written with his own hand, which Mr. P. Clare read as follows:—

I feel gratified by this testimony of kind regard offered to me by my old associates of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. At my age, and under my infirmities, I can only thank you for this manifestation of goodness which I scarcely reciprocate.

This was the last appearance of the venerable philosopher in the society of which he had so long been the president, and whose proceedings had so long derived honour from his giving to them the sanction of his presence and his name.

On Friday he registered the temperature with his own hand, though he could scarcely hold his pen. Next morning he was found in bed in a state of insensibility, and he died before a surgeon could reach him. The writer of an excellent memoir of the philosopher, in the *Manchester Guardian*, says:—"On visiting the chamber of death several hours afterwards, we were struck with the serene and placid expression of the countenance of the venerable man, which had the appearance of the healthy repose of a brief half hour, rather than the deep and lasting slumber of the grave. His fine massive head, venerable with the silvery hairs of age, and with the still more characteristic expression of a benevolent spirit, with which, even in death, his brow was radiant, was a solemn, but a gladdening picture."

John Dalton was in his 78th year, which he would have completed on the 5th of next month. He was born at Eaglesfield, near Cockermouth, in Cumberland, where he attended a school kept by a member of the Society of Friends, until his twelfth year. He then opened a school in his native village. He had an early tendency to mathematical pursuits, and contributed largely to the Gentleman's and Lady's Diaries, from 1784 to 1794. In 1788, he commenced his "Meteorological Observations," which he continued to the day preceding his death. He next accepted the situation of Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the New College, Manchester, from which he was driven in 1799, when he began to teach mathematics and natural philosophy privately. In 1781 he joined the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, and from thence became a constant and liberal contributor to their Memoirs. In 1803 or 1804, he made his greatest discovery, that of the Atomic Theory, or the application of mathematics to chemistry, described by Davy as the greatest step in modern science.

Dr. Dalton for many years lectured in public at Manchester, first in 1805; and in London at the Royal Institution, in 1804 and 1810. He was elected as Fellow of the Royal Society in 1821 or 1822. On the first opportunity, he was admitted

RACE-HORSE VAN.

This Engraving may be regarded as introductory to the brilliant scenes of the Goodwood meeting, which occupy two of our succeeding pages. The conveyance of the racers fresh to the course in the van for the purpose is not the least important preparation for a race by the functionaries of the stable. By this means the sleek and high-bred steeds are kept in good condition for the eventful crisis.

a corresponding member of the Institute of France; and a few years afterwards he was enrolled one of the Foreign Fellows, of whom the number is very limited. He was President of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, with which he had been connected in 1817. He was also a member of the Royal Society of London, of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin and Munich, and of the Imperial Society of Moscow, an honorary member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and of the Philosophical Societies of Bristol, Cambridge, Leeds, Sheffield, and Yorkshire.

In 1822 he visited France, where he was duly honoured by the Institute. In 1826 he received from the Royal Society, for his scientific discoveries, the first of the gold medals awarded from the munificence of George IV. In 1833 Dr. Dalton had granted him a pension of £150, subsequently increased to £300 per annum. He first attended the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, when held at Cambridge; and through his pressure at the next meeting at Oxford, the University presented him with the degree of D.C.L. In 1834, upon a similar occasion, he visited Edinburgh, when the Town Council presented to him the freedom of the city, and the University of Edinburgh the degree of LL.D. In 1836 he once more attended the meeting of the Association in Dublin

His perseverance was unfailing. He paid an annual visit to his native mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and there pursued his investigations of the constitution of the atmosphere. When at home, no sooner was the last of the morning broken, than Dr. Dalton was at his laboratory, where he remained to teach his pupils, and at the same time pursuing his manipulations, till nine at night. These long hours of mental toil were for years persisted in during six days in the week, with the exception of the Thursday afternoon, which Dr. Dalton allowed himself as a period of relaxation.

There is a fine portrait of Dr. Dalton, painted by Allen, whence our engraving has been copied. In 1833 the sum of £2000 was raised for a full-length statue of the great philosopher, which was executed by Chantrey, and adorns the entrance hall of the Manchester Royal Institution.

GRAND FESTIVAL IN HONOUR OF THE POET BURNS,
AUGUST, 1844

THE PROPRIETORS of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS feel great pleasure in announcing to the Public of Scotland that they have secured the services of several eminent Artists and Authors to attend the

GREAT FESTIVAL IN HONOUR OF ROBERT BURNS.

No expense will be spared in the execution of the Engravings, which will be both splendid and numerous. The Literary Department is intrusted to one of the most popular Writers in Scotland, and it is arranged that these Illustrations and contributions will be given in the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

On SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, and will be concluded on SATURDAY, AUGUST 17.

The number of Illustrations of this event are expected to comprise

TWENTY BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS.

In the progress of this Festival other objects of interest in Scotland will be introduced, and will form a

GREAT PICTURE

OF THE MOST ROMANTIC PART OF BRITAIN.

*** The immense demand expected for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will render it necessary that orders should be given immediately to the News-Agents in Scotland

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is published every week, containing about Thirty Engravings. Price 6d., free by post.

Office, 196, Strand, London.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 4.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 5.—Sun sets 7h. 40m.
TUESDAY, 6.—Transfiguration.
WEDNESDAY, 7.—Name of Jesus.
THURSDAY, 8.—Shirley died 1632.
FRIDAY, 9.—Dryden born, 1631.
SATURDAY, 10.—St. Lawrence.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending August 10.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 10	6 30	6 50	7 12	7 35	8 3	8 36	9 18	9 56	10 35	11 16	11 50

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Manchester Correspondent is informed that what is called the Speaker's Gallery of the House of Commons consists of the front part of the Strangers' Gallery—that is to say the lower seats; artitioned off are devoted to persons who have orders from the Speaker.

"Telemachus." We have already stated that we do not intend to translate The Wandering Jew in our journal.

"H. G."—The copy of the sermon preached on the installation of Sir Charles Lemon has not reached us.

"Dr. Arvenis" is thanked for the suggestion. How can the sketches be obtained?

"Books."—The paragraph relating to the fall of a portion of Beachy Head is too loose in its details.

"I. E. F."—The dress still worn occasionally in the Highlands of Scotland is not ancient, but an inconspicuous fanciful costume. (See Mr. Planché's volume on British costume.) The notice to quit must be given as our correspondent infers.

"I. ... Carlisle, is thanked. The illustrations suggested would be entertaining, though scarcely in place in a newspaper

"Calandra" should order a work entitled 'The Language of Flowers.'

"E. F. H.," Carlton Chambers.—Thanks; but the interest of the subject has been exhausted.

"XL." The portrait (a drawing) was furnished by a friend of the deceased.

"A Constant Reader," Ayrshire, should write to the editor of Simmons's Column Magazine

"J. H.," Hampstead.—We occasionally insert ground plans as well as elevations of buildings.

"Q. in a Corner," Kingston.—The large print of "London in 1842" can be had by order of any news-agents. We have not room for the paper on the age of horses. Write again to the Post-office.

"Pipp." should write to any bookseller in Shrewsbury.

"A Subscriber," Sydenham.—The charge will depend upon the length of the wall.

"Pauline Pontoy."—Apply to the broker by whom the stock was invested, or to his successors.

"A Subscriber," Cannon-street.—Thanks.

" * * V."—Such will are*

"An Old Subscriber." Downpatrick.—The Harrogate water is highly beneficial in cases of gout, and the accommodations of the place are good. Will any correspondent favour us with a description of the New Pump Room, at Harrogate?

"S. O." Luton, should continue the Saturday's edition, to insure the latest news.

"Corvus."—Next week.

"G. M. H." Glasgow.—Under consideration.

"O. K.," Boston.—The price of Vol. I. of our journal is 2s., of Vols. II. and III., 18s. each. The present number is 13S; and the back numbers may be had by order of any newsagent.

"X. Y. Z." "S. C."—We do not know the whereabout of the Ojibbeway Indians.

"R. W." Liverpool, and "R. J.," Dudley, are thanked for their correction of our statement last week, that the Rothesay steamer was wrecked in 1839; whereas she was lost off Pulo Island August 17, 1831.

"P. W." Chelsea.—The Royal Union Dictionary published by Didot Amen Corner, is the latest French dictionary, and has already been much approved of.

"W. B." New Ross, "D. W. M." Edinburgh; "W. F. G.," Dublin; "H.," Liverpool will each be entitled to the large print.

A Birmingham Button."—Whenever opportunity offers.

Lines on Mem by "H. H." are indecipherable.

"W. F. G." Dublin.—Cricket shall not be forgotten.

"A Subscriber," Haverhill.—Yes.

"A Subscriber."—Carnarvon.—The portrait in No. 116 represents Mr. Roberts, who lately held a concert at the Music Hall, Store-street.

"A Subscriber."—The new American bee-hive shall appear next week.

The illustrations of Hampton's new balloon, printed last week are unavoidably deferred, on account of the great number of engravings in the present number.

"A Subscriber," Cannon-street.—Will he favour us with a sketch?

BURNS' FESTIVAL, ON THE BANKS OF THE DOON.—The commencement of our promised engravings of this grand national festival is unavoidably deferred until next week: when we shall be enabled, not only to present to our readers the portrait and scenic illustrations of the genius of Burns, but also the most attractive scenes and incidents of this great and exciting fete, that is to be commenced in our journal of August 17.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1844.

CLOSE as the session is to its termination, the Government does not despair of carrying some measures, which, having been in abeyance for some months, are suddenly revived and pushed through their final stages with great rapidity. The Insolvent Debtors Bill, for instance, will soon become law, and though there has been some jealousy awakened by the measure between Lord Cottenham and Lord Brougham, as to the preference given to their respective bills on this subject, the committee of the Peers having amalgamated some of the provisions of both, so that the measure is now something like Colman's "two single gentlemen rolled into one," yet the public have reason to rejoice that so much improvement has been effected by it at last, whoever it may belong to. To come safely out of the hands of Lord Brougham seems something like an escape to be thankful for; but the quarrels of their legal lordships having ceased, let the people estimate what they have gained. First, imprisonment is abolished for any debt under £20. This is clear enough from the 40th clause of the bill.—

After the passing of this act, no person shall be taken in execution upon any judgment obtained in any superior court, or county court, or court of requests, or other inferior court for any debt wherein the sum recovered shall not exceed £20, exclusive of the costs of such judgment.

The next clause carries the enactment into immediate effect, by releasing all persons at present in custody for debts under the specified amount. Here is a vast improvement, and the value of the measure will be better estimated when we reflect on the large number of debtors throughout the kingdom rendered incapable of any exertions that might be useful either to their creditors or to themselves; the state, too, of the debtors' prisons attached to the local and inferior courts has been long known to be of the worst description. Even in so large and populous a place as Birmingham, the Secretary of State found it necessary to send down a special inspector to report its condition. Many others were probably worse rather than better. These miserable abodes of misfortune will now be cleared of the greater number of their tenants, never again, we hope, to be similarly occupied. We ascribe the incarceration of this class of debtors to misfortune rather than misconduct, because daily experience proves that the fraudulent debtor avails himself of a too easily given credit on a much larger scale; the sharper and the profligate do not restrict themselves to debts of £20. We appeal to the proceedings of the Insolvent Court for abundant confirmation of our assertion.

The Lord Chancellor has, at the eleventh hour, revived another measure which will do away with many anomalies in our statute-book. The example of the *qui tam* actions, brought upon the old and forgotten statutes against gaming, seems to have sharpened the perceptions of other parties, placed by the letter of old laws within the gripe of the common informer. The penal laws against the Catholics, passed at various periods between the reigns of Edward VI. and William the Third, though long since repealed, in fact, by time and public opinion, are still existing. They fell into desuetude from the utter injustice and cruelty in which they were conceived and passed; and the vindictive hatred of their authors made them overshoot their mark. The natural sense of justice in the mass of mankind revolted against their cruel absurdities. The penalties recapitulated by the Lord Chancellor, on Tuesday evening, appear barely credible to the present age; but there they stand on the statute-book, sad evidences of what some call the wisdom of our ancestors, but which may more fitly be termed their ignorance, their bigotry, and their love of oppression raging without check. These enactments have long been dead in fact—but, like frozen vipers, it would be possible to revive them, to the working of incalculable mischief. This possibility the Lord Chancellor wishes to destroy. Thousands on thousands do not even know that such laws exist; but now that notice is drawn to them, there is no course open but at once to repeal them. Stimulated by the profit to be derived from penalties and forfeitures, there would soon be no lack of informers undertaking a "holy war" against Papistry; and in such cases the judges would be obliged to carry the enactments into effect, unless released from the disagreeable duty by an "Actions' Suspension Bill." This danger is distinctly pointed out by Lord Campbell; but if any informers have speculated on the chances, they will be disappointed. The enactments in question, having been long dead, will speedily be buried and put out of sight, leaving those who read them as legal curiosities to wonder how they could ever have existed. It is curious that some of the worst of these laws were passed under Charles II., whose mother was a Catholic Princess—whose Catholic subjects were his most zealous defenders—and who, for a great part of his life, owed the bread he ate, and the roof that covered him, to the hospitality of a Catholic King and people. But we must do his memory the justice of saying, that the acts he authorized are far surpassed in oppressiveness and iniquity by those of William III.

AFTER the sensation caused by the destruction of the John o'Gaunt by Captain, or—as Sir R. Peel calls him—Mr. Warner, the debate in the House of Commons on the subject will be read with some interest. Captain Warner has proved to the satisfaction of the world that he can blow a vessel to pieces. Granted, says Sir R. Peel; but before we buy your secret, we should wish to know something of the *modus operandi*; can it be applied without preparation on board, or under, or beside the doomed vessel? If it cannot, it is useless, for an enemy must be a very simple one that will let you come near enough to prepare your torpedo, or infernal machine of whatever kind it may be. Then as to the implement called in the reports the "long range;" of that no proof has been given, except on two mysterious vessels blown up "a few years" (of late) "ago," unknown to anybody but Captain Warner "and another." All this, says the Prime Minister, who, in such matters, is caution personified, does not satisfy him; he has no doubt that the Captain can do all he says he can; what remains unproved is whether he can do it in such a way as to be practically applied in the 'art of war,'

to thunder-strike the walls
Of rock-built cities, bidding nations quake,
And monarchs tremble in their capitals.

He who says he could destroy the city of Algiers from a single vessel, and then, after a slight refreshment, cross the Mediterranean, and with the mere remnant of his ammunition, lay flat the fortifications of Toulon, is in possession of a marvellous secret. After this, the destruction of ships and fleets, which "are but boards," is a very minor achievement.

The oak leviathans, whose huge ribs make
Their clay creator the vain title take,
Of lord of thee, and arbiter of war;
These are thy toys! and like the snowy flake,
They melt into the yeast of waves, which mar,
Alike the Armada's pride, and spoils of Trafalgar.

To Capt. Warner they can be but toys indeed. Seriously, the power must be a tremendous one, and yet the Government shows no anxiety to possess it. Sir R. Peel says he has so many offers of secrets of the same kind, that if the Board of Ordnance were to test them all, it would have nothing else to do. On the day of the debate he had four proposals from persons having invented instruments each as destructive as Captain Warner's. In fact that composition of the most tremendous powers exist, is known to every chemist; nor are proposals to use them in war by any means novelties. Fulton, the first man who applied steam to the propelling of vessels, invented a sub-marine ship-destroyer that was tried by the three Governments of England, France, and America, and came to nothing at last. He could blow up a ship as completely as Captain Warner; but he failed in proving that his plan was practicable if the ship attacked stood on the defensive. This is the point to be demonstrated by Captain Warner; and till he does this, it is quite certain the present Government will not enter into any agreement with him. Nor can we think the Government to blame for its caution: £400,000 is a large sum; the point in dispute is not the possibility of producing certain results—that is admitted—but when a thing is proposed for actual use, it is necessary to ascertain whether the means of effecting these results are adapted to the rough manipulation, and capable of being applied in the midst of the thousand difficulties that must be encountered in the face of an active and skilful enemy, with, perhaps, adverse elements to boot.

CAPTAIN NORTON'S SHELL.

(To the Editor.)

IN YOUR paper of Saturday last, after giving a full account of Capt. Warner's successful experiment off Brighton, you also make mention of my sub-marine Percussion Shell. This Shell I constructed about four years ago, in consequence of having read in the "Transactions of the Royal Society," that it would be desirable if a Shell could be penetrated so as to explode by concussion, on reaching the bottom of the sea; as by that means the depth might be ascertained. This Shell is not applicable to Artillery; but the Concussion Shell that I invented, is applicable to Artillery of all sizes, and has been pronounced by the select committee of Artillery Officers at Woolwich, in their official report to the Master-General of the Ordnance, dated 15th October, 1842, to be "simple, safe, and efficacious, being well adapted for horizontal fire with high velocities, and to explode the instant of striking solid substances."

I am, &c.,
J. NORTON,
U. S. Institution, 29th July. late Captain 34th Regiment.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

ON Saturday last her Majesty and Prince Albert took an airing in a pony phaeton, the Prince driving. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their usual airing on Saturday. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite and the household attended divine service this morning in the private chapel of the Castle. The Royal Family were taken out in open carriage this afternoon.

MONDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the pleasure grounds of the Castle this morning, and went out in a pony phaeton in the afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were taken airings in the gardens and slopes of the Castle. Her Majesty and the Prince rode out in the afternoon. Sir R. Peel arrived at the Castle this evening from town, on a visit to her Majesty.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen Dowager paid a visit to the Queen and Prince Albert to-day, at the Castle, from Bushy Park. A breakfast was afterwards served to the royal party, including the Duchess of Kent and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, took an airing in a pony carriage; and the royal children were also taken out for a drive.

WINDSOR, Thursday evening.—*(From our own Correspondent).*—The Queen left the Castle, this morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, and proceeded, accompanied by her Royal Highness Prince Albert, to the Bridge Shoot, through the Great Park, to Adelaide Lodge to breakfast. The infant Royal family were taken for their accustomed airing in the immediate vicinity of the Castle. Sir James Clark, after having had an audience of her Majesty this morning, left the Castle for town, and returned this afternoon. Dr. Locock and Dr. Ferguson have not left Windsor during the day. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Countess Joseph..ne Wratislaw, Lady Dacre, and the gentlemen in waiting, visited the Queen at the Castle, this afternoon. Between six and seven o clock her Majesty and the Prince Consort took an airing in a pony phaeton and pair in the Home park; the Queen, in consequence of the unsettled state of the weather, not venturing more than a few minutes drive from the Castle. Notwithstanding her Majesty still continues in good health, and to be in the enjoyment, we rejoice to state, of her accustomed excellent flow of spirits, it is the opinion of the Queen's medical attendants that the auspicious event, to which every one of her loyal and affectionate subjects is looking forward with intense interest and anxiety, will not be much longer delayed.

PRESENT FROM THE EARL OF ORKNEY TO HER MAJESTY.—Two very beautiful emews, bred by the Earl of Orkney, upon his estate at Taplow, near Maidenhead, have just been presented by his Lordship to the Queen. They have been placed in her Majesty's aviary, in the Home Park, with the other rare and curious birds belonging to the Queen, at Windsor.

THE QUEEN'S FLAG-STAFF.—The splendidly-constructed hee-hives (in addition to two others which arrived at Windsor last week), of American manufacture, in the form of castles, were brought to Windsor Castle, on Wednesday morning, by order of Prince Albert, and placed in his Royal Highness's apiary, at the Royal Dairy, in the Home Park. By uniform temperature which is kept up in these hives, the bees are preserved throughout the winter, providing, at the same time, especially for the health of the colony, and allowing the surplus honey to be taken in the purest state.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S ENTERTAINMENT TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.—On Wednesday evening the Duke of Wellington gave a magnificent banquet at Apsley House, which was honoured by the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Duchess of Gloucester, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz. The whole of the party had collected in the picture gallery by a quarter to eight, at which hour dinner was announced. The banqueting board, as usual at all the Duke's entertainments, displayed a princely service of gold and silver plate. It is a rule with his Grace to have the Portuguese plateau on the table when the noble and gallant Duke is honoured by the presence of royalty at his table, so on this occasion that magnificent piece of plate was arranged along the centre of the table, occupying nearly the entire extent of the table from top to bottom. On the sideboard, at the south end of the room, was a splendid assemblage of gold ornamental plate, the large gold shield, designed by Flaxman, forming a conspicuous object amidst the collection. The sideboard was lighted from the exquisitely-modelled gold candelabra, given to the Duke by the Corporation of the City of London, which, from that fact, are highly prized by his grace. Covers were laid for thirty-four. At nine o'clock the dinner circle retired to the saloon, and there partook of tea and coffee. The concert took place in the Waterloo Gallery—the spacious and richly-embellished apartment where the Waterloo banquet is annually given.

BANQUET AT HOLDERNESSE HOUSE.—The Marquis of Londonderry gave a princely entertainment on Monday evening, at Holdernesse House, to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and a distinguished circle of the nobility. The banquet was succeeded by a *soirée dansante*, at which the invitations to which included nearly all the fashionable world in town.

A CARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Wednesday, at Trentham, Staffordshire, the Marquis of Lorn, son of the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, led to the altar the youthful and lovely Lady Elizabeth Gower, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of York, and many distinguished persons were present. The happy event called forth much joy and strong public demonstrations in the neighbourhood, among all classe.

DEATH OF DOWAGER LADY ASHTOWN.—The Dowager Lady Ashtown died at Dublin, a few days since. Her ladyship, who was only daughter and heiress of Dr. Robinson, married, 25th May, 1785, the late Lord Ashtown, who died in 1840. There was no issue by her marriage with his lordship, the title on his death devolving upon his nephew, the present lord.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

MORPETH, July 23.—The foundation of an intended new church has this day been laid in this town by Lord Morpeth. The church is dedicated in memory of St. James the Great.

WE have to announce the death of the Rev. Dr. Lawrence Gardiner, rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, who expired on Friday week, at Sansaw, near Shrewsbury, at the age of 76. In addition to holding the above valuable living, he was canon residentiary of Lichfield.

CONFIRMATION.—On Wednesday morning the Lord Bishop of Winchester held a general confirmation in the parish church of Odiham, Hants, when upwards of four hundred youthful candidates were admitted to the solemn rite. The right reverend prelate delivered a highly impressive charge. His lordship intends holding a series of confirmations in Guernsey and Jersey during the course of the autumn.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Foreign Office, which was attended by all the Ministers. The Council broke up about half-past four o'clock.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE RIVER.—In pursuance of the recommendation of the Lord Mayor, the Navigation Committee and the Watermen's Committee

have suggested some regulations for the navigation of the various steam-boats on the river. The alteration as proposed by them is to the effect, that in future no steam-boat is to carry beyond a certain number of passengers, according to its tonnage, and that proper persons are to be appointed to see that the regulation is not violated; and also that no boat is to be permitted to go beyond a certain rate of speed; and the plans of embarkation are to be upon a secure and uniform footing. At a meeting of the Court of Common Council on Wednesday, the report of the Navigation Committee relative to steam-boat piers was agreed to, and referred back to the committee to be carried into execution.

A NEW STREET TO ISLINGTON.—The Commissioners of Sewers for the City have given directions for making a sewer, which is now in course of erection in Moor-lane, Cripplegate, preparatory to a new street being formed, which it is intended to lead to Islington, passing by the Eagle Tavern, across Shepherd-and-Shepherdess fields, which spacious area is at present unbuilded on, and intended sunder. Several houses will have to be removed between Moor-lane and Chiswell-street for the thoroughfare which, when completed, will open a new line of road, from Southwark Bridge and Cheapside to Islington.

CHURCH will also be built on the line of embankment to be upon a secure and uniform footing. At a meeting of the Court of Common Council on Wednesday, the report of the Navigation Committee relative to steam-boat piers was agreed to, and referred back to the committee to be carried into execution.

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CHURCH will also be built on the line of embankment to be upon a secure and uniform footing.

A NEW PIER AT VAUXHALL-BRIDGE.—A pier for the landing and embarking of passengers by the steam-boats above bridge is in progress of formation at Vauxhall-bridge. It will project into the middle of the river on the east side of the bridge, in the same manner as the erection of a similar kind at Southwark-bridge, the only difference between them being, that the passage portion of the pier at Southwark-bridge is carried through the iron wore of the arch on to the bridge, the pier floating, and rising and falling with the tide; whereas the passage for the new pier at Vauxhall-bridge will be carried direct from the pier on to the bridge.

FIRE IN THE BOROUGH.—At about half-past seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, a fire broke out on the extensive premises of Messrs. Brockesopp and How, of 233 and 234, High-street, Borough. The fire originated in the engine-room, in the same manner as the erection of a similar kind at Southwark-bridge, the only difference between them being, that the passage portion of the pier at Southwark-bridge is carried through the iron wore of the arch on to the bridge, the pier floating, and rising and falling with the tide; whereas the passage for the new pier at Vauxhall-bridge will be carried direct from the pier on to the bridge.

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COUNTRY NEWS.

MR. DUNCOMBE AND FERGUS O'CONNOR AT BIRMINGHAM.—On Tuesday a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham was held in the Town-hall for the purpose of giving a "public welcome!" to Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M P, on the occasion of his visiting that borough in company with Mr. F. O'Connor. The Mayor was called to the chair, and having explained the object of the meeting, Mr. Clarke, a Chartist, moved a resolution thanking Mr. Duncombe for his conduct in regard to the opening of letters at the Post-office, and for his opposition to the Masters and Servants Bill. Mr. Duncombe, who was very warmly received by the meeting, returned thanks for the honour which had been conferred upon him, and assured the meeting that he had only performed what he felt to be the duty of an independent member of Parliament; but he was proud to find that his services had met with the approbation of the men of Birmingham. A resolution of want of confidence in the present House of Commons was next agreed to, and Mr. F. O'Connor having delivered himself of a speech, the meeting terminated.

CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST PRIZE FIGHTERS.—Last week an inquest was held at Northampton, on the body of Frederick Pitbugh, who lost his life in a prize fight with a man named Cumbergrunch. It was proved that Pitbugh's father had only been a short time in possession of a public-house, and his wife lived upon the worst possible terms, and that, particularly on Sunday evenings, they kept the neighbourhood in a constant state of turmoil, by fighting with each other, and sometimes with the visitors of the house. On these occasions the inhabitants allege that both were in fault upon those occasions, for that they both drank. It was about half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning when the dreadful encounter took place, which so profoundly affected the consciousness in their apartment at the time, when suddenly Leonard rush.d into their room, and secured one of them of paying too much attention to his wife. The man denied the charge in attempting to extricate himself from the grasp of Leonard ended by Leonard striking his wife, and the man striking Leonard in return. Leonard subsequently fastened the street door, and in the presence of his son, a boy of fourteen years of age, deliberately took out his razor and began to sharpen the edge, muttering some threats at the same time as to what he intended to do to his wife. In a short time Mrs. Leonard came down stairs, and almost immediately upon entering the apartment he struck her a blow on the head with his clenched fist, which felled her to the ground. He then caught hold of her by the hair, and with the razor partially cut her throat, first on one side, and then on the other. After he had inflicted but few wounds of the most dangerous character, in the struggle which ensued between the brutal manner, he suddenly raised the razor and cut off a part of her nose. She being a powerful, muscular woman, made a desperate effort to release herself from his grasp, and in the struggle gave her another deep cut across the throat with the razor upon the left leg, and also two other gashes upon her arms. The female screamed terrifically; so also did the lad, who was present during the transaction; and in a short time the house was surrounded by the people of the neighbourhood. The door was speedily opened, but before an entrance could be effected, the crowd was horrified at seeing the unfortunate woman, from whose neck, leg, and arms blood was flowing profusely, rather kicked or dragged by her brutal husband down the steps and into the street. Here she lay upon the pavement for a short time in the greatest agony, but at length was removed to the lying-in hospital, where she died yesterday morning from her wounds, but not before some of concern at the awful situation in which he has placed himself. He is sixty years of age, of rather diminutive stature, and an Irishman by birth. His wife, also a native of the Emerald Isle, was about the same age, and not extremely corpulent. It is said that Leonard has before made several attempts to cut her throat. He had frequently been jealous of his wife. An inquest was held on the body of the poor woman on Monday. After the witnesses had deposed to the facts, the coroner asked the prisoner, with the usual caution, whether he had anything to say? The prisoner said, "I will say nothing at present." The prisoner then briefly referred to the law of the case. The jury, without retiring from the box, in a few moments returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against Owen Leonard; and the prisoner was committed by the coroner's warrant to take his trial at the assizes.

SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN AT GRAVESEND.—A day or two ago the Rev. G. HARPER, minister of one of the churches in the City, committed suicide at apartments he had taken for himself and family by the pier-head at Gravesend. The unfortunate gentleman, who was about forty-eight years of age, left town last Saturday week with his lady and two daughters, in hopes that a change of air would benefit his health, he having for the last three months been in a very desponding state of mind. It appears that at a late hour on Friday night he retired to his bedchamber, Mrs. Harris retiring to rest first. A few seconds only had elapsed before she heard a heavy fall in the room. She immediately rose, and perceiving Mr. Harris lying on the floor, got out of bed, and made the awful discovery that he had laid violent hands on himself. The police were quickly called in, when he was found to have inflicted a mortal gash in his throat with a razor. An inquest was held by Mr. Carttar, on the body, and a verdict of "Temporary insanity" returned.

THE CASE OF POISONING AT KINGSTON.—An inquest, which had been adjourned, was held last week at the Railway Tavern, Kingston New Town, before W. Carter, Esq., on the body of Mrs. Susan Turner, aged 29, who had died very suddenly some days before, in consequence, as was alleged, of having taken a draught made up by a chemist there, which draught turned out to be tincture of digitalis, and the husband of the deceased swore that the chemist was drunk when he prepared the medicine. A parish *pauper* was examined before the draught was taken place, but there were no signs of poison. After a great deal of discussion, the jury returned a verdict—" That the deceased died on the 14th day of July, but from what cause we, the jury, have no positive evidence proved to us." This verdict leaves the matter open, and a further investigation is probable.

INCENDIARY FIRE NEAR GRAVESEND.—On Tuesday morning a fire was discovered in a meadow belonging to Thomas Collier, Esq., near Old Milton church, where a large stack of oats, containing thirty-two quarters, was in flames. The exertions of the police and others proved effectual, for the adjoining homestead escaped unnjured. The police, from information they received, apprehended a man of the name of Jonathan Rothwell. He was conveyed before Messrs. Oaks and Spencer, the magistrates, at the Town-hall, before whom he underwent an examination. Several witnesses were examined, who proved seeing the prisoner leave the field in which the stack was situated, and proceed up the Milton-road, towards Gravesend; and when taken into custody and brought to the station-house, Sergeant Penman noticed a quantity of oats and straw lodged on his hat and other parts of his attire. The prisoner was remanded.

SUPPOSED MURDER AT NOTTINGHAM.—Some excitement has been produced in the neighbourhood of Pinah.ll-street, Nottingham, a place inhabited by the lower orders, in consequence of a report that a woman named Hancock had been murdered poison to her husband. At the inquest, evidence was given to the effect that the deceased's wife had repeatedly threatened her husband, and behaved in the most violent and abusive manner towards him, and several witnesses declared on swore that she had declared she would give him an inch of cold steel, and that she would poison him out of her sight. It was also proved that, on Friday forenight, in the absence of his wife and family, the deceased went to a grocer's and soap, as she said to kill bugs with; but, although the soap was found, the arsenic could not be found; and it is believed she administered it to him, as he died in great agony, and much convulsed. He was taken ill on the Monday, and required on the Monday following; but no medical man was called in by his wife, and he was unable to move. The jury, after hearing all these particulars, wished to have a post mortem examination of the body, and the coroner accordingly informed the inquiry. There is no doubt the result will be "Wilful Murder," as the evidence of arsenic in the body has been clearly detect ed.

BANK ROBBERY AT BIRMINGHAM.—A young man named Stanley Warner, connected with the cashiers' department of the Birmingham Town and District Bank has absconded with £12,000 in notes. Warner however was soon afterwards apprehended at Chester, and a number of notes were found upon him. He was examined on Monday before the Manchester magistrates and was remanded.

SPEECH OF THE PITMEN.—The *Tyne Mercury* contains an account of another immense meeting of pitmen held on the Town Moor, Newcastle, on Tuesday, and which was one of the largest during the present strike, there being from 25,000 to 30,000 persons present at one time on the ground. Everything was peaceable, but the men expressed a determination to continue the struggle. The cry was, "no surrender!"

THE WRECK OF JOHN O'GAUNT.—On Wednesday a heavy sea removed the hull of the John O'Gaunt, the vessel destroyed off Brighton by Capt. Warner, and after a good washing by the waves, are separated into three pieces, and drifted on the tide towards the Chain Pier. The long boat, attached to the fore-part of the vessel, soon became detached, and drifted ashore eastward of the pier, without having sustained, apparently, the slightest damage, immediately upon which the property was claimed by the master, who claimed her as their own, but the representative of the lord of the manor stepped in, and put his veto on the boat, and also upon the fragments of the wreck which came ashore, notwithstanding the cries of the people. Everything was peaceable, but the men expressed a determination to continue the struggle. The cry was, "no surrender!"

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THE HARVEST.—The harvest has commenced very generally in the south of England, and even the spring crops, such as oats and barley, have turned out better than was expected. Some winter-sown oats have proved very productive, and the crop has been secured in some districts in excellent condition. Where the harvest is not commenced, the late splendid weather has advanced the crops so rapidly, that the utmost exertions of the husbandman and the employment of all the hands he can command, will be required to gather it speedily in.

HIGHLAND SHOW AT GLASGOW.—The Scotch papers contain long accounts of the preparations for this meeting, which takes place next week. The entries far exceed those at any previous meeting, and include exhibitors from the most remote, as well as from the highest cultivated districts of Scotland. There are a number from England, and some from Ireland, among which the names of many spirited cattle breeders, and extensive landed proprietors, are among the exhibitors.

COACH ACCIDENT.—Last week a serious accident occurred by the upsetting of the coach running between Stirling and the Carse roads, in the manners to Edinburgh. It appears that the coach was returning to Stirling by the Carse road, with the passengers who left Gramon Pier by the evening boat, and while at a sharp and precipitous turn of the road, that part turned side from coach!" the body of the coach, which was quite full), after running for a short distance, upset. The consequence, we regret to state, was, that one gentleman, Mr. Jaffray, farmer, Skeoch, was killed on the spot, and several others dreadfully injured, some severely. Another coach was instantly despatched, by which the sufferers, to whom every kindness and attention were paid, were conveyed to Stirling.

IRELAND.

ARRIVAL OF LORD HEYTESBURY.—The new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Heytesbury, arrived in Dublin on Friday last. When the Mersey steamer, which conveyed Lord Heytesbury, arrived at Kingston, she was met by the yacht of Donoughmore and the Right Hon. Frederick Shaw, the two Privy Councillors appointed to receive his lordship, immediately proceeded on board. They were accompanied by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Denman, Lord Dear of Ireland, Lord Lansdowne, and several of the aides-de-camp and officers of the household, and, having congratulated Lord Heytesbury on his safe arrival, signified to his lordship that the Lords Justices were ready to, proceed on the Castle. His lordship then landed, attended by the above-mentioned personages; and, amid the continued cheering of the vast crowd which had assembled, proceeded to the railway station, where a special train was in waiting to convey him, and the party by which he was accompanied, to Dublin. His lordship appeared to be in the enjoyment of most excellent health, and acknowledged, in the most courteous and dignified manner, the cordial greetings with which he was assailed. On arriving at the Dublin Castle, Lord Heytesbury was conducted to the Presence Chamber, where their Excellencies the Lords Justices received his lordship, sitting covered under the canopy, as Chief Governors. After the usual ceremonies, his lordship was sworn into office, the oaths having been previously administered by the Archbishop of Dublin and Chief Justice Doherty. His Excellency then held an undress levee.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held in Dublin on Monday. The chairman was the Rev Mr. Tierney, one of the accused, who was suffered by the Crown to escape subsequently to the motion for a new trial. The rent was about £1000. There was very little to distinguish the proceedings from those of former meetings. An address in answer to that from the Liverpool letter to the Association was adopted; its object being to show the reasons which induced the Association to require the presence of Repeal members at its meeting.

ARREST OF A SUSPECTED PERSON.—The *Cork Examiner* contains the following: "Painful is our duty to announce the death of Mrs. Delacour, the second victim to this fearful malady in one family, within the short space of five months. The first husband, who was suffered by the Crown to escape unhanged, to the motion for a new trial. The rent was about £1000. There was very little to distinguish the proceedings from those of former meetings. An address in answer to that from the Liverpool letter to the Association was adopted; its object being to show the reasons which induced the Association to require the presence of Repeal members at its meeting.

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ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE.—A large concourse of people was attracted to the burial ground of St. Faith, in St. Paul Churchyard, on Tuesday, to witness the interment of the three children of Mr. Bredcott, of Newgate-market, so unfortunately drowned by the accident at Blackfriars-bridge. The three coffins entered the ground in melancholy procession about half-past two, and were all deposited in one grave. The latter was sufficiently recovered to attend as chief mourner.

THE PARRICIDE IN KENT.—Richard Dadd, the supposed murderer of his father, Cobham Park, about a year ago, was examined before the magistrates at Rochester, on Monday last, Sir James Graham having claimed him from the French authorities. The prisoner was confined in a lunatic asylum at Clermont. He wore a lengthened beard, and hair over his upper lip. On his entering the office he with a firm step entered the dock. Mr. Hayward, the clerk, having prepared an information against the prisoner, exhibited by Thos. Cooper Bines, a constable of Chatham, charging the prisoner with the murder of Robert Dadd, the prisoner's father, in Cobham Park, the seat of the Earl of Darnley, on the evening of the 23d of August, 1843, &nca, the officer, prayed for a remand, to enable him to procure the several witnesses to establish the case of the murder against the prisoner. The information was read over to the prisoner, who, with an expression of wildness, said, "You say I am the murderer, you villain." He declined to offer any defence. The magistrates then remanded the prisoner for one week, so to be brought up again next Monday. On the prisoner leaving the office, he turned to the Court, and said, "It is true; and I have got the witness."

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—On Monday evening great excitement prevailed in the parishes of Wandsworth and Battersea, in consequence of a woman having attempted the murder of her two children, and her own destruction. On the evening in question, about five o'clock, a woman about twenty-six years of age, named Amelia Alfred, left her home at the water-side, Wandsworth; with her two children, a girl and a boy, aged respectively s x and four years, and proceeded on to Wandsworth-common, to a large and deep pond, called the "Black Sea." Whilst standing on the margin of the pond she tied the two children to her waist, and then precipitated herself into the water. The bank was shelving, and the water was rather shallow at that point, but so determined was the wretched woman in making away with herself and her offspring, that she afterwards threw herself on her back, so that the water covered both the children and herself. At the critical period an alarm was given, and they were happily rescued from a watery grave.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Sunday night, James Smith, the driver, was killed at Ivor Bridge, near West Drayton, where the body now lies. It is supposed that the unfortunate man was going along the luggage to speak to the guard. His head presented a most appalling spectacle.

ACCIDENT ON THE MANCHESTER RAILWAY.—On Monday a fatal accident occurred to a guard of the train which left Bolton for Manchester about three o'clock. The unfortunate man, whose name is Anne Cockie, was seated on one of the second class carriages, and was putting on the break as the train was entering the tunnel; but leaning too far over the side of the carriage, his head came in contact with one of the iron pillars of the tunnel, and with such force, owing to the speed of the train at the time, that the skull was dread.ully crushed and fractured. On reaching Pretolee the train stopped, and Mr. Turner, surgeon, of that place, who was travelling by it, got into the carriage where the poor man was lying; but the injuries inflicted on the brain were beyond surgical aid, and Cooke expired in about ten minutes after the blow had been received. There appears to be no blame attributable to any one else, the unfortunate man having imprudently stretched his head but too far over the side of the carriage.

ACCIDENTS ON THE RIVER.—On Wednesday night a collision took place off Woolwich, between the City of Canterbury (steamer) on her passage to London, and the Railway (steamer) from Blackwall, on her way to Gravesend. Neither vessel being provided with lights, they came in direct contact, which caused a severe crash, producing a perfect consternation among the passengers of both boats. Both the figure-heads were broken off, but no other material damage was done. The Leith steamer left her moorings at London-bridge on Wednesday afternoon for Scotland, but had only proceeded as far as Woolwich when she ran aground, and the passengers were compelled to wait till next tide.

THE WRECK OF THE VESPER.—Greenwich steam-boat, on Wednesday last, lying off the Tower Pier, while in a state of maddened intoxication, jumped from the vessel into the river, immediately sunk, and was drowned.

THE BURNS' FESTIVAL.—This truly national *fête* in honour of the genius of the poet Burns, and to welcome his sons, will take place on the Banks of Doon, on Tuesday next. The entertainment will be held near the poet's monument, and will consist of a grand procession and banquet; at the latter, the Earl of Eglinton will preside, with Professor Wilson as Vice-Chairman The various arrangements of Building, Collation, Music, Dexets, Police, Procession, Programme, and Toasts, are very extensive; a pavilion 3000 persons, has been erected; festal arches will be raised on the occasion; and a tent will be put up, where entertainment may be had by the humb.est pilgrim to the Land of Burns. An interesting festival feeling on the subject pervades Scotland; the gathering of visitors has already commenced; and the *fête* promises to be a most brilliant recognition of the principle that merit, however humble, ought to have its reward. In the two successive numbers of our journal, we shall graphically illustrate the festival; whilst its incidents will be recorded by one of the most popular writers in Scotland.

COLONEL STODDART AND CAPTAIN CONOLLY.—The Levant mail has arrived, and the worst fears so long apprehended respecting Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly. It seems now ascertained beyond a doubt that the gallant officers were executed at Bokhara in the month of June, 1842. The object of Dr. Wolff being thus unhappily ended, the reverend gentleman was to leave Bokhara towards the end of May, on his way to Europe. He has written an official letter, by order of the King of Bukhara, in which the circumstances related to be the reasons for the execution of Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly. The former had been put to death, firstly, on account of his having treated royalty with the greatest disrespect on different occasions; secondly, that he had turned Mussulman, and then returned to the Christian's faith; thirdly, that he had promised to get letters from England in four months, by which he would be acknowledged ambassador from England, and fourteen months had elapsed without receiving any answer, though the King had erected papar khans (post-houses) on his account. And, with regard to Conolly, that he had been put to death for having abducted the Khans of Khiva and Kokan to wage war against the King of Bokhara, &c.

POSTSCRIPT.

Sir R. Peel is to dine with the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers on Thursday next; and all the rest of her Majesty's Ministers will meet the right honourable baronet at dinner on Clothworkers' Hall.

We are sorry to announce the death of Mr. Ralph Lambton, who had been, since February, 1837, confined to his couch from the effects of a fall while hunting. Mr. Ralph Lambton was the second son of Dean Lambton, daughter of the Earl of Strathmore, and uncle of the late Earl of Durham.

MR. Sugden, the son of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was yesterday married to Miss Crofton, the daughter of the late Colonel Crofton.

DETENTION OF DR. WOLFF.—The Overland Mail has brought a letter from Constantinople, which mentions the detention of Dr. Wolff by the Ameer of Bokhara, under the following circumstances:—Before the Envoy, with a suite of fifty men, could have accompanied Dr. Wolff to England, had been arrested on his road from Persia at Meshed, by the Ameer of that place, as a hostage for the Doctor's safe delivery from the hands of the Ameer of Bokhara. In a letter, on receipt of this act, had declared that the Englishman should not depart until the Bokharee Envoy had been set at liberty.

THE DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.—The annual rowing match for a coat and badge, left by Doggett, the comedian, took place on Thursday. The distance, as usual, was from the Swan, at London-bridge, to the Swan, at Chelsea, five miles, against the tide. The prize was won by Frederick Lett, of Lambeth. The other competitors came in thus: William Wingate, Battersea, 2; John Thomas Sabree, Christchurch, 3; William Tomson, Hungerford, 4; Thomas Savage, Alderman Stairs, 5.

CONCERT ESSENTIAL AT THE INSTIGATION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—A court martial was held at Devonport on Wednesday, on board the ship St. Vincent, for the trial of Lieut. E. W. C. R. Day, late commander of her majesty's gunbrig Bonetta, on several charges, framed in consequence of the complaint of the French Government. The chief charge was for disobedience of orders on the coast of Africa, on the 4th of July, in causing the French vessel *Diligente* of Albuquerque to be detained and searched, she having at the time displayed the proper colours indicating the nation to which she belonged, and no proof of her having been engaged in the slave trade could be found. The court, after hearing all the evidence, declared Lieut. Day not guilty of the charges preferred against him, and the prisoner having requested a time for the defence, the trial was adjourned.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—On Thursday morning a fire broke out in a long range of building belonging to Messrs. Norman and Burrows, timber and slate merchants, Grange-road, Bermondsey. The fire originated in the paint warehouse, through the spontaneous ignition of a quantity of lamp-black. Notwithstanding that there was good water in the street, the flames would not be extinguished without total demolition of that portion of the premises where the flames commenced. About two hours previously a fire broke out from the like cause, in a large stack of tan standing on the premises of Mr. Bottom, tan-dryer, situate in the Willow-walk, Bermondsey.

JOSEPH ANY AGAIN.—*Joseph Ady*, who, some years since, made himself so well known by his attempts to obtain money upon pretence of communicating something of advantage to his employers, has again made his appearance before Sir Peter Laurie, at the Mansion House. He was charged with sending a circular to a magistrate of Scotland, Mr. Haldane, with the old story, and with pretending to have the authority of Sir Peter for his offer. Sir Peter, the worthy alderman, cautioned Ady not to make use of his name again, and allowed him to depart, which he did amid the general hilarity.

THE LATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN HOLBORN.—Mr. Smith is progressing most satisfactorily, and all dangerous symptoms have disappeared, although the bullet has not yet been extracted.

FOREIGN.

The latest accounts from Paris state, that the accident in the Champs Elysées, while the fireworks were being discharged, was more serious than was at first supposed. The number of persons wounded and injured amounted to seven, of these, nine were able to return home after being bled and otherwise attended to. Several females were carried away fainting, and there is reason to believe that seven or eight, of the above number, will die. Of the 13 persons who was taken dead into the guard-house; and of five persons, a man and four women, who were conveyed to the hospital, one (the man) is since dead, and a woman was considered in imminent danger.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT has been received in Paris of a railway accident. The six o'clock train from Montpellier to Cette, on arriving on Monday, near the Villeneuve station, ran into a waggon that had been left on the line there. The seven broken chains which held the carriages, and they ran off the rails and were overturned. Three persons were killed, and four others slightly injured.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—The annexed are the latest particulars which have been received relative to the attempt to murder his Prussian Majesty. The balls discharged from the gun of the assassin, Tschech, have been found in the panels of the carriage. The assassin, who was most valient, having been delivered up to justice, the King and Queen proceeded on their journey; but it was with great difficulty that the populace could be kept from inflicting summary punishment on the traitor. The affair caused a great sensation amongst all classes of Prussian subjects; and a prayer of thanksgiving was offered up in all the churches of Berlin for the happy deliverance of the King from the diabolical attempt on his life.

GOODWOOD RACES.—1844.

GOODWOOD HOUSE—SCENE IN THE PARK.

A PANORAMA OF GOODWOOD RACES.

"Richmond! right well hast thou acquitted thee."—SHAKSPEARE.

Since the days of Meleager, Pelops, and Iphitus, there never was such an exhibition of gorgeous games and proud pageantry as the present week witnessed in [illegible] domain of the Lennox. Elis and Olympia were places of account, no doubt, and famous for their chariots and their horses, but all Asia Minor could not have furnished a single turn-out like those which crowded in battalions to Goodwood: neither could the round world—Araby the blest to boot—have supplied a courser to compete with the meanest that trode its sod. This first of English meetings had its origin in 1802—a course for the purposes of horse-racing having been formed in 1801 on the heights of the park known as the "Harroway." There the sports of the turf flourished more or less till the season of 1830, when the magnificent Grand Stand was opened, and their golden age commenced. As a guide to the progress of their prosperity, it may be stated that the amount of money run for in 1802, was £1091; in 1814, it was £3057; in 1824, it was £7739; in 1834, it was £6425: and in 1844, there is good reason for believing it will be near *eight-and-twenty thousand!* We write previous to the conclusion of the four days' running. But to our purpose.

It is Tuesday the 30th of July, and after some mile or so beyond the entrance and the park has been accomplished, the noble home of the Lennox is before us—

> The stately homes of England
> How beautiful they stand!
> Among their tall ancestral trees
> O'er all the pleasant land.

Pity the weather is not equally agreeable: the tall trees are bent to the earth by the force of the tempest, and sad havoc is made among cardinals, *pas dessus*, and silk attire by the pitiless pelting of the rain. No show is satisfactory to be mixed up with things *al fresco* when it showers cats and dogs—but last of all at Goodwood. One might, therefore, be forgiven for envying the tenants of the fair saloons by which the route lay that conducted into the clouds which enshrouded the race-ground. However, they are left behind at last, and after winning a heavy way to the summit we are on the course. Here all is perfection, whether as regards the site, the view—the unequalled view from it, or the business arrangements, their style and their facilities. The agent of this excellence is Lord George Bentinck, by whom they were suggested, planned, and under whose supervision they have been carried out. Among the most extensive masters of race-horses *ever* known in this country, his lordship takes first place; and he is second to none in enterprise or general knowledge of the arts and mysteries of the turf. In the manner of his dealing with the infamously famous Running Rein case he conferred a boon on all the friends of our first national sport, which

ROAD THROUGH GOODWOOD PARK.

MR. GEORGE PAYNE—STEWARD.

they are commemorating with a fitting spirit. The testimonial it is proposed to present him with, in memory of his efforts on that occasion, will be worthy of those who give and him that receives: we hope to give an engraving of it in these pages.

But more on the arena of sport: the course is unaltered: the system of tanning has been adopted, and the effects of the long drought thus neutralised—this is the only novelty: all was perfect before. At half-past twelve the opening run was started for—the Craven Stakes—and at seven, the Innkeepers' Plate, the last, was decided—with half hour intervals between each, kept with chronometrical precision. This is the best indication of the amount of racing its quality will come out in the sequel. We only advert to the principal events—to touch upon them all would be to transform the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS into the Racing Calendar. The rich 300 sovs. stakes, 16 subscribers, witnessed the lamentable defeat of the once invincible Cotherstone. His star has set for ever; Arstides has conquered him—a horse before whom it may seem no disgrace to fall; but Arstides is in a questionable position. What's a lord or a horse without a gender? The Ham Stakes—which might be called those of the golden fleece—the Duke of Richmond's Oaks filly Refraction won—a bad race. The Gratwicke a foretaste of the Leger, brought out eight, whereof five ran the wrong course, and of the three left in Iduriel won slovenly, and so as not to increase his Doncaster pretension. As John Day forms one of the Two-year-old Stakes [illegible] annually, he carried of the Lavant with his Maid of Orleans—the Oaks and a pretty mare. Such were the issues of account [illegible] on Tuesday: the running was enormous. Wednesday, with one of the great betting races of the summer, the Goodwood Stakes, set in brilliantly; but anon there was storm and rain alternate, but not serious. The match between

GOODWOOD RACES—1844.

'WEIGHING IN.'

PRIZE PLATE.

PRIZE PLATE—"THE CUP."

PRIZE PLATE

GIPSIES IN THE FARM.

THE ROAD.—WAGGONS, ETC.

Lords George Bentinck and Maidstone being off, the first affa r to strike astonishment was the field and its efforts for the Derby-and Cup. Never was its like seen since the institution of the turf. Some three-and-twenty went, the distance being the T.Y.C., and they entered the rails all abreast, like the courses of race—for, notwithstanding the great distance, none were tailed off. Franchise led on in a canter—to the dismay of more than one of Tattersa.l's *backers*. And with this we take leave of the racing, turning to look at the fun, while the performers are discharging the important duty of "weighing in."

Thursday, the day of gala and festival, opened with sunshine and brightness, but anon come clouds, storm, and then a deluge of rain, and thus it lasted till late in the afternoon, to the damage and discomfiture of holiday suits and holiday people. The grandees in the stand of course escaped—they were born with silver spoons in their mouths. The racing was good of its kind, and very full of interest for those concerned, till four o'clock brought on the Cup, in which everybody was concerned. A fair average field came to the post for it, against which they backed Alice Hawthorn at 3 to 1 on her! Eclipse in petticoats! The start was a good one—Antler only running out for the judge's chair, but soon settling to his work. No description can be done up for the race—the mare took the lead soon after making the first turn—led from end to end at her own pace—and won in a canter, hand in hand, by three lengths; Priestfather second, for the £100; and Era third, for the £50; places that might have been reversed had the latter finished a little more earnestly. We must not forget to notice the match between Lords G. Bentinck and Maidstone, which preceded the Cup—won by the latter after a race most creditable to gentlemen, or rather noblemen jocks. The Racing Stakes, Needful won, being Mr. Gratwicke's first winning since he carried off the Derby with Frederick in 1799! The 200 Sovs. Sweepstakes, all forfeit, Mr. Wreford won with Brother to Wintonian, and thus were the chief events of the day disposed of, when at five P. M. we left the course—in the hope of re-visiting it many—many years to come.

On Friday the races commenced with the Babyany Stakes which were run a dead heat by Lord Maidstone's Mechanic and Lord George Bentinck's Naworth. The Nassau Stakes were won by Lord George Bentinck's All-round-my-Hat. The Chesterfield Cup followed, which was cleverly won by a head by Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle; Lord Eglintoun's Pompey being second.

On each of the days, the Stand, particularly that portion of it appropriated to the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and their distinguished visitors, presented a fair display of rank, elegance, and fashion, and those present were—the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, Marquis of Exeter, Marquis of Normanby, Earl Stradbroke, Earl and Countess of Eglintoun, Baron Brunnow, Earl of Verulam, Earl of Glasgow, Lord G. Bentinck, Lord Maidstone, Lord Duncannon, Lord Macdonald, Lord Paget, and the ladies Eleanor and Constance Paget, Lord Stanley, Sir R. Bulkeley, Sir W. W. Wynn, Sir J. Shelley, Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Anson, &c. &c.

THE PRIZE PLATE.

The "Goodwood Cup," as the great prize, run for on Thursday, is called by prescription, rather than in accordance with the proper use of terms, is a group in silver, from a design by Mr. F. Howard, the horse being modelled by Mr. Macarty, and the whole executed under the superintendence of Mr. Baily, R.A. The composition represents a well-known passage in the career of Charles II., from the Cromwellites, after the defeat of the Royalists, at the battle of Worcester. The passage in the perilous adventures of the "unkingship," is that in which Charles, disguised as a servant, when riding from the house of Col. Lane to the sea-coast, accompanied by Miss Jane Lane, was almost discovered by a farrier, who, in shoeing the horse upon which the King and the lady were riding, found out, from his knowledge of the mysteries of craft, that the animal had been shod in the north, and not in the west of England; the King having said, in rep.y to his question whence he came, that he was from the west. The entire group is characterised by fidlity and spirit: the horse is well modelled; the figure and posit.on of Charles are excellent, the form and attitude of Miss Lane are very graceful, and the position of the farrier partakes of the general excellence. Accuracy and life of the costume has been manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Co. (late Messrs Storr and Mortimer), in Old Bond-street; where, on its return from Windsor Castle, whither it had been sent for the inspection of the Queen and Prince Albert, on Saturday last, it was exhibited to many of the nobility and gentry, both of sporting reputation and lovers of the fine arts. It will be found engraved upon the preceding page.

Two other "Cups," or groups, run for at Goodwood, were also procured by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, after designs and models by Mr. Cockerell. One of these is from "Waverley," and represents the Baron of Bradwardine, on horseback, and Gellatly, "the limmer," falling on the ground, and struggling with the baron's bounds. This is a very commendable composition: the horse and bounds are life-like; the costume of the baron is excellent, and his position on the steed very good: the figure of Gellatly is, however, somewhat too subordinate.

The other group represents the touching legend of Llewellyn, who, having met his hound Gelert covered with blood, and his child missing, supposed his child devoured, and plunges his sword in his heart; the fact subsequently proving that the hound had saved the life of the child, by destroying a wolf, with whose blood he is covered; which wolf, lies dead on the other side of the dog, whom it had killed the infant. The group includes a horse, Llewellyn embracing his child, destroying dog, and the dead wolf. The treatment of the subject is not quite so successful as in the preceding group; but the design is, altogether, extremely interesting.

CRICKET.

THE GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND VS. THE PLAYERS OF ENGLAND.—This match, throughout which there has been an exhibition of the finest play that has been seen for some years, was brought to a conclusion on Wednesday afternoon, after a contest of three days. The ground was upon the Kennington-oval, and was attended by the nobles and gentry of the land. At the close of the game on Tuesday evening the players had lost seven of their wickets in the second innings for 131 runs, and on Wednesday they only added 1 to the score, that number making therefore 141. The gentlemen were accordingly put in for 144 to win, and as they commenced the innings they had fair to get them, for when they had lost two of their wickets they had secured 31. Mr. A. Mynn, however, lost his wicket without a run, and Mr. Taylor for three, whilst Mr. W. Mynn, whose left hand is still very bad, was removed for eight only. There were thus five wickets down for 97 runs, forming a vast contrast with the score of last year on the same match. Mr. Kynaston succeeded Mr. Taylor, and, with Mr. Anson, arrested the havoc which had thus far set in. The former scored 30, thus contributing to the general total, and the latter 16. Mr. Fredericks bowled for two, but Mr. Pickering carried out his bat with 20; whilst Captain Latour made two, and Mr. Spencer, with fine hitting, seven. The total was 105, the gentlemen thus losing by 38 runs.

CHESS.

(Solution to Problem No. 49.)

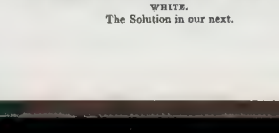
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q sq ch	K to Q B 5th
2 Q to Q 3rd ch	K to Q B 4th
3. Q to Q 6th ch	K to Q B 5th
4. Q to Q 4th ch	K moves
5. R to Q Kt sq ch	K moves
6. Q to Q Kt 2nd ch	P takes Q mates

Problem No. 50.

(By Clericus Dublinensis.)

White to move and mate in four moves, checking every move and forcing Black to do the same.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The Solution in our next.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Accounts have been received of the murder of the crews of two English vessels by the natives of Mauryee, one of the South Sea Islands, early in this year. The first case was that of the Janet of Dumbarton, Capt. Gorman. The brig unfortunately touched at Maryee, were they were immediately attacked, the crew killed, and the vessel set on fire and entirely destroyed. The other was the Two Sisters, a South Sea whaler, commanded by Captain Brand, and every soul of the crew was barbarously murdered. Shortly after her arrival off the coast a large number of the natives of those seas went on board. The crew were at their duties, but unfortunately one of them happened to take a slight liberty with one of the women, and a dreadful slaughter ensued. The natives then plundered the vessel, and in order to carry out their diabolical revenge, fired her, and she was entirely consumed. Five fine ships during the last two years have been captured and destroyed, and their crews murdered, by the savage barbarians of the South Sea Islands.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* states, on the authority of a letter from Berlin, that the Prussian Government has come to a resolution to abolish imprisonment for debt in all cases.

The Rio de Janeiro papers give an account of the explosion of a steam-boat which plied between that city and Nictheroy, a village on the opposite harbour. The accident occurred on the day before Whit Sunday. About two hundred persons were on board, upwards of thirty of whom were severely injured, and the death s exceeded seventy. Soon after the explosion the chimney and machinery fell on the steerage, and buried beneath it a number of the passengers, who were thus placed in the greatest jeopardy, as the boiling liquid was fast approaching them; but they were rescued by the great exertions made. The cause of the explosion had not been ascertained, but great neglect must have occurred with respect to the safety valve, the wire of which was so corroded that the pressure must have been 100lbs. to the square inch when the explosion took place—it ought not to have exceeded 40lbs!

In consequence of the death of the Duke d'Angouleme, the Duc de Bordeaux has sent the following communication to some of the Courts of Europe:—"Having become, by the death of the Count de Maine (the Duke d'Angouleme), head of the House of Bourbon, I consider it as a duty to protest against the change which has been introduced in France in the legitimate order of succession to the Crown, and to declare that I never will renounce the rights which, according to the ancient laws of France, I hold from my birth. Those rights are connected with serious duties which, with the Grace of God, I shall fulfil. I will not, however, exercise those rights until Providence shall in the conviction of my useful to France. Until that period my interference is, during the exile in which I am forced to live, to assume only the title of the Count de Chambord. It was that which I adopted in leaving France. I desire to retain it during my residence in Great Britain."

The writer of a letter from Hobart Town, dated March 8, gives the following respecting the individuals convicted at Monmouth of high treason:—"I often see Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Jones, the former with a few cloves in her mouth, at a grocer's; he is in the counting-house; Williams is a constable; and Jones is a guard to the mail." The above may be relied on as correct.

The coronation of King Oscar of Sweden is to take place on the 31st of August.

The first portion of the Xanthian marbles which were selected by Mr. Fellows and his party in their survey of the ancient remains on the banks of the Xanthus, in Asia Minor, are arrived at the British Museum. There were altogether twenty large cases of marbles and casts. The most magnificent of these remains, the Horse and the Chimera Tomb, were left on the ground, in consequence of their great weight; but it is supposed that they, with some other monuments of ancient art, are now on their way to England.

A *fête*, on an extensive scale, is about to take place at Dieppe, on the occasion of the erection of a statue to the memory of Admiral Duquesne. The King of the French has accepted an invitation from the Dieppe authorities to be present at the ceremony, which is to take place at the latter end of next month. There will be eight days' rejoicing. All the spare troops from the north of France are to be present, and several ships of war are expected in the roads to salute his Majesty on his arrival.

On Thursday last, the House of Parliament for abolishing the collection of tolls at the different gates in Newington, Camberwell, Kennington, and Lambeth, came into operation, and the above gates will soon be razed to the ground.

A letter from Prestonpans states that some watermen, while fishing off there a few days ago, caught a skate of the enormous weight of 1094 lbs., and measuring in length six feet three inches; and in breadth, five feet nine inches.

One of her Majesty's steam-sloops on the Mediterranean station is to proceed immediately to Alexandria, to embark Lord Edenborough and convey his lordship thence to Malta à la Marseilles.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the state of Westminster Bridge, has reported that on a review of the whole of the evidence, no case has been made out to justify the committee in recommending to the house the pulling down the present bridge, and building a new one. That it is desirable that the inclination of the roadway over the bridge be improved by lowering its summit and raising its extremities. That the parapets of the bridge be lowered as far as practicable, and open railings be added.

It is intended that the terminus of the new tunnel which the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company propose to form under the town of Liverpool shall be in the north end of the town. Goods will there be able to receive and discharge goods and merchandise with ease at both ends of the docks, and merchants and shippers will be able to effect great savings in cartage.

Captain Fisher, R.N., has been appointed to superintend, and has succeeded in raising the Atlas, which, it may be remembered, was sunk about five years since, by being run foul of by a steamer, near Heigham Creek, a few miles below Gravesend.

A letter received at Lloyd's, from their agent at Gibraltar, states that the Prince de Joinville appeared off Tangier with his squadron, on the 18th ult., but returned next day to Gibraltar. On the 20th the English ships Caledonia and Albion had withdrawn from the port of Tangier.

A meteor, proceeding from north-west to south-west, was observed at Nuremberg on the 20th. It appeared like a globe about two inches in diameter, and with a trailing train of sparks of a yellowish colour and a greenish tinge. It was in sight about half a minute, and in four minutes after it had disappeared a loud explosion and shock took place, which lasted a minute. The same meteor was seen at the same hour at Bamberg, and a number of persons at first thought, on hearing the explosion, that the powder-magazine had blown up.

On Monday the foundation-stone of the new public baths for the working classes, at Edinburgh, was laid with much ceremony, and a public procession of the trades of the city. The site is the Low Calton, immediately behind the range of buildings forming the south frontage of Waterloo-place.

Admiral Hamelin, who is to succeed M. Dupetit Thouars in the command of the French station in the Pacific, has sailed from Rochefort in the frigate Virginie.

A letter from Chambéry states that M. Bravais, Professor of Astronomy at Lyons, and M. Martins, Professor of Natural History at Paris, intended ascending Mont Blanc, and examining, if possible, for the purpose of resolving several scientific questions. Observations are to be taken during their stay at Chambéry, Geneva, the Grand St. Bernard, and other places, in order to be compared with those taken above. They proposed arriving at the summit of Mont Blanc on the 27th ult., or if the weather was unfavourable, some days later.

We learn from St. Petersburgh, July 15, that the health of the Grand Duchess Alexandrina continued to inspire great uneasiness in the Imperial family. Dr. Bunge, of Copenhagen, who was sent for by the Emperor, had returned, after having had several consultations with the physicians in regular attendance upon the Grand Duchess.

The attempts to discover the grave of Mozart have not succeeded, but the searches made for it have disclosed that of Gluck, which has been found in the cemetery of St. Marx, near Vienna. It is covered by a slab, now broken in the middle, and obscured with moss, behind a splendid monument, erected to the memory of a rich banker. It bears the following modest inscription:—"Here lies an honest German, a good Christian, and a faithful husband, Christophe Chevalier de Gluck, Master of the Art of Music. He died on the 15th November, 1787."

CIRENCESTER FICTION.—Lord Villiers has commenced his canvass, and there was a report of a League candidate. This, however, is very improbable. The nomination was to take place yesterday.

ART-UNION OF LONDON. The Society of British Artists held a meeting at their rooms on Tuesday evening last, when it was determined to invite the general body of exhibitors at the Royal Academy and British Institution to meet at the gallery, in Suffolk-street, on Thursday, the 8th of August, for the purpose of settling preliminaries for the re-admission of their works in such a way as to afford facilities for the selection of pictures by the prize-holders in the Art-Union of London, the funds of which association will be distributed as soon as the bill now before Parliament for the re-union of societies shall have passed into a law. We believe that the members of the Society of British Artists have in a very liberal manner determined, as far as practicable, to afford the use of their gallery in Suffolk-street to such of their brethren in art as may be desirous of availing themselves of it.

GRAND CENTENARY CELEBRATION OF SWISS FREEDOM.—We last week gave a short account of a grand meeting at Basle, to celebrate the fourth centenary of Swiss freedom and the battle of St. Jaques, fought near that town, in 1444. A gentleman, who has just arrived from thence, has furnished us with three additional particulars:—On occasion of two hundred prizes were awarded to the best marksmen with the carbine; a *town* of temporary buildings was erected in the form of a square, in the centre of which was a Gothic tower, surmounted by the statue of a Swiss warrior, and the flags and arms of the twenty-two cantons, the lower part being reserved for the *étalage* of the different prizes. The square was entered by a triumphal arch; one side of this immense building was reserved for the marksmen to exhibit their skill; on the opposite side five thousand persons were seated at dinner, and there was a rostrum from which patriotic speeches were delivered and toasts proposed. Some idea may be formed of the festivity of the scene, when it is known that twenty-one thousand bottles of wine were drunk on the first day! There were two hundred prizes for which five thousand carabineers contended. Lord V——n (the English nobleman we alluded to in our last) was naturalised, to enable him to contend for the prizes; and, as we before stated, he carried off the third prize.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

THE MAID OF JERUSALEM.

(Written by JOHN CLARE, in March last, in the Northampton Asylum.)

Maid of Jerusalem! by the Dead Sea I wandered all sorrowful, hearing of thee;
Thy city in ruins, thy kindred deplored,
All fallen and lost by the Ottoman's sword!

I saw thee sit there in dissonolate sighs,
Where the hail of thy fathers a ruined heap lies;
Thy fair finger showed me the place where they trod,
In the childhood, where flourished the city of God.

The place where they fell, and the scenes where they lie,
In the tombs of Silca—(the tear in her eye

She sa'd ; transfixed, there is grew like stone,
Beneath the dark lash of the sweet Jewish nun,
Jerusalem is fallen, still there sit in bloom,
As fresh as the ivy around the lone tomb,
And fair as the ..y of morning that waves
In its sweet scented bells over desolate graves.

When I think of Jerusalem, in kingdoms yet free,
I shall think of its ruins, and think upon thee,
O beautiful Jewess! on rest thou may'st roam,
A bright spot in Eden still blooms as thy home!

RULES FOR NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

1. Never write on both sides of a sheet sent to a newspaper. Your copy must often be cut into many pieces, and a sheet written on both sides is a plague and a surety, often delaying the article to the very last. 2. Always keep a copy of your article, unless it be very long. It will be apt to get lost or mislaid among the haystack of an editor's manuscripts if not used immediately, and it is better and safer for you to keep a copy than rely on the editor to return the original. 3. Never send an article to an editor unfinished. When he hears or reads that you have scrawled it off hastily, left it full of imperfections, &c., he mentally resolves to put it quietly in the fire the moment you are out of the way. 4. Never carry in an article, other than an advertisement, and demand that the editor read it at once, and say whether he will publish it or not. He cannot always spare time at that moment, and he does not, as a rule, want to tell you that you are incapable of handling your subject, should such be the fact; but send in your manuscript, and give him a reasonable time to consider it. 5. Never mind taking the anxious inquiring public into your confidence, but write a sorry hand himself, he is partial to that sort of chirography. Remember that he is always writing, and generally at hand to correct any errors in his proofs, while you will not be. Write as plain as possible; write decipherably, any how, or don't write at all.—*Berkshire Chronicle*.

INVENTION OF SUSPENSION BRIDGES BY THE CHINESE SIXTEEN HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The most remarkable evidence of the mechanical science and skill of the Chinese at a very early period, is the invention of the suspended bridge, the invention of which is assigned to the Han dynasty. According to the concurrent testimony of all their historical and geographical writers, Shang-leang, the commander-in-chief of the army under Kaou-tsou, the first of the Hans, undertook and completed the formation of roads through the mountainous province of Shen-se to the west of the capital. Hitherto, its lofty hills and deep valleys had rendered communication difficult and occasionally dangerous. While a body of 10,000 labourers, he cut passages over the mountains, throwing the removed soil into the valleys, and where this was not sufficient to raise the road to the required height, he constructed bridges, which rested on pillars or abutments. In other places, he conceived and accomplished the daring project of suspending a bridge from one mountain to another across a deep chasm. These bridges, which are called by the Chinese writers very appropriately "flying bridges," and represented to be numerous at the present day, are sometimes so high that they cannot be traversed without alarm. One still existing in Shen-se stretches 400 feet from mountain to mountain, over a depth of 500 feet. Most of these flying bridges are so wide, that four horsemen can ride on them abreast, and balustrades are placed on each side to protect travellers. It is by no means improbable (as Mr. Fergusson suggests) that as the mountaineers in China made known the fact more than a century and a half ago, that the Chinese had suspension bridges, and that many of them were of iron, the hint may have been taken from thence for similar constructions by European engineers.—*Thornton's History of China*.

EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES OF GUNPOWDER.

M. Piobert has ascertained that gunpowder will not explode unless the grains be compact, and that if the interstices between them be filled up with finely-powdered charcoal, the gunpowder, if set fire to, will not explode, and will fuse slowly. When the powder is removed from the magazine for use, all that is necessary to restore the explosive property is to sift it. M. Piobert made a communication, on this subject to the Government, but it does not appear that his plan was put to the test. In Russia, however, it has been tried, and there has been received from M. Fadeieff an account of the numerous essays made by the members of a commission appointed to report on the discovery. M. Fadeieff states that the trials were successful.—*Mining Journal*.

CAPTAIN WARNER AND THE DISCOVERY OF EXPLOSIVE AGENTS.

Public attention is being still naturally directed to the recent experiment of Captain Warner. We subjoin some particulars connected therewith. The *Brighton Herald* last week published a statement which was calculated to excite some suspicion upon the genuine character of the experiment. The account was to the effect, of rather a mysterious character, and was to the effect that some Shoreham pilots who had been to see the John o' Gaunt previous to the explosion had remarked, as a very unusual circumstance, some rattin lines between the vessel and the shore, and on the forward side (her head then lying to the westward) and passing through an eye-bolt, which was about three inches in circumference. One of the pilots a so remarked on board the ship a quantity of rattin (a species of cordage) lying on the deck, and wondered what the rope could be for. On the larboard side he had an opportunity of seeing also a rattin down the ship's side. The day that the vessel was destroyed, the pilots went down towards it as usual, and one of them states that he took new three ropes of the size of the ship passing from one point under the bulwark down the ship's side, but separated, as they descended, by two of them passing through the eye-bolt, and the entire one on a perpendicular with them.—In answer to the account of the pilots, Captain Warner says, "This mysterious rope was simply a coil, consisting of two new tow ropes, for the purpose of towing the ship. These ropes, which seem to have excited such curiosity, were overlooked by the ingenuity employed in conducting the large or tow ropes on board the steamer; others were man ropes, hanging over the sides for the more convenient escape of the crew; and I dare say there were ropes also overboard both ahead and astern, as will happen in steering ships; and the John o' Gaunt was steven.y enough, I dare say; though I pledge you my honour I was never on board her from the time she left Gravesend, to days before." Captain Warner, by way of obtaining greater publicity, merely advises the many correspondents of the papers who have raised doubts about his late feat, to "go and do likewise." A series of lectures has been commenced by Dr. Ryan, at the Polytechnic Institution, on the application of explosive compounds. The subject of the first lecture tended to show the power the lecturer believed Capt. Warner had probably used in blowing up the John o' Gaunt. He believed Capt. Warner had used chlorate of nitrogen, a most dangerous compound; but, as a great many people believed, he did not suppose that Capt. Warner used a lock or a trigger for the purpose of causing the explosion, for there were innumerable other means at the disposal of the chemist much easier of application, and several of which were more in use than perhaps was generally known. On the latter saying he ought to be censured, inasmuch as it was a secret in a Christian Bishop's keeping how to make the fabric, in relation to inventions for destroying life in war. Bishop Watson was at a loss, after his successful experiments on his improved gunpowder had been made, to know what to do with the secret; and, rather than arrange the fabric, in relation to inventions for destroying life in war, Bishop Watson was at a loss, after his successful experiments on his improved gunpowder had been made, to know what to do with the secret; and, rather than arrange the fabric, in relation to inventions for destroying mankind, the King answered, "Let not that afflict your conscience, for the *quicker the conflict the less the slaughter*."—It has been remarked in connexion with the discovery of nitrogen, that the birth of gunpowder was the eternity of civilisation. The barbarian was from that moment impotent, and never again could he destroy the works which science had raised and refinement consecrated. The invention of nitrogen, a most dangerous compound; but, as a great many people believed, he did not suppose that Capt. Warner used a lock or a trigger for the purpose of causing the explosion, for there were innumerable other means at the disposal of the chemist much easier of application, and several of which were more in use than perhaps was generally known. On the latter saying he ought to be censured, inasmuch as it was a secret in a Christian Bishop's keeping how to make the fabric, in relation to inventions for destroying life in war.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

On Saturday last the company, authors, and *employés* of this successful, and, we may say, only National Theatre in the metropolis, presented its spirited manager, Mr. B Webster, with a splendid piece of plate, as a testimonial of their admiration and gratitude for the unceasing energy and liberality displayed by him in the cause of the drama. Mrs. Glover was spokeswoman on the occasion, and delivered the following address (written by Mr. Buckstone), in a most forcible and affectionate manner —

Mr Webster,—I have been deputed by my brother actors, many authors, and all the officers and artisans of the "little theatre in the Haymarket," to present you with a testimonial of their respect and regard, by which they desire to mark and commemorate an event unprecedented in the history of the drama—an event that the annals of the stage, throughout its best days, have never been able to record—and that is, a successful and uninterrupted season of four hundred nights. A hundred consecutive nights, without, on any occasion, closing the doors for a special rehearsal, and on no pretext whatever making the slightest deduction from the stipend of any one person who has had the good fortune to be employed in your establishment!

It was originally intended that the entire Haymarket company should unite in celebrating this dramatic triumph, but a majority of the ladies, with that enthusiasm so characteristic of our sex, felt anxious at once to express their feelings for you, which they did to their satisfaction, and I am sure to yours. I *preferred*, with another sister actress (Mrs. Fitzwilliam), to join my brethren; and though there has been a division in the mode of doing a proud and pleasant thing, yet the hearty intention has been well and cheerfully carried out by all.

And believe me, my dear Mr. Webster, that we feel still higher gratification in presenting you this testimonial, when we know it also records your firm encouragement of English talent; proud are we to declare that the Haymarket Theatre has been English "from top to toe"—ay, "my lord, from head to foot"—with English actors, English comedies, English operas, and, to crown all, ever a full and joyous English audience, to appreciate them

And more honourable *yet* is your triumph, still *more* deserved, when we are conscious that circumstances—temporary, we trust, no doubt—have prevented your efforts being cheered by that high patronage which would make our English hearts beat with gratitude, and, indeed, "teach us how to act" —our truest reward and still a tempting *public* has enabled you effectively to present the comedies of the noblest drama in the world, as the honoured names of Shakspeare, Massinger, Congreve, Gibber, Vanbrugh, Goldsmith, Sheridan, Icelsbidd, Colman, Coyne, Lovell, Murphy, Morton, amongst the dead; and our Sheridan Knowles, with Bulwer, and many others, amongst the living, whose names have appeared in your bills during the four hundred nights, can successfully and gloriously re tify.

That you may long continue in your honourable career is the wish of all who know you, and may the spirit and enterprise that so lately led you to make a magnificent effort to discover hidden dramatic literary talent, never fail of receiving that encouragement from the public which is its due.

And, now, Mr. Webster, allow me to present you with that Epergne in commemoration of the event I have named, and with the heartfelt wishes of all your brother and sister actors and actresses, and every person in the theatre, for your health, happiness, and success, and for the happiness and prosperity of your dear children, who will one day read the inscription engraven here, with a glow of conscious pride, as they reflect on the triumph of their father, and the many warm and devoted friends who have recorded it.

Mr. Webster replied "in a neat and appropriate speech;" whereupon sundry champagne corks were emancipated, and the manager's health was given with three cheers. The piece of plate is an *Epergne* of exquisite design and workmanship, wrought in solid burnished and dead silver. Around its base is an inscription which records the occasion of its presentation, and which can never fail to produce the most grateful sensations in the breast of its present possessor. We must not forget to record that this season will have completed a series of *four hundred nights* of uninterrupted performance; a circumstance without parallel in dramatic history. The house will close on Wednesday next, with a variety of entertainments for the benefit of Mr. Wemster.

MUSIC.

PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOM.

On Wednesday evening a concert for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Mr. THOMAS HUDSON, the celebrated comic song writer and vocalist, was given in this beautiful room, and was attended by a crowded and fashionable audience. The bill of fare was of the most excellent kind, comprising some interesting novelties, with several old established *morgeaux*. The vocal department was very charmingly performed. The Misses Williams possess very rich sweet voices, and sung *together* most exquisitely. Macfarren's clever duet, "Two merry Gipsies," was given by them to perfection, and deservedly encored. The concerted cadence at its close was delicious. Miss Lucombe sang a recitative and air by Spofr, "White Rose," most exquisitely, as also Mrs. Arne's "How sit the Bee Sucks," both of which were encored. To the latter was imparted a peculiar quaintness which we have never heard, not to say excelled, but equalled. On the stage it would have been irresistible; in the concert room it was all, and more, than we ever heard any vocalist effect for it. Miss Dolby's magnificent voice was occasionally a little overstretched, but still evinced considerable science in vocalism. The room certainly has too much vibration for her power.

M. Leopold De Meyer, is a pianist of immense manual power, but he should get somebody to teach him the use of the pedals. His first fantasia was quite an incoherent jumble. His second, a "Grand duet for piano-forte and harp, by George A Handel," executed by the author and Mr. W. H. Holmes! All was clearness, beauty, and expression. It certainly was the gem of the evening, and never did Mosciheles's music more exquisitely, or perhaps was better seconded in his splendid work than by Mr. Holmes. Mr. Chatterton on the harp, and Mr. Richardson on the flute, were, as they always are, delightful, and a quartet on the subject of "Weber's Invitation a la Valse," was beautifully played on two treibles, tenor, and bass concertinas, by Messrs. Regondi, A. Sedgwick, R. Blagrove, and G. Case.

Two of poor Tom's songs were sung by Fitzwilliam and Edney; but they rather threw a gloom over the scene, by awakening us to the sense of "why we met." Nothing could have been better conducted; the whole arrangements were under the direction of Messrs. Sporle, Beuler, &c. We must add, by way of postscript, that Mr. John Parry gave, between the second and third parts, his "Exposition of the Polka," which, being encored, was in the Irish way responded to by "Fayre Rosamond." He certainly is a humorist, *sui generis*, and a deserving favourite with all who are acquainted with him in public or private life. Altogether the concert was a rich treat to those who merely went for music's sake, and those also who had its ultimate object in view—to assist the surviving relatives of a Man of Genius!

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

THEATRICAL MOVEMENTS.—On the close of the Haymarket Theatre, which will take place on Wednesday next, Mrs. Glover, that "true artist" as Webster styles her, and Farren, will proceed to Manchester and Dublin; Mrs. Fitzwilliam and Buckstone to Wolverhampton, Manchester, and Birmingham; Madame Celeste and Webster to Norwich, Scarborough, and Liverpool; Mrs. Nisbett, Strickland Hall, &c. to Liverpool; and Madame Vestris, with Charles Mathews, to Edinburgh. Thus will the constellation of "the little theatre in the Haymarket" diffuse its light all over the kingdom by the visitation of its separate stars.

MR. HENRY PHILLIPS.—This popular vocalist will sail on the 17th instant, in the Victoria (Captain Morgan), for the United States. His reception there, we trust, will be worthy of his distinguished abilities.

MR. MACREADY.—This gentleman has taken a most affectionate leave, for a short time, of Brother Jonathan, at New York. The following was his address on the occasion :—

According to my original intention, the evening was to have terminated my theatrical engagements in America, and the few words which custom exacts on these occasions were to have conveyed to you my parting acknowledgments; but I have yielded to a flattering difficulty to resist, and have changed my plan. The increasing favour of my audiences—their cordial sympathy with, and liberal approbation of, my professional efforts—the kind and friendly attentions so lavishly heaped on me, and the desire of attending still further my acquaintance with a country so full of interest to me—these are the considerations which have actuates me in prolonging the term of my visit here. In the latter part of September I shall have the honour of presenting myself to your notice once, and I fear for the last time, those characters of Shakspeare in which you have so repeatedly and so unchangingly welcomed me; and with the close of that month I shall take my regretful and reluctant leave.

MENDELSSOHN. This great composer's music to a version of Sophocles' tragedy of "Antigone" has been performed at the Odéon Theatre, Paris, upwards of thirty times within the last two months. It is truly a most classic production, one which, from its solidity and grandeur, we had not expected to be popular with our Gallic neighbours. We rejoice to see they are becoming more *German* to the matter of sound music.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The union of opera and ballet which has been aggregated for Mario's benefit on Thursday, fairly eclipses all possible rivalry. The ever fresh and sparkling "Persiani," with its mighty distribution of characters, will be given for the last time this present season. Ce ito, who on every fresh appearance is hailed with enthusiasm and floral offerings, will, with St. Leon, dance the exquisite *pas* from the pastoral ballet of "Gela." Morlacchi, who has stamped himself as the greatest dramatic vocalist of Europe, and the delightful Persiani, will co-operate in a lyrical selection. Perhaps the novelty most rife with curiosity is the advent of Fanny Elssler in the romantic ballet of "Esmeralda." Here is a worthy subject for the exercise of her rare powers as a dancer and *mime*. We feel that the impersonation of Victor Hugo's creation will be perfect. We perceive that the bill is honoured by a "*desire*."

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

TRIALS FOR INCENDIARISM.

At the Suffolk assizes, held at Ipswich, the majority of cases tried consisted of charges of arson. There was nothing of sensating interest in any of the facts, but as our readers will no doubt like to know the results and the general circumstances connected with these trials—the subject having excited so much attention, we subjoin a careful epitome of them.

George Garrett, aged 11, was indicted for feloniously setting fire to a straw-stack, shed, and other property belonging to James Cooper, on the 21st of February. The charge was fully established against the prisoner, but it had been sadly neglected by his parents; he had never learned a letter of the alphabet, and had never worn a pair of shoes in his life. The prisoner was recommended to mercy, and Mr. Baron Alderson ordered it to be discharged.

James Lambester, aged 30, was indicted for wilfully and maliciously setting fire to a stack of wheat, the property of Mr. O. Paine, of Great Barton, in June last. The proceeds of the conflagration, but was discharged. There were two charges against this prisoner, one describing the police station as in Canterbury, near Bury St. Edmund's. The prisoner is a native of Palgrave, and got his living by travelling round the country on foot, hawking trifling wares, and singing, or reciting, scraps of ballads and hymns, and whatever else he could pick up. He had been in the habit of selling lucifer matches but when he was searched at the station-house, a few days after the fire, no lucifer matches but these were found in the stack. On being taken to a public-house, the constables search d him. In one of his bags was a quantity of very dry grass; in another, a few broken matches; in a third, some old rags and paper; and in a fourth were three phials, each of which contained some liquid. The jury found him "Guilty."

Edward Botwright, aged 22, was charged with firing a barn and outbuildings at S. Stanley, in the occupation of Hannah Watling, on the 1st of June; and *John Spilling* was charged as an accessory before the fact.—Robert Watling, the son of the prosecutrix, was awoke by his wife at twelve o'clock at night with an alarm of "Fire!" He jumped up directly, and hurried down stairs to the barn, which he found in flames. He and the men who were there let out the stock.—The prisoner Botwright had been discharged for dishonesty. A threatening letter was found in the yard, which was in his hand-writing. The case was made out against Botwright, who was convicted, but Spilling was acquitted, by direction of the learned judge.

Daniel Cracknell, aged 13, was found guilty of setting fire to a barn, the property of John Cracknell, at Redlingfield, on June 8. The jury, however, recommended him to mercy. Mr. Baron Alderson admonished the lad for the enormity of his guilt, which had arisen purely from the idle curiosity in which he had been engaged with his companions. In order, however, to carry out the views of the jury, in which he concurred, he should only sentence him to fifteen years' transportation, and care would be taken that he should be dealt with in the Penitentiary.

[While the above trials were in progress a curious incident arose, which resulted in the commitment of a clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Maberley, who is said to have acquired some notoriety from his strong opposition to the New Poor-law. Suddenly, Mr. Baron Alderson rose in great agitation, and said, holding some papers in his hand, "I have received some information in which I had been engaged with my

MR. W. FOULDS'S SHORT-HORNED BULL.

MR. W. PERRY'S HEREFORD BULL.

MR. J. COOPER'S SHORT-HORNED BULL.

MR. G. TURNER'S DEVON BULL.

MR. W. BRINE'S LONG-HORNED BULL.

SOUTHAMPTON MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

In our journal of last week we reported the proceedings of this highly important meeting, to "the Dinner in the Pavilion," on Thursday. In the evening there was a grand ball at the Victoria Assembly-rooms, at which between 400 and 500 persons were present.

The meeting may be said virtually to have closed on Thursday; but, owing to the sale of cattle and implements announced for Friday, a very large proportion of the distinguished visitors, and a great number of the farmers, remained. At twelve o'clock a general meeting of the Society was held at the Victoria Archery-rooms for the transaction of certain routine business, with which the gathering terminated.

These meetings have been successively held at Oxford, Cambridge, Liverpool, Bristol, and Derby; so that the gathering just ended at Southampton was the sixth of its kind. The result has fully realised

MR. W. F. HOBBS'S IMPROVED ESSEX BOAR.

the most sanguine anticipations of the Council; and much of this success is attributable to the excellent arrangements of the indefatigable secretary (Mr. Hudson), and Mr. Brandreth Gibbs. The following details will be read with interest. The next meeting is appointed to be held at Shrewsbury.

On Tuesday 1280 persons were admitted to the Implement Showyard, paying half-a-crown each, realising £160; on Wednesday 3000 persons were admitted at the same rate, realising £450; on Thursday, 10,300 paid 2s. 6d., previous to twelve o'clock, to view the cattle and implements, and from that hour to six, 13,300 went in at 1s. each, producing £1941. The total receipts for admissions were upwards of £2550. The rush at the doors at twelve o'clock to obtain entrance at the 1s. fee, was far greater than was ever seen at the doors of a theatre on the night of a royal visit. About 5000 persons were brought

MR. J. HEWER'S BERKSHIRE BOAR.

[illegible] from various places by the railway trains on this day, [illegible] them having arrived in the morning; and at half-past two o'clock [illegible] had dispersed with the persons bearing the [illegible] to the terminus in great numbers. Trains continued to be sent out at short intervals up to half past ten, and during this time 3050 persons were conveyed away, and £1100 was taken for fares. Not the slightest accident occurred to any one of the vast number of people who had travelled on the line during the week. On Tuesday, the arrivals were about 500, and on Wednesday something more. The steam vessels from Portsmouth and the Island brought on Thursday nearly 1500 passengers. The vessels from the Channel Islands and Weymouth and other places, were also well filled during the show; and extra coaches were put on at the docks.

The list of the prize stock was given entire in our journal of last week. We now annex a series of illustrations of the most admired specimens.

SHORT-HORNS.

Class 1.—To the owner of the best bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1842, 30 sovs., awarded to Mr. John Cooper, of Bonkwood, Thurgarton, Southwell, Notts., for his short-horned bull, 3 years 1 month and 13 days old, bred by himself.

Class 2.—To the owner of the best bull calved since the 1st of January, 1842, and more than 1 year old, 20 sovs., awarded to Mr. W. Foulds, of Kua-

MR. T. M. GOODLAKE'S WADLEY BOAR.

MR. J. LINTON'S LINCOLN AND LEICESTER EWE.

lington, near Southwell, Notts., for his short horned bull, 2 years 3 months and 22 days old, bred by Mr. Milward, of Heyrow-park, Southwell.

HEREFORD.

CLASS 1.—To the owner of the best bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1842, 30 sovs., awarded to Mr. W. Perry, of Moukland, Leominster, for his Hereford bull, 2 years 7 months and 29 days old, bred by himself.

DEVON.

CLASS 1.—To the owner of the best bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1842, 30 sovs., awarded to Mr. G. Turner, of Harton, near Exeter, for his Devon bull, 2 years and 8 months old, bred by himself.

CATTLE OF ANY BREED, OR CROSS.

CLASS 1.—To the owner of the best bull calved previously to the 1st of

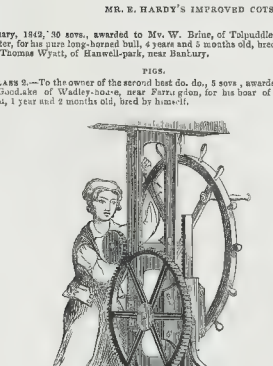
MR. E. HARDY'S IMPROVED COTSWOLD RAM.

MR. T. HUTTON'S HAMPSHIRE DOWN RAM.

January, 1842, 30 sovs., awarded to Mr. W. Brine, of Tolpuddle, near Dorchester, for his pure long-horned bull, 4 years and 5 months old, bred by the late Mr. Thomas Wyatt, of Hanwell-park, near Banbury.

PIGS.

CLASS 2.—To the owner of the second best do. do., 5 sovs., awarded to Mr. T. M. Goodlake of Wadley-house, near Farringdon, for his boar of the Wadley breed, 1 year and 2 months old, bred by himself.



THE TYE MACHINE.

CLASS 2.—To the owner of the best boar of a small breed, 10 sovs., awarded to Mr. W. F. Hobbs, of Marks-hall, Kelvedon, Essex, for his improved Essex boar, 10 months old, bred by himself.

CLASS 4.—To the owner of the best pen of three breeding sow-pigs of the same litter, above 4 and under 9 months old, 10 sovs., awarded to Mr. J. House, of Bestwall, near Wareham, Dorset, for his pen of three Dorsetshire sow pigs, 4 weeks old, bred by himself. The sire of these pigs was bred by Mr. Fisher Hobbs.

SHEEP.

CLASS 2. To the owner of the second best ram, 15 sovs., awarded to Mr E. Hayter, of Sevenhampton, Andoversford, Gloucestershire, for his improved Cotswold ram, 40 months old, bred by himself.

CLASS 3.—To the owner of the best ram of any other age, 20 sovs., awarded to Mr Thomas Hutton, of Upton Grey, Odiham, Hants, for his Hampshire Down ram, 29 months old, bred by himself.

CLASS 3.—To the owner of the second-best ditto ditto, 5 sovs., awarded to Mr. James Linton, of Hemingford Abbotts, St. Ives, Hants, for his pen of five Lincoln and Leicester ewes, 16 months old, bred by himself.

PRIZE IMPLEMENTS.

Among the prize implements were Messrs. Ransome's light and heavy land ploughs, each £10 and silver medal; Mr. Garrett's drill, £20 and silver medal; Mr. J. Smyth's turnip drill, depositing manure with the seed, £10 and silver medal; the Earl of Ducie, the Uley cultivator, and a patent chaff-cutter, for each £10 and a silver medal. Messrs. Ransome's hand-draining tile and pipe machine, £20 and silver medal; Mr D. Coombe's Oxfordshire waggon, £15 and silver medal; Mr. Hornsby's drill presser, £ 0 silver medal, &c.; Mr. D. Barkes, an expanding horse-hoe, £5; Mr. J. Reid, a subsoil pulveriser, £10; Mr Crosskill, a clod-crusher, £20; Mr. Garrett, a patent horse-hoe, a silver medal; Mr. Cambridge, a steam-engine, £5; Messrs. Ransome, a set of horse-workers with bean-splitter, linseed-crusher, chaff cutter, &c., £20; Messrs Tasker and Fowle, a set of iron machinery for drawing water, silver medal; Earl Ducie, a set of screw spanners, silver medal; Mr. R. Stratton, a harvest-cart silver medal; Earl Ducie, a Richmond cart, silver medal; Mr. R. Stratton, an agricultural spring cart, silver medal.

The annexed machine excited considerable attention. It is a compact and simple invention for the manufacture of pipe or D tiles. It consists of a pair of cast-iron cylinders, revolving on a column, which supports the machinery, and is itself secured at top and bottom. A plunger is worked by a rack and pinion, in one (while the other is being filled), which presses out the clay through dies (of brass, and of which there are several sizes) at the bottom.

Price, with six sets of brass dies, for making 1½, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch pipe, and one for making common D tiles, £25.

FITZ-STEPHEN.

BY

"THE OLD SAILOR."

LYNCH FITZ STEPHEN was more than dull of brief he was half-crazed with horror; his incoherent expressions startled those who heard them; his fast bewildered by unremitting attention, at length succeeded in reading the fever of his soul; but no could not wholly subdue the terrible agitation which would at intervals burst out as the thoughts of his friend's untimely fate rushed upon his memory.

Don Sebastian's property and papers were collected together for better security, but not without a secret examination of the latter by Fitz-Stephen, who found amongst the rest of the packages a letter from the old mercantile Bilbao to Lynch's father, hinting at the indiscretions of the young man, and detailing all the particulars of a debtor and creditor account between them. There was also another communication from the same source, which was to be delivered or not, according to the discretion of the bearer, as circumstances might require or direct. It was overflowing with expressions of kindness and good feeling, and not only candidly explained the real cause of Sebastian undertaking the voyage, but also gave perfect sanction to the young people, should no insurmountable obstacle present itself to prevent their coming together.

To describe the agony of Fitz-Stephen during the perusal of this latter document would be utterly impossible; but after a severe and almost life-destroying struggle, he repressed it; and when they sighted the isles of Arran, he had in a great measure recovered a serenity of demeanour that was foreign to the tumult in his heart.

It was evening when the vessel came to her anchorage, and the young shipmaster was received on shore with joyful greetings by his parents, relatives, and friends. But, when with bitter anguish he told his sorrowful tale of the loss of his fellow-voyager, lamentation and weeping succeeded mirth and pleasure, and the house of cordial welcome became the scene of general mourning. As to Mary, a vivid and glowing imagination had pictured the young Spaniard as comprising every good quality that maiden delicacy ought to esteem. She had prayed for him at the altar, and beheld him in her dreams all a lively and fervent passion for had mingled with her affections and cheered her days with hopes of soon meeting. Now, however, the fact had gone forth, the communion of spirit was dissolved, never to be resumed; the fancied bond which imagination had created was dissevered, never to be again united. The blow did indeed fall heavy, the mind had been the depository of her romantic regards and it was the mind that suffered most acutely from the fatal catastrophe: poor Mary sank; her beauty was literally changed, the long-cherished wishes and anticipations of her heart were destroyed. She sickened and withered under her calamity.

Aileen welcomed Lynch with all the sweet self-sacrificing energies of woman's precious love. It is true that she perceived the dark cloud that frequently gathered on his brow, but she attributed it to the melancholy accident that had occurred, and the resignation by which the young man might have attached to himself. She also found him changed in temper, more morosely passionate or morose; but this was ascribed to a similar cause, which she believed time and kindness might get the better of; and she had acquiesced in the high merit of her proposal to become his wife as soon as a proper period had elapsed in mournful but respectful remembrance of his friend. Lynch would have hastened their union, but the maiden was inflexible, and devoted the intermediate time to poor Mary, who was fast sinking.

The elder Fitz-Stephen had promptly dispatched advice to the old merchant in Bilboa, acquainting him with the untimely decease of his son: and in the mean time, as he had the office of chief magistrate of the town, he had examined and taken the depositions of the seamen relative to the distressing affair, and collected all the particulars that could be gleaned, which left no doubt in his mind, or in the minds of the community in general, that the young Spaniard had been accidentally drowned.

At length the day for the celebration of the nuptials of Aileen and Fitz-Stephen drew near, and the latter was more cheerful and gay as it approached. The maiden had earnestly requested that the ceremony might be conducted privately between the families; but the fathers of both decided that it should be graced with all the splendour which their rank and station in society demanded. General invitations were given and accepted, Irish hospitality embraced all—rich and poor.

The morning was a propitious. The sun shone gloriously in the heavens: the face of the earth was tinged with a rich autumnal hue, the bright waters seemed to dance in gladness; and the flashing banners of the ships gleamed like streaming meteors in the solar beams. The gentry, arrayed in their richest apparel, and the peasantry in the finest they could procure, were assembled.

Aileen, in her bridal dress, looked more lovely than ever, as she clung to the arm of him to whom she was about to resign the guidance of her future destiny. Poor Mary had, at the entreaty of her friend, summoned sufficient resolution to act as bridesmaid, and smiles were on her pale countenance as she contemplated the expected happiness of her new sister.

And now, encompassed by their friends, whose merry faces and warm hearts afforded encouragement to the bride, the couple stood before the altar, and certainly a more handsome and apparently devoted pair could not have well been found. Lynch had put on a suit of rich purple velvet, gold chains, with heavy links, were hung around his neck; and his black and glossy hair, tastefully yet carelessly arranged, spread round a face that nature seemed to have endowed with manly grace, as he gazed with fondness upon the lovely female about to become his wife.

The priest commenced the sacred service; every sound was hushed; every tongue was still, as he proceeded; and almost breathless silence prevailed, when a sudden cry a loud shouting was heard outside the sacred building, and there was the noise of strife and contention. The priest ceased as the uproar drew nearer, and now it had reached the outer circle of those who stood around the altar. The elder Fitz-Stephen commanded silence, but no one listened to, or at least complied with, the order; he then demanded the cause of such [illegible]

peated to the worship of the Deity. He was answered by an officer of justice forcing his way through the crowd, and requesting to see the Mayor.

"Is your business, then, so urgent?" asked the elder Fitz-Stephen, as, stepping out promptly before the assembled throng, he addressed the man.

"It is—it is, sir," rejoined the officer with eagerness. "I hold a warrant for the apprehension of an alleged murderer, and it requires your signature before I can take him into custody."

"That is, indeed, a case that admits of no delay," responded the Mayor; "and yet, methinks, you might have waited, if only for a few minutes, till the ceremony had been completed, and we had left this holy place."

"I durst not tarry, sir," exclaimed the resolute official; "he whom I seek is now within these walls. I pray thee, then, good Mr. Mayor, put thy signature to this"—and he held out the warrant—"that I may at once proceed to the execution of my duty."

The announcement that the supposed guilty person was then among them, caused strong sensations in all who heard the accusation. Those who composed the crowd looked in each other's faces, as if to read what was passing in the heart; and many, who fancied a neighbour's countenance had undergone a momentary change, were ready to exclaim, "Thou art the man!" But had they observed the bridegroom, they would have perceived a convulsive spasm shaking his whole frame, and an ashy paleness spreading over his features, as the elder Fitz-Stephen received the paper from the intruding stranger; which, having unfolded, he read aloud to appease the murmurings of the assembled spectators.

At the sound of his voice on such an important occasion, the silence became profound. The usual preliminaries of a warrant were delivered in a loud, clear tone, but his speech faltered; a bright flush crimsoned his cheeks, though his lips were livid and white, his hands and knees trembled, when he came to the name of the accused, for it was that of his own, his only son, who was charged with the murder of a Spanish passenger on board the vessel he commanded, when sailing upon the high seas; and Phelim Mac Connor, his foster-brother, was included in the charge for aiding and abetting the same.

Fitz-Stephen clasped his hands in speechless agony, and Aileen fell senseless at her lover's feet. Mary uttered a fearful shriek, as she fancied that guilt was indelibly stamped upon her brother's haggard face. The priest closed his book; and consternation and confusion prevailed throughout the hallowed fane. At length, the elder Fitz-Stephen once more commanded silence, and, collecting all his energies, thus addressed the throng.

"My friends," said he, "this, as you may well believe, is a moment of intense anxiety to me, and were it not that I fully believe the innocence of my son with respect to this charge, I should indeed stand before you a miserable man. But I feel confident that the honour of my family is untarnished. Some individual, to whom Lynch has most likely rendered himself obnoxious by an enforcement of duty on ship-board, has taken advantage of a late unhappy occurrence, basely to wreak his cruel revenge. Nevertheless the marriage rites shall be suspended till his fair fame is cleared from even the shadow of imputation."

"Why—wherefore should our union be delayed?" asked Lynch, as, gathering fortitude, he raised the reviving Aileen in his arms. "You are right father. *I am* innocent of this foul crime of which they would accuse me." He turned fondly upon Aileen. "Indeed, dearest, I am innocent. An enemy hath done this, and why should the cup of happiness be dashed from my lips to gratify the foul malignity of another? Father, let the ceremony proceed."

"It must not be, my son," returned the elder Fitz-Stephen, soothingly, "rely upon it all will yet be well. But till the black slander is removed, I cannot consent to your union with this fair girl, whom, Heaven knows, I love as much as if in truth she were really my own—cheer up Aileen, and do not look thus sad!"

"Father," implored Lynch, as he strained the maiden to his breast, "Oh! do not thus decree misery to us both; it is an infamous conspiracy to rob me of my bride, and"——"Stop, my son, stop," replied the venerable Mayor, as he raised his hand to check all further utterance. "The parents of Aileen would not give their child to one who had been charged with murder; and, if cherishing the same confidence that I now feel, they would do so, still I have a most important duty to perform, and, though I suffer as a father, yet, as a magistrate, I cannot, nay, I will not, shrink from the due execution of my obligations to the community over which I have been called upon to preside. No, my friends, no, and do you think that I would give my consent that my son should take upon himself the onerous responsibility of husband to this dear lady, when, at the conclusion of the ceremony, I must send him to a prison? Never, never. Here, will I back the warrant, ay, before the altar of the Supreme Being, and may he avenge the injured!"

This last was uttered with strength and firmness; the prayer came from the depths of the old man's heart. Lynch drew a convulsive respiration and shook in every limb, but it was only momentary, and so much were the company impressed with the address of the father, that they did not remark the sudden alteration in the manners of the son, so that it passed off unobserved. The Mayor called for writing materials, and, laying the document on the rails, he wrote his name with a steady hand, and having returned the warrant to the proper officer Lynch was immediately taken into custody. Phelim was the next: he would have resisted and called his comrades round him for that purpose, but the Mayor sternly charged him to "keep the peace."

"Oh, then, and what for should I keep the peace?" asked Phelim, with anger, "sure, and its innocent I am, as well as Master Lynch, long life to him, and"—turning round to the throng—"will you see your own flesh and blood, in regard of country, sent to a hard-hearted gaol? And for what, I should like to know? seeing as we are both of us innocent entirely."

The words of Phelim made a deep impression on all who heard them; they were exactly calculated to operate upon the impulses of the Irish character: the disappointed assemblage seemed inclined to promote a rescue, but the Mayor, arming himself with the authority of his office, declared that unless they desisted, he would himself arrest the first man who attempted to resist the execution of the law. This had its effect to curb the rising passions of the turbulent, and Phelim was given into safe-keeping. The bride and the bridesmaid, frightened and fainting, were removed, but each with different feelings. Aileen rested her hopes upon the assertions of the accused and his father, whilst Mary, whose eyes had been keenly fixed upon her brother, feared that he was not so innocent as he had declared himself to be. As the prisoners were being conducted to the place appointed for confinement, a tumult again arose, but the Mayor promptly interfered, and stopped the progress of disorder. He appealed to their best feelings, and strove to bring them to cooler judgment, which, having in a great measure achieved, he exhorted them to depart peaceably, and they should find that ample justice should be done to all.

THE MARKETS.

Corn-Exchange, Friday.—Only moderate supplies of English wheat have been received up to our market this week, yet the stands to day were tolerably well filled with samples of that grain. Fine qualities mostly found buyers at full prices, but the value of other kinds was barely supported. Foreign wheat, upwards of 47 000 quarters of which have been released this week, previous to the rise in the duty to 18s per quarter, was a mere drug, and almost nominal in value. Grinding barley was 1s per quarter lower. In other kinds no alteration occurred, notwithstanding the large imports from abroad. In malting next to nothing was doing. The oat trade was very dull, at a decline of 6d. per quarter. In other articles no variation.

Arrivals.—English: Wheat, 4120; barley, 310, oats, 70 quarters. Irish: oats, 6340 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 14,160; barley, 21,230; oats, 25,400 quarters. Flour, 2990 sacks. Malt, 3550 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s to 48s; ditto white, 48s to 57s; Norfolk and Suffolk red 38s to 46s; ditto white, 44s to 54s, rye, 31s to 33s, grinding barley, 27s to 28s, distilling ditto, [illegible]; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 59s to 60s, brown ditto 57s to 60s, Kingston and Ware, 62s to 64s; Chevalier, 64s to 65s, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s, ditto white, 19s to 21s, tick beans, 29s to 31s, old ditto, 38s to 40s, grey peas, 31s to 33s, maple, 33s to 34s; white, 35s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 38s to 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 44s to 56s, Dantzig, red, 50s to 56s, white, 55s to 61s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 23s to 24s, oats, brew, 17s to 19s, ditto feed, 14s to 17s; beans 24s to 28s, peas, 28s to 29s per quarter. Flour, America, 24s to 25s; Baltic, 24s to 26s per barrel. Town-made, 45s to 48s.

The Seed Market.—For canary seed we have to report a somewhat improved demand, at full prices. In other kinds of seeds exceedingly little is doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing 25s to 37; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 38s, hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter, coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s, white ditto, 10s to 12s, tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel, English rapeseed, new, £25 to £28 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £5 to £6 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton. canary, 58s to 60s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 8d, of household ditto, 6d to 6½d per 4-lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 52s 3d; barley, 34s 2d; oats, 20s 10d; rye, 33s 8d, beans, 37s 1d; peas, 37 4d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 54s 3d, barley, 34s 1d; oats, 22s 3d; rye, 34s 9d, beans, 37s 9d, peas, 36s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 18s; barley, 4s, oats, 6s; rye, 8s 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 5s. 6d.

Tea.—Since the conclusion of the public sales, a good business has been transacted in the private contract markets, and the prices of the fine qualities of teas have been very freely supported. During the past fortnight, the imports have amounted to nearly 1,300,000 lbs direct from China.

Sugar.—During the present week the sugar market has been somewhat inactive, and the quotations have suffered a decline of quite 6d per cwt. The private sales of West India have not exceeded 1200 hhds and tierces. In refined goods, comparatively little is doing.

Coffee.—For Ceylon coffee, the demand has ruled somewhat active, at an advance of from 6d to 1s per cwt. All other descriptions have moved off slowly, at late rates. The stocks in bond are remarkably good.

Provisions.—For Irish butter the demand is tolerably steady, at full prices; Carlows having sold at 74s to 78s; Carrick, 77s to 79s; Limerick, 74s to 76s; Cork, 75s to 76s, and Waterfords, 72s to 76s per cwt. Dutch butter has met a very heavy sale, and must be considered 3s to 5s per cwt. lower. The bacon market is very active, at a rise of from 2s to 3s per cwt., prime sizeable Waterfords being held at 51s to 55s, inferior, 48s to 50s; and heavy, 48s to 51s per cwt. Hams and lard sell freely, at full quotations. Other kinds of provisions rule about stationary.

Coals.—Holywell Main, 22s 6d; Wylam, 21s 6d; Bewicke and Co., 22s 9d; Gosforth, 22s 6d, Hotspur 22s 3d, Braddyll's Hetton, 24s; Lambton, 23s 6d; Stewart's, 23s 6d; Tees 23s 9d, per ton.

Hops.—The accounts which have come to hand, to-day, from Worcester, parts of Mid Kent, and Sussex, are considered somewhat less favourable than for some time past. From other quarters, the reports are satisfactory. The demand here rules heavy, yet we can notice no material variation in prices. Sussex pockets, £5 13s to £6 8s; Weald of Kent do., £6 4s to £6 12s; Mid Kent do., £6 8s to £8 16s; do. bags, £6 ls to £7 16s. East Kent pockets, £7 to £9; Choice do., £10 to £11 12s.

Tallow.—Although the amount of business doing in this market is not large, prices are supported. P.Y.C., on the spot, is held at 41s to 41s 9d, and for forward delivery, 42s to 42s 9d per cwt.

Smithfield.—Although our market, this morning, was rather extensively supplied with beasts, we have to report a steady demand for that description of stock, and in some instances, an advance of 2d per 8lbs. was obtained for the primest Scots, which were quoted at 4s per 8lbs. The fresh arrivals, from Scotland, comprised 200 Scots. For all kinds of sheep, the numbers of which were not large, the inquiry was active at very full prices. The supply of lambs was large, owing to which, the sale for them ruled heavy, at barely Monday's quotations. Calves, which were again plentiful, moved off freely, and the rates had an upward tendency. In pigs, very little was doing. Milch cows sold at from £16 to £19 10s each.

Per 8lbs., to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality do., 2s 8d to 2s 10d, prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 4s 0d, prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d, large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d, neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lambs, 3s 10d to 4s 10d. Suckling calves, 19s to 35s; and quarter old store pigs. 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 767; cows, 160, sheep and lambs, 11330; calves, 414; pigs, 270.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had only a moderate supply of meat on offer to-day, while the demand ruled steady, at full prices.—Per 8lbs by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small do., 3s 2d to 3s 4d, large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d, middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 2d to 4s 2d, small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lamb, 3s 10d to 4s 10d.

Robt. Herbert.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent).

The attention of the members of the Stock Exchange and capitalists generally has lately been attracted to the position of the South Sea Company. A meeting was held on Wednesday, which was numerously attended, to discuss the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. A strong feeling was evident in favour of the dissolution of the Company, and the transfer of its powers to the Bank of England. This, however, was opposed by the direction, and, as no decided motion to that effect was proposed, the meeting separated, after unanimously accepting the propositions of the Government.

The Consol Market has experienced some fluctuations during the week. It opened buoyantly on Monday, and the broker for the Savings Banks was obliged to take part of his purchase at 99⅞. This, however, is in part attributable to a scarcity of stock among the jobbers which, joined to the steady demand on the part of the public, necessarily supports prices. The news from Tahiti of the menacing posture of affairs in that quarter, operated slightly on quotations. Although no warlike result is apprehended, sales on speculative accounts caused a flatness, prices receding to 99⅜⅝. This price, although held steadily, was not materially improved on; but on Thursday a decline of one quarter per cent. took place. Prices have, however, since rallied, and the closing quotations are, Consols, 99⅝ to ⅞ for money and time; Three per Cent. Reduced, 100⅞. Three and a Half per Cent. ditto, 102⅞ to 103; Bank Stock, 200½; Long Annuities, 12 9-16ths; Exchequer Bills, 77 to 79.

There has been but a limited amount of transactions in the Foreign Bonds during the week. A correspondence between the chairman of the South American Bondholders, and the agents of the Mexican Government, has elicited the fact, that sufficient funds to pay the dividend due on October, 1843, have not yet arrived. Another correspondence with M. Mosquera, the diplomatic representative of New Granada at the British Court, is of a different description. M. Mosquera replies by tacitly admitting the possession of a large sum, but states that he is without any directions from his Government with regard to its application. The settlement of the account, on Wednesday, was readily accomplished, transactions having taken only a very limited range. Spanish Three per Cents, the pre-eminently fluctuating stock, have only ranged between 32⅞ and 33⅛. Portuguese has yielded about 1 per cent., but the price is almost nominal; Mexican, on the contrary, improved to 36⅝ ⅝ but have since receded to 36⅛, Spanish Actives close at 22⅞, Three per Cents., 33⅛. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 61⅛, Five per Cent ditto, 101⅛, Dutch Four per Cents, [illegible].

This being about the period when the half yearly meetings of the different railway proprietors are usually held, the market is less active in consequence, the jobbers, as well as the public, awaiting the different results, previously to purchasing. The Liverpool and Manchester held a special meeting last week, declaring a dividend of £5 per share, for the last year. The report, with great honesty, called the attention of the shareholders to the fact, that in consequence of the debt, amounting to £454 055, not paying the same rate of interest, the effect would be, if created into shares, to reduce the dividend to 7½ per cent. per annum. The plan unanimously adopted is, to create £40 shares, and apportion one to the holder of every £100 share, or its equivalent. The Bolton and Leigh Company have also been permitted to unite its line, at the rate of every three shares on the latter line, to be considered equal to one of the Liverpool and Manchester. The South Eastern Railway Company also held a meeting, and decided upon raising £133,000 on mortgage, to make branches from Margate, Ramsgate, and Canterbury, joining the main line near Ashford. In addition to this, £600,000 is to be raised, to make a branch from the line to Folkestone harbour, and to complete the works there.

The principal feature in the market has been a reaction in Manchester and Leeds. The sudden rise at the close of last week was too suspicious a circumstance to deceive the wary. It appears that they had been forced up by extensive purchases for parties who had oversold themselves for the account on Wednesday, and as soon as the public, tempted by the price became sellers, a reaction followed. The account day passed off quietly, South Easterns quoting an advance, closing at 38⅞; Manchester and Leeds, 117; Birmingham Stock, 233; Blackwall, 7⅞, Brighton, 49⅞, Norwich and Brandon, 14½; Trent Valley, 9½; Chester and Holyhead, 5. Newcastle and Darlington, 39½; Manchester and Birmingham, 54⅞; North British 198; Great Western 137½; Paris and Orleans, 38½, South Western, 88.

Saturday Morning.—The operations of yesterday were comparatively unimportant. Bank Stock yielded a point, quoting at the close of business 199⅞ to 200½; Exchequer Bills were also a shade lower, closing at 78 to 76 premium. In the Foreign Market, Brazilian declined to 82; and Mexican receded to 36. Dutch Stock on the contrary, improved a point. Some fluctuations have occurred in Railway Shares, Midland Counties Stock advancing to 108; Birmingham has also improved to 232, and Brighton to 49⅞.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, July 30.

WAR OFFICE, July 30.—1st Dragoon Guards. Captain T. Smales, to be Paymaster, vice Maclaurin. 4th: Sergeant Major T. Clarke to be Cornet. 5th: Cornet C. Holder, to be Lieutenant, vice Barnett; T J Bridge, to be Cornet, vice Holder. 12th Light Dragoons. Capt. E. Pole to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Barton, Lieut. S A. Capel to be Captain, vice Pole, Cornet C. S. A. Thellusson, to be Lieutenant, vice Capel, Cornet R. E. Fullerton, (Ridingmaster) to be Cornet; J. A. Digby, to be Cornet, vice Thellusson; Cornet J. De M Murray Prior to be Adjutant, vice Capel. 15th: Cornet H. Lee, to be Lieutenant, vice Jackson. 16th: R. E. Fullerton, to be Cornet, vice Lee.

[illegible] Foot: Assist. Surg. W. Harvey, to be Surgeon, vice Young. 9th: Peter Mackey, M D, to be Assist. Surg., vice Harvey. 11th: Brevet Lieut.-Col. J Wilson, to be Major, vice W Chambre, Capt. J Fordyce, to be Major, vice Wilson; Lieut W. Kenny, to be Captain, vice Fordyce, Ensign F D. Bewes, to be Lieutenant, vice Kenny. 28th: Surg. W. H. Young, to be Surgeon, vice Campbell. 31st: Cadet A. C. Cure, to be Ensign, vice Gould. 31st, Major G. Ruxton to be Major, vice J. J. Best; Capt. R. W. Byron to be Major, vice Ruxton, Lieut. E. P. A. Talbot to be Captain, vice Byron, Ensign E. W. Sitwell to be Lieutenant, vice Talbot; H. T. Parker, to be Ensign, vice Sitwell. 45th. Capt. E. Evans, to be Paymaster vice Erskine. 49th: Lieut. H. Pearson to be Captain, vice Goslin, Ensign L. Bellairs to be Lieutenant, vice Pearson; R. H. Page to be Ensign, vice Bellairs. 53d: Capt. R. B. Brown to be Captain, vice Bathurst. 61st: Capt. D. Herbert to be Captain, vice De [illegible]. 62d Cadet J. M. M. Hewett to be Ensign, vice Sinclair. [illegible] Sergt.-Major J. M'Cann to be Ensign, [illegible] W. M. de Butts to be Captain, vice Herbert. 95th: J. W. Minchin to be Ensign, vice Mosley.

1st West India Regiment: H. Johnstone to be Ensign, vice Sullivan. 2nd. J. S. Gordon to be Ensign, vice Hunt. 3rd: S. B. Hartigan to be Ensign, vice Cox.

Brevet.—Captain W. Chadwick to be Major in the Army.

Commission Signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Oxford.—First or Queen's Own Regiment of Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry.—W. Evetts to be Cornet, vice Webb.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.—J. A. NEAME, Milton, Kent, commission agent. G JONES, Manchester, carder. R. MOUNT, Blackheath, Kent, saddler.

BANKRUPTS.—H. RODD, of Great Newport-street, Long acre, commission agent. J JENKINS, of Crown place, Old Kent road, Surrey, currier. J SMITH, of 32, Southampton-street, Strand, newspaper publisher. J. BAIL, of Salisbury, Wiltshire, cabinet maker. J BARLOW, of Congleton, Cheshire, silk throwster. G. GRANTHAM, of Manchester, grocer. S. M. MASON, of Wigston Magna, Leicester, maltster.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. SMITH, late of Wardie, Edinburghshire, hotel keeper. W. LESSLIE, of Stendhill, Linlithgowshire, corn dealer.

Friday, Aug. 2.

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 2.—1st Dragoon Guards. Capt. J. S. Schonswar to be Major, vice [illegible]; Lieut. W. W. Allen to be Captain, vice Schonswar; Lieut. C. G. O'Callaghan to be Lieutenant, vice Thompson; Cornet E. R. S. Bence to be Lieutenant, vice Allen. 6th. [illegible] D. O'Brien to be Captain, vice B. J. Knight, Lieut. E. L. Pryse to be Captain, vice [illegible], Cornet F. C. Polhill to be Lieutenant, vice Pryse: Ensign H. L. Carter to be Cornet, vice Polhill. 7th: Lieut. P. S. Thompson to be Lieutenant, vice O'Callaghan.

1st or Grenadier Guards. Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. R. Bruce to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel vice Greenwood, Ensign and Lieut. H. B. Powell to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Bruce, Ensign J. F. Cust to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Powell.

1st Foot. J. Loyd to be Lieutenant, vice Mackenzie, Ensign F. Wells to be Lieutenant, vice Gordons, B. Mein to be Ensign, vice Wells. 4th: Ensign T. P. Roberts to be Lieutenant, vice Cumming, G. F. Coryton to be Ensign, vice Roberts. 7th: Ensign J. Floyd, to be Lieutenant, vice Wedderburne. 9th: W. H. Stirling to be Ensign, vice Thornhill. 17th: Ensign R. P. O'Shea to be Lieutenant, vice Johnson; R. B. Neynoe, to be Ensign vice O'Shea. 39th: Ensign S. G. Newport to be Lieutenant, vice Hardinge, Ensign R. Thornhill to be Ensign, vice Newport. 44th. Lieut. Sir C. W. C. Burton, to be Lieutenant, vice Sutherland. 49th. W. G. Dawkins to be Ensign, vice Quin. 53rd: Lieut. A. J. Sutherland to be Lieutenant, vice Sir C. W. C. Burton. 54th. Lieutenant J. Floyd to be Lieutenant, vice Man; J. G. P. Holbrook to be Ensign, vice Floyd. 60th: Lieut. the Hon. J. E. H. Thurlow to be Captain, vice Aldridge. 75th: Ensign E. W. J. Knox to be Lieutenant, vice Cooper, J. Mason to be Ensign, vice Knox. 94th: Ensign and Adjutant T. Waite to have the rank of Lieutenant, Ensign T. H. Stoddard to be Lieutenant, vice Clarke: H. T. M'Crea to be Ensign, vice Stoddard.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—B. J. KREISA, tailor, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

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BIRTHS.

At Ogwell house, Devon, the lady of Sir Richard Plasket, of a daughter.——At Hayes, Middlesex, the lady of W. D. Christie, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.——On the 20th inst., at Alpha Cottages, New Road, Hammersmith, the lady of H. Halsey, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Lord John Chichester, fifth son of the Marquis of Donegal, to Miss Caroline Bevan, daughter of Mr. H. Bevan.—On the 29th ult. at Eckington, the Hon. Wellington Henry Stapleton Cotton, only son of the Viscount Combermere to Susan Alice, eldest daughter of Sir George Sitwell, Bart.——At Woolwich, the wife of John S. Piddie, Esq., Assistant-surgeon H.M. yacht William and Mary, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At No. 29, Robert-street, Hampstead road, aged 77, Charlotte Augusta, relict of the late Samuel Barnard, Esq., surgeon to the 98th, and third daughter of the late Thomas Sandby Esq., Deputy Ranger of Windsor Great Park.——In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Louisa, the youngest daughter of the late Sir John English Dolben, Bart.——At Bath, Major-General Edward Scott, at the advanced age of 82.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday Evening.

CONTINUED Attraction and Overflows at ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—62nd Night of the CHINESE WAR, and Last Six Nights of the GREAT STEEPLE CHASE.—MONDAY, AUGUST 5 and during the Week, at Seven o'Clock 62nd time. THE CHINESE WAR, or THE CONQUEST OF AMOY. Brilliant FEAST OF LANTERNS, and ENGLAND'S VICTORIES IN CHINA. New SCENES IN THE CIRCLE, by the unequalled corps of British and Foreign Equestrians. The Antipodean Professors. Concluding with (last six nights) the GREAT STEEPLE CHASE, or ENGLAND'S HARVEST HOME. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. Box-office open from Eleven til Five.—Lessons in the art of Riding by Mr. R. Smith.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Last Night but Three of the Season. Signor MARIO respectfully informs the Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, his Friends, and the public, that his BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, August 8, when will be performed (by desire) Bellini's celebrated Opera, I PURITANI. Principal characters: Elvira, Madame Grisi, Giorgio, Signor Lablache, Arturo, Signor Mario; and Riccardo, Signor Fornasari. To be followed by a Divertissement in which Mdlle. Cerito will appear. In the course of the evening, Selections from a favourite Opera, in which Madame Persiani and Signor Moriani will perform. To conclude with the highly successful Ballet, by M. Perrot, with new Scenery, Dresses, Decorations, &c., founded on the celebrated work of "Nôtre Dame de Paris," entitled LA ESMERALDA. The Scenery by Mr. W. Grieve. The Music composed by Signor Pugni. La Esmeralda Mdlle. Fanny Elssler; Fleur de Lys, Mdlle. Ferdinand, Mdme. Aloise de Gondelaurier (Mother of Fleur de Lys), Mdme. Copere, Phoebus de Chateaupers, M. St. Leon, Claude Frollo, M. Gosselin; Pierre Gringoire (the Poet), M. Perrot, Quasimodo (the Sonneur of Nôtre Dame), M. Coulon, Clopin Trouillefou, M. Gouriet: Truands, MM. Venafra, Bernaschina, and Bertram. Applications for boxes, stalls, and tickets to be made at the Box Office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven, the opera will commence at half past Seven.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S EXPERIMENT.—In consequence of the DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION off BRIGHTON the Directors of the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION yield to the generally expressed wish that Dr. Ryan, should adapt one of his LECTURES to the subject of EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS. This Lecture, illustrated by interesting Experiments, so far as they can be shown with perfect safety, will be delivered daily at Four o'clock, except on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, and in the Evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAYS, at a Quarter to Nine o'clock. On MONDAYS and SATURDAYS at Four o'clock Dr. POTT'S PNEUMATIC mode of forming SUBMARINE FOUNDATIONS in DEEP WATER with VARIOUS INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS. Professor BACHHOFFNER'S LECTURES, and all the other subjects of interest in the Institution.—Admission, 1s., Schools, Half price.

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THE SPORTING REVIEW, AUGUST, 1844.

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ALEXIS.—MESMERISM.—The LANCET of Saturday, August 3rd, contains a complete EXPOSURE of MM. CHARCELLET and ALEXIS, by the Rev. J. E. R. PAYNE, B.D. This Paper gives a faithful Report of the Two Mesmeric Exhibitions which have caused the Fight of Marcellet and his Pupil from London.—Also in THE LANCET of the same day a Lecture by Professor Liebig on the Theory of Acids and Formation of Salts, &c. together with many Original Communications, highly interesting to the Medical and General Reader. Hospital Reports, Editorial Criticisms, &c.—Price Sixpence; stamped for free post, Sevenpence.—Published by JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, and may be obtained of all Booksellers and Newsmen

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METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and BERNIA SPONGE.—The Tooth Brush is the most effective, as it penetrates thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the harmless cleaning loose, 1s. An improved Clothes Brush. that cleans the nap in a trice part of the naval time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristle, which does not soften like common hair. Shaving Brushes of improved quantities and powerful. Fashionable Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The genuine Bernia Sponge, from its great power to absorb quantities of superfluous moisture, and durability, by means of direct importations, depositing with all intermediate parties, profits, and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Bernia Sponge. Only at METCALFE'S, 8, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, near the Museum door Sole Manufacturer.—Caution: Beware of the words, "from Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.

WATCHES by WEBSTER and SON, Chronometer Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty.—WEBSTER and SON'S Establishment for the Manufacture of Watches and Clocks is the largest in London, having continued in business 134 years. An extensive stock for selection, finished with the utmost care, at the lowest prices consistent with security for the first manufacture and the maintenance of that reputation for superior workmanship which has distinguished their house for so many years. Compensated Duplex and Lever Watches, to counteract the variations of temperature, upon the principle of their Chronometers, to which Government awarded the prizes three years in succession, also, elegant Lever and Horizontal Watches in gold cases, engraved or engine turned, for Ladies or Gentlemen; small flat silver detached Lever and Horizontal Watches for youths, at very moderate prices; Marine and Pocket Chronometers, new and second hand; ornamental and every description of Clocks, regulators upon the most approved principles. Webster and Son's Improvement employed upon the premises in the repairing department, for 20s and Foreign work. The utmost value allowed for old watches in exchange Webster and Son's publication, with their Equation Table for the present year, will be sent free on the receipt of two postage stamps.—74, Cornhill.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

MR. RICE'S ARABESQUE PAINTING IN FRESCO.

The annual distribution of prizes to the candidates whose works had been pronounced most meritorious, took place on Thursday week, as noticed in our last, in the large apartment at Somerset House, which was formerly occupied as the principal exhibition-room of the Royal Academy. The walls were decorated with drawings, casts, &c.; and upon the tables were specimens of designs and manufactures, many of them executed by the pupils, and some procured as patterns for imitation from the late "Exposition" of manufactures in Paris, which, we understand, have been purchased at a great cost. The room was filled with pupils and with the company invited to witness the distribution of the prizes. Lord Colborne as President of the Council, took the chair at four o'clock, and he was supported by Lord Westmoreland, Lord Dalhousie, the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, Colonel Wodehouse, R. M. Milnes, Esq., M.P.; H. Labouchere, Esq., M.P.; R. Hawes, Esq., M.P.; W. Gladstone, Esq., senior; H. G. Knight, Esq., M.P.; T. Wyse, Esq., M.P.; Sir R. Westmacott, P. Pusey, Esq., M.P.

Lord Colborne, in opening the business of the day, explained that Prince Albert would have been present, as previously arranged, could the distribution of premiums have taken place previously to his Royal Highness going to Windsor. His lordship then paid an elegant compliment to Mr. Wilson, the director of the Institution, which was received with great applause. Lord Colborne then quitted the chair, which was taken by Mr. Gladstone (the President of the Board of Trade); and Mr. Wilson briefly directed attention to the specimens of the

MR. STRADWICK'S DESIGN FOR A GLASS CHANDELIER.

decorative and industrial arts which had been purchased at Paris. These consisted of bronzes, porcelain vases, silks, carpets, and some exquisite pieces of iron-work. A magnificent specimen of carpet, made by a new process, was much admired; it has a pile, resembling our richest Wilton manufacture, and the pattern, a golden plant upon a rich brown ground, is truly superb.

Mr. Gladstone then addressed the company, assuring them that the Ministry felt a lively interest in the success of the Institution, and that no vote in Parliament was more cheerfully made than that for the advancement of the School of Design. The right hon. gentleman concluded by congratulating the meeting on the results of what had been attempted, and then delivered the prizes to the following pupils:—Mr. Silas Vane, and Mr. George Stewart, arabesque paintings in fresco, five guineas each. Mr. Adam E. Findon, arabesque painting in oil colours, five guineas. Mr. R. Fussell, arabesque painting in oil, three guineas. Mr. Walker, design for paper-hanging, two guineas. Mr. John Brown, composition of ornament from flowers, three guineas. Mr. J. Hardwick, design for glass chandelier, five guineas. Mr. George Wallace, and Mr. W. C. Wilde, designs for a dinner service, in porcelain, each five guineas. Mr. J. Philip, designs for a sideboard, two guineas. Mr. J. R. Harvey, design for a carpet, three guineas. Mr. J. Stradwick, design for a candelabrum, five guineas. Mr. John Brown, design for a la baroque, three guineas. Mr. W. C. Wilde and Mr. J. R. Harvey, coloured design for a printed drugget, each three guineas. Mr. H. Armstead, ornamental modelling, £3. Prizes for drawing, varying from £2 10s. to £., were awarded to Messrs. W. Scott, J. George, Joseph Philips, J. Pringle, Short, W. Gladail, L. C. Wyon, E. Arnold, L. Walker, and F. Smallfield. The total amount of prizes awarded in the male school was £38 17s. In the female school, a prize of three guineas was awarded to Miss Dixon, for design of a pattern for lace; for the best shaded drawing from a cast, a prize of £3 to Miss Hunter; a second prize of £1 10s. for the same to Miss M. E. Pilmore; a prize of one guinea, for the best coloured design for a dress, to Miss Smith; and prizes, varying from two guineas to one guinea, for drawings, were awarded to Misses R. Dunsdale, E. Cranmon, Augusta Colchester, Bragg, Clark, and Bridges. The total sum awarded was thirteen guineas.

The business of the day having thus terminated, the thanks of the meeting were moved by one of the Council to the right hon. chairman, who returned his acknowledgments; after which the meeting broke up.

We have engraved five of the prizes:

1. Mr. Rice's Arabesque Fresco.
2. Mr. Fussell's Arabesque in Oil.

These are beautiful works, both as regards the classic character of the designs, and their delicacy of colour.

3. Mr. Stradwick's Design for a Glass Chandelier; the copyright of which has been secured by Mr. Apsley Pellat, of the Falcon glass works: it is a beautiful production in a branch of decorative art wherein comparatively little taste has yet been manifested.

4—5. Two designs for a Porcelain Dinner Service, by Mr. Wallace; both presenting highly commendable specimens of the best forms of antiquity.

We were much gratified with the entire scene, and the proceedings were of extreme interest in connexion with the solution of the problem, "Whether or not," as Mr. Gladstone lucidly remarked, "a true estimate of the beautiful in art might be united to the commercial industry and enterprise of trade, and might not exist in its full development in England."

Of the School-room, an engraving, accompanied by a brief account of the origin of the Institution, will be found in No. 56 of our Journal.

MR. WALLACE'S DESIGN FOR A PORCELAIN DINNER-SERVICE.

MR. WALLACE'S DESIGN FOR A PORCELAIN DINNER-SERVICE.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The committee appointed to inspect the works of decorative art exhibited in King-street, St. James's, in April and May last, have made a report, in which they state they have examined the specimens of carved wood, and the designs relating to such specimens, which have been sent in, by artists desirous of being employed in the decoration of the houses of Parliament. The committee proceed to say that, not being at present in possession of sufficient information as to the extent to which wood-carving may be considered desirable in the Palace at Westminster, or as to the precise character of the works which may be required, they have thought it expedient in general to enumerate the names only, without further distinction of the artists whose works have received the commendation of the committee. In the department of wood-carving the artists so noticed in the detailed report of the committee are Mr. Cummings, Mr. Olert, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Browne, and Mr. John Thomas. Among the artists in wood the committee mention Mr. Rogers, whom they consider as the person best qualified to be intrusted with those parts of the wood-work of the House of Lords in which great richness of effect and delicacy of execution are required. The name of Mr. Rogers, however, was not mentioned in the above list, as he had not complied with the terms of the notice.

ROMAN REMAINS IN THE CITY.—In the course of the present week, during the excavations which are being made in Peter's-hill Broad-street hill, Hugen-lane, and Great Fish-street, several Roman relics have been found. On Monday a large Roman earthen urn, about two feet in diameter, in which were some smaller urns such as were used to contain the ashes of the dead, was found at the top of Broad-street-hill. On Wednesday, at a short distance from Hugen-lane, a small Roman lamp was found. They were at a distance of about six feet from the surface. At a few feet from the latter spot were several fragments of walls, with fresco painting of a rich red colour on them. In Peter's-hill, was discovered the Roman barrier wall to prevent the overflow of the Thames. The barrier consisted of massive stones, of 8 or 9 cwt. each, supported by piles of wood deeply imbedded in the soil. The men have now been employed several weeks in this neighbourhood, and every day they have discovered remains showing that at a very early period a large area was here occupied by Roman buildings of massive construction, as in all directions are foundation walls of from three to six feet in width. A great many silver and copper coins have been dug up, many pieces of fresco-painted walls, and a large quantity of broken pottery.

MR. FUSSELL'S ARABESQUE IN OIL.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD SCOTLAND

THE AULD BRIG OF DOON.

The "Auld Brig of Doon" which figures so conspicuously in Burns's "Tam o' Shanter" has been till very lately the chief communication between the Kyle and Carrick shores of the Doon, being on the highway leading from Ayr to Maybole, and nearly two miles from the former town. Its age is not known, but it is supposed to be very old, from the appearance of the masonry, and the high sweep taken by the arch. Having been found very inconvenient and difficult of pas-

THE AULD BRIG OF DOON.

sage from its narrowness and height, a new bridge, larger and perfectly level with the road, has lately been erected, leaving the "Auld Brig" in disuse; which, if it had been a common piece of stone and lime, would probably have been demolished through age and the efforts of unsentimental boys, who amused themselves by throwing the stones of it into the river; but some gentlemen, trustees of the road, instigated by Mr. David Auld, of Ayr, subscribed a sufficient sum to repair it as far as possible; and since then it has been visited by hundreds, with "that peculiar interest which genius calls forth in favour of insensible matter."

This memorial will, also, be visited by the majority of those who will flock to this locality during the ensuing week, to participate in the Great Festival in honour of Robert Burns; of which we shall next week commence a series of picturesque illustrations.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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THE "ALL-HAIL HEREAFTER."

CLOSE on the death of Thomas Campbell has followed the festival in commemoration of Robert Burns. The dust of Campbell was attended to the grave by the highest and greatest men of the day, by statesmen, artists, and writers. The tomb closed over him with all the honour the living can pay to the dead; but still more satisfactory is it to know that during his life he was exempt from the ills of penury—the lot of so many of the children of song. All the rank and wealth and power that stood around his coffin might not, perchance, have saved him from want had his youth been less fortunate, or his age less prudent, and had his life outlasted the means of supporting it unassisted. Such things have been; and we have starved those in life to whom, after death, our shame and pride have built splendid monuments—to those who asked for bread, literally giving a stone. Dryden died after a long struggle with toil, old age, and poverty; and the nobility of the land gathered round his hearse, compensating their carelessness of the living by the splendour they cast around the ashes of the dead; the aristocracy of England supported the pall of Sheridan, and walked in his funeral train, though it suffered him to die destitute, and with the shadow of the prison wall almost falling on the bed of death. We must not rate these posthumous honours at more than they are worth, when those who pay them might have done more; nor have waited till they were startled, by the extinguishing of the lamp of genius, into the recollection that it might have been as well had they fed it for the sake of its light.

But there are other honours which the living may pay to the dead, with which such recollections cannot mingle. It is when the gulf between the present and the past has become widened, when generations have passed away, and posterity pays homage to the genius for what it has given to the world, feeling more admiration for the man than his contemporaries, without the possibility of participating in the guilt of their neglect. Such are the occasions when men meet together to honour the memories of those who have thrown a spell over the minds of all generations. We are a cold and phlegmatic people, and it is said, not without some truth, that we are hardened by our too great avidity in the pursuit of wealth, our too unremitting worship of Mammon. Our homage to genius is seldom manifested outwardly; we are not possessed of that enthusiasm which impels men to celebrate in public the memory of the great poet or artist. Italy seems the land of such displays of fervour, which grows chill and faint beneath our northern skies. But the present week has furnished a striking exception to our general indifference, in the festival held in commemoration of Robert Burns.

Of this *fête* we have elsewhere given ample details; we recur to it here only to remark on the general spirit that has, in all ages, prompted such celebrations. Whenever they occur, they constitute that "all-hail hereafter," which is the

> "Life to come of every poet's creed,"

that all anticipate, and that some attain. And, wherever they occur, they have some features in common. In the first place it is very, very rarely that these honours are paid by the generation among whom the object of them moves and lives. The contemporaries of a man allow his superiority with something of a grudging spirit. His frailties, too, are linked with his fame, and the mean and the vicious dwell with malicious satisfaction on those defects which are all that genius has in common with them, delighting to blacken the brilliant, and prostrate the beautiful to the dust. And in addition, no one ever achieved greatness without creating enemies:—

> "He who surpasses or subdues mankind,
> Must look down on the hate of those below."

All these causes combine to hide a man's true greatness from his fellow-men, his competitors in the race. But time and death sweep into oblivion all minor failings and petty passions; the lapse of years acts on the memory of the departed, like soft moonlight on a magnificent ruin,

> Leaving that beautiful which still is so,
> And making that which is not; till the place
> Becomes religion and the heart runs o'er
> With silent worship of the great of old,
> The dead but sceptred sovereigns who still rule
> Our spirits from their urns.

Thus a public and universal homage has never, we may almost say, been rendered to the intellectually great during their life. It has been always thus; it was not till after the death of Homer that seven cities contended for the honour of having given him birth; Dante was not only unhonoured during his life, but was persecuted, banished, and sentenced to be burned alive; he was a soldier, a political partizan, and a man of action as well as a poet. Tasso, indeed, by the favour of a Roman Pontiff, would have been publicly crowned with the laurel; but the solemnity was deferred from the winter to the spring, and the poet was struck in the interval with the disease, of which he died on the very day appointed for the ceremony. Shakspeare was comparatively unknown to his contemporaries except as the successful manager of a popular theatre. As a poet he was almost unknown to himself, for he flung his immortal works from him with unconsciousness of their value—except as things to be acted; and many generations passed before the admiration of posterity prompted the jubilee at Stratford. And now, nearly half a century after the death of Burns, thousands have gathered on the banks of the Doon, round the place o his birth, and the spot over which he has thrown the lustre of his genius; we need not here describe the scene but must not the thoughts of many there have turned from th present to the past, from the generous and enthusiastic homage paid to the dead, to the cold heart and the grudging hand with which the world meted out its favours to the living.

In July, 1796, died the poet Burns, his last moments embittered by unspeakable anxieties and cares, from which the most trifling exertion from a very few might have saved him. In

THE BRIGS OF AYR.

August, 1844, men of all ranks are vieing with each other in the celebration of his memory. So it seems ever to have been :—

'Tis the doom
Of spirits of his order to be rack'd
In life,—to wear their hearts out, and consume
Their days in endless strife, and die alone;
Then future thousands crowd around their tomb,
And pl.grims come from climes where they have known
The name of him—who now is but a name,—
And wasting homage o'er the sullen stone,
Spread his—by him unheard, unheeded —fame!

But darker still would it be the fate of genius if the present did not thus atone for the past; and we at least may join in that homage without self-reproach; the neglect of the poet was the fault of our fathers, but the admiration of his genius and the pride in his memory, we can claim as merits of our own.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Our arrivals from France this week cannot fail to excite the attention of our readers, as they bring important information upon the subject of the dispute between France and Morocco. Even the *Journal des Débats* admits that the French have determined to prosecute the war. It appears that the Emperor had offered to comply immediately with the *ultimatum* of the French Government, with the exception of the demand for the expulsion of Abd-el Kader. On this point the Emperor still wouldn't and the consequence is, that the Prince de Joinville has received orders to commence operations against some of the ports on the coast of Morocco. The ports to be attacked are Mogadore, Mazagan, Salé, and Larache. Tangier, as being the centre of European commerce, is to be spared.

Nothing had occurred at Tangier up to the 30th ult. Another version says :—"Some of the Emperor's troops had entered the town, but had subsequently retired from it. The Prince de Joinville had given the Emperor until the 3d instant to accede to the demands of the French Government, and in the event of his refusal would bombard Tangier."

It was known in Paris that Marshal Bugeaud had advanced beyond Ouchda, in the territory of Morocco, and one of the Paris papers even states that Tangier had been bombarded, but of this report there is as yet no confirmation.

Although, as will be seen, the intelligence regarding the real position of affairs between France and Spain is somewhat contradictory, it is evident that there is ample ground for considering that it has assumed a very grave character. This opinion is fully borne out by the following official despatches. The first was addressed to the French Government, and the latter has been received at Lloyd's :—

(OFFICIAL.)

GIBRALTAR, JULY 28.—The Chancellor of the Consulate and all our countrymen have retired from Tangier, with the entire consent of the local authorities. The Albion was sent on the 27th to Tangier, with an officer to take charge of the squadron in the roads under the title of "Commodore."

All the Consuls have quitted Tangier. The English Vice-Consul has returned there. The arrival of Mr. Drummond Hay is hourly expected.

Copy of a letter received at Lloyd's from their agent at Gibraltar, dated August 1, 1844.

Sir,—The only novelty which has transpired is the receipt of the expected despatches from our own Charge d'Affaires, Mr Drummond Hay, dated Morocco, 26th ult., when he was actively negotiating with the Emperor, through his Imperial Majesty's minister Ben Ker, when were our Governor considers to augur favourably for the retention of his hopes that all differences will be amicably settled; but I apprehend that the public are of opinion that the existing condition of affairs is such as not to exclude the apprehension, and if the negotiations, however successful, be tardy, it is thought that the French Admiral may not be induced to continue to delay hostilities; indeed, a general rumour prevails here—but on what grounds I am unable to find out—that in a day or two coercive measures will be adopted by his Royal Highness Prince de Joinville, who is already at Tangier, with a part of his forces. Everything remained quiet yesterday in that town, Consuls absent, and European population retired; but numerous armed tribes had congregated under the walls and in the neighbourhood.

Nothing can be more critical than the actual position of affairs. The British Admiral, in the Formidable, remains in our bay, with the Cleopatra, three-decker; whilst at Tangier are the Warspite and Alban, under Commodore Le Geyer. On the part of the Spaniards their brigade is ready at Tarifa and Algesiras, and 1000 cavalry are daily expected in our immediate neighbourhood, from Madrid, to join the African expedition. Their movements will, however, wholly depend on the French, without whom, it is expected, they will not act.

F. L. COWELL.

(Signed)

To Wm Dobson, Esq., Secretary.

It is stated in the Paris papers, that in addition to the Chancellor of the French Consulate at Tangier, several French subjects had likewise been arrested; whereupon the Prince de Joinville notified to the Maroquin authorities, that if within a period of three days the countrymen were not liberated, he would himself open the doors of their prison.

A letter from Cadiz, of the 28th ult., gives the following particulars :—"On the 24th the Pluton again entered the port of Cadiz, bringing back the Prince de Joinville, and having on board the Consul-General of France at Tangier, and certain European residents. [illegible] was left behind, as well as the [illegible] consulate. The Corcyte steamer, sent from Oran with despatches from Marshal Bugeaud, arrived in the roads the same evening, and the Chimère, which was to have returned to Oran, was despatched the next morning to Toulon. Soon after the arrival of the Corcyte, the Asmodée steam-frigate was sent to Tangier, as well as a small steamer the Russe. A report was current here that the Corcyte had brought a treaty concluded between Marshal Bugeaud and the Emperor of Morocco. Nevertheless, at the moment when the Chimère left Cadiz, the whole French squadron was under sail for Tangier. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed on board the French vessels. The crews have come on board the Pluton state that the fortifications of Tangier have been put into a state of defence, and that a battery has been erected to defend the entrance of the port, which will take vessels entering between wind and water, and which may, perhaps, do some mischief."

In addition to these exciting accounts about Morocco, the Parisians had been regaled with more food for agitation in the shape of further advices from Tahiti, brought to Bordeaux by the Reunion, a whaler, and contained in a Toulouse journal, *L'Emancipation*. We have copied the most interesting portion of these accounts in our overview of the events at Tahiti.

The session of the French Chamber closed on Monday; but before the Deputies left the hall, M. de Larochejacquelin said, that the Chamber could not separate without some words being returned to those which had been uttered beyond the Straits. He had read with wounded pride what an English Minister had said. A reparation had been demanded of France, accompanied with gross insults. These offensive words and that reparation would no doubt produce in France an effect that had not been anticipated. They would unite all parties. The French nation could be relied on, but could its Ministers be trusted? He hoped that no further concessions would be made to England. The disavowal of Admiral Dupetit Thouars had already been far too great a one. M. Guizot replied that he should not depart from the language he had held in the other Chamber. A question pending between the French and English Governments had been adverted to. In that complicated question were involved rights and facts, and they must be cleared up between the two Governments. He would forbear on the affair all his attention, and make the honour, rights, and interests of France prevail, as well as the rights and honour of her naval officers.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid mention the continuance of tranquility; but great apprehension of an outbreak existed. Every precaution had been taken, and further examinations were going on of the parties arrested for the late plot. Rumours were current of another attempt at insurrection at Barcelona, where the conspirators had attempted to get possession of Montjuich, but were defeated by the vigilance of the governor.

Letters from Gibraltar of the 28th ult. mention that her Majesty's ship Albion was sent on the 27th to Tangier, with an officer to take charge of the squadron in the roads under the title of commodore.

A private letter from Barcelona states that the health of the young Queen of Spain gives some uneasiness. She can scarcely take exercise even in her own apartments, as she is quite lame. It is said she sprained her foot dancing with her sister in her apartment; but it is believed that her difficulty of moving is owing to her legs being swollen in an extraordinary manner. Her appearance is that of one in a confirmed dropsy. Some weeks after her arrival she had improved considerably; but she has again retrograded. Her sister is also ill, and confined to her apartment.

PORTUGAL.

The letters from Lisbon, of the 30th ult., do not possess the least interest in a political point of view. The Court still continued at Cintra, and the Government had not succeeded in making any progress towards the mitigation of the financial difficulties of the country.

SWEDEN.

King Oscar opened the Swedish Diet on the 20th ult., with a speech indicative of a desire for social and domestic improvements, and for the development of knowledge and the maintenance of truth and justice. His Majesty told the States General that he intended during the present session to present several propositions for measures of high interest; and in the first place the plan of a new criminal code, conformable with the ideas of the age, as well as with the efforts [illegible] reconciling the severity necessary in the application of punishment [illegible] spect due to the dignity of man.

THE WEST INDIES.

The [illegible] arrived with the usual West Indian mails. Her dates of [illegible] June 21; Vera Cruz, July 1; Havannah, 11th; Nassau, 13th; and Bermuda, 22d.

The advices by this arrival were unimportant. The weather had been more favourable in Jamaica, Barbadoes, &c. At Dominica tranquility was perfect [illegible] and the trials were about to commence. There had been a re[illegible]vement [illegible]

[illegible] Sir C. Metcalfe was quite re[illegible]vered from his [illegible] Chief Justice of Antigua, Justice Nation, was dead [illegible] he Hon. J. Shell.

UNITED STATES.

The Great Western has arrived at Liverpool from New York, after a passage of a little less than 15 days, having sailed on the 20th ult., about midday. By her we are supplied with intelligence five days later than that received by the royal mail steamer Britannia. The news does not, however, possess any feature of striking importance. The royal mail steamer Hibernia, which sailed from Liverpool the 4th of July with the American mails, arrived out at Boston in the remarkably short period of twelve and a half days.

Great excitement continued to prevail in Philadelphia and New York, in reference to the recent outrage in the former place between the Irish Catholics and the native Americans. Matters, however, had considerably tranquilized, but the authorities were busily engaged in investigating the cause of the outbreak, and continued to arrest and examine every person against whom there was any evidence of having in any way participated in the disgraceful conduct.

The Canadian papers give the particulars of several collisions in the neighbourhood of Montreal and Toronto, arising out of some processions of Orangemen on the 12th of July, but it does not appear that any material damage to life or property was done.

The public mind at New York was still much excited upon the subject of Texas; various official documents having been published connected with the annexation, although an attempt had been made to suppress them. The commercial advices are unimportant. Money was abundant. Foreign exchange dull at 109½ to 109¾. Fre.ghts had improved.

IMPORTANT CONSEQUENCES OF THE FRENCH AGGRESSION AT TAHITI.

The Favourite, South Sea whaler, has arrived from Tahiti, with news a fortnight subsequent to the outrage upon Mr. Pritchard. The account brought by this vessel is that a skirmish had taken place between the French and the natives. By means of a telegraphic communication which the French have already established in the island, orders were conveyed a day or two before the Favourite left to one of the French steam-frigates, lying in the bay of Papeete, to embark troops and proceed to Taravpu, forty miles distant, and situated at the other side of the island of Tahiti. At the time of starting she had 150 soldiers on board. This order is supposed to have been caused by an outbreak, the particulars of which, as far as could be gained, are as follow :—

"A number of the natives, who now live in encampments up the mountains since they have been expelled from the town, were seized taking a quiet meal, when some Frenchmen came upon one party, consisting of two chiefs and their wives, and seized hold of the women, whom they attempted to drag on board their boat, then lying near the beach a short distance from the bay. The chiefs resisted this aggression, and were immediately shot. A third chief then rose up and exclaimed, 'What! are we dogs, that we are treated thus?' We are a quiet people, and wish for peace, but you will not let us have it.' Whereupon the French fired at him, but, missing their mark, he gave the signal to the natives for an onset. At the first charge 15 Frenchmen were either killed or wounded, and a second attack immediately taking place, between 30 and 40 more of their number were killed or disabled by the Tahitians."

Soon after this transaction had taken place, it was reported that many of the French had deserters, saying they had only been brought out to be shot at. The men generally do not seem at all contented, for they appear half-starved and are badly clothed. The regulation that no one is to be allowed out after eight o'clock at night is strictly enforced against the natives and foreigners, but the French themselves seem to pay little or no attention to this order.

Just as the Favourite was getting under weigh the crew saw the French steam-frigate return from Taravpu, but the vessel being favourable for their passage, and they having been delayed a long time, they did not put back to learn whether any more fighting had taken place.

When the Favourite left a French whaler, commanded by an American, had been detained twelve days at Tahiti, and was still there waiting for despatches for the French Government. The Favourite brought despatches to the Government at home. She had a very quick passage.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.—The following letter, dated Papeete, March 26, gives some important particulars, from which it will be seen that in spite of the attempts to gloss over the state of affairs, they have assumed a very serious aspect. The account, it may be added, is confirmed in its main incidents by the *Emancipation*, a Toulouse paper :—"Hostilities have commenced. The intrenched camp of the bay of Taruhou was attacked on the 21st inst. That day, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, two musket-shots were fired in the direction of the hill where the first advanced sentinel was placed. M. Mariani, a captain of the staff commanding the bay, sent two patrols, one of Voltigeurs, and another of seamen, to reconnoitre the ravines extending to the bay. The marines, guided by an Indian, got through an ambuscade by a volley of musquetry, to which they made but an indifferent return, because the weather was rainy, and their guns had been loaded for some days. The marines then retreated quickly under the fire of the enemy, who did not dare to make a second charge. When M. Mariani heard the firing, he commanded an officer and 30 men to protect the retreat of the marines. At 5 o'clock, the same hill was again attacked by 30 natives. A line of fire soon announced the approach of the insurgents. The fire was returned, and 40 Voltigeurs, acting as sharpshooters, and supported by the guns of the fort, maintained a good position. A howitzer well served sent volleys of grape-shot against the enemy, who retreated in great haste, as first reported. Moreover, the corvette Embuscade, anchored at a quarter of a league from the field of battle, directed some shot with so much effect that the enemy's fire was silenced, and the natives, who had not expected such a reception, threw themselves through the ravines in which they had sought shelter. On being informed of these events, the Governor embarked on board the Phaeton steamboat, and proceeded to the scene of action. The Governor, however, not being able to be killed, once carried off by the enemy, and seven wounded. The loss of the insurgents has not been ascertained, but there were found on the field five bodies. It is supposed that the loss of the natives must be very considerable, as far from being complete, and can have but a trifling effect upon the enemy. As the Pharsale passed along the coast on her return, throwing shells on all the houses within the reach, they perceived a considerable number of Frenchmen in sufficiently capacious to shelter 200 combatants, whose heads appeared above the ramparts. The more this fortification was examined, the more regular it appeared. In the midst was seen a kind of citadel, in which the Queen Pomare who appeared to command them came to the shore to challenge a landing. Prudence commanded that nothing should be done. We were satisfied with sending them some provisions, for this appeared not to be their object, and did not stir. The number of English and American adventurers amongst the insurgents is estimated at 200. They themselves are 1,200, and are well armed. They have ammunition for a long time. Provisions are scarce. The Queen remains on board the British ship the Basilisk. She has no longer any ides of submitting, since she finds that 1,500 combatants march under her flag. The British squadron which is to succeed ours is expected, and confidently expected by the natives. Papeete is in a state of siege, but has not been attacked. The following is an account of our force :—At Taruhou, a company of light infantry, a company of seamen, and a detachment of artillery, supported by the corvette Embuscade, armed with 30 howitzers. At Papeete, two companies of marine infantry, a company of seamen, and 75 artillerymen. In the roads, the frigates Uranie and La Charte, and the corvette La Meurthe."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

The house met at noon. The business was unimportant.

The Marriages (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The house then went into committee on the Insolvent Debtors Bill. The compensation clauses were brought up, and the house resumed.—Report on Monday.

The Debtors and Creditors Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Arms (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord Villiers appeared at the table of the house to take his seat as a member for Cirencester, but as the Clerk of the Crown had neglected to forward the certificate of return to the writ, the proceedings were obliged to withdraw, and consequently cannot be sworn till Monday. The house adjourned at 20 minutes past 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Books and Engravings Bill, the Militia Pay Bill and the Criminal Justice (Middlesex) Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Duke of WELLINGTON having stated in answer to the Earl of Radnor that the Government were not going to bring any measure forward on the report of the Post-office Secret Committee, the latter noble earl moved the first reading of a bill to amend a portion of the existing act relative to the detention of letters. The bill was then read a first time.

Some further discussion took place on the Railways Bill. Lord WHARNCLIFFE declared that the proposed amendment of the Bishop of London respecting Sunday travelling, was unjust and unconstitutional, by way of compromise, a clause requiring that when first and second class trains are run on Sundays, they shall be accompanied by third-class carriages at least once each way. Ultimately the clause was carried, and, true glorified, the Bishop of London's amendment was adopted. The bill was then passed, subject to the adoption of the amendments by the Commons.

THE STATE OF THE NAVY.—Earl MINTO called the attention of the house to the present state of the navy, contending that the force at the disposal of the Government was inadequate in the present position of affairs to maintain our honour and security. The noble earl deprecated any attempt to disturb peace, and said no man attached more importance to the preservation of friendly understanding with France; but all the good understanding which we could cultivate must be on terms of perfect equality, and not be based upon anything like submission, or sacrifice of the interests or honour of this country. In calling the attention of their lordships to the state of the navy, he wished to say that he, for one, was no advocate for very large naval establishments during the time of peace; but without maintaining any unnecessary large naval establishment, he was sure their lordships would go with him in thinking that there was a limit to the extent of economy which might be injurious, and to the confidence with which [illegible] maintaining, upon peace, upon the foreign relations of the best

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Marquis of NORMANBY presented a petition from Leeds, drawing the attention of the house to the efforts of the Protestant Missionary Society for the last 50 years in the island of Tahiti, and complaining of the violation of the law of nations by the French naval commander at the island. The petitioners had no wish for war between England and France, but they hoped the influence of the Government would be exercised to restore the independence of Tahiti. The noble marquis, in presenting the petition, took an opportunity of referring to the recent proceedings at Tahiti, and said he could not consent that peace should be preserved at the expense of national honour.—The Earl of ABERDEEN said he had very recently received communications from the Government that they had nothing to complain of as against the French authorities. The noble earl, in reference to the case of Mr. Pritchard, denied that the Government did sacrifice the interests of the country by truckling to France. There was, he said, a party in France; but he still believed that moderation and justice on the part of both Governments would disappoint that party in France, and the consequence at home.

The Poor Law Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed, two clauses moved by Lord Teynham being negatived without a division.

The house sat for some time in order to receive the consent of the Commons to several alterations made by their lordships in various bills; after which their lordships adjourned at nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The house met at three o'clock.

After some discussion, the Lords' amendments to the Seamen's Hospital Bill were agreed to.

In answer to a question from Mr. WYSE, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that in future he should not consent to the return of the number of stamps issued to each newspaper, but the total number of stamps would of course be returned.

Some further questions were put by Captain PECHELL upon the subject of Captain Warner's recent experiments. He said he had received a model of a vessel from Shoreham, the port from which the ship destroyed by Capt. Warner had sailed; and from that it appeared the ship had ropes fitted on board her, fastened from stem to stern, and that after the process it appeared that from 150 to 160 tons of line had been thrown overboard from the steam-vessel, showing that a direct communication had been established between the steam-vessel and the ship.—Sir R. PEEL gave no information upon this point, but said he would not give 4740,000, or even 4100 000, for the blowing up of a vessel, without having that vessel pretty closely examined beforehand (Laughter)—but he again repeated, that he did not mean to insinuate that there had been any unfair proceeding on the part of Captain Warner.

The Roman Catholic Penal Acts Relief Bill was read a third time and passed.

Leave was given to Sir JAMES GRAHAM to bring in a bill for the alteration of the Law of Settlement, the provisions of which he explained at considerable length. The main principle of the measure is that of making birth—and birth only—the foundation of the claim of settlement, thus doing away with the intricate inquiries on this subject which has caused so much litigation.

The remainder of the evening was occupied with routine business, and the house rose at nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The royal assent was given by commission to various bills, among which was the Insolvent Debtors' Bill, which abolishes imprisonment for debt for sums under £20.

The Common Law Courts (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed, after a long discussion.

An address to her Majesty was adopted, praying that the New Houses of Parliament may be proceeded with as soon as possible.

Some further discussion took place upon unimportant topics, and the house adjourned at eight o'clock, until Monday, the 2nd of September.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. FRIDAY.

The house met at four o'clock.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.—Sir R. PEEL moved the adjournment of the house from this day to the 2nd of September. There was no other business of importance to require the attendance of members at present. In the event of any unforeseen circumstance arising which would render it necessary that the house should be summoned before the day to which it was now proposed to adjourn, it was competent to the Government to take measures which the circumstances might require. The motion was carried, and after some formal business was transacted, the house broke up.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FLEETS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated the 27th ult., gives the following interesting information respecting the movements of the Prince de Joinville's squadron, and the state of affairs at Tangier:—"The Prince de Joinville having received what he considered an evasive answer from the Emperor of Morocco, entered the bay of Tangier on the 23rd, in the Phare war steamer, and having got off his Consul, with a select party of friends, to the place, it is said, of three being, *Rêve* on board, on occasion of the christening of the secretary's child, informed the other Consuls and the Moorish Governor that at the end of twenty-four hours he would proceed to the attack of the place, if it was not delivered up. The representations of the different Consuls, as it is stated, to postpone operations; but vessels of all kinds have been since bringing over Christian and Jewish families, who evidently understand that a bombardment is near at hand; property of considerable value. Our Consul-General in Morocco, Mr. Hay, has not yet arrived, and it is pretty certain that unless his efforts with the Emperor are successful in bringing to the proposals of the French, that active and effectual steps will be taken which must be very embarrassing to our Government.

The Hecla, British war steamer, arrived in the course of last night, bringing for the moment a batch of unfortunate fugitives. This vessel is going back again, taking Mr. Murray, British Vice-Consul at Tangier, who came over to communicate with the admiral, explain matters, and forward despatches to Lord Aberdeen.

Considering the uncivilized masses at Tangier and at its walls, there can be no doubt of the propriety of all the Consuls having left Tangier, and getting on board the ships in the bay. The Prince de Joinville having received what he considered an evasive answer from the Emperor of Morocco, entered the bay of Tangier, on the 23rd, in the Phare war steamer, and having got off his Consul, with a select party of friends, to the place, it is said, of three being *Rêve* on board, on occasion of the christening of the secretary's child, informed the other Consuls and the Moorish Governor that at the end of twenty-four hours he would proceed to the attack of the place, if it was not delivered up. The representations of the different Consuls, as it is stated, to postpone operations; but vessels of all kinds have been since bringing over Christian and Jewish families, who evidently understand that a bombardment is near at hand; property of considerable value. Our Consul-General in Morocco, Mr. Hay, has not yet arrived, and it is pretty certain that unless his efforts with the Emperor are successful in bringing to the proposals of the French, that active and effectual steps will be taken which must be very embarrassing to our Government.

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THE LATE EVENTS AT TAHITI.

In another part of our journal will be found narrated the principal intelligence of these outrageous proceedings, received during the past week.

We are now enabled to illustrate, in detail, the principal stages of the affair, as related in our journal of last week.

The first engraving shows her Majesty's ketch, 200 tons, commanded by Lieutenant Hunt, on board which vessel Queen Pomare took refuge, on her being apprised that it was intended to seize her and place her eldest son (a boy about seven years old) on a nominal throne, governed by a French Regency. Pomare has resided for several weeks on board this little vessel, not being permitted to land. To this "donkey frigate or ketch," the Earl of Minto stated, in the House of Lords, on Monday evening, has been confided our honour and interests at Tahiti, after the withdrawal of the Vindictive and the Dublin, and at the precise moment when the French played off their recent "eccentricities," as the Duke of Wellington designated them on Monday night.

The French version of this portion of the affair is, that the police having arrested the bearer of a letter which compromised Queen Pomare and Mr. Pritchard, "The moment the Queen heard that her intrigues had been detected, she ran terrified to her neighbour, the British Consul, and after a short conversation with him, it was resolved that she should repair on board the Basilisk, English war schooner, which had occupied the station since the recall of the Dublin, on the 17th of January, placing herself under the protection of the British flag, which was immediately done—that is on the 31st of January. Her whole family followed her. On the 1st of February, the Governor sent M. Malmanche, the chief of his staff, to inform the English commander that the French Government would regard as an act of hostility the re-landing of the ex-Queen Pomare on any point of the Society Islands."

Again, date March 26: "The Queen remains on board the British ship, the Basilisk. She has no longer any idea of submitting, since she finds that 1500 combatants ascend under her flag." It should, however, be added that the Earl of Aberdeen stated in the House of Lords, on Friday, the 2nd instant, his belief that "about the present time, and not before, Queen Pomare would be restored. It was in March last, that the French Government repudiated the acts of their officers at Tahiti, and as he had just received accounts from Tahiti, dated in March, it was probable that about this time, and not before, the instructions of the French Government would reach its officers in the Southern Seas. Queen Pomare would then be immediately restored, not to all her rights, but to the same position in which she was placed under the former Protectorate."

The second engraving shows the blockade of Tahiti by the French, and Paofai, in the harbour of Papeete, with six French boats in pursuit of a canoe, which had ventured to quit the island without leave. The chase was hot and strong, and the refractory Tahitian was not caught until he had made great portion of the circuit of the island! The affair reminds one of Cowper's stinging lines :—

Like ocean into tempest tost,
To waft a feather, or to drown a

THE BRITISH FORCE OFF TAHITI—HER MAJESTY'S KETCH, BASILISK.

URANIE, FRENCH FRIGATE. FRENCH FORT. FRENCH PRISON. BRITISH CONSULATE. FRENCH FORT.

THE FRENCH BLOCKADE OF TAHITI.

In the view are seen the prison in which Mr. Pritchard was confined, the residence of the British Consulate, and the position of L'Uranie. Here, likewise, are shown the two forts constructed by the French, the circumstances of which are thus explained by the French themselves :—The chiefs of Tairabou, a peninsula on the south-eastern shore of the island, then declared that they acknowledged no authority but that of their Queen. The French account asserts that they "menaced the envoys of the Governor, and declared that they no longer obeyed his authority, and only recognised that of their Queen Pomare. This declaration was made in the presence of the British missionary, and the respect shown to him by the chiefs proved that he had been the promoter of it.' The French were forbidden to reappear in the bay. The Governor replied to that manifestation by ordering the construction of two blockhouses on two hills commanding Papeete. Those blockhouses were established in three days, 600 men having been employed in their construction night and day."

In the third illustration is portrayed Mr. Pritchard, in his official costume, receiving the petition of a native chief. We gather from the statement of Mr. Josiah Conder, at a meeting held at Finsbury Chapel, Moorfields, on Tuesday evening, that principally to the generosity of Mr. Pritchard is Queen Pomare indebted for aiding her to pay the fine inflicted upon her by the French. It appears that Mr. Pritchard left Tahiti early in 1841, and did not return till 1843; and it was during his absence that those events took place which ended in the dethronement of Queen Pomare.

The following picture of the condition of Tahiti is quoted from Dr. Russell's work on Polynesia, published about two years since :—

"There has been a gratifying advance, both in religious knowledge and in the several arts which minister to the social improvement of mankind. The residence of an English Consul in Otaheite is itself a proof that the natives are no longer what they were in the days of Cook, or even of Captain Bligh. Industry is now supplied with a stimulus; the wants of the simple inhabitants are increased; their ambition is elevated; and they have learned to aspire to an imitation of the dress, luxuries, and manners of the most enlightened people in the world."

H.B.M. TAHITIAN CONSUL, MR. PRITCHARD, IN HIS OFFICIAL DRESS, RECEIVING THE PETITION OF A NATIVE CHIEF.

The Outrage at Tahiti.—A public meeting was held in Finsbury chapel on Tuesday evening, Alexander Fletcher, the minister of the chapel, in the chair, upon the subject of the late outrage at Tahiti. Mr Conder entered into a statement of the circumstances, and insisted upon the danger with which Protestantism was threatened in the Pacific, after which Mr. Wire read a resolution expressive of indignation at the unprovoked outrage upon the British Consul. The resolution was agreed to unanimously, as was a resolution—"That the meeting felt that the good fame and honour of Great Britain were compromised by the denial to Queen Pomare of the repeatedly solemn pledge of protection given by Mr. Canning in 1827, and by the withdrawal of the English naval force from Tahiti."

Metropolitan Improvements.—On Monday a communication was opened for foot passengers from Oxford-street to Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, on the south side of the new thoroughfare that is to connect Oxford-street with Holborn, by which the circuitous *route* in front of St. Giles's church may be avoided. The passage is across the cellars which have been built for the new houses on that side of the street. On the north side of the way the whole of the ground is nearly excavated for the vaults, which will be completed in a very short time. In digging the ground about the spot where stood the hospital, some deep wells were found, in which were pumps that had evidently been there several hundred years, as they were formed of hollow trees sunk in the wells.

BURNING OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, NEW YORK.

BURNING OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, NEW YORK.

We have just received from our clever artist, resident in New York, the original of the annexed engraving of this lamentable catastrophe, by which the splendid Washington Hotel has been so far destroyed, that nothing but the bare walls are left standing.

The site of the hotel is at the angle of Broadway and Reade-streets. The fire was first discovered at about half-past ten, A.M., on the 4th ult.: it was then perceived bursting out from the eaves of the building along the roof, and is supposed to have originated from sparks lodged on the roof, by the firing of rockets, at the Independence Commemoration. The fire continued to rage slowly but surely, as from its height and the headway it had got under before it was discovered, it was found utterly impossible to suppress it. The firemen with their engines and apparatus were on hand at an early hour, but without being able to do anything except to save the adjoining buildings.

The building was owned by John G. Costar, Esq., of this city, and originally cost 140,000 dollars. It was erected during the years 1809-10, and '11, by the Washington Union Benevolent Society. The stock was divided into shares, and it became a losing concern to the stockholders, causing them to dispose of it, when it was altered and constructed into an hotel. Mr. Van Buren formerly made it his head-quarters when in the city.

As a singular coincidence, we may mention the circumstance that the corner-stone of the edifice was laid on the 4th day of July, 1809—just 35 years ago, about the same time that the fire broke out. The corner-stone was laid on the north-east corner of the building, on Reade-street.

The building presents a melancholy appearance, nothing being left but the four walls blackened and burnt, and a spectacle of splendid ruins!

CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE AT NEW YORK.

"The Glorious Fourth" of July, as most of our readers may be aware, is the day set aside by Brother Jonathan as the great anniversary of independence throughout the United States. The New Yorks celebrate the affair in right metropolitan splendour; and our artist has chosen one of its most stirring scenes on the 4th of last month. The carnival of liberty cannot perhaps be better described than in the following extract from the *Atlas* New York journal:—

On the evening of the third, a number of juveniles, in accordance to custom, commenced firing off pistols. The native aldermen, in some of the wards, were determined, however, that these young go-a-headers should not take time by the forelock in handling a firelock. They accordingly stopped their sport. Now, this enabled a number of persons who care not a cent for *the* day to slumber to the music, probably, of their own proboscis, who might o' erwise have been swindled out of a few hours repose. It is evident that, if e natives have made but little progress in great reforms, they have made gr progress in little reforms and we are rather inclin d to think that the public fully understand the value of their great services, and will reward them accordingly.

The sun, on the day of days, rose beautifully, as t ough enamoured of it. He even tempered his fiery beams, suffering cool and pleasant airs to play before his face, for the especial benefit of those who celebrated the day. But he did not shine into the booths, which, all in the olden time, surrounded the park for there were no booths to shine in. He did not, in consequence, see the tired travellers reposing there and taking a luncheon or dinner, as it might be, to refresh and invigorate themselves. "Oh, no," said he, "the native is a *high* character like myself. He is an aristocrat, too, and will not disturb the pleasure of the rich for the convenience [he had almost said necessity] of the poor. I must take example by him, and shine only upon the rich."

The sun then looked towards the fountain, and he saw quantities of ice dumped into the basin, disturbing the dirt at the bottom, which mixed with the Croton; and he saw hundreds and hundreds of persons drinking of the muddy mixture out of tin dippers; and he heard the Common Council rejoicing greatly over the Croton punch which they had provided for others, and which they did not drink themselves.

"These gentlemen are not so bad, after all," said he; "for if they do prevent the country people, in a great measure, from purchasing eatables, they provide them with gruel gratis—a gruel that would be of great value in a poor house, for even an Oliver Twist would not ask for more!"

Of the other matters and things, what shall we say? How shall we tell the oft-told tale? How that the boats were thronged throughout the day with thousands of human beings bent on pleasure excursions, until the bay itself looked alive, and one might have imagined that the city would be deserted—how that the military and civic procession was well got up, and greatly admired—how the veteran corps fired—how the bells rung—how the crackers exploded—how the orations were delivered—how the museums were filled, the theatres crowded, and how the exhibition of fireworks at night really did honour to his honour and the other honours who had the honour of securing them? These things can be better understood than expressed.

The officers on duty, and others, were accommodated by the mayor with crackers, cheese, and lemonade, after which they adjourned to the residence of General Sandford, to get some refreshment.

COMMEMORATION OF INDEPENDENCE AT NEW YORK.—SCENE IN THE PARK.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER AT NOTTINGHAM.—DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.

On Wednesday morning, the awful sentence of death was carried into execution, in front of the County Gaol, at Nottingham, upon William Saville, aged 29, for the murder of his wife and three children, at Colwick; the full particulars of which have already appeared in our journal.

The department of the culprit since the passing of the sentence has evinced the utmost hardihood and indifference to his ignominious end. There was however, on Saturday last, a slight relaxation of his firmness, and he sent for a magistrate, to whom he confessed that he murdered his wife, but denied killing the children. He said that his wife having cut all their throats, he resolved that he would "serve her the same." The circumstances elicited at the trial, however, disprove this tale

On the night preceding the execution, Saville was in good spirits and slept well. He arose about five, and walked about in the felons' yard until six. He then spent an hour with the Rev. W. Butler, the chaplain of the gaol, in prayer and religious exercises. At seven he ate a hearty breakfast, and was brought up into the grand jury-room soon afterwards. Here he was pinioned, a pair of heavy irons put about his legs, and the fatal noose placed round his neck. The customary prayers were read by the rev. chaplain, after which a few minutes remained before it was eight o'clock, the appointed hour. He desired the clergyman to tell those assembled that he acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and requested their prayers. He then shook hands with the turnkeys and others, and asked the governor of the gaol, "Is it time?" Upon being told the hour was come, he arose with alacrity, and the mournful procession approached the scaffold, which the prisoner ascended with the greatest firmness. He was greeted with terrific yelling and shouting, but in less than a minute after his appearance before the crowd, the cap was pulled over his face and the bolt withdrawn. The murderer gave a few convulsive throes, and in a short time life was extinct. After hanging the usual time, the body was cut down and buried the same evening within the precincts of the gaol.

ACCIDENT AT NOTTINGHAM

The crowd on the occasion was unprecedentedly large, and, in consequence, a most shocking accident occurred. The place where the execution took place is in a confined street called High Pavement, between 20 and 30 feet wide, and at the distance of about 100 yards is an avenue, called Garner's hill, a very steep descent, with five or six steps at the top. As soon as the drop fell, the crowd rushed violently along High Pavement, and hurled a number of persons down the steps. Eight were taken up dead from suffocation, four have died since. Another account states that in all 30 persons were seriously injured.

A letter which we have seen, contains the following details: "A few minutes since, I saw one of Tunley and Hodson's men with a light waggon, and he told me he had removed seven dead bodies to the workhouse, and taken four nearly dead to the Infirmary. In all, at the lowest computation, there cannot be less than eleven or twelve killed outright, and many more are expected to die. And all this took place without any scaffolding breaking down, or accident of a like description, but was caused by pressure only. *There were no barricades in the streets to break the force.*"

THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH AT SLOUGH, ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

By aid of the extraordinary power of this triumph of science, the auspicious event of her Majesty's accouchement on Tuesday morning, was communicated from Windsor Castle to the metropolis within eleven minutes! The details are as follows:—

"At two minutes past six o'clock, a messenger, mounted upon one of the fleetest horses in the royal stables, was despatched from the Castle to Mr. Howell, the superintendent at the Slough station, with instructions to communicate, by means of the electro-magnetic telegraphic, to the person in attendance at the Telegraph-office, at Paddington, to the effect that the letters, which had been waiting there for several days past, addressed to the Cabinet Ministers and the Great Officers of State, were to be delivered at the residences of the respective parties with-

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH STATION, AT SLOUGH.

out a moment's delay. The messenger reached the Slough station within 8 minutes of his departure from the Castle, then 10 minutes past 6 o'clock, and still, such Mr Russell, the gentleman who has the superintendence of the Telegraph-office, and Mr Howell, had to be called from their beds, yet such was the admirable nature of the arrangements which had been made, and the extreme rapidity with which they were carried into effect, that within three minutes of the instructions reaching the Slough station, the telegraph was not only at work, but the communication was despatched to Paddington, and an acknowledgement of its receipt returned to Slough; and this was all effected within eleven minutes of the special messenger's departure from the Castle!

"Upon the departure of each of the three special trains conveying the Cabinet

Ministers and Great Officers of State, from Paddington, that fact was instantly telegraphed to Slough, so that at that station not an instant was lost upon the arrival of the Ministers, &c., in their proceeding in the Queen's and the Royal Hotel carriages to the royal residence at Windsor."

This telegraph has been constructed for the Great Western Railway by Mr Cooke, who, instead of laying the conducting wires in iron tubing, has suspended them in the open air from lofty polings, the advantages of which are diminished cost, greater insulation, and facility of repair. The telegraph is available by the public, for the transmission of messages and replies; and the apparatus may be inspected, though at the exhibition charge of 1s. each person.

On the above day, also, were performed some wonders of railway travelling. The journey from Slough to the Paddington terminus, was accomplished in less time than the distance had ever previously been traversed by a special passenger train on the Great Western line. The eighteen miles and a quarter only occupied fifteen minutes and ten seconds, being at the rate of upwards of seventy miles an hour!

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Last Night but one of the Season.—Mdme. PERSIANI respectfully informs the Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, her Friends, and the public, that her BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY next, August 15, 1844, when will be performed, Mozart's Chef d'œuvre, IL DON GIOVANNI. Donna Anna, Mdme. Grisi; Donna Elvira, Mdlle. Favanti; and Zerlina, Mdme Persiani; Don Giovanni, Signor Fornasari; Leporello, Signor Lablache; Masetto, Signor F. Lablache; and Don Ottavio, Signor Mario.—In the course of the evening, Selections from a Favourite Opera, in which Sign. Mercuri will perform; and other Entertainments, in which Mdlle. Fanny Elssler and Mdme. Cerito, M. St. Leon, and M. Perrot will appear.—Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box office, Opera Colonnade. Doors Open at Seven; the Opera will commence at Half past Seven.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE. Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Under the Especial Patronage of her Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert, and honoured by the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Mecklenburg Strelitz, and distinguished assemblage of Nobility, MONDAY AUGUST 12, and during the week, at Seven o'Clock, (by time of the CHINESE WAR, with the brilliant FEAST OF LANTERNS; splendid Auto of HORSEMANSHIP, the DANCE of the POLKA, and last Six Nights of the GREAT EQUESTRIAN CHINESE PANTOMIME.—Mr Batty respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that having just returned from the Continent, and with unremitting his present unprecedented success, and overflowing houses, he is ever anxious to produce novelty, to render this establishment pre-eminent, and the first in Europe for its unequalled and extraordinary productions, he has succeeded in forming arrangements with the following Great French artistes, in addition to his present talented corps of British and Foreign Equestrians.—Mdlle Lecrite, Mdlle. Folard, Mdlle. Philipps; M. Pierre, M. Bureau, M. Fernandel, from the Cirque Olympique, Paris, Hamburg, &c., who will make their first appearance in England in their various and novel Scenes—Equitation. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. Box-office open from Eleven till Five.

IOWAY INDIANS.—UNPARALLELED EXHIBITION EACH DAY, OF NEXT WEEK.—The party of Fourteen IOWAY INDIANS, with their Interpreter, from the Upper Missouri, near the Rocky Mountains, in America, having arrived in London, are giving their NATIVE DANCES, Songs, Games, &c., in CATLIN'S INDIAN GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Their modes and their history fully explained by Mr. Catlin, their constant companion, during the party's whole three years' travels to see them while in New York, and they are accompanied by the Head Chief of the tribe, "The White Cloud." The party consists of two young braves—2 Chiefs, Medicine Men, Warriors, Women, and Children—in splendid costumes, the youngest of which is only six months old, and carried upon its mother's back in the cradle. The public will assuredly conclude that these are by far the most and best representatives of the Red Men of America ever seen in England, and their stay in London at present must be limited to a very short time, as they are on their way to the Continent. Each day of next week, the hours from Half past Two to Four, in the day, and from Half past Eight to Ten, in the evening Doors open half an hour previous.—Admission, One Shilling.

TO the LADIES.—Madame TUSSAUD'S NATIONAL GROUP, in honour of her Majesty and the illustrious Wellington.—The Queen and Prince Albert are supposed to be offering to the hero the honours he so well deserves, surrounded by Sovereigns in many ways like England, supported by the great characters of his day, in splendid costumes, consisting of nineteen figures.—"This exhibition, in its present state, is one of the very best sights in the metropolis, and abounds with such a variety of objects that it is a matter of surprise how so many things could have been collected together."—Times. Admittance, 1s.; Napoleon Rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven in the morning till Ten at night. Concert at Eight.

INVENTORS and other GENTLEMEN in the possession of INTERESTING MODELS or WORKS of ART who intend to deposit them at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, are respectfully requested to forward them on or before the 31st instant, in order that they may be inserted in the Descriptive Catalogue. All such works are received gratuitously, and the depositor has free admission to the Institution. WORKING MODELS are LET, SOLD, and EXCHANGED, where the subject admits, are described in a LECTURER. R. J. LONGBOTTOM, Secretary.

N.B.—The Institution is Open Daily, as usual.

THE QUEEN'S ST. LEONARD'S ARCHERS.—The ANNUAL PRIZE presented by her Majesty will be Shot for on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. Also the SILVER CUP and other Prizes for the Members and Visitors. Ladies, not being Members of the Society, who wish to compete for the Queen's Prize, should apply to the Secretary on or before the 14th inst.

St Leonard's on Sea. ALFRED BURTON, Secretary.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 11.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 12.—Dog Days end.
TUESDAY, 13.—Dowager Queen Adelaide born, 1792.
WEDNESDAY, 14.—King's College, London, incorporated, 1829.
THURSDAY, 15.—Napoleon born, 1769.
FRIDAY, 16.—Manchester Massacre, 1816.
SATURDAY, 17.—Duchess of Kent born, 1785.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending August 17.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
0 48	1 11	1 32	1 51	2 11	2 29	2 47	3 5	3 21	3 39	3 56	4 14

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Subscriber*" *is thanked, but we have not room for the long article on Cruelty to Horses.*

"*The Dove Cot Tower, engraved in our number, still belongs to the family of Masters.*

"*A Subscriber from the Commencement.*"—*The paragraph,* "*Reverence for the Bible,*" *originally appeared anonymously. We have not room for the dates of marriage, &c.*

"*Anglicus,*" *Liverpool, is correct in his inferences.*

"*J. W.*" *The sketch of the Cork Regatta arrived too late.*

"*R. A. J.*"*St. Servan.—We cannot entertain the propositon.*

"*An Original Subscriber.*"—*The diagram may be of service.*

"*Mr. A. Park,*" *of Glasgow, is thanked for the early impression of his neat Guide to the Burns' Festival.*

"*B. G.*" *Nile End Road, is thanked for the suggestion.*

"*Aichymia.*"*to Ask—There is a fine laboratory attached to the Royal Institution, in Albemarle-street, where Davy made some of his great experiments. Messrs. Brande and Faraday lecture during the season.*

"*W. F.,*" *Manchester*—*The Lyric for the Quarters' Meeting did not reach us in time.*

"*Lelia.*"—*The term dandyzette is about as legitimate as dandy.*

"*H. W. L.,*" *Bristol;* "*W. F. M.,*" *Ramsgreade;* "*Romulus.*"—*See future announcements.*

"*Krale.*"—*We have not room for the song. Dr. Wolff's portrait shall appear.*

"*A Medical Student*" *is thanked for some of the hints in his letter of four index.*

"*O. P. Q.*"—*The subject will not suit.*

"*W. C. S.*"—*We do not remember to have seen the tale of the Two Lovers.*

"*T. A.*," *Norwich. The solution shall be corrected in our next.*

"*Zoroaster, Sadler's Wells of London in* 1843 *may be had by order of any news-agent.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Cardiff*—*The volume has been too much beaten by the binder.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*We have not room for the biographies of Mrs. Barbauld, &c.*

"*F. R.*"—*The sketch of Coombe Abbey is not adapted for engraving.*

"*W. N.*"—*The History of Wood Engraving can only be obtained in the numbers of our journal, in which it originally appeared.*

"*J. H.*," *Islington.*—*Each translation of a foreign work is copyright.*

"*R. R.*"—*The witness is unintelligible.*

"*L. G.*," *Old Change.*—*The Royal Prince born on Tuesday last is not Duke of York by birth; and her Majesty can invest him with any other title. A few correspondents shall be replied to next week.*

INELIGIBLE.—*H. L., To the Evening Star; The Conniet's Farewell, by G. I. S. H.; B. E. L., The New Destructive Power; To Maria; Lines, by Celia.*

THE BURNS' FESTIVAL.—Next week, we shall complete our Illustrations of this Grand National Commemoration, with Portraits of the Three Sons of Burns, &c.; accompanied by an interesting contribution from the graphic pen of Mrs. S. C. Hall, describing a visit to some of the most interesting localities of "the Land of Burns."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1844.

THE most interesting of the domestic events of the week is the birth of another Prince of the line of Brunswick, which took place at Windsor on Tuesday morning last. The Ministers of State were not present on the happy occasion, as Royal etiquette and custom require, the earliest in arriving coming too late. The young Prince will be created Duke of York. Thus, the names that mingled so largely with the Court history of the latter part of the last century and the commencement of the present one are gradually being revived.

THE Reports of the Committees appointed by the two Houses to inquire into the business of the Post-office, as far as the opening of letters is concerned, have appeared nearly together. There is, however, considerable difference between them; the report of the House of Commons' Committee is fuller, more minute, and displays greater research than that of the Lords. It is the report of men of good business habits, and disposed to take more pains with anything they set about. It is, in fact, a rather elaborate history of a secret practice, which, though not very extensively used, has never been entirely obsolete. But in all the instances in which it has been used, the power never appears to have been put in operation for the exclusive benefit of a foreign state till Sir J. Graham pleased to consult the convenience of the Italian police. This is the grand distinction between the present Home Secretary, and all his predecessors. From the beginning of the last century downwards they have used the power, whenever it was considered necessary, for the purpose of tracing and detecting criminals, or whenever the State was disturbed by plots or commotions. And in all these cases there was a utility—a purpose of some kind or other to be pleaded. But never before was the convenience or the suspicions of a foreign power made the motive for spying into the correspondence trusted to the honour of the English Government. As to the plea that the peace of the world might be endangered by revolts or disturbances in the Italian States, we hold it to be utterly absurd. If the misgovernment of the Pope, as a temporal ruler, makes his subjects discontented, poor, and unhappy, they are quite right in trying to upset it; and England would take no note of the matter except perhaps to wish the patriots luck in their undertaking. What sympathy or concern have we with the stupid despotisms that blight and oppress the finest nation in the world and the most prominent in its history? With the Pope, moreover, the law of England forbids our Ministers to hold any recognised correspondence, under penalties not much short of those attached to the crime of high treason; we see no reason why his fears should be made the cause of England disgracing itself in the eyes of the world, which in this Post-office business has undoubtedly been the case. Nor have we much more concern for the terrors of Austria, whose conduct towards her Italian states has long since deprived her of the good opinion of all honest men. Brutal, cold-blooded oppression, and a system of espionage the meanest, most treacherous, and most demoralising, as it is, perhaps, the most complete in the world, are her two instruments of government. It was never exceeded, even by the aristocratic republic of Venice. Supposing the Italians chose, or were able, to drive every Austrian bayonet beyond the Alps, what would England have to do with it? Nothing, except to congratulate those who had accomplished so good a work. As to saying that England might be involved in a war by the change, the supposition deserves to be laughed at. Our Government, we apprehend, would not venture to send a force to assist the insurgents, and we are sure the people would not interfere to aid the Emperor. To allege danger to the peace of England, then, as an excuse for opening the letters of foreigners, is a mere subterfuge. Besides, even were peace to be so purchased, we are yet to learn that we are justified in buying peace with dishonour. We can imagine the scorn with which Cromwell would have replied to an application from Rome, or Austria, to give up to them the contents of letters confided to the English Government. And yet Cromwell was one of those who are cited as authorities for the practice. He used the power, but he did not prostitute it.

Allowing the research the committee has displayed to be satisfactory, the conclusions it has come to are not quite so unexceptionable. It is marked by great indecision; as if Lord Sandon and Mr. Warburton had "agreed to differ." The practice, according to the committee, has its advantages and its disadvantages; it would not do to sanction an unlimited use of it—it would not be advisable greatly to restrict the use made of it at present—it would be better to leave it alone than to mend it, since formal amendment of a practice pre-supposes its sanction. So, not knowing what to do, the committee determine on nothing, and turn the troublesome question over to the consideration of Parliament, on the same principle that Dogberry's watch having caught a thief, suspected him, by virtue of their office, to be no true man, but presently let him go, "thanking God they were rid of a knave." In many of these cases, however, there is a consolation in this, that publicity often furnishes a better remedy than legislation. While we slept in security, confiding in official honour, we might be the victims of official curiosity; but, the practice once known, it is not likely that many political secrets will pass through the Post-office. In Russia, Austria, and Italy, a man would as soon think of cutting off his hand as placing an opinion on paper; we have not arrived at this degradation yet; but, thanks to Sir J. Graham, we are progressing.

THE week has been occupied in Parliament, with desultory discussions, on measures important indeed in themselves, but which the utter impossibility of debating speeds through their stages unresisted. On Tuesday the Marquis of Normanby made an attack on the Government on this very ground — the incomprehensible deferring of measures till the eleventh hour. He gave a passing hit at the extraordinary powers of dispatching bills exhibited by the Earl of Shaftesbury, as Chairman of the Lords' Committees. Fifteen bills in ten minutes is a very ordinary average, and, as the Marquis observed, to be credited it should be seen. Were the process dramatised, and "played on the stage," it would be, as Shakspeare says, "condemned as an improbable fiction;" it would be the very burlesque of legislation. Now there can be no doubt, whatever measures a Ministry wishes to push through, it can find means of forwarding. For instance, the conversion of the Three per Cents, and the revision of the Bank Charter, were soon disposed of; other measures, of which the Government were equally the originators, were incomprehensibly delayed, and are now passed at the end of the Session, in a sort of rush. In both Houses it has caused great dissatisfaction.

On one measure a sort of stand has been made; the Bishop of Exeter has, single-handed, fought against the Poor Law Amendment Bill. He had no supporter, either by speech or vote, for Earl Stanhope is in Germany, we believe, and the old Poor Law party is very weak in the Upper House. "Young England" has not yet penetrated into the Peers, and there the admirers of the 43rd of Elizabeth are very few. Under these circumstances, there was something chivalrous in the exertions of the Bishop of Exeter. His speech was a very able one, warm in feeling, always bold, and often bitter in its language, but unmistakeable in its power. Addressed to a popular assembly, it was just the sort of speech that would have caused—

The stones of Rome to rise and mutiny.

But, spoken to three Whig Lords, and four or five Peers on the Ministerial benches, both Whigs and Ministerialists being supporters of the New Poor-law, it fell flat and dead; the audience was not "fit," though it was certainly "few." It was strange that on such a subject—the treatment of the poor and their condition, physical, moral, and religious—not a single Prelate gave even the sanction of his presence to the Bishop of Exeter. Whether his reverend brethren dislike him, or the question he was advocating, or both, we know not; but such is the fact. It must be observed that he spoke on a measure that amends many of the harsher provisions of the present law, and his arguments were directed exclusively against the law to be amended. So the more he exposed the evils of the existing system, the more he established the necessity for their amendment, thus cutting the ground from under his own feet. This was a logical defect that would have been fatal to his success even under more favourable circumstances. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months; and in doing so, he placed himself in the position of opposing improvement; the result was, that on the division he voted by himself—with not one supporter —against the whole house, which had gradually increased to 16.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF HER MAJESTY.—BIRTH OF A PRINCE.

The suspicious event which the whole nation has for some time past been anxiously expecting, took place on Tuesday morning at ten minutes before eight o'clock, our beloved Queen having at that time safely given birth to a Prince at Windsor Castle. This addition to the house of Brunswick, while it forms a source of hearty congratulation to all her Majesty's subjects, who take so deep an interest in the happiness and domestic comfort of their Queen, is also of importance politically, increasing, as it does, the links of the succession to the throne of the realm. Feeling, therefore, that our readers will naturally desire to become acquainted with every circumstance connected with this happy event, we have collected full and interesting details from the most authentic sources.

Although excellent arrangements were made in order that her Majesty's Ministers should be present at the Castle at the time, as the subsequent narrative will show, yet none of them were able to arrive until after the accouchement had taken place.

There were present with her Majesty in the room at the time, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Dr. Locock, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse. And in the rooms adjoining were the other medical attendants, Sir James Clark and Dr. Ferguson, and also the Lady in Waiting on the Queen

At half-past eight o'clock the following official bulletin was issued:—

"Windsor Castle, 9th August, 1844, half-past eight, A.M.

"The Queen was safely delivered of a Prince this morning at fifty minutes past seven o'clock. Her Majesty and infant are perfectly well.

"JAMES CLARK, M.D.
"CHARLES LOCOCK, M.D.
"ROBERT FERGUSON, M.D."

It will be seen from our Windsor report, under the accustomed head, that her Majesty was well enough to go out on Monday afternoon, and was only prevented by bad weather from taking another airing in the afternoon. It will give great satisfaction to the Queen's loyal subjects to know that her Majesty suffered much less pain previous to the event than usually attends upon such occurrences. Indeed, the usual domestic arrangements of the royal patient were carried out through the whole of Monday without the slightest interruption from preliminary symptoms; and from the subjoined anecdote, upon the authenticity of which every reliance may be placed, it is obvious that, even when those symptoms did occur, there was no severity in the character of them to affect in any way the habitual thoughtfulness and presence of mind of her Majesty.

On Monday night, at nine o'clock, a special messenger from the Lord Chancellor reached Windsor Castle with the communication which it was necessary for her Majesty to sign, in order that the royal assent might be given next day to the various bills which were only waiting that stage to become law.

It was mentioned to the Queen that a communication requiring her signature had arrived, but that she need not sign it until the following morning. About five o'clock, however, feeling that her accouchement was fast approaching, and with that presence of mind so characteristic of her, considering that an important public document was in the Castle awaiting her signature, she immediately directed it to be brought, and, although not free from pain and anxiety, affixed her signature, with the same firmness of hand as usual, to the commission, and the sheets of parchment upon which the names of the bills were inscribed. As there were seven sheets of parchment, the signature of the Queen was required to be no fewer than seven times, and was done within three hours of the birth of the Prince. This is another instance of her Majesty's ready attention to public affairs, regardless of her own personal sufferings

Her Majesty was taken ill soon after five o'clock, at which time the medical attendants were summoned to be in readiness to attend upon the Queen.

At two minutes past six o'clock (unequivocal symptoms having then manifested themselves), a messenger was dispatched from the Castle to Slough, and the intelligence communicated to the Cabinet Ministers in town, by means of the electro-magnetic telegraph, within eleven minutes!

The first special train which reached Slough from Paddington arrived at the station at twenty-three minutes past eight o'clock, having performed the eighteen miles and a quarter in exactly eighteen minutes, being at the extraordinary rate of more than sixty miles an hour. In this train were the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Delaware, the Earl of Jersey, Lord Lyndhurst, and Sir James Graham. Earl Delaware was the first who arrived at Paddington, upon the receipt of the important intelligence from Windsor Castle. His lordship was there for nearly half an hour before he was joined by his colleagues.

The second special train from Paddington, which brought down Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley, reached the Slough station at eight o'clock. A delay of some ten or twelve minutes occurred in the arrival of the First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Stanley, in consequence of the eight o'clock down train being in advance of them, and preventing the special train from "going a-head."

The whole of these distinguished personages proceeded to the Castle at full speed, in the royal carriages and four, which were in waiting at Slough.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived in a third special train, shortly afterwards, alone, performing the distance from Paddington to Slough in seventeen minutes and a half. The noble Duke immediately proceeded to the Castle in a carriage and four, and reached there in eleven minutes after his arrival at the station, and within less than half an hour from the period of his leaving Paddington.

The Earl of Liverpool and Lord Wharncliffe left town by the regular nine o'clock train, and proceeded to the Castle, from Slough, in carriages and four.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at the Castle at a quarter past eight o'clock from Frogmore Lodge.

The ministers and officers of state remained at the Castle until past ten o'clock.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent stopped until four o'clock in the afternoon, when her Royal Highness returned to Frogmore Lodge.

Intelligence of the auspicious event was despatched from the Castle in the course of the forenoon, to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and to other members of the royal family. Official notifications of it were also made to various foreign courts.

The nobility and gentry residing in the vicinity of the Castle called during the day to make inquiry after the health of the Queen.

The Queen passed an excellent day on Tuesday.

The bulletin, announcing the event to the loyal inhabitants of Windsor, was sent to the Mayor of the town, and posted at the Town-hall within half an hour after it had taken place.

The bells of the chapel of St. George and the parish church were instantly "manned" and merry peals were rung for upwards of an hour.

At ten o'clock a royal salute was fired from the corporation ordnance, in the Bachelor's Acre, under the superintendence of the corporation gunner and town bombardier.

A royal salute was also fired from the Belvidere Battery, near Virginia Water.

The town, in the evening, notwithstanding the shortness of the notice, was brilliantly illuminated; there was scarcely a house throughout the borough which did not exhibit some mark and token of the affection and loyalty of its occupants towards our beloved Sovereign.

Mrs. Perkins, the female who has received the appointment of wet-nurse to the Infant Prince, and who was confined of a fine boy at the residence of Lady Barrington, at the Wardrobe-town, in the upper ward, within the precincts of the Castle, on Friday se'nnight, was removed in the morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, to the royal residence, to be in attendance on the royal infant.

The following bulletin was issued on Wednesday morning:—

"Windsor Castle, Aug. 7, 1844. Nine, A.M.

"The Queen passed an excellent night. Her Majesty and the infant Prince are doing perfectly well." (Signed as before.)

The bulletin of Thursday is as follows:—

"Windsor Castle, Aug. 8, 1844, Nine, A.M.

"The Queen has slept perfectly well, and her Majesty and the infant Prince are going on quite favourably." (Signed as before.)

Yesterday's bulletin was as follows:—

"Windsor Castle, August 9, 1844, Eight, A.M.

"The Queen has had another good night. Her Majesty and the infant Prince are doing well." (Signed as before.)

PUBLIC REJOICINGS.

The news of the birth of a Prince was received in all parts of the metropolis with the liveliest satisfaction.

An official notification of the happy event was sent to the Lord Mayor, and immediately posted at the Mansion-house. A double royal salute (41 guns) was fired at the Tower. The Park guns also saluted, and similar demonstrations were made by private individuals along the banks of the river. The royal standard was hoisted on the churches of St. Martin's, St. Margaret's, Westminster; St. Mary, Lambeth; St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington; Hammersmith, Greenwich, and many other churches in and around London.

A similar feeling was displayed upon the river. In the afternoon, the shipping presented a pleasing spectacle, and the fineness of the weather added to the beauty of the scene. Scarcely a vessel in the Port, St. Katharine's, London, West India, and East India docks that was not decorated.

At Deptford and Woolwich dockyards the union-jack was hoisted at an early hour, and the numerous Government steamers and men-of-war lying off these depôts were gaily dressed out with the same flags, and formed a sight of no ordinary occurrence on the Thames. At the latter place, the Royal Artillery fired a royal salute on the occasion.

Immediately on the news reaching Gravesend, it was promptly communicated to the commander of the Russian frigate, Aurora, lying off the Terrace Pier, and shortly afterwards a royal salute was fired from that splendid vessel, the fine brass band of the ship playing "God save the Emperor" between each gun.

At Chatham the troops were instantly mustered, and a double salute was fired from the lines and a similar honour was done by her Majesty's ship Ocean, the guard-ship at Sheerness, the numerous vessels moored in the river Medway displaying their colours.

A Privy Council was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the Council Chamber, Whitehall, when it was ordered that a form of thanksgiving for the late happy and safe delivery of a Prince be prepared by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be used in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Sunday (to-morrow), or the Sunday after the respective ministers shall receive the same. The prayer is as follows:—

"O Merciful Lord and heavenly Father, by whose gracious gift mankind is increased we most humbly offer unto Thee our hearty thanks for Thy great goodness vouchsafed to Thy people, in delivering Thy servant our Sovereign Lady the Queen from the perils of child birth and giving her the blessing of a son. Continue, we beseech thee, Thy fatherly care over her; strengthen and comfort her in the time of weakness, and day by day endue her with strength. Preserve the infant Prince from whatever is hurtful either to body or soul; and endue him, as he advances in years, with true wisdom and every Christian virtue. Regard with Thine especial favour our Queen and her Royal Consort, that they may long live together in the enjoyment of all earthly happiness, and may finally be made partakers of everlasting glory. Implant in the hearts of Thy people a deep sense of Thy manifold services, and give us grace to show forth our thankfulness by dutiful affection to our Sovereign, by fervently praying towards our God, and by constant obedience to Thy commandments; that, passing through this life in Thy faith and fear, we may in the life to come be received into Thy heavenly kingdom, through the merits and mediation of Thy Blessed Son Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The Privy Council also ordered that every minister and preacher, as well of the Established Church in that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland as those of the Episcopal Communion, protected and allowed by an act passed in the tenth year of her Majesty Queen Anne, chapter 7, entitled "An act to prevent the disturbing those of the Episcopal Communion in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, in the exercise of their religious worship, and in the use of the Liturgy of the Church of England; and for repealing the act, passed in the Parliament of Scotland, entitled 'An act against irregular Baptisms and Marriages,'" should, at some time during the exercise of divine service in their respective churches, congregations, or assemblies, put up their prayers and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the infant's safe delivery of a Prince.

Some misapprehension seems to prevail as to the title of the young Prince. He has already been designated "Duke of York," probably from the circumstance that the second son of King George III. was invested with that title. A morning contemporary, however, says that the Prince may hereafter be created Duke of Kent that having been the title of her Majesty's father, whose demise without heirs male it is inappropriated.

It is by no means an uninteresting incident, that the news of this important circumstance was published by the *Times* at half-past eight o'clock, just forty minutes after it took place at Windsor. Our contemporary states that it was indebted to the extraordinary power of the electro-magnetic telegraph for the rapid communication of this important announcement.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday last her Majesty and Prince Albert promenaded for some time on the terrace of the Castle. The royal family were taken out for airings.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their usual early walk this morning in the pleasure grounds of the Castle. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness took an airing in the afternoon in a pony phaeton. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay performed divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

MONDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked this morning in the pleasure grounds of the Castle. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness also took an airing in a pony phaeton. The royal children were driven out in an open carriage in the morning. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Major-General Wemyss, rode out on horseback. The unfavourable state of the weather during the whole of the afternoon, prevented her Majesty and Prince Albert taking their accustomed airing. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with the Queen and Prince Albert at the Castle in the evening.

TUESDAY. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback in the afternoon; and their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were taken their usual walks and rides in the course of the day.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager sent from her residence, Bushy House, this morning, to make inquiry after the health of the Queen. There were, also, numerous other inquiries. Prince Albert rode out in the afternoon, and the royal children were taken the usual drives and walks.

THURSDAY EVENING.—From our own Correspondent.—We rejoice to state that her Majesty and the royal infant are proceeding most favourably. The Queen, last night, enjoyed several hours of refreshing sleep, and up to this hour (nine P.M.) continues remarkably well. Prince Albert took his usual exercise this morning in the Home Park, visiting the royal aviary and apiary, and returned to the Castle to luncheon. His Royal Highness rode out this afternoon on his favourite charger, attended by Major-General Wemyss. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty this afternoon. The Lady Charlotte Dundas was in attendance upon the royal duchess. The infant royal family were taken out for their usual airings this morning, in the Home Park; and this afternoon they were driven out for a carriage airing through the Long-walk towards Virginia Water, returning to the Castle at six o'clock. The Dowager Lady Lyttelton was in attendance upon the Princess Royal. A vast number of the nobility and gentry, not only in the neighbourhood, but several residing in London, left their names in the visitors' book at the Castle during the day.

THE KING OF SAXONY.—On Friday week the King of Saxony went to Edinburgh, where his Majesty was received with every possible respect. The Parliament-house at the bottom of the Castle-hill was visited, the Lord Provost of the city, the Lord Advocate, and other authorities being in waiting to offer their official attendance in conducting the illustrious stranger over the several departments of that public building. Proceeding by the North Bridge, and by Waterloo-place, his Majesty repaired to the Calton-hill, and having ascended to the tower at the top, remained for a short period beholding the extensive view commanded from that eminence. The ancient Palace of Holyrood was the next object in the royal itinerary, his Majesty taking an entire inspection of the various apartments of that regal residence, in which are an indifferent collection of the Scottish sovereigns. The royal party having concluded their visit forthwith repaired to Arthur's Seat. His Majesty and attendants went by the pathway to the top of the mountain, and seemed particularly pleased in viewing the vast range of diversified scenery for miles around. His Majesty and party then left on their return to Dalmahoy Castle, the distinguished circle having given pleasure of meeting the illustrious guest of the noble Earl of Morton at dinner.—On Sunday last his Majesty embarked at Granton Pier on board the lightning steamer Northumbrian, on his return to his own dominions.

PRESENTS TO THE QUEEN FROM LOUIS PHILIPPE.—The Sèvres, Gobelins, and Beauvais royal manufactories, and several private artists and manufacturers, have received large and splendid orders from the French royal family, destined, it is believed, for presents from the King of the French during his visit to England.

STATUE OF PRINCE ALBERT.—A marble statue of Prince Albert, executed by the celebrated sculptor Wolf, has arrived from Leghorn, and has been forwarded to Windsor Castle.

MORE ROYAL VISITS. It is stated that the Prince and Princess Royal of Prussia are about to come to England, on an invitation from Queen Victoria.

ALLIANCES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Lord Claude Hamilton, M.P., brother of the Marquis of Abercorn, to Miss Proby, daughter of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Granville Leveson Proby, presumptive heir to Lord Carysfort, took place, on Wednesday, at Lambeth. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury performed the ceremony. The attendance of family connections was numerous. Lady Harriet Hamilton, sister of Lord Haulton, was one of the bridesmaids. After the ceremony the noble lord and his fair bride proceeded to Belgrave-square, where a splendid entertainment was given to a large and distinguished party. The bride and bridegroom afterwards left town for the Priory, Stanmore, the seat of the Marquis of Abercorn, there to spend the honeymoon. The contemplated marriage between the Earl of Mulgrave, only son of the Marquis of Normanby, and Miss Russell, niece of the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland, will take place on the 17th instant, at Mulgrave Castle, near Whitby. Mr. Charles W. Beauclerk, eldest son of the Rev. Lord Frederick Beauclerk, will be united, early in the ensuing week, to the accomplished daughter of a gentleman of large fortune in Sussex.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

SUSPENSION OF A CLERGYMAN.—A proceeding was recently instituted under the Church Discipline Act, against the Rev. James Frederick Todd, M.A., Vicar of Lukeard. Some time since, the brother of Mr. Benjamin Hart, an inhabitant of that parish, died, and the burial service was performed by the Rev. Defendant. One part of the service was omitted, namely, the words "as our hope in this our brother doth." The Bishop of Exeter in stating his judgment upon these proceedings, gave his opinion that the words were omitted because the minister did not choose to give expression to the pious and charitable hope of the Church, that the deceased Christian brother rested in our Lord Jesus Christ, who is the resurrection and the life, and in whom, unless he resteth so as to be found in Him at the last day, he hath perished everlastingly. The Right Rev. Prelate after some appropriate remarks upon the offence, pronounced his judgment that the Rev. James Frederick Todd be suspended for the space of fourteen days, to be computed from the time of publishing the suspension in the parish church of Lukeard, from all discharge of his clerical functions, and execution of the duties thereof.

CAMBRIDGE, Aug. 3.—King's College: James A. Yonge, Scholar, has just been elected a Fellow: Barnard Drake and Thomas Brocklehurst have just been admitted Scholars of this society. Emmanuel College: The Rev. Joseph Brett Grant, B.A., has been appointed to the mastership of the Endowed Free Grammar School, at Haworth, Yorkshire. Pembroke College: The Rev. Thomas Hirst, M.A., has been presented to the head mastership of the Free Grammar School, Bakewell, Derbyshire.

The Rev. Henry Ives Bailey, incumbent of Drighlington, near Leeds, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln to the vicarage of North Leverton, Nottinghamshire, on the presentation of the Lord Bishop of Ripon.

The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. David have ordered the pews that are in the nave of the Cathedral to be removed, and the whole of it to be thrown open. Benches of oak will be substituted.

The Rev. William Dawson, vicar of Wharton, Lancashire, has been presented to the rectory of Bentham, vacant by the death of the Rev. Joseph Thexton; and the Rev. James Pollitt, formerly missionary in India, has been instituted to the vicarage of Lindale, near Cartmel.

OXFORD, Aug. 6.—Yesterday the election of three scholars from the Free School at Abingdon, to Pembroke College, took place, when Mr. E. Hall, son of the late Master of Pembroke, and Messrs. Goodenough and Swabey, were elected.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE JUDGMENT IN THE CASE OF O'CONNELL AND OTHERS.—We have been on to believe that the Judges will meet, upon their return from the several circuits, on Monday, the 26th inst., to consider of their judgment on the writ of error in this important case. The judgment will probably be delivered in the House of Lords on the following Wednesday or Thursday

CHURCH RATES.—The polling in the parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark, for a church rate, was held on Tuesday, when the numbers were equal, there being for the 8d. rate, 152; and for the 6d. rate, 152—on which the warden gave the casting vote for the 8d. rate.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The rate of mortality, notwithstanding the apparently favourable character of the weather, still continues considerably above the average. In the week ending on Saturday last, the number of deaths from all causes, within the Bills of Mortality, was no less than 1014, while the average of the last fourteen years gives only 904, and of five years, only 903, as the ordinary number of deaths per week.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE TO THE WEATHER.—On Thursday Mr. Mills held an inquest at the Swan, Chalk-road, on the body of William Lynford, aged 36. It appeared that the unfortunate deceased led a wild wandering life, and that having drank too much he fell down on the carpet ground, behind All Saints' Church, Islington, on Tuesday night, and being unable to raise himself up, he was exposed to the torrents of rain that fell during the night. On the following morning he was found completely drenched, and dead on the spot where he first fell. Verdict, "Found dead."

FIRE IN THE BOROUGH.—On Monday a fire burst forth from the extensive premises tenanted by Messrs. Staff and Co., marquee, tent, and flag-manufacturers, in the Lavender-stretch, Deptford, near Dover-road. Before any assistance could be obtained, the fire extended to some immense piles of marquee covers, one of which was sufficiently capacious to cover 4000 persons. It contained upwards of 12,000 yards of the best canvas. Besides these there were several thousand yards of manufactured tarpauling, sacking, rick cloth, and other stock in trade. The shed in which they were stored was 140 feet long by 18 feet broad, and the height was eight feet. Upwards of half this warehouse, with its entire himself up, he was exposed to the torrents of rain that fell during the night. On the following morning he was found completely drenched, and dead on the spot where he first fell. Verdict, "Found dead."

FIRE IN THE BOROUGH.—On Monday a fire burst forth from the extensive premises tenanted by Messrs. Staff and Co., marquee, tent, and flag-manufacturers, in the Lavender-stretch, Deptford-road. Before any assistance could be obtained, the fire extended to some immense piles of marquee covers, one of which was sufficiently capacious to cover 4000 persons. It contained upwards of 12,000 yards of the best canvas. Besides these there were several thousand yards of manufactured tarpauling, sacking, rick cloth, and other stock in trade. The shed in which they were stored was 140 feet long by 18 feet broad, and the height was eight feet. Upwards of half this warehouse, with its entire

RECOVERY FROM APPARENT DEATH.—The following singular case of apparent death and extraordinary recovery occurred at Deacon's Hotel, Wybrook, on Monday evening. The waiter, whose name is Boston, while pursuing his usual duties, was observed to stagger, and utter an exclamation of pain, and would have fallen had not a gentleman sitting near caught him. He appeared perfectly insensible, and was so sooner conveyed to bed than to all appearance he immediately expired. The house was in consequence closed, and remained so till twelve o'clock on Tuesday. Mr. Deacon, the proprietor, returned to town, had arrived about the above time, and went into the room where the body lay, when he perceived a slight movement of the head—on further examination, he perceived that the heart was beating, though very slightly. Dr. Lucking of Welbrook was instantly called in, and applied restoratives, and in a short time the young man so far recovered as to be able to resume his usual avocations.

SUICIDE OF A LUNATIC.—On Tuesday Mr. Mills held an inquest at the King's Arms, Bethnal green-road, on the body of John Holland, aged thirty-five, an engineer, living in the neighbourhood. A niece of deceased, a little girl, aged fourteen, proved finding him dead with his throat cut on Saturday evening, in his workshop. The landlord of deceased proved instances of insanity on his part about twelve months ago, and another witness said that, after an excess of intoxication, he was decidedly mad, and in that state, seven months ago, he jumped out of a boat into the Thames off Chelsea. Verdict, "Insanity."

COUNTRY NEWS.

FUNERAL OF DR. DALTON.—Dr. Dalton's funeral at Manchester is to take place on Monday next. The literary and scientific associations and societies of the town have already intimated the intention of their respective boards of directories to attend the funeral. The Manchester Medical Society has determined to attend in a body, and the professors, lecturers, and other officers of the Manchester Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, are expected to follow the procession in a body. It is also probable that the mayor and corporation of Manchester will attend in a body.

EXTENSIVE FIRE NEAR GRAVESEND.—On Wednesday morning early a fire of a most alarming kind broke out at the village of Lower Shorne, near Chalk, a few miles from Gravesend, which terminated in the all but destruction of what formed that secluded village. It is situated in a vale, about a mile and a half from old Chalk church, and lies about mid-way between the Chatham road and the Thames. The fire originated in the house of a labouring family named White. The, with six others, formed a row on the left hand side of the road, and immediately behind them stood a farm, the whole being the property of Mr. Thomas Solomons, the tenants being employed on his estate, the largest in that part of Kent. A vast number of persons came to their assistance, but every effort was resorted to in order to prevent the flames extending. Three poor fellows were extricated nearly burnt, and in a dreadful state, but providentially no sacrifice. The flames reached another of Mr. Solomons' homesteads, called the Queen's Farm, the premises of which were of great extent. This and another farm, called the King's Farm, with much valuable property on them, are destroyed. A later account states that one of the poor fellows who attempted to save part of the property has since died from the injuries he received. His name is James Miller.

EXECUTION AT LINCOLN.—On Friday week, at twelve o'clock, the unfortunate woman, ELIZ Joyce, suffered the extreme penalty of the law, on the new drop, for the wilful murder of her two children, ELIZA and ANN Joyce, at Boston, Lincolnshire, by administering to them laudanum. It being market-day, upwards of 5000 spectators were present. We recently gave the particulars of the trial among the source intelligence.

THE BIRMINGHAM BANK ROBBERY.—Warner, the clerk in the establishment of the Birmingham Town and District Banking Company, charged with stealing £3,000, has been again brought before the magistrates of that town, and fully committed to take his trial at the ensuing Warwick assizes.

COMMITTAL OF RICHARD DADD, THE PARRICIDE.—On Monday morning this unhappy man was brought up on remand, before the magistrates at Rochester, charged with the wilful murder of his father on the 28th of August, 1843, in Cobham-park. The evidence having been gone over, the particulars of which have been often published, the prisoner was asked if he had any questions to put, and, with a shake of the head, he said no. The magistrates retired for a short time, and on their return the reverend chairman inquired of the prisoner if he had anything to say why he should not be committed for the offence with which he stands charged? Prisoner: Oh no, of course not. The prisoner was then committed. Mr. Brown, a solicitor, who attended on behalf of the family of this unfortunate young man, stated that the prisoner was indicted under the 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 24, "that if two justices of the peace, and two surgeons, make a report of the insanity of the prisoner to the Secretary of State, he can, upon the receipt of it, order the party to be confined in some lunatic asylum." The magistrates intimated that such a course will be taken.

SERIOUS FIRE AT EXETER.—On Friday week a fire broke out at Exeter, which in a few hours destroyed the entire of the extensive premises and other buildings, nearly twenty houses. The premises consisted of buildings intended to have been fire-proof, and formed the stores and melting rooms of Mr. N. Pinkett, situate in the centre of the densely-populated district known as St. Mary Arches-street. The loss is estimated at about £16,000, which will partially be made good by insurances.

THE SUPPOSED CASE OF CONCEALED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—The Scotch papers mention a distressing affair which took place on Sunday week in a family named Fife, belonging to Alloa Colliery. Regarding some trifling circumstance, a dispute took place between the father and his son, a young lad of about twenty, which at length the former, enraged almost to fury, lifted a hoe, which unfortunately happened to be lying near, and struck his son a tremendous blow with it on the head, by which the skull almost opened. It was not expected that the lad could survive, and accordingly information was speedily conveyed to the police, who proceeded to the house, and took the father into custody. He, however, requested to be allowed to go into another apartment for a moment, and had been absent but a very short time, when the officers found him weltering in his blood, having in the interval cut his throat in a shocking manner. Medical aid was instantly procured for both; but, very little hopes were entertained of their recovery.

ATTEMPT BY A FATHER TO MURDER HIS DAUGHTER.—The *Birmingham Gazette* gives an account of an occurrence at Bridgnorth, which appears to have created considerable excitement there. A man named John Weaver attempted last week to murder his daughter, Charlotte Weaver, aged 22, and then committed suicide. It appears that during the morning of Wednesday the daughter's lodging, and said he had procured her a situation in the family of the Rev. Mr. Roe, at Erdington. She prepared breakfast, of which they partook, and then having discovered, from her father's manner, that he was bent on mischief, left the house with her father, and proceeded along the lanes leading from Tipton to Erdington. After walking for some time, he asked her if she was in the habit of paying to God for food, and a good bed, and the means of living? She replied that she was; at which he seemed pleased, and commended her for doing so. Having arrived at a lonely spot, Weaver loitered behind his daughter, and suddenly rushing towards her, struck her a violent blow on the side of the head with a stick which he had in his hand. The poor girl staggered, but, although dreadfully cut and stunned by the blow, did not fall; on which he seized and dragged her across the lane, dashed her on the ground, threw himself upon her body, and cut her throat in two places, saying, as well as the girl can recollect, "I must do it, I must do it." Having, as he thought, accomplished his object, he left her, and she contrived with the greatest difficulty to reach an adjoining house, where she received immediate medical assistance. Weaver was found eating quietly in Shade-lane. Throughout the day Weaver appeared quite composed, frequently repeating prayers, and assigning as his reason for attempting to murder his daughter that he should be hanged, and both then would be out of misery; this incoherent statement, however, was negatived by the fact of a bank-note for £20, another for £5, and several sovereigns being found concealed in various parts of his apparel. Nothing occurred during the evening to attract the attention of the person who had Weaver in charge; on the following morning, on opening the room door, it was discovered that he had strangled himself by means of some pieces of cord which he had on his person, and which he had tightly round his neck. The poor girl, Charlotte Weaver, is considered out of danger.

DESTRUCTION OF BLAMPHAYNE HOUSE BY FIRE.—Letters have been received announcing the outbreak of a destructive fire at Cloyton, a few miles from Exeter, which totally burnt down one of the most antique structures in that part of the country, called Blamphayne House, the seat of Sir Edward Marwood Elton, but which was tenanted at the time of its loss by a gentleman named Parry. Its ancient build and picturesque situation formed a very great attraction in the county, having been erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by Thomas Marwood, Esq., one of Sir Edward's ancestors. The fire broke out on Wednesday week; and within an hour after its discovery, the building, with all its ancient relics, was reduced to ruins. The loss is very considerable, and it is understood that the house was not insured.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—There was a man killed near the Yate station on the Bristol and Gloucester Railway on Saturday. The accounts vary, but the most consistent story states, that on the above evening he was coming down by the Gloucester train, and either forgot or was too late to get out at Charfield: he called to the engineer to stop, but his request being unheard he got out of the carriage, either to induce him to stop or to jump off, when his foot slipped and he fell on the rail, and the wheels severed his head from his body instantly.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Monday last, before Mr. SEYMOUR, at the railway station, Rugby, on view of the body of Lucy Grant, Richard Grant, a porter in the employ of the London and Birmingham Railway Company, was attending the nine P.M. down train on Saturday evening; he saw deceased get out of a second-class carriage and proceed on her road to the Middland Counties' line, by a train on which she was going to Wellesborough; and after walking a short distance she returned to the carriage she had left, placed one foot on the step and the other on the footboard, saying that she was looking for a hand carriage she had left behind. From further evidence it appeared that the train was put in motion, and before alarm could be given, four of the carriages passed over her, lacerating her limbs in a dreadful manner. She was perfectly sensible to the last; and a short time before her decease she observed, "Oh! my poor limbs; if it had not been for you this would not have happened." Deceased was twenty-four years of age, and had been employed as housemaid in the family of Mr. William Cotton Smith, of Bothwell-hall, Lanarkshire, also about fourteen months, and was on her way from London to the residence of Mr. Smith when the accident occurred. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death" with a deodand of 1s. on the engine, and expressed their opinion that no blame whatever was attached to the engine-driver, or any of the servants belonging to the company."

TWO LIVES LOST IN THE SEVERN.—Accounts have been received from Worcester of a melancholy accident, which took place on the Severn on Monday. Messrs. Grisell and Peto have lately employed a number of men in improving the navigation of the River Severn, at Diglis, near Worcester. About six o'clock fifteen of the men, who were working on the side of the river opposite to the city, entered a small boat, for the purpose of rowing to the contrary side, and near to which a great portion of the works are going on. The boat was too heavily laden, the whole party were capsized, and three only were saved. The bodies were all recovered, and at an inquest held upon them, verdicts of "Accidental death" were returned with regard to all the deceased. The evidence proved that the real cause of the accident was a rope, by which a barge was moored to the bank. To cross the river the boat must necessarily pass under the rope, and on reaching it one of the men (Richard Wilson) lifted up the rope. At the same moment the 15 men standing up in the boat stooped down to clear the rope, and this caused the boat immediately to capsize, precipitating the whole into the river.

POSTSCRIPT.

DINNER TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS BY THE CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY.—On Thursday evening a very splendid entertainment was given to Sir Robert Peel, and others of her Majesty's Ministers, by the Clothworkers' Company, at their Hall, which was fitted up for the occasion with surprising magnificence. The plate exhibited was considered to be of the value of £70,000. Mr. Sheriff Musgrove, the Master, was in the chair, and several Conservative members of Parliament were present. Her Majesty's health was given with even more than the accustomed enthusiasm; and the Master having subsequently proposed that of the Ministers, Sir Robert Peel returned thanks in the following course of his speech. He certainly said that Ministers had endeavoured to maintain peace without compromising the honour or sacrificing the interests of the country. (Cheers). They had attempted to uphold the Treaties which the British arms had achieved, and to repair the disasters in the Eastern Hemisphere. They had endeavoured to maintain tranquility without having recourse to the harsh enforcement of existing laws, or requiring the enactment of additional powers. The toast was received with tumults of applause. Lord Eliot, in acknowledging the toast of "Prosperity to Ireland," said he was sure the time was not far distant when the people of Ireland would learn to value the motives and intentions of his right honourable friend. (Cheers).

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office yesterday, at one o'clock, and was attended by all the Ministers.

The Courts of Aldermen and Common Council met yesterday, and adopted addresses of congratulation to her Majesty on the birth of the infant Prince.

Sir R. Peel leaves town to-day for Drayton Manor, Staffordshire; Lord Aberdeen, Belvoir Castle, to enjoy the sport of grouse shooting; and Sir James Graham leaves town to-day for his seat, Netherby-hall, Cumberland.

DUDLEY ELECTION.—Majority for the Conservative Candidate.—The polling commenced on Thursday, and the result was the return of Mr. Benbow, the Conservative candidate, by a large majority. The numbers at the close of the poll were:—

For Mr. Benbow	..	..	..	..	..	393
Mr. Rawson	..	..	..			
Majority for Mr. Benbow						

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—Yesterday (Friday) the proprietors of the London and Birmingham Railway held their general meeting at the station in Euston-square. The meeting was fully attended. George Carr Glyn, Esq., chairman of the company, took the chair. The report stated that the balance in hand, on the 31st December last, was £383,964 14s. 5d., and the cash received since that time, up to the 30th of June last, was £750,574 4s. 1d., making in the whole, £1,134,578 18s. 6d. The total expenditure for the six months last year was £729,352 14s., leaving a balance to be divided among the proprietors of £405 4s. 5d., on which a dividend of 5 per cent. was immediately declared, leaving £16,000 as a stock in hand. A valuable service of plate, and a purse of gold, realised by private subscription from the proprietors, was presented to Richard Creed, the secretary of the company.

We regret to announce that Ben Morgan, the celebrated Irish vocalist, expired on Sunday last at Kingston, Surrey, after a long and painful illness.

THE LATE CASUALTIES AT NEWINGTON.—The following particulars were received subsequently to the account given in another part of our paper. As soon as the drop fell, a party of ruffians just under the gallows indulged in a loud cheer, upon the appearance of the sign, in the confusion thereby excited, to secure some plunder. The crowd, already half suffocated, unexpectedly lent their aid to the vagabonds, and by the time they had got halfway down High Bridge-street, the pressure became terrific. Numbers of unfortunate persons stumbled and fell, and were mercilessly trodden under foot, for none could help them. Opposite the Blue Coat School so many were down, that it silenced the cry of "Stop thief," and the crowd, as it swelled, became appreciated by a descent of seven steps being opposite, the people were hurled headlong into the descent, and soon there was a heap of nearly a hundred persons struggling for existence. This was the dreadful part of the affair, seven persons being taken up dead, and a number of others in a dying state. The number of persons killed was 12. Their names are as follow:—Rhoda Bonhamley, 22; Daybrook, aged 19; John Reskell, of Old Radford, aged 14; James Fisher, of Bulwell, aged 22; Hannah Smedley, of Carlton, aged 14; Thomas Eastlhope, aged 9, and Mary Eastlhope, aged 14 (brother and sister), of Lenton; James Marshall, of Isabella-street, aged 14; Eliza Hannah Shuttleworth, of Albion-street, aged 12; Thomas Watson, of Kent-street, aged 14; Mary Stephenson, of Daybrook, aged 33 (widow, and mother of two children, and sister of Eliza Shuttleworth); Elizabeth Percival, of Carrington, aged 13; Mary Boswell, of Birchwood, aged 22. No less than 91 were seriously injured, and many others were more or less hurt. On Wednesday evening an inquest on the first eight of the sufferers was held at the police-station, before Mr. G. Swann, the county coroner. Evidence only was taken as to the identity of the bodies, and the inquiry was adjourned till Friday (yesterday). Another inquest on the other four was held at the Infirmary, and adjourned to the same time and place.

THE CONVICT DALMAS.—The convict Dalmas has been removed from the Millbank Penitentiary to the Pentonville prison, where he will, it is said, be confined during her Majesty's pleasure as a lunatic. The reports of the medical gentlemen who have daily visited Dalmas since his incarceration in the Penitentiary, leave but little or any doubt of his insanity.

FOREIGN.

THE WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND MOROCCO.—Some further advices have been received from Paris, which give a much more favourable complexion to the differences between France and Morocco. Some hope is beginning to prevail in Paris of a satisfactory termination of that affair. Marshal Bugeaud, it appears, was deceived by the advance of the son of the Emperor when he wrote to Prince de Joinville to attack Sales and Mogador. His last despatches fully admit this error, and the marshal now sees the possibility of a speedy arrangement being come to.—[At the same time that we mention the feeling now said to be entertained in Paris, it is right to add, that no fact has transpired to allay the apprehensions naturally caused by preceding accounts.]

A letter from Hanover communicates the important fact of the accession of Brunswick from the Prussian Customs' Union. It is stated that Brunswick has taken this step because convinced that the present state of things would lead to its ruin, so long as Hanover and other states decline joining the Union.

Thou Minstrel! whose entrancing touch
Upon thy favourite instrument—the heart,—
Hath oft delighted us so much,
Congenial Art
Here builds a monument to Thee!
Although in ev'ry page
Of thy bewitching poetry
A monument to latest age
Rais'd by thyself we see!
Here are no void, sepulchral urns—
Thy semblance lives—it breathes—it BURNS!

"Burns is by far the greatest poet that ever sprung from the bosom of the people, and lived and died in an humble condition. Indeed, no country in the world but Scotland could have produced such a man; and he will be for ever regarded as the glorious representative of the genius of his country. He was born a poet, if ever man was; and to his native genius alone is owing the perpetuity of his fame; for he manifestly had never very deeply studied poetry as an art, nor reasoned much about its principles, nor looked abroad with the wild ken of intellect for objects and subjects on which to pour out his inspiration. Imbued with vivid perceptions, warm feelings, and strong passions, he sent his own existence into that of all things, animate and inanimate, around him; and not an occurrence in hamlet, village, or town, affecting in any way the happiness of mankind, but roused as keen a feeling in the heart of Burns, and as genial a sympathy, as if it had immediately concerned himself and his own individual welfare."—PROFESSOR WILSON.

STATUE OF BURNS. BY FLAXMAN.

Oh! Scotia! thou must feel a pride
In owning Genius of the noblest power—
No Muse was ever made a bride
In hall or bow'r
Who had diviner thoughts to shed
On mortal lover's dreams,
Than she who was by Nature wed
By "banks and braes" and streams
To him who ev'ry thing hath said,
From "grave to gay" by witty turns,
Another Nation-Poet*—BURNS!

* Byron has styled Moore "the Poet of all Nations."

"The national poetry of Scotland, like her thistle, is the offspring of the soil. From whatever source our poetry has sprung, it wears the character, and bears the image of the north. The learned and the ignorant have felt alike its tenderness and humour, dignity and ardour; and both have united in claiming, as its brightest ornament, the poetry of him, of whose life and works I am now about to write. The genius, the manners, and the fortunes of Burns have been discussed fully by critics of all classes. * * * Those who desire to feel him in his strength, must taste him in his Scottish spirit. In the language in which his mother sung and nursed him, he excelled: a dialect reckoned barbarous by scholars, grew classic and elevated by the tongue of Burns."—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.

THE ROOM IN WHICH BURNS WAS BORN.

VIEW OF AYR.—THE BIRTH-PLACE OF BURNS.

THE FESTIVAL IN HONOUR OF THE MEMORY OF ROBERT BURNS; ON THE 6th AUGUST, AT AYR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The announcement that a festival was to be held in the pretty and picturesque town of Ayr, in honour of the memory of Robert Burns, and as a solemn and impressive record of "welcome" to his sons, on their return to their native soil, drew together a crowd of people, not only from all parts of Great Britain, but from several continental countries. Among the visitors to "the birth-place of Burns," were strangers from far distant lands, and it was easy to distinguish those who were emphatically "strayers" from those who participate in the glories of the immortal poet.

Early on Monday, the 5th, the streets of Ayr, and the roads leading from the town to the scene of the appointed festival, were literally lined by visitors. The day was fine; the steam-boat, from Liverpool, of the day before, had brought "a troop of voyagers," who took the earliest trains from Glasgow; the carriages from Edinburgh kept continually pouring in their augmentations; and ay, to the "o'

THE "MUCKLE STANE."—TAM O'SHANTER.

vehicles of all descriptions were arriving, with contributions to the assemblage throughout the day.

Among the earliest of the arrivals, were those of the poet's three sons: the eldest, Mr. Robert Burns; the second, Colonel Burns; and the third, Major Burns—the two latter having recently retired from long service in India, having been absent from Scotland for nearly a quarter of a century.

The visitor, on entering the town, by railway from Glasgow, arrived opposite the New Bridge of Ayr, having the "Auld Brig" to the left, distant from its rival about 100 yards. He was at once reminded of one of the most striking of all the compositions of the poet, written on the occasion of the building of the new bridge. Both the bridges were crossed by triumphal arches—the one being nearly similar to the other, except that "the new" was lopped by the arms of the town. Upon each was an inscription taken from the poem, where the rivals for fame and glory are described "in dialogue," as urging claims to pre-eminent distinction. The appended cut exhibits the triumphal arch over the new bridge, the inscriptions being as follow:—On the "New Brig,"

Will your poor, narrow foot-path of a street,
Where twa wheel-barrows tremble when they meet—
Your ruin'd, formless bulk o' stane and lime,
Compare wi' bonnie Brigs o' modern time?

PROFESSOR WILSON, VICE-CHAIRMAN.

On the "Auld Brig,"

Conceited gowk! puff'd up wi' windy pride!—
This many a year I've stood the flood and tide;
And tho' wi' crazy eild I'm sair forfairn,
I'll be a Brig, when ye're a shapeless cairn!

Passing through the town, of which we shall have occasion to speak hereafter, another triumphal arch was reached. It was placed near the public-house in which the poet used often to meet his friends; and was appropriately topped by a painted representation of Tam O'Shanter and the Souter,

O'er a' the ills o' life victorious.

Along a road which leads through scenery of graceful and richly-cultivated beauty, the visitor passed towards the point of greatest attraction—the Birthplace of the Poet!—every house, and path, and field, having some association with his memory.

ARCH ON THE OLD BRIG OF DOON.

Our present business is more with the facts than the poetry of the land of Burns. It is impossible, however, to pass it with a mere word of reference to a place that has been one of pilgrimage for more than half a century, and will so continue for generations yet unborn. The "auld clay biggin," in which the poet first drew breath, is still a cottage, thatched and formed of clay; but its existing uses are those of a wayside public-house, kept by the daughter of "auld John Goudie," who, for upwards of forty years, refreshed the passing traveller, and acted as the loquacious cicerone to adjacent wonders, the names of which have become imperishable as illustrations of the poet's early life. The small and low-roofed chamber in which he was born has undergone comparatively little change; the recess in which he was introduced into the world still occupies a corner of it; and it

(Continued on page 92.)

ARCH NEAR BURNS'S COTTAGE.

ARCH ON THE NEW BRIG OF DOON

THE MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST.

Imper[illegible] August is by no means the harvest month of the field of letters; but as regards its fruitfulness in literature, it is rather the weed month of the year "Contributors," at this season, betake themselves to "fresh fields and pastures new," and leave "the Magazine" to be gotten out as best it can be; so that Editors too often leave their arrangements to be perfected by occasional recourse to "the rejected."

The Magazines for the pr[illegible]nt month partake of this seasonable unproductiveness. THE NEW MONTHLY opens w[illegible] "Le Resiple Souriquois," an historical sketch, b[illegible] Mous[illegible] in which are some very feeble attempts to make the genus *Mus* matter for ridicule; whereas, we suspect the size of the animal will best indicate the infinitesimal proportion of humour displayed in this article. "The Tower of the Caliph" is a paper of considerable graphic ability, describing Lansdown Tower, erected by the author of "Vathek," and, at this moment, we believe, a sealed museum to the public. "Nick Croxtead, the Law Evader," by Peter Priggins, is commenced, and promises an abundance of that sly quiet humour in which the author excels. "The Robertses on their Travels," by Mrs Trollope, is a well-timed continuation, and has a good *sequitur* in the Table d'Hôte, "La [illegible]son Maternelle." The next paper does not aid the variety of the number, which, by the way, contains some agreeable reviews of books, and a somewhat at ma[illegible] [illegible]ism, with a charming peroration on the art. [illegible] pre[illegible]sustained tale It is followed by a paper of great re[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] Indian trade. "The Dwarf's Well" is a tradition of Upper Lusatia; "The Stolen Child" is a well-written American story; and a Review of Mr Twiss's "Life of Lord Eldon," which closes the number, presents that clever *fusion* of extract and review, which, to our thinking, is the perfection of our contemporary criticism. Blackwood must, altogether be considered a good numb[er].

HOOD'S MAGAZINE numbers in its contribution roll Mr. R. Browning and Mr James. The editor's novel of "Our Family" proceeds. "Catechism Jack," whose "intellex are shook up into a muddle," and whose head is too full of the Catechism to hold anything else, is a very droll portrait; as is "My Father," who "had in his nature so much of the milk of human kindness, and in the milk such a sweet butterish principle, that stirring his temper the wrong way seemed merely to oil it." This is worth a large batch of word-wit. The second paper is a very graphic account of the Grand Festival at Basle, on the 3[illegible] noticed in our journal [illegible] in Rhineland Mr. James's contribution is [illegible] *lette*. "The Polka, considered as a Revolutionary M[ovement]" [illegible] of banter; but the author has forgotten to name the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS as the "ring-leader" in England.

FRASER opens with a paper of first-rate classic interest—"The Lectures of Professor Keble, considered with a particular reference to some of the Latin Poets:" this is a very charming dissertation on rural poetry, more especially the works of Lucretius and Virgil, "both copyists of nature, yet differing in the most essential features; both delineating the same countenance, yet representing it with varied expression—*one* in light, *one* in shadow." Again: "Men retire to contemplate Nature with two different motives—one of *investigating her secrets*, one of *enjoying her beauties* This variety Keble discovers between Lucretius and Virgil." The paper teems with elegant criticism and picturesque illustration: here is a specimen:—"Of the landscapes of Virgil we might find reflections in the transparent skies, and motionless leaves, and sunny turf, and glittering waters of Claude; but if we desired the sombre gloom, the remote perspective, the oracular branches of Lucretius, we should seek them in the solemn pictures of Poussin. Those dark trees, stretching away into a green immensity of shade, awe the spectator with a mysterious twilight in which it seems that some tremendous catastrophe may be working out. We would mention Abraham journeying to sacrifice his son (in the National Gallery) as embodying the true spirit of a Lucretian landscape, excelling it only in the sacred terror and wonderfulness of the associations which it awakens."

This paper is succeeded by a delightful article on Madame de Sevigné [illegible] edition of her celebrated "Letters," by Madame de Tastu, published last year. It is strange that, although there are, at least, thirty portraits of Madame de Sevigné, they are all bad, or false, with one solitary exception—that reduced and engraved by Edelink, after a painting in pastel. The next paper, on "The Transfiguration;" and "The Raising of Lazarus;" abounds with artistical criticism: the following anecdote of one of these celebrated pictures is interesting:—

"How, under the influence of its olden depression, 'The Raising of Lazarus,' was undervalued when brought over to this country in the Orleans collection, can now be in some degree estimated It was then rejected by the three noble collectors the Duke of Bridgewater, the Marquis of Stafford, and Lord Carlisle, into whose hands the collection fell, and was by them sent, with the other refuse, to public sale. Mr. Angerstein became its possessor, for the sum of £3,500. That subsequently something like £10,000 was offered for it by Napoleon is pretty certain, and Waagen records in his volumes that, 'in the sequel, Mr. Beckford, the possessor of Fonthill Abbey, offered £20,000 sterling for it, probably the largest sum that was ever proposed for a picture. Mr. Angerstein, however, insisted that it should be *guineas*, or five per cent. more; upon which the negotiation failed.' That it is now, after the results of its public exhibition in the National Gallery, by the general opinion of artists and lovers of art, adjudged the honour and foremost place amongst the first-class pictures of Europe, there can [be no d]oubt."

We have only space for the subjects of the remaining papers—"A Scene from the Wars of Napoleon," "A Legend of Florence," "The Luck of Barry Lyndon," "Incendiarism," and "The Life of Lord Chancellor Eldon," which book, by the way, has been a god-send for the dog-days. Altogether, Fraser is a lively, attractive number, in which there is not an unreadable column.

BENTLEY is a number of average merit "The Scattergood" paper is, however, peculiarly noticeable for its life-like picture of the duties of a governess in a "genteel family," whose position is thus cleverly illustrated by the author:—

"Society has the same links in its scale as the animal creation; and a governess in such a family as the constable's was evidently considered the connecting link between the family and the domestics; but, like anomalous classes generally, either in zoology, social life, or politics, looked at shyly by both the species, with which they held any attributes in common."

There is a very racy picture of the vivac[io]us Joe Joll[illegible] Gravesend steamer, followed by a droll picture of a house literally [illegible] turvy Among the other contributions are a piece of continental romance "Martin Gorrie," by Dudley Costello; "A Tale of the Wars of Marlborough," a bundle of horrors by the gaol chaplain, a few pages of "Notes in Greece, Turkey, and on the Danube; and a very amusing paper—"Steam-boat Society [illegible] Catherine Sinclair, a capital infusion of fact and fun, such as one rarely meets with—in print Mr Murray's Physiology treats somewhat martyrly "the Upper House," and Cockney Sportsmen and Cricketers.

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

On Monday evening a smart burlesque upon the very dramatic tale of "Aladdin; or, the Wonderful Lamp," was produced at this theatre with what may be justly termed triumphant success. It was the second Hotspur in the field, a travestie of the story having lately been brought out at the Princess' Theatre; but this circumstance appears to have whetted the pericranies of the Lyceum concocters for, in no instance have they copied their predecessors, although both parties had the same incidents to dish up.

At the Lyceum, Mrs. Keeley enacts *Aladdin* to the life; to her clever spouse is entrusted *Abanazar*, who opens the piece in a magician's study, fitted up *à la Dobler*, but he has few opportunities for the display of his skill in the grotesque until the second act; in the first, however, his solemnity was very ludicrous. *Kasrac*, his "dumb nigger," by Mr. Collier, is a very droll adjunct, *Tonglack, the Cham*, is magniloquently enacted by Mr. F. Matthews, who is sure to give effect to burlesque; *Kazim Azack* is confided to Mr. W[illegible] who is a very amusing "Young China; [illegible] the hands of Miss Woolgar The fairies ar[e] Camphine (of the lamp) [illegible] Widdic mbe (of the ring), the latter being cleverly introduced in the scene of the [illegible]vern, or the double arch of the Thames Tunnel. The piece is literally crammed with jokes and pleasantries on the follies of the day, and these without a spice of [ill] nature, they were uniformly relished by the audience, from the twelvepenny colony to the private box: and so densely crowded a "house" we rarely remember to have seen at the Lyceum. A very palpable hit was made on the second performance on Tuesday evening, when the *Cham* introduced:—

> Then let our heralds to the people say
> These gladsome words—"We've a new Prince to-day."
> (Tremendous cheering.)
> 'Twill travel in a second and a half
> By means of our Great Western Telegraph.
> (Renewed uproar, &c., and "God save the Queen.")

The music throughout is very pleasing: the most popular airs are cleverly parodied, and there is a grotesque Pas de Poisonation (Pas de Fascination) which makes the house ring with applause.

The piece has been got up at unsparing expense The scenery, properties, and costumes, are magnificent. The processions of female warriors in richly gilt armour, and guards superbly habited, are very effective; and at the close of the first act the manner in which the warriors group around the Princess, &c., is tr[illegible] picturesque and novel. In another scene, Al Widdicombe appears, driving twenty-four fairies in-hand in a car, and takes up *Aladdin* and *Kasrac*, all which is as classical as it is novel, and was deservedly applauded to the echo. Nor is *Aladdin's* hastily-constructed abode a thing of mere paint and canvass, but, as the [illegible] a real flying palace,' which ascends and descends with a success [illegible] sparkling libretti [illegible] which [illegible] for the pains bestowed by all parties on its production.

HAYMARKET.

On Wednesday [illegible] [thea]tre terminated. The performances were for the benefit of Mr. Webster the indefatigable lessee, who, at the close of the "Taming of the Shrew," delivered the following farewell address; which was cordially applauded by a densely crowded audience:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—In times, when it is supposed the drama is in the last stage of decline, it is with more than ordinary feelings of pride that I have to thank you for the patronage which enables me to close a most profitable season, extending to upwards of 400 nights, not having had occasion during the period to mulct the performers of one night's salary, even for a rehearsal; and I should confidently proceed, without the slightest interval, but for the necessary repairs and cleansing consequent upon the length of the season, unparalleled in the annals of legitimate theatres. The offer of a prize of £500, with large contingent advantages, for a comedy illustrative of modern English manners, was made from no ostentatious display, but from a sincere wish to rouse up the dormant energies of writers—for I will not believe that dramatic talent is dead amongst us and to endeavour to bring new blood into the vein of wit and humour, which was wont to make these walls to ring again with mirth and laughter. From the tried hands of dramatic authorship during the last three years, I could not obtain the shadow of a comedy either for love or money. The result has not been commensurate with my hopes, but still, while honoured with such liberal and constant supporters, I do not despair of yet producing [some]thing worthy of your encouragement and the high character of the British The revivals of the works of past dramatists have met with distinguished approbation; and the highly successful production of Shakspeare's "Taming of the Shrew," unmutilated and unaided by scenic effects, gratifyingly prove the public mind is still warmly alive to fine writing and a well-wrought play. With feelings of the deepest gratitude and on the part of my brother and sister actors, until the 30th of September next, I most respectfully, ladies and gentlemen, bid you farewell.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—If great popularity, talent of the supremest order, and the finest opera ever produced, be means to collect an overflowing audience, the announcement of Madame Persiani's benefit for Thursday will rank with any of the season. The opera selected is Mozart's "Don Giovanni," which concentrates all the opera celebrities, whilst the *Zerlina*, the sweetest of village maidens, which Persiani has made her own, is not the least brilliant gem, in the splendid variety of its beauties. There is to be a lyrical selection, in which Moriani will introduce several of his most finished arias. The ballet, with Cerito and Fanny Elssler, Perrot and St. Leon, will form a principal portion of the night's entertainment,—the last night but one of the season.

Mr. Ellis Roberts, the Welsh Harper, who lately gave a concert in the Music Hall, Store-street, was a pupil of Richard Roberts, who, although upwards of seventy years old, is still an excellent performer on the triple-stringed harp.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

GRAPHIC GATHERINGS IN PLEASANT PLACES.—BRIGHTON.

Here we float in a trim-built barque, taking our survey of this sea-grown city of palaces of the modern era—our imagination teeming with a thousand fancies, as objects, landward and seaward, strike our senses. And are not these made more vigorously acute by that southern atmosphere, which is as elastic as the wave that bears us so buoyantly and gaily? Now do we imagine ourself a resuscitation of the fifth century, an embodiment of that Bishop Brighthelm, from whom this, our town, suppositiously derives its name. Now do we conceive our primitive old eyes doting upon the view before them: gloating over the magnificent sea-wall, perhaps the greatest ever built by men's hands; on the light fantastic pier of chain "in linked *beauty* long drawn out," a sort of Aladdin-lamp creation thrown among the waters, upon three miles of party-coloured pavilions, which stretch from Hove to Kemp-town; upon terraces redolent of green paint and musk plant; upon human beings walking as if racing with the Grim Tyrant; and upon vessels that indeed walk the waters like things of life, fire-ships of the fleets of peace and commerce. Thus do you look upon the town from the glorious sea, that spreads in beauty and in sheen before it—or on the fair water which beyond your gaze washes the shores of *la belle Normandie*.

Turning your footsteps inland, you are on the famous Steyne, whilom a waste defiled with vulgar implements of vulgar toils, and inodorous with "ancient fish-like smells," but now crowned with the noble bronze statue of George IV., a prince well fitted for rescuing it from unsavoury scents and plebeian purposes—being the cynosure of elegant fancies, and the finished gentleman from top to toe. On the left is the palace of his erection—the half Chinese half Oriental Pavilion. But why should this building be called the folly of an English monarch? The King of Saxony has his Japanese palace—the Emperors of Russia and Austria their palaces of all styles and no styles of architecture—and surely the Sovereign of Britain may have a Chinese roof over his or her head as well as a Chinese colony as part of their dominions. We have been frequently over this mag[nifi]cent structure, and saw no cause for fault with its design or decoration. It was truly said of it, that if you took a pickaxe, and cut a slice out of the wall of any of its chambers, you would have a gem of art for your pains. Of it may be said, in the words of Virgil:—

> India mittit ebur, molles sua thura Sabæi.
> [illegible] tibi serviet ultima Thule
> Teque tibi generum Tethys emat omnibus undis.

This marine palace consists of two complete and separate lines of chambers, stretching from south to north, reaching to the extent of three hundred feet. The first of these, and certainly not the least in our good love, is the kitchen—a place that would bring Apicius to life again, could he catch a glimpse of its appliances for the palate: then come the Chinese gallery, the principal Entrance-hall (for our advances are made by the southern entrance from Castle-square), the breakfast-room, the banqueting-room, the green drawing-room, the saloon, the yellow drawing-room, the music-room; and, passing into the lawn, you come to the stables, undoubtedly the most magnificent building of the sort in Europe. If the lieges were only lodged, on the average, one tenth as well as the royal horses are at Brighton, the world would again have reached a golden age. Issuing from the stable gates, you arrive at the northern gate-house, erected in 1832: it is of the same style of architecture as the palace, and forms a most characteristic approach to the royal abode. Such is the Pavilion and its appurtenances—the glory at once and the grief of Brighton. Her Majesty, it is known, is not partial to it; and after every effort to render it the fit retreat of a British sovereign, it is fast falling, there can be no doubt, from its high estate. In the reign of Elizabeth, Brighton stood where the extremity of the chain-pier now affords the visitor the means of being at sea with a decorous stomach. Shall it be in the reign of another Queen that it will go down as effectually as its predecessor?

The occasion which led to these remarks was that which led ourself to the scene of them—the annual meeting on the broad fair downs which crown that special place of bricks and mortar—Kemp-town. On those heights the races are held—most goodly pleasure-trysts, where people meet to be happy; and it will be news to us when they meet for a more human or a more gracious purpose. When George the Fourth was Prince, the Brighton races were matters of account, and many of the best horses in England ran for their plates and stakes. It was a treat to hear—as we did on Wednesday one of his old jockeys talking of the Prince of Wales's appearance in front of the old stand (which still totters to its fall)—in a phaeton and six, the driving seat whereof placed the charioteer on a level with its roof. Other causes besides the loss of the royal countenance, acted disadvantageously towards them. The Duke of Richmond took umbrage at something arising from their management, and until within the last few years they enjoyed but scanty patronage of moment. A little energy now might restore them to their ancient position. If the Bibury Club held its exhibitions there, instead of Stockbridge, both Brighton and the Bibury Olympians would be the better of the change. A few spirited produce stakes might with decent effort and consort of the gentry of the town and neighbourhood be got up, and would any leading personage put a shoulder to the wheel, a far better subscription would follow as a matter of course. With these hints, which we would fain see acted upon, proceed we to speak of a few of the incidents connected with the meeting of 1844.

Instead of three meagre days, it ought to have been condensed in two, of right racy flavour. Wednesday, the first day, gave us four events; two of them, however, spun out into heats—"a weak invention." For the first his Grace of Richmond walked over. The second the Brighton Stakes—and *the* profitable of the three days, Balchin, the Croydon trainer, won with Moustache, a three year old handicapped at 5st. Young Lochinvar, belonging to Mr. Stelly, won the 3 sovs. Sweepstakes, worth some 57 sovs., and is claimed for £120. Now as he cost £200, or thereabouts, this seems a bad speculation. For the Town Plate we had Little Vivian at the post—a horse that has appeared under as many *aliases* as Robert Macaire—as a wind up probably to the career of his profession—the penultimate of which was the Bloodstone case, enacted the day before at the Guildford Assizes. Thursday came in with Rude Boreas for its chamberlain: indeed, it blew a hurricane during the whole week. Still the sunshine was bright, and the forenoon fresh and breezy—and with the first train down came a colony of cockneys all bent upon a holiday. For ourself, lighting a real Lopez at one P.M., we took our way for the hills, and found them already occupied by a dense multitude—a little Derby gathering in short. Lord Chesterfield's Fairy won the rich two-year-old Stakes, worth £550; the Cup, as they call the Queen's hundred, brought five to the post, Alice Hawthorn being backed at any odds that could be had, from 8 to 1 upwards. So off they went, and after running a mile, or thereabouts, Alice ran out, because Templeman, who rode, did not know the course, or for some other reason. The folks who won said it was all right; those who lost, vowed—we had nearly said swore—it was a robbery; we have no opinion, save that it might be as well if a jockey bore in mind, that when running to the left all posts are to be passed on their right hand, and *vice versâ* But, surely, all jockeys know this. The residue of the sport was good fun, but not very important. It was the best meeting ever known at Brighton.

BETTING AT MANCHESTER.—TUESDAY.

EBOR HANDICAP.		
4 to 1 agst Franchise (t)	6 to 1 agst Pedometer (t)	12 to 1 agst Scalteen (t)
[illegible]		
3 to 1 agst The Curé (t)	7 to 1 agst Bay Momus	12 to 1 agst The Princess
5 to 1 —— Ithuriel (t)	10 to 1 —— Red Deer	35 to 1 —— Lightning
7 to 1 —— Valerian (t)	10 to 1 —— The Ugly Buck	
NORWICH CUP.		
5 to 2 agst Dog Billy (t)	5 to 2 agst Flagsman (t)	5 to 1 agst Flamingo

AQUATICS.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—On Monday evening the sailing committee assembled at the club-house, Cockspur-street, to hear evidence respecting the alleged fouling of Lord Alfred Paget's Mystery yacht by the crew of Mr. A. Wilkinson's Phantom, in the match for Captain Cocksedge's 100 guineas cup, on the 10th of July, when the committee came to the unanimous opinion, "That the rules of the club had been violated by the crew of the Phantom, who had thereby forfeited all claim to the prize, and that the Mystery was entitled thereto, and ought to have been declared the winner thereof."

COWES REGATTA.—On Tuesday last, the first sailing match of the R. Y. Squadron for the season, took place agreeably to announcement by third class cutters of 75 tons and under 105 tons, round the Isle of Wight, for a £50 cup, no time being allowed for tonnage The R. Y. S. cutter, Corsair, owner, John Congreve, Esq., of 84 tons, signal red flag, and the R. Y. S. cutter, Ariadne, Capt. W. B. Ponsonby, also of 84 tons, signal blue, white, red, horizontal, were the only vessels which were entered for the match, and being of equal tonnage, caused a great deal of excitement. Much support was anticipated owing to the strong westerly breeze which prevailed throughout, and being for each of them in working down the back of the Wight what is termed a regular noser. At an early hour both vessels took up their stations at moorings abreast the Castle. Everything being in readiness, at 11 o'clock the signal was given, and off they started, and proceeded to the eastward with a rattling breeze and flood tide. The Corsair passed the west buoy of the Sturbridge, off Ryde, two minutes ahead of her antagonist It was evident throughout that the Corsair would, if no unforseen accident took place, carry off the prize. After passing Dunnose they had to contend against the wind and tide until they reached the Needles, when the wind became favourable, but the ebb tide which was then running became contrary. Shortly after six one of the yachts was seen from the hills rounding Sconce poi[nt] and in about 29 minutes the other was discerned. All anxiety was now at its he[ight], the red flag was soon afterwards made out, and the Corsair from Egypt w[as dis]covered to be hull down, while her antagonist, was alongways astern, half main[sai]l down. Eventually they arrived at the goal as follows—Corsair, 7h. 42m. 10s.; Ariadne, 8h. 17m. 10s.; the former winning by 35 minutes. There was a great concourse of fashionables assembled both at the starting and coming in of the vessels.

The second day's regatta is fixed for Tuesday next, when a cup of £50 is to be sailed for by schooners of 140 tons and above. The same course as the present one. On the following day a piece of plate of the same value will be contended for by vessels belonging to the Thames Yacht Club.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—The trial race amongst gentlemen amateurs, challengers for the silver sculls, took place on Tuesday, and was, notwithstanding the heavy rain, accompanied by several of the leading clubs At about half-past five o'clock the four gentlemen who had entered, moved towards Westminster-bridge, accompanied by the Leander, the Neptune, the Guys, the St. George, the Queen, and other club boats, with an eight-oared boat manned by watermen, in which Mr. Lewis took his seat as umpire. The boats came in thus:—Mr. Bumpstead (Leander Club), 1; Mr. Noble (Cambridge Subscription-room), 2; Mr. Ronayne, 3; Mr. Kennedy (Amateur Scullers' Club), 4.

DEPTFORD REGATTA.—This contest, on Monday, for a boat and other prizes, given by the inhabitants, was very numerously attended. R. Delamore was the successful competitor.

WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE REGATTA.—The seventeenth annual regatta, for a purse of sovereigns, given by the ladies and gentlemen of St. Margaret's and St. John's, Westminster, to be rowed for by men plying on the Middlesex side of the bridge, took place on Monday. The race was with six pair of sculls, in three heats, the distance being to start from the Duke of Buccleuch's to Vauxhall-bridge; back round a boat moored off Montague House, and return to the bridge. G. Campbell was the winner, by four lengths.

WHITEHALL REGATTA.—The Whitehall regatta came off on Tuesday, between six scullers, in three heats, distance as in former years: won by H. Piner, three watermen of that name rowing for the second heat. In the deciding heat Piner came in the winner by about four lengths; E. Emerys second, and T. Jones third.

GREENWICH REGATTA.—The Greenwich regatta, under the patronage of the Princess Sophia Matilda, also came off on Tuesday. The first man received a boat value £25, the second £3, the third £2 10s, the fourth £2, and the other two minor sums. The contest was with six pairs of sculls, and extended the whole river frontage of the town. John Wagan was the winner.

THE MOORS.—Our accounts from the north speak highly of the sportsman's prospects for the 12th. An unusual number of gentlemen from the south have gone into Scotland, to be ready for opening the campaign.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Accounts from Florence state, that Joseph Napoleon, ex-King of Naples and of Spain, more recently known as Count de Survilliers, died in that city on the 28th ult., in the 76th year of his age. He was attended at his death-bed by his only surviving brothers, Louis, ex-King of Holland, and Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia. Prince Louis, whose son is a prisoner at Ham, is now the head of the Napoleon family.

Count Nesselrode, one of the few remaining diplomatists connected with the important events of 1813, 1814, and 1815, has arrived in England, it is said for the purpose of sea bathing at Brighton. The Count is accompanied by his son, Count Drintry Nesselrode, First Secretary of Legation at Berlin.

The steam-ship Acadia, which left Liverpool last week for Boston, had on board a magnificent white satin gown and train, three yards long, recently worn by her Majesty the Queen, which is intended to be introduced into some public exhibition in America.

The Attorney General, Sir W. Follett, and family left London on Saturday last for Rotterdam, where he landed next day.

During the recent visit of the Emperor of Russia to this country, several of the Polish refugees in London and Paris petitioned his Majesty for permission to return to their native country. They received no reply to their petitions until the 31st ult., when 18 or 20 of the number now residing in London, received a notice to call at the office of the Russian Consulate. They attended accordingly, and were handed sealed letters from the Russian Ambassador, the purport of which was that they might return to Poland, but under certain conditions. The conditions are that they are first to proceed through Holland, and from thence direct to Kowns in Russia, there to undergo an examination for alleged state crimes, and unless any charge other than a mere participation in the insurrection is proved against them, they will at once be set at liberty. Many of the Poles, however, have not accepted the terms.

Several German journals give an account of an extraordinary phenomenon which took place a short time since in the lake near the convent of Lach. While the weather was perfectly serene, the waters of the lake rose in a few minutes, and overflowed the banks on all sides. They, after a short space again subsided, and retired to a point far lower than their original level, exposing several extensive abysses which had been hitherto unknown. A loud subterraneous noise was at the same time heard; the trees on the banks were torn up by the roots, and large crevices formed in the banks. A sulphureous vapour arose, and a great number of fish were observed to float dead on the surface of the water. Many birds were also suffocated by the odour. The whole occurred in a very short space of time.

On Saturday last, her Majesty's Ministers had their annual White-bait dinner, at the Crown and Sceptre Tavern, Greenwich.

The *Journal des Chemins de Fer* states, on the authority of a letter from Papeete, that Captain Bruat, finding it necessary to bring building materials from the mountainous parts of the Island of Tahiti, has constructed a railroad for that purpose.

By the new convention between the British and Belgian Post-offices, the postage of letters between England and Belgium is reduced to 1s. for the whole distance, of which sum Belgium will take 5d. and England 7d. This is a reduction of more than half of the present rate. The pre-payment will be optional.

The next meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, is to be held at York on the 26th of September, which is six weeks later than the time appointed for last year's meeting at Cork York was the first city in which the association assembled, and the event of revisiting the scene of initiation is expected to be commemorated by a full attendance of men of science from all parts of the kingdom.

Some curious zoological and botanical specimens have arrived from Sierra Leone for the Earl of Derby. Among the animals are eight antelopes, four of which (one male and three females) are denominated water antelopes, a very rare and beautiful species, requiring great care in transporting them to a cold climate, as in most, if not all, previous attempts they have died on their passage. The birds include a large marabou, with many other valuable specimens; a fine racoon, a splendid brown eagle, a very rare bird named the sacred Ibis, a pair of beautiful Guinea hens, and several cages of blue doves, brown doves, and different species of the weaver, a bird so called from the peculiar mode of weaving its nest. The collection includes eight cases of rare plants, and several packages of stuffed birds and animals.

The increasing prosperity of the port of Liverpool may be judged of from the fact, that on Thursday week no less a sum than £60,000 was paid for duties at the Custom-house.

According to a late paper, the gin drunk in England and Wales annually amounts to nearly £20,000,000 sterling, a sum which would pay all the poor-rates three times over.

Sir George Hamilton, acting as the English Chargé d'Affaires during the absence of the Earl of Westmoreland, is negotiating with Baron Bulow a treaty, whereby the mutual piracy of literary works published in each kingdom will be prevented.

Accounts have been received at Lloyd's of the loss of the schooner Helen of Glasgow, on the bar at Tampico, and the Laurel fishing smack on the Conchée Rocks, Jersey. The men of the Helen were saved, but only six out of twenty on board the Laurel escaped.

The Polish Colonel Radzizewski, one of the leaders of the insurrection of 1831, died on the 31st ult. at Mentz.

A letter from Genoa states that the King of Sardinia has given his approbation to the company formed for executing the railroad between Milan and that port.

An English medical man named Edmonds, was on Thursday arraigned before the Correctional Tribunal at Paris for practising his profession in France without sufficient license or authority. Mr. Edmonds pleaded ignorance of the law of France, but the president replied that he must have been made aware of it by a former prosecution against him. His counsel, however, defended him so well, and produced so many favourable certificates, that the Avocat du Roi recommended him to the consideration of the tribunal. He was, in consequence, subjected to a fine of only 30f.

On Tuesday morning at half-past eight o'clock, the train which started from London-bridge for Brighton consisted of no less than 48 carriages containing 1600 persons, and was propelled by four engines. The [illegible] of them were parties going to Brighton Races with the cheap excursion tickets.

In the case of the Marquis of Hertford and Suisse, the French Court have decided against the latter, who will consequently have to refund 800,00[illegible]

The railway from Altona to Kiel, the length of which will be about 31 leagues (12½ miles English), and which, in traversing the Duchy of Holstein, throughout its whole extent, would unite the Elbe and the Baltic, is al[ready] more than half completed. The part of the line comprised between Altona and Foehrde (7½ miles in length) is just finished

Her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar Eisenach, only daughter of their Majesties the King and Queen of the Netherlands, was safely delivered of a Prince on the night of the 31st of July.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

ADIEU.

With lingering kiss, the dewy Lord of Light
Like Antony, when to the "Egyptian Queen
He bade farewell- hung on the cheek of Night
Within her chamber of the deep!—I ween,
He'd hasten back to-morrow, but
Leaving grey Twilight as his deputy
To keep awake the eyes of ev'ry flow'r
That weeps the day's decline so soon to see!
Or wo't that Sol at this, young Bacchus' birth,
Drinks of the juicy grape, and shrinks
Horrors to Fetching!—a rouch, ugh! Mother Earth
To hide himself?—he rises now so late.
With face all flush'd, that e'en cold Diana's orb
Seems something of the red-grape tinge to absorb!

REMINISCENCES OF PICCADILLY.

Pope went to school at Hyde Park Corner. "Here, says Ruffhead, "the attention paid to his conduct was so remarkable, that he was suffered to frequent the playhouse, in company with the upper boys." At the silk-bag shop, on Old Sondstreet, on the 19th of March, 1760, died Laurence Sterne, broken-hearted, neglected, and in debt. His body, it is said, was sold by his landlady, to defray his lodgings, and was recognised on the dissecting table by one who had often enjoyed his extraordinary powers of conversation. Poor Sterne! he was buried among the nettles of Bayswater burial-ground, where the place of his interment is marked by a wretched head-stone, inscribed with the most wretched rhymes of a tippling fraternity. Boswell had lodgings in this street; and here, on the 16th of October, 1769, he gave a dinner, described so inimitably by his own inimitable pen. Johnson, Garrick, Goldsmith, and Reynolds were of the company: Goldy appearing, for the first time, in his bloom-coloured breeches and half dress suit of satteen, lined with satin. "Well, let me tell you," said Goldsmith, "when my tailor brought home my bloom-coloured coat, he said, 'Sir, I have a favour to beg of you. When anybody asks you who made your clothes, be pleased to mention John Filby, at the Harrow in Water-lane.'"

LORD ROSSE'S MONSTER TELESCOPE.

Lord Rosse's immense telescope is now placed in its permanent position at Birr Castle, near Belfast. The tube is above fifty feet in length, and in diameter nearly eight feet. It is attached at its lower extremity - where the speculum, weighing four tons, is to be placed—by a massive universal joint, of beautiful workmanship, and weighing nearly three tons; and its counterpoise, about seven tons weight, is so skilfully contrived and adjusted, that it easily adapts itself to every alteration in any required elevation or depression of the instrument. The speculum is in the process of being ground, which, together with the subsequent polishing, will occupy, perhaps, a fortnight—so that, in about a month or six weeks the public anxiety will, probably, be gratified in learning the first results, upon which it is impossible to calculate, of an undertaking which, we may confidently expect, will redound no less to our national honour than it already does to the acknowledged talents and unrivalled liberality of the noble proprietor.

CAUTION TO THOSE ANXIOUS TO MARRY.

Some time since an advertisement appeared in the *Manchester Guardian*, setting forth that the advertiser. was in want of a wife, and requesting that all communications should be addressed to the *Guardian* office, at Manchester. A gentleman of Wakefield, conceiving that the announcement emanated from some fortune hunter, took upon himself to write to the specified address, pretending to be a lady of fortune, who had never been able to meet with a being of the male sex whom she could "promise to love, honour, and obey," swearing that the man who would be able to tune her heart to love must be able to discourse eloquently on literature, science, &c. The bait took, and a few posts brought a letter, bearing the Liverpool postmark, and addressed to Miss Sophia B., Post office, Wakefield." The writer, after avowing sympathy in the matter of literary taste, indulging in some romantic flourishes, and mentioning beauty as indispensable in the lady, gives a detailed description of himself. A correspondence ensued, carried on by the assumed lady in an apparently *bond fide* spirit, and by the wife-hunter in a bombastic and braggadocio style. The result was that an interview was appointed to take place on Friday next, at Wakefield, and the gentleman promised to appear in his usual dress, a suit of sables; or, that he might be more easily known sign, he would wear a light vest, have either a rose in his breast, or a book in his hand, and be accompanied by an old friend of the shape of a stick. True to his appointment, the gentleman presented himself at the place of meeting, and paraded the churchyard for about twenty minutes, to the great amusement of a number of persons in the street, who had posted themselves in the windows of the neighbouring shops and hotels. As the lady did not appear, he then, in accordance with the arrangement previously made, went to the Post office, found a letter awaiting and accusing for her absence, and declaring that on the following morning she would meet him at all risks. Although the whole correspondence appeared on that morning in the *Wakefield Journal*, the wife-hunting dupe again presented himself at the appointed hour, and was followed by a crowd who enjoyed the joke that had been played upon him, he found out the trick, much to his discomfiture. The gentleman is a resident of Liverpool.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER LITERATURE.

A Bo[illegible] Post (following as the apology of the devil for the absence of the editor :—The editor has suddenly and unexpectedly taken himself off for Baltimore—left the devil and his agents in the drag—in an awful quandra, ponder, or something of that nature—can't get words to tell our starvation exactly—but we'll try and work through it as speedily as possible, as we and the devil are left all alone, we guess we can pretty nigh do as we choose in the way of publishing quite a number of this here—wonder what took that box editor with his "*sky-scraper*" to the monuments, "spose he's gone to see the Washington monument—but mail—if he did he's green—for we bet he can't tell it from a nail machine—if he don't get kill, dog the difference—don't get over volumed with the attractable!

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The King's or Royal Library in the British Museum is undergoing a complete renovation. It is by far the most ornamental and most extensive of all the galleries, being 300 feet in length, 34 in breadth, and 30 feet high. The Corinthian columns of highly polished scagliola marble do honour to the architectural character of this noble apartment. All the fittings-up are exceedingly elegant in the very best style of workmanship. The lofty marble doorcases, with doors of oak and bronze, are not the least remarkable features. The library, which now contains about 80,000 volumes, was collected by George III., and presented to the nation by George IV.

CURIOUS REPEATING WATCH

In the Academy of Sciences, at St. Petersburg, in Russia, is a repeating watch, about the size of an egg. Within is represented the Redeemer's tomb, with the stone at the entrance, and the sentinels; and, while a spectator is admiring this curious peace of mechanism, the stone is suddenly removed, the sentinels drop down, the angels appear, the women enter the sepulchre, and the same chant is heard which is performed in the *Greek* Church on Easter Eve.

A FREE TRANSLATION.

An Exeter Paper says the motto *ubi amor, ibi fides*, which belongs to a gentleman of that city, was thus translated by a rustic a few days since. The squire had lost a favourite dog which was unable to read or write, and seeing this motto upon the panel of the carriage, he asked a lad to tell him what it was. The lad read it as follows:—"You buy hammers, I buy fiddles." A valuable and erudite translation.

A NEW DISH FOR TWO.

The new "Family Cookery Book," a quaint affair, gives the following receipt for a "Dish for two," entitled "Marriage." Catch a young gentleman and lady. The young gentleman will be best raw, and the young lady quite tender. Set the gentleman at the dinner-table; take a bottle of wine—claret is good, port is better, a dash of champagne will give it sparkle; then sit him soak in this mixture for a couple of hours; if no a-gus-ta-ting, uncork the bottle. When getting red in the gills, take him in the drawing-room; if in winter, set him at the fireside with the lady, throw in a dish of green tea, of about three cups to each; let them simmer together. If in the summer time, place them in the current of air, as near the window, and as much out of sight, as you can; stick the lady all over with flowers, then place them near the piano, and keep stirring them till the lady sings. When you hear the gentleman sigh, and kiss, remove them. Then take them off, and put them in a corner of the room on a sofa, near a chess board, if possible, and leave them together simmering for the rest of the evening. Repeat this three or four times, taking care to keep them as close to each other as you can. Great care must be taken about the degree of heat—too great they will explode and fly off; if too little, they will turn into a jelly, or perhaps an ice. The heat is the moderate, regular, and constant. The length of time during which it is to be applied must be according to circumstances. For a gentleman and lady under five-and-twenty, three months, three weeks, or three days, are sometimes sufficient, but in every instance there must be great precaution to avoid a broil. A certain quantity of "Queen's coin" put in during the cooking, will have a great effect in keeping up the heat; the dish will look remarkably well if garnished with plenty with bank paper; it may then be served up, and will make an excellent dish for two. Should be taken that no vinegar is used, as the dish is remarkably apt to turn sour.

THE NEWLY-DISCOVERED COMET.

It is stated that on the 30th of this month the distance of the comet from the earth will be 165,000,000 miles. It is rapidly increasing its distance from our planet. After the perihelion passage the distance between the earth and comet will decrease until the middle of December. The comet will be in opposition at the latter end of this month (December), not far from the south pole of the ecliptic, and, consequently, in a very favourable position for observation in the southern hemisphere. Indeed, with a good telescope, the comet should be observed until February next, or even longer, at the southern observatories. It is not probable that we shall see it in Europe after the perihelion passage. If the comet had passed the descending node about the 30th of April it would have come in close proximity with the earth, since the distance of the two orbits in 210 deg. longitude is only 0·05 parts of the earth's mean distance.

TWIN SKYLARKS.

A skylark's nest has been found at Rooncorn, near Castle Douglas (Scotland) in which two of the birds were bound together by a ligature covered with feathers, entwined in, and extending from breast to breast. The said belt, pure, or whatever it may be called, leaves scope for the action of the inner wings, so that the pair thus singularly united will be able to fly when fully grown, or mount aloft, trilling their mates, if permitted to escape.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

IOWA INDIANS

The annexed sp[illegible]ted sketch, from the pencil of Mr. Catlin the celeb[illegible] American traveller, represents a party of Iowa Indians [illegible] in this country from their hunting grounds in Upper Missouri, [illegible] Mountains, five hundred miles west of the Mississippi. The group [illegible] are now exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, and consist of th[illegible] "braves," or warriors, four squaws, a little boy and girl, and a "papoos [illegible] their canoe and tules, as translated by the interpreter (Jeffery), are as follow —

[illegible]

[illegible] ("White Cloud,") first chief of the nation.
[illegible] ("Walk-in-the-Nuw,") third chief.
[illegible]non-by-yah (Blaster Feet,) great medicine man.

[illegible]

[illegible]sh-ke-mon- ("Fast Dancer.")
No-ho-mun-ee- Roman Nose.")
Sheeter-Zaze ("Little Wolf.")
Wa-ta- (" One always foremost.")
We-ta-we-ka-ka-na (" Commanding General.
Keokuck-pa-shaw, ten years old

[illegible]
[illegible] White Cloud's wife.
[illegible]ks on the back of another.
[illegible]-ye-ma ("Female War Eagle Sailing.")
[illegible]-pa-da-me (Sophia), Walkon—" White Cloud's" daughter.
Corsair, a Papoose.

The appearance of the party in their romantic costume, and armed with tomahawks and other warlike weapons, is extremely picturesque. Their robes are covered with a profusion of brilliant ornaments, and the heads of the males, unlike the Ojibbeways, are shorn, with the exception of a crest of hair, to which is affixed a feather from the wing of the war eagle, and a variety of Indian *épaulettes* Without disparagement to the Ojibbeways, this party of Iowas are in appearance altogether superior; whether regarded as specimens of the "human form divine," or as representatives of the "Red Men," the descents of the forest and lake. They are of ordinary stature, averaging, we should say, about five feet nine inches, but not of the herculean *caste*; they, however, possess great muscular power, "Little Wolf" especially, and his son promises, we should say would perform extraordinary feats of strength and agility

Their features, generally speaking, are regular, and do not betray a savage or ferocious disposition, they have fine aquiline noses, and the contour of their faces is anything but repulsive; their cheeks are broad and manly; their carriage erect, and in their general mien and behaviour more resembling the civilised man than a rude and savage horde. "White Cloud," the principal, or legislative head of the party, is a fine specimen of an Indian Warrior. He is at present labouring under a painful affliction of the eye—a cataract; we may here remark, that the hope of having this removed by a skilful oculist, was one of the inducements for the delegation to visit a foreign shore. The operation is shortly to be attempted and that it may prove successful is our fervent wish. His companions are, however, free from any blemish, and are in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits. Their squaws, or wives, cannot boast of any great personal attractions, being exceedingly plain; their features irregular, and strongly resemble those of the women in the wild districts of Ireland. They, however, are the males of the party, are very particular in their *toilette*, and to use a historical phrase, in "making up" their faces, bestow much care and attention. The warriors previous to giving their "war dances," paint their bodies all over red and green being the prevailing colours, and in the execution of curious and mystical devices on their persons, display great ingenuity, but little taste

In additional interest is given to this party from the fact of its being the first time that either the principal chief, or the "Medicine," or "Mystery Man," of the painted their native prairies for another land. Mr. Catlin, during his travels among the Indians, and while sharing the hospitality of the Iowas, became acquainted with most of the males of this party, and vouches for the fact that the above group is chiefly composed of the most influential men of the tribe, and that they are by far the most pleasing and just representation of the North American Indians ever seen in England

It has been erroneously stated that they, like the Ojibbeways, have come to this country on a visit to the "Great Mother" (her Majesty). This is not the fact they are not subjects of the Queen, but under the protection of the American Government, and the permission of President Tyler it was necessary to obtain before they could leave the United States.

Before quitting New York they were encamped on the opposite shore at Hoboken, and such was their popularity even among Americans, that on one occasion no less than 20,000 persons crossed the river to witness their performances. Hoboken consisted of various shaped white spaces, tiles, and ornaments—in fact being a perfect representation of Indian life in the forest. They were visited in New York in the Oxford, American packet-ship, but previously sent on board several barrels of pure water and provisions sufficient to last for a voyage, as they might not be without fresh meat during their voyage, as they entertain a singular aversion to salted meats of any description, nor do they eat salt with any kind of food.

A curious circumstance occurred during the passage to Liverpool to show them great belief in a supernatural power. We have already alluded to the "Great Medicine," or "Mystery Man"—a person of the highest consequence in the tribe, as they conceive he is assisted by the "Great Spirit," both in the charms produced by his curative skill and also in his invocations when the party are threatened with danger. A calm suddenly sprung up, and the vessel became for three days unmanageable. The fact was communicated to "White Cloud," who immediately consulted with the "Mystery Man," and he determined that if the ship continued becalmed to invoke, on the evening of the third day, the "Great Spirit in their behalf. This period having arrived, the preparations for the ceremony must be performed without interruption was obtained. The smells, the braves, and their squaws having been summoned, preparations were immediately commenced. First the "Medicine" built a fire on deck, consisting of some fluid, and on a bottle of porter being brought up from the cabin, he immediately poured out a glass, and directed the boy (son of Walk-in-the-Kan) to throw the contents over the bows of the vessel, to appease the "Great Spirit," at the same time repeating some mystic words. An Indian pipe was afterwards produced, and, having been filled and lighted by the operator, he smoked a few whiffs over the bows, and then handed the pipe around to each of the other Indians who each puffed for a few seconds over the vessel They then marched in a number of times round the deck repeating some cabalistic expressions, and the "incantation" concluded. Before the evening had set in a fair wind sprung up, and the ship sailed merrily o'er the sea, to the infinite delight and wonder of the Iowas, who of course attributed the change of wind to the "Great Spirit," who had been pleased to respond to their appeal, and they express their firm conviction that but for this circumstance they would never have completed the voyage, and must have remained in the vessel stationary on the "great waters

We and omitted to state that "White Cloud," before he sailed for England obtained permission from the American Government to select from the Iowas a party of the bravest warriors, and these men, therefore, may be considered as the "flower of the tribe." Shrone Tang and No-ho-mun-ee have received merit from the United States Government, for an act of bravery and humanity in rescuing from impending death a party of the Omaha tribe

The interpreter (Jeffery) is a very intelligent man, speaking seven Indian languages, also French and English.

THE POST-OFFICE SPY SYSTEM.

Both Houses have made their report upon the subject of opening letters at the Post-office. That of the Lords is rather a brief and uninteresting document. The committee state that they have not thought it necessary to peruse the list of warrants for opening letters previously to 1837; but that since this period, 192 have been issued, averaging about eight per annum, and that they have been granted without any interference with the liberty of the subject, except in the case of Mr. Mazzini's letters, the committee are satisfied that the warrant of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and inspected by the secretary of the Post-office, was issued upon an apprehension that he was engaged in a correspondence, having for its object designs which might be suspected to be injurious to the tranquillity of Europe. Certain parts of the information thus obtained were communicated to a foreign Government, but without the names or details that might expose any individual then residing in the foreign country to which the information was transmitted to danger.

The committee also say it is the concurrent opinion of witnesses who have held high offices, and who are the most competent to form a sound judgment, that they would reluctantly see this power abolished; and they think it might be thought to be even more convenient and requisite in time of foreign war than it is in our present state of relations.

In conclusion, the committee say that the practice of sending the foreign correspondence of foreign ministers to a department of the Foreign Office has been discontinued since the year 1841.

The report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons is a very voluminous document, but a great portion of it is devoted to inquiries connected with the early establishment of the Post-office, and its management in former times. The committee state that various administrations, both Conservative and Whig, have issued warrants of an unlimited character for opening letters. It is in our power to state that [illegible] Mazzini's letters [illegible] was not issued at [illegible] power. The general conclusion which the committee draw from their inquiries is, that in equal intervals of times the warrants have been issued in nearly equal number, by the several Administrations which have been in power from the commencement of 1792 until now. They do not recommend the abolition of the power.

THE LATE GALES.—Accounts have been received of great numbers of wrecks during the recent boisterous weather, attended, in many instances, with loss of life.

THE MARKETS.

[illegible] London [illegible]recely any fresh arrivals of English wheat have taken place for our market. To-day, the stands were nearly filled with samples of both red and white, which there was rather more business doing in the article, at full prices. Foreign wheat was held with more firmness, but there was not much passing in it. The supply of barley was only moderate, while the sale for it was inactive, at late rates. Malt moved of slowly at previous quotations. There was rather more demand for oats, and the best feed were 6d to quarter higher than [illegible]ast week, and fine, as late quoted.

English—Wheat, [illegible] quarters. Barley 10,[illegible] quarters. Oats: Wheat, [illegible] quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 11,600; barley, [illegible]; oats, 2330 quarters. Flour, 2,[illegible] sacks. Malt, [illegible] quarters.

English Wheat, Essex and [illegible]. 41s to 48s, ditto white, 48s to 52s, Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 40s ditto white 41 to 42s, 42s to 52s; grinding barley 18s to 20s; distilling ditto, 21s to 22s; malting ditto, 22s to 24s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 50s to 60s; Ware, 52s to 56s; Kingston and Ware, 52s to 56s; harvelier, 48s to 50s, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s, potatoe ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s, ditto white, 19s to 21s; tuck beans, 32s to 34s; old ditto, 36s to 42s; grey peas, 34s to 36s, white ditto, 36s to 38s; boilers, 36s to 38s per quarter. Town-made flour, Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s per 280 lbs. Foreign: Wheat, [illegible] red, 36s to 37s, white, 38s to 41s. *In Bond*—Barley, [illegible] oats, brew, 17s to 19s; ditto feed, 16s to 17s beans, 24s to 26s. peas, [illegible] America, [illegible]s, Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel. Town-made flour, [illegible].

[illegible] There is very little business doing in this market, yet prices remain without material alteration

The following are the present rates: Linseed, English, sowing, 40s to 42s; Baltic crushing, 36s to 37. Mediterranean and Odessa, 34s to 35s; hempseed, 36s to 38s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt., brown mustard seed, 12s to 16s, white ditto, 14s to 16s per bushel, English rapeseed, new, 32s to 36s per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £6 to £6 10s per 1000; rape-cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton; canary, 58s to 60s per quarter

Bread—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7¾d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Meat—Weekly Average—Wheat, 41s 0d; barley, 34s 0d; oats, 20s 3d, rye, 37s 6d; beans, 34s 7d; peas, 38s 9d

Six Weeks' Average of last quarter Duty.—Wheat, 54s 0d; barley, 34s 4d, oats, 21s 8d; rye, 39s 4d; beans, 37s 2d; peas, 39s 10d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, [illegible]; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 7s 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 5s 6d.

[illegible]There is a good demand for most kinds of [illegible], and prices have an upward tendency. The imports of barley were about [illegible] against 29,[illegible], at the same time in 1843. Tare delivers [illegible]s of late, [illegible]been very large

Sugar.—Fine qualities of West India, which are scarce, have commanded a steady sale, at full prices. Other [illegible] are tending upwards somewhat lower. Brown [illegible] selling at 34s to 36s [illegible]; good, 36s to 38s; fine, 39s to 40s; [illegible] 42s to 44s per cwt. Refined goods [illegible] a steady demand, and [illegible] very little doing. Standard lumps have sold at 75s 6d; and brown, 74s per cwt.

Coffee.—The public sales have [illegible] large consumption, the sale is rather active, at full prices. In other kinds, however, very little is doing. Good ordinary Ceylon have sold at 56s to 58s, per cwt.

Provisions have to report a very dull sale for Irish butter, and a further depression in the quotations. Dutch butter is also dull—the best parcels being held at 80s to 82s per cwt. The bacon market has been very heavy, yet we have no material variation to notice in the quotations. Most other articles of provisions appear to previous rates.

Oils.—Linseed [illegible] are about [illegible] against 29 [illegible], at the same time in 1843. Rape delivers [illegible] of late, [illegible]been very large

Spirits.—The market continues in a very sluggish state, by prices remain about stationary.

P. S. O. is selling on the spot at 42s 6d to 43s; and for forward delivery 42s. per gall.

The accounts from Sussex and Kent mention that a great deal of damage has been done to the hitherto good grounds by the late rains, and that those which were [illegible] have become generally much worse. The demand is steady, and Sussex and Weald were [illegible] at higher rates. The duty is estimated here as follows:—Kent, 40s; Sussex, 7,000; Worcester, £16,000; Farnham, £3000; Kingston, £3000; or a total of £75,000. The amount are about the quotations.—Wool of last packing, 40s to 60s; do., M.A Kent do., to 40s 10s; East Kent ditto 4s to 46s; choice do. 47s to 51s; Sussex do. 36s to to 40s 10s; Mid Kent bags, 42s to 44s.

Wool.—The public [illegible] have been to a large extent. They have gone off fairly, and prices have been steadily supported The imports of colonial continue excessive

Potatoes.—New potatoes are selling readily, at from 6s 6d to 8s per cwt.

[illegible]through the supply of beasts on sale here to-day was by no means [illegible] to report a very dull enquiry for beef, and Monday's quotations were [illegible]th difficulty supported. We had on sale 30 oxen and cows from Faversham, and 100 from Aberdeen. Prime old Devon [illegible]ce, and in demand, at full prices. In other kinds a steady very little was doing. The lamb trade was extremely heavy, and the currencies had a downward tendency. The number of calves was good, yet the veal trade was scarcely [illegible]ative. In pigs very little was doing. Mitch cows sold at from £16 to £19 18s. each.

Per Sibs.—To sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality do 3s 8d to 3s 10d, prime large oxen, 3s [illegible] to 4s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 6d to 3s 8d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 10d second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 4d, prime coarse woolled [illegible] prime South Down ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 4s 0d, prime small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 3s 8d, neat small pigs, 16s to [illegible] 4s 6d to 4s 8d. Suckling calves, 13s to 24s, and quarter old pigs, 16s to [illegible] Beasts, 622, cows, 150; sheep and lambs, 11,640; calves, [illegible]; pigs, [illegible].

Coals and Leadenhall.—We had only a moderate supply of meat on offer, to day, yet the demand ruled heavy on the following terms:—Per Sibs by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; inferior small do., 3s 4d to 3s 8d, large pork, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d, middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lamb, 3s 8d to 4s 8d.

ROBT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent).

The great amount of business [illegible]consequent on the reduction of all the Three and a-half per Cent Stocks to Three and-a-quarter per Cents, rendered it necessary to close the books on the 29th inst. From that period till the 11th of October, no transfers can be effected.

The Exchequer Bills were [illegible]rally advertised on Monday, Consols quoting at one period of the day a full, of one per cent The aspect of affairs at Tahiti, as well as the fall in the French Funds, from the unsettled aim of reasonable between France and Morocco, tended to produce much alarm, and assisted [illegible]rs for a fall Prices, however, on the close of the week [illegible]ed, and [illegible]ed. Bonds quoting an advance, Consols rose from [illegible] (the closing price on Monday) to 96¾. This price was supported on Wednesday, but the market was dull in consequence of [illegible] sales exceeding £100,000. Afterwards [illegible] were [illegible]ed, which had on some occasions made them fall prices. On Thursday Consols fluctuated [illegible] and 96¼ both buyers and sellers, the posture of affairs in Tahiti [illegible]ordering the market very unsettled; a sale or purchase to any [illegible] transacted.

Three per Cent Reduced, 96¼; Three and a half ditto, 102¾; New Three-and-a-half per Cents, 101¾; Consols for Money and for Account, 96¼; Exchequer Bills, 70 to [illegible].

The foreign market suffered from the same cause of depression as the English, and specialties declined [illegible]ed to [illegible] on Monday and Tuesday. The dulness was perceptible on Wednesday The correspondence between the Chairman of the South American Bondholders and Lizard and Company, the agents for the Mexican Government, has not been productive of [illegible] information on the amount of money in hand towards the overdue dividend, remand the shareholders [illegible]t the Mexican Government have made great exertions to [illegible] Spanish, which quoted on Monday [illegible]3 to 5 for the Actives, and [illegible] to 33 for the 3 per Cents, closed, in the absence of [illegible] the latter at 32 The difficulty, in fact almost impossibility, of procuring any [illegible] of the [illegible]2100, has been remarked upon. The Portuguese [illegible] Stock, with its overdue coupons, has for some time been a pet investment with the Dutch speculators, and there is little doubt but that they have purchased the greater portion of the small home Dutch Bonds have been in demand, and continue at 8-8 for the Two and a-half per Cents. The Five per Cents, 101¼, Four per Cents, 94¼; Columbian closes at 1-3, Portuguese, 80¾; Belgian, 103.

The Railway market has been slightly depressed, and at the commencement of the week the demand for Birmingham and Gloucester, and Midland shares, declined, prices showing a declined reaction. Brighton, also, suffered from an anticipated decrease of dividend, and [illegible] were quoted lower, from paltried circumstances. Birmingham stock, on the [illegible] was in demand, and Wednesday's market saw it [illegible] quotations. Little change occurred on Thursday, in the close prices now stand: Birmingham and Gloucester, 1-2; Caledonian, 3; Chester and Holyhead, 8¾; Great Western, 83¾; Birmingham Stock, 229 to 8; Midland Shares, 85, Manchester and Leeds, 119, Bucknall, [illegible]; Brighton, 68¾; South Western, 86¾; Croydon, 19¾, Newcastle and Brandon, 14, Dover, 9¾; Yarmouth, and Norwich, 52; Paris and Orleans, 33¾; Paris and Rouen, 7¾, York and North Midland, 19; Great North of England, 16, Hull and Selby, 82.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English market has scarcely varied a fraction, but is readily influenced by any transaction Consols close at 96¾ for money and time. The tendency of prices in the foreign house being somewhat depressed. Spanish Shares are nominal the same as the previous day Although there is no material alteration in the share market the tendency of prices is towards an advance.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, Aug. 6.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed James Mounsey, of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland, Gent, to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

BENEFICE INTENDED TO BE VACANT IN THE PRESENT YEAR.

CROWN-OFFICE, August 6.—Borough of Cirencester.—The Honourable George Augustus Frederick Villiers, in the room of Thomas William Chester Master, Esq., who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds

BANKRUPTS.—S. G. SMITH, Kensington, Middlesex, builder.—E. MANLEY, Chapelstreet, and 76, Stretton-ground, Westminster, tailor.—T. TURNER, Sheffield, grocer.—H. J. E. RAFFRAY, Jersey, merchant.—W. WYBILL, Bradford, Yorkshire, ironmonger.—J. MOSES, Leeds, woollen manufacturer.—J. TREVITT, Wheaton Aston, Staffordshire, [illegible].—[illegible], Leicestershire, hosiery.—[illegible], Manchester, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—J. RANSON, Perth, glass merchant.

[illegible]

BANKRUPTS.—J. W. and R. YEARDLEY, Birmingham, Worcestershire, [illegible]ers.—J. ELSE and W. DIXON, Gresham-square Hall, makers. M. J. and J. DIXON, Manchester, [illegible]ers.

BIRTHS.

[illegible] at 8, Somerset-terrace, Mrs. Hunter, [illegible] to [illegible] a son.—On the 5th inst., at Spring-garden, the Lady Mary [illegible] of a daughter.—On the 6th inst., in Lincoln's-inn-fields, the lady of Dr. Lister, of a [illegible]

[illegible] Charles Edward Graham, [illegible] son of Sir Robert Graham, Bart., of [illegible], both Cumberland, to Margaret daughter of the late James Dillon Talbot, M.D.—At [illegible] the Rev. Patrick [illegible]Scobie, youngest son of the late Hon. David Smythe, [illegible] Chief Justice, second daughter of the late R. S. S. Masters, Esq.

DEATHS

[illegible]ngton, Stephen Lucas, Esq., in Park-wall, Sir James Gambier, late her Majesty's Consul general in the North [illegible]. On the 30th inst., at Broadwater House, near Worthing, Elinor, widow of the Rev. H. J. Wash, [illegible], and daughter of his Grace the late William Newcome, Archbishop of Armagh.

THE EARL OF ELLINTOUN.—FROM A PRIVATE PLATE

ISABELLA, SISTER OF BURNS.

(Continued from page 89.)

requires no great stretch of fancy to picture the humble furniture of the bed, and the ordinary furniture of the chamber, as the very same which it contained on the 25th January, 1759—the ever-memorable day of his birth:

All ask the cottage of his birth,
Gaze on the scenes he loved and sung,
And gather feelings not of earth,
His fields and streams among.

Beside this cottage was placed another arch, formed of bay, yew, and laurel, interspersed with various flowers, and containing in the spandrels the initials R. B., between which were the words

THE BIRTH-PLACE OF ROBERT BURNS.

A little further on, towards "the Monument," is a singular stone, lying in a field attached to a small homestead—the stone commemorated in the poem of "Tam o'Shanter," as—

the mickle stane
Whar drunken Charlie brack's neckbane.

Within sight is another object illustrative of the far-famed story—a solitary tree, surmounting

the cairn
Whar hunter's fand the murder'd bairn.

About a quarter of a mile onwards is the ruin of "Alloway Kirk," "The auld haunted kirk," the scene of "Tam's" adventure, when "inspired by bold John Barleycorn," mounted upon his nag "Maggie," he saw—

Warlocks and witches in a dance,

While "Auld Nick"—

Screw'd the pipes and gart them skirl,
Till roof and rafters a' did dirl.

Alloway Kirk, with its little enclosed burying-ground, directly skirts the road. The four walls unroofed, remain around the enclosure in which Tam saw "The dead in their last dresses;" "the winnock bunker in the east," where sate "the enemy" in a conspicuous feature, being a small window, divided by a thick mullion; marks of other openings may be detected, more of them being closed up, through which the hero obtained glimpses of the unhallowed rites performed by "witches and warlocks" as preliminaries to the dance—during which

Tam tint his reason a thegether,

uttering the memorable sentence, "Weel done cutty sark," in reference to "the souple jade and strang," who "lap and flang" so lustily, as to make even the devil "blow" and fidge fu fain;" and which led to the chase which resulted in the escape of Tam over the bridge, the key-stane of which the witches "darena cross," minus the loss of the tail of his good steed Maggie, which she left in the hand of the carline, "cutty sark."

These objects, of course pointed out as "curiosities" of the place, served to arrest the attention of the visitor, until he approaches within sight of "the Monument"—a remarkably elegant structure, standing on a slight elevation, which overlooks the Doon, and the two bridges by which the river is crossed. These, with the several other matters of interest in the vicinity, we shall describe more fully next week; our present purpose being merely to supply such a key as may enable the reader to understand the arrangements of the Festival, and the various "processions" incident to it.

The two bridges—the old bridge and the new—by which the river Doon is crossed, were each crowned by a triumphal arch. The new was constructed simply of wreaths of laurel and bay, intermixed with flowers; the old was surmounted by carved and painted figures, exhibiting immortal "Tam" at the moment when he reaches the key-stane, leaving Maggie's tail "behind her."

In a field immediately behind the Monument, and almost adjoining it, was erected the temporary building to accommodate the visitors, admitted by tickets; while at the other extremity of the inclosure were three or four less dignified erections for the use of less privileged guests. The tickets were obtained in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other places, as well as in Ayr—the prices being for one to admit a lady, 10s., for that which admitted a gentleman, 15s. The interior presented a near approximation to a square; filled with lines of narrow tables, upon which plates were laid for 1600 persons; and by a very ingenious contrivance it was made to slope gradually to the centre, so that no portion of the crowd might be deprived of a sight of the chairman and vice-chairman,* who, with their "suites," were located in two small galleries to the east and west, while similar galleries to the north and south were appropriated to the musicians. We annex a plan of this Pavilion (see page 94) in illustration of its arrangements.

Thus far the preliminary arrangements were conducted with considerable tact and remarkably good taste; and such were the preparations for "a festival" to commemorate the great poet of the world, more than fifty years after his death, in the place where the lowly born man of genius drew his first birth, amid the scenery he most loved to paint,

the banks and braes o' bonny Doon;"

and in the presence of the children of his old companions of the plough, his own honoured and respected sons, and the few other of his relatives yet remaining, who are now, happily, dwelling in peace and comfort within sight of the

ALLOWAY KIRK.—(TAM O'SHANTER.

* This was effected by laying the floor level for 30 feet in the centre, whence it gradually rose to the height of four feet to the sides; and, the side tables being single, the company there all front the centre of the Pavilion.

TAM O' SHANTER ARCH.

ARCH ON THE NEW BRIG OF AYR.

VIEW OF THE GRAND PROCESSION.

"Monument" erected by "a people" to record their gratitude for enjoyments long continued and past all telling—

For Burns—though brief the race he ran,
Though rough and dark the path he trod,
Lived—died—in form and soul a man,
The image of his God!

Through care, and pain, and want, and woe,
With wounds that only death could heal,
Tortures—the poor alone can know,
The proud alone can feel;

He kept his honesty and truth,
His independent tongue and pen,
And moved, in manhood and in youth,
Pride of his fellow-men.

Strong sense, deep feeling, passions strong,
A hate of tyrant and of knave,
A love of right, a scorn of wrong,
Of coward, and of slave;

A kind, true heart, a spirit high,
That could not fear, and would not bow,
Were written in his manly eye,
And on his manly brow.

The idea, now so fortunately and so prosperously carried out, originated in consequence of a visit paid, several months ago, by Col. William Michael Burns, soon after his return from India, to his aunt, Mrs. Begg, the youngest sister of the poet; who now, with her two daughters, inhabit a neat and comfortable cottage within a stone's throw of the poet's birth-place. It was suggested that the appearance of the son among the scenes consecrated to the memory of his father ought not to be passed over as an ordinary occurrence, but that some attempt should be made to welcome him in a worthier manner than by the common greetings of admiring or loving friends. Various circumstances contributed to postpone the accomplishment of so desirable a purpose; and, at length, it was resolved to issue an invitation, which should include not only the Colonel's elder brother, Robert Burns, and his younger brother, Major James Glencairn Burns, but all, from all quarters of the world, to whom the name of the poet was dear, and who desired an opportunity to render homage to his memory. The 6th of August was appointed for the festival; nothing occurred to interrupt the plan of procedure; and, accordingly (all arrangements being, as we have shown, completed) on the the sixth of August The Festival took place.

The morning of Tuesday was gloomy, and, although it partially cleared up during the day, so as to give several hours free from rain, the weather was on the whole inauspicious; and towards the evening it became so wet as very materially to interfere with the pleasure of the day.

As early as eight o'clock, the several "trades" paraded the streets, preceded by musicians playing the national airs—chiefly those which have been rendered familiar to the world by the words of Burns. The following was the

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

Band of the 87th Fusiliers
Provost, Magistrates, Town Council, and Trades of Ayr.
Five Bagpipers in Highland Costume.
Farmers and Shepherds
Dalrymple Burns Club, with banners and music. Motto, "Firm."
Kilwinning Band
Kilwinning Mosaic Lodge of Free-masons.
Cumnock Band.
Loudoun Newmilns Lodge.
Irvine Band.
Troon Navigation Lodge.
Girvan Masons.
St James's, Tarbolton,
St John's, Ayr.
Thistle and Rose, Stevenston,
St John's, Largs.
Glasgow Star.
St Andrew's Band.
Royal Arch Maybole.
St Paul's, Ayr
St Andrew's, Ayr.
St John's, Girvan.
St Jame's, Kilmarnock
St Peter's, Galston.
St John's, New Cumnock,
Junior or Knights Templars, Maybole.
Saltcoats Band.
St John's, Dairy
Kilbirnchan Band.
St John's, Greenock; Dressed in Black, Small Cloths, and White Stockings.
Shoemakers as follows:—
Ubiquyon
British Prince and attendants.
Indian Prince and Train.
Catrine Band
King Crimon and Train.
Hunter Johnnie in character.
Highland Chieftains.
Greenock Band.
Lodge of Odd Fellows.
Band.
Robert Burns Lodge, Beith.
Ayr Band
Banks of Ayr Lodge of Odd Fellows.
Sir J. M Dougall Brisbane Lodge, Largs.
Ancient Order of Foresters, Glasgow.
Captain mounted, with Bow and Arrows.
Kilmarnock Band.
Kilmarnock Burns Lodge of Foresters.
Weavers from Maybole.
Mayboe Band.
Tailors of Maybole.
Mauchline Band.
Boxmakers of Manchline, with large Scotch Thistle, carried shoulder high, by four men, and Banner, inscribed—

"I turned aside my weeding-hook,
And spared the symbol dear"—

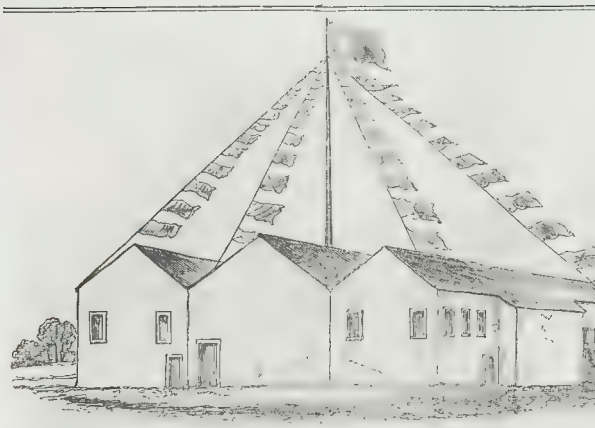
The party were from the establishment of Messrs W and A. Smith. The Thistle grew near to Mossgiel.
Caledonian Union Odd Fellows, Dunlop.
[Deputations of the Magisracy joined in the procession from Dumbarton, Dunlop, Maybole, and Irvine.]

During the formation of the procession, the pipers played round the field, greatly enhancing the scene by their music. When fully marshalled, the immense body moved onwards—the bands striking up the well-known air of "A man's a' man for a' that"—along the south side of Welington-square. The procession was formed three deep, and would extend to nearly a mile in length. It had a very imposing effect. On going down Sandgate, up the High-street, and on to the Maybole-road, every window was thronged with on-lookers, and the streets were densely crowded. As they proceeded, the bands played the national airs of "Green grow the rashes," "This is no my ain house," "My love she's but a lassie yet," "Wat ye wha's in yon toun," &c.

PROGRESS OF THE PROCESSION.

After leaving the Townhead, the procession moved on at a quicker pace. The road all along was greatly crowded; so much so, that it was with difficulty the lines could keep moving. The walls, houses, and gates, were everywhere lined with anxious observers; and various platforms were constructed for the accom-

IOWA INDIANS, AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—(See page 91.)



THE PAVILION.

mediation of ladies. On approaching the cottage where the poet was born, and where, as already mentioned, a spendid triumphal arch was erected, the bands struck up "There was a lad was born in Kyle;" and the processeon uncovered, lowered their flags as they passed the humble but much-endeared spot. Marching forward, the pressure of the multitude became immense, owing to the narrowness of the road between Greenfield Avenue and the Monument. The greater number of the vast roll of carriages, the route for which was by the Race-course Road, up Greenfield Avenue, had luckily passed prior to the approach of the procession, otherwise the obstruction would have been much greater. The road from Ayr commands an excellent view of the bay, the hills of Arran, and the Heads of Ayr, but here the scene became doubly interesting. Kirk Alloway, the Monument, the Pavilion, with its waving Union Jack, and the extensive field set apart for the festivities, spread out in beautiful table land, burst on the sight—while "Carrick's Brown Hill," or rather hills, studded by shady woods and fields of grain rising almost to the summit, bounded the scene on the south, the moat of Alloway and Doonhalm woods on the east, and those of Mountcharles on the west. Multitudes were in the field, and every eminence commanding a view of the procession was occupied. Even on Newark hill parties were placed, preferring a distant prospect to the annoyance of being crushed amidst the crowd. A platform was erected on the opposite side of the Doon, where an excellent view of the processon was obtained. As the long extended line approached Kirk Alloway, the old hall, which still occupies the belfry, was set a ringing, and continued so while the procession passed on under the triumphal arch along the New Bridge. Deploying round towards the Old Bridge, the circling line, partially obscured by the houses and trees, had a truly picturesque effect. The waving banners, the music of the bands mellowed and echoed by the "Banks and braes o' bonnie Doon," imparted an inexpressibly agreeable sensation. On reaching the triumphal arch of the "Auld Brig," venerable and grey with age, the bands struck up the air of "Welcome Royal Charlie," while the procession, uncovering and lowering their flags, passed over on the rustic bridges in front of the platform, whereon the sons of Burns were elevated. On the platform, beside the Earl of Eglintoun and Professor Wilson, we observed H. G. Bell, Col Campbell, Sir D. H. Blair, H. Onslow, R. Chambers, Mrs. General Hughes, W. A. Cunninghame, A. Boyle, Lord Justice General, Alexander Hastie, M.P., A. Buchanan, J. O Fairlie, and a number of ladies. The sons of Burns seemed to feel deeply the compliment paid to them, and acknowledged it most cordially. The immense crowd which surrounded the platform seemed highly gratified by the opportunity afforded them of feasting their eyes upon the lineaments of the sons, as they sought to trace those of the father. The procession occupied at least an hour in passing from the New Bridge into the field, on entering which the bands played "Duncan Gray," followed by "The Birks of Aberfeldy." A large circle was then formed round the pattern for the musicians in the field, and the whole company, led by professional vocalists, joined in singing "Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon," and "Auld Langsyne." The bands were afterwards stationed in various quarters throughout the field—the Regimental and Glasgow St. Andrew's bands in the centre of the field, and the Kilwinning and Cumnock bands at the cottage, the bagpipers playing at a distance from the pavilion. There were two enclosures for dancing—one towards the head of the field, and the other at the brow, overlooking the water of Doon.

Immediately after the procession was over, the crowd were astonished by the sudden appearance of Tam o' Shanter, "weel mounted on his grey mare Meg," and a flight of witches in full pursuit of him. Tam approached from the plantation near the cottage, and jogging along the road, put spurs to his "noble Maggie" opposite the "old haunted kirk," when out the "hellish legion sallied." Maggie, of course, reached the keystane of the brig in safety, but there left behind her "ae fair tail." The enactment of this characteristic interlude created much amusement.

The company began to enter the pavilion almost immediately after the close of the procession, when the chair was taken. The pavilion, when all were seated, had a splendid appearance—more like a banquet in fairyland than a thing of real life. The Chairman and Croupier's seats were of oak, made of the rafters of Alloway Kirk; and several splendid silver vases decorated their tables.

The Chairman, the Right Hon. the Earl of Eglintoun, was supported on the right by Robert Burns, Esq., late of the Stamps and Taxes, Somerset House, London, eldest son of the poet; Major Burns, youngest son of the poet; Miss Begg, niece of the poet; Henry Glassford Bell, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire; Rev. Mr. Cuthill, Ayr; Mr. Robert Burns Begg, teacher, Kinross, nephew of the poet; Miss Begg, the younger niece of the poet; Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, of Dumfries (the Jessie Lewars of the bard); on the left by Col. Burns, second son of the poet; Mrs Begg, sister of the poet; Sir John M'Neill, Bart., late Plenipotentiary to the Court of Persia; the Right Hon. Lord Justice General; the Countess of Eglintoun; Sir H. D. Blair, Bart., of Blairquhan. The Croupier, Professor Wilson, of Edinburgh, was supported on the right by Archibald Alison, Esq., Sheriff of Lanarkshire, and author of the "History of Europe;" Colonel Blure, of Caldwell, author of "Travels in Greece;" Wm. Aytoun, Esq., Advocate; A. Hastie, Esq., M.P. for Paisley; James Oswald, Esq., M.P. for Glasgow; on the left by Sir James Campbell, Glasgow; Provost Miller, Ayr; James Ballantine, Esq., of Castlehill; James Campbell, Esq., of Craigie.

The Rev. Mr. Cuthill, of Ayr, asked the blessing, in language brief, impressive, and appropriate. The reverend gentleman also returned thanks.

Lord Eglintoun said—There is one toast which never can be omitted, more especially at such an assemble as this, consisting of loyal Scotchmen; and it is a toast which I am sure will be received here as it is elsewhere, with respect and joy. "The health of the Queen." (Cheers.)

Glasgow Quadrille Band—"Queen's Anthem."

The Chairman then rose and said—We will drink "Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal Family." (Applause.)

Glasgow Quadrille Band—"The Coburg March."

The Chairman then rose amidst the most enthusiastic applause. He said, Ladies and gentlemen, the subject of the toast which I am now going to bring before you, is one of such paramount importance on the occasion, and is so deeply interesting, not only to those whom I have now the honour to address, but to all whom genius is dear, that I could have wished it committed to more worthy hands; more particularly when I see the enormous assemblage collected here—the distinguished persons which grace our board to day. (Cheers.) It is only because I conceive that my official position renders me the most formal and fitting, though most inefficient, mouth-piece of the inhabitants of this county—(Hear, hear, and cheers) that I have ventured to introduce myself before you on this occasion, and to undertake the onerous, though gratifying, duty of proposing in such an assemblage the first toast—"The Memory of Burns." (Great applause. The company rising to testify their approbation by the waving of handkerchiefs.) This is not a meeting for the purpose of recreation and amusement; it is not a banquet at which a certain number of toasts printed on paper are to be proposed and responded to, which to-day marks our preparations; it is the enthusiastic desire of a whole people to pay honour to their countryman; it is the spontaneous offering of a nation's feelings towards the illustrious dead, and added to this the desire to extend a hand of welcome and friendship to those whom he has left behind. (Tremendous applause.) Here, on the very spot where he first drew breath, on the very ground which his genius has hallowed, beside the Old Kirk of Alloway, which his verse has immortalised, beneath the monument which an admiring and repentant people have raised to him (great applause) we meet, after the lapse of years, to pay our homage to the man of genius. (Loud cheers.) The master-mind who has sung the "Isle of Palms"—who has revelled in the immortal "Noctes"—who has already done that justice to the memory of the bard, which a brother poet can alone do. Christopher himself is here—(great applause)—anxious to pay his tribute of admiration to a kindred spirit. The historian who has depicted the most eventful period of the French empire, the glorious triumphs of Wellington, is here—(cheers)—to, as it were, offering up a garland to Erato. (Loud cheers.) The distinguished head of the Scottish Bard is here—(cheers) in short, every town and every district; every class, and every sex, and every age, has come forward to pay homage to their poet. The honest lads whom he so praised, and whose greatest boast is to belong to the Land of Burns, are here. (Cheers.) The bonny lasses whom he so praised, those whom he loved and sung, are here; they have followed hither to justify, by their loveliness, the Poet's worth (great applause); while the descendant of those who dwelt in the "Castle of Montgomerie," feels himself only too highly honoured in being selected to propose the memory of him who then wandered there unknown on the banks of Fail. (Loud cheering.) How little could the plain old man who dwelt in yonder cottage—with his "auld ladies"—imagine that the reading his humble lines—the "big ha' bible" could have guessed that the infant prattling on his knee was to be the pride of his nation—the chief among the poetic band—was to be one of the brightest luminaries that the whole mighty sky of the Bard of Avon—(cheers)—in knowledge—I originality—second to none in the fervent expression of deep feeling, in the genuine perception of the beauties of nature; and equal to any who reveis in the fairy land of poesy. (Cheers.) Well may we rejoice that Burns is our own!—that no other spot can claim to be the birth-place of our Homer except the spot on which we stand. (Cheers.) Oh! that he could have foreseen the futurity of fame created for him this day, when the poet and the historian, the peer and the peasant, vie with each other in paying the tribute of their admiration to the humble but mighty genius of him whom we hail as the first of Scottish Poets. (Cheers.) Such a foresight might have alleviated the dreary hours of his sojourn at Mossgiel—might have lightened the dark days of his pilgrimage on earth. (Cheers.) Well does he deserve our homage who has immortalised the "Cotter's Saturday Night"—and in strains of inconsiderate mirth, but in solemnity and truth—who breathed the patriotic words that tell of the glories of our Wallace, immortalising alike the poet and the hero; he who could draw inspiration from the humble daisy, breathed forth the heroic words of "The Song of Death,"—strains, the incarnation of poetry and love, and yet of the bitterest shafts of satire and ridicule!—obeying but the hand of nature, despising all the rules of art, yet vaulting over the very rules he set at nought. (Loud cheers.) At his name every Scottish heart beats high. He has become a household word alike in the palace and the cottage. Of whom should we be proud—to whom should we pay homage, if not to our own immortal Burns. (Cheers.) But I feel I am detaining you too long in the presence of a Wilson and an Allison. (Cries of "no, no," and applause.) In such a presence as I feel that I am not a fit person to dilate upon the genius of Burns. I am but an admirer like yourselves. There are others present, who are brother poets, kindred geniuses—men who, like Burns, have created a glorious immortality to themselves—to them will I commit the task of making the very rules he set at nought. (Loud cheers.) At his name every Scottish heart beats high. He has become a household word alike in the palace and the cottage. Of whom should we be proud—to whom should we pay homage, if not to our own immortal Burns. (Cheers.) But I feel I am detaining you too long in the presence of a Wilson and an Allison. (Cries of "no, no," and applause.) In such a presence as I feel that I am not a fit person to dilate upon the genius of Burns. I am but an admirer like yourselves. There are others present, who are brother poets, kindred geniuses—men who, like Burns, have created a glorious immortality to themselves—to them will I commit the task of making over

POPULAR SONG.—The "GONDOLETTE," sung with [illegible] — DUFF and [illegible] Meet me in the [illegible] "The Rover" [illegible] "Away to [illegible]

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16, MANCHESTER-SQUARE.

MRS. JAMES RAE begs to announce that she has LEFT TOWN for TONBRIDGE WELLS to fulfil her country engagements and introduce the PO[LKA] [illegible] Mrs. Rae [illegible] Weeks at the Sussex Hotel, Tonbridge Wells, and then proceed to Maidstone and Rochester. Mrs. Rae will be in London every Tuesday and Friday, for the purpose of continuing her Lessons, at her residence, 16, Manchester-square, and also receiving any new Pupils. The [illegible] the first week in December.

[illegible] nounced, for promoting the growth or reproduction of the Hair, few survive, even in name, beyond a very limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with a reputation unparalleled, is still on the increase in public estimation. The singular virtues of this successful invention for Restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Human Hair, are too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very facts of the high and distinguished patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with numerous testimonials constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all attempts of a similar nature. Being universally preferred, its consequent great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most spurious trash as the "GENUINE" Macassar Oil, whereas, the genuine article is wholly the invention and property of A. ROWLAND and SON, and the amalgamation of its costly exotic materials (solely imported by them) renders abortive any attempt to discover its component parts—thus proving the imposition of all other articles bearing the title of "Macassar Oil." The genuine article has the words ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines on the Wrapper, and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1500 times, containing 29,028 letters.—Price 3s. 6d., 7s.; Family bottles (equal to [illegible]) 21s. per bottle.—*.* All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 1, Bartholomew-lane, London. Established by Act of Parliament. Capital—£5,000,000 Sterling.

PRESIDENTS.
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LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE PREMIUMS of the Company for younger lives are lower than those charged by most of the old established offices.
ASSURANCES are undertaken ABROAD as well as at HOME.
The assured PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS, which are divided at the expiration of every successive period of five years.
The assured may PROCEED TO ANY PART OF EUROPE without previously communicating with the Directors, or the payment of an additional Premium. No entrance money or other fee is charged.
The large capital, and nearly one thousand shareholders composing the Company, render the security it offers to the public undoubted.

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Fire Assurances are accepted AT HOME at the usual rates. The Company prosecute both FIRE and LIFE Assurances ABROAD on reasonable terms.
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147, Strand (near Somerset House), London; 119, Princes-street, Edinburgh.
(Established in 1839.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

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BANKERS.
Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59, Strand; the Union Bank of Scotland, Parliament square.

[illegible]
Messrs. Murray, Rymer, and Murray, 7, Whitehall-place.

SECRETARIES TO THE EDINBURGH BOARD.
Messrs. Hope and Oliphant, W.S., 119, Princes street.

J. BUTLER WILLIAMS,
Resident Actuary and Secretary.

This Association embraces—
Every description of Risk contingent upon Life;
Immediate, Deferred, and Contingent Annuities and Endowments;
A comprehensive and liberal System of Loan, on undoubted personal security, or upon the security of any description of assignable property or income of adequate value;
A union of the English and Scotch systems of Assurance, by the removal of all difficulties experienced by parties in England effecting Assurances with Offices peculiarly Scotch, and vice versâ;
An extensive Legal connection, with a Direction and Proprietary composed of all classes;
A large protecting Capital, relieving the Assured from all [illegible];
The Admission of every Policy-holder, assured for the whole term of life, to a full periodical participation in Two thirds of the Profits.
Lists of Shareholders, Prospectuses, and all necessary Tables and Forms may be had, and every information obtained, on application, personally, or by letter, addressed to the Actuary, or to any of the Agents of the Association, in the principal towns of either country,
147, Strand, London.

A NEW and CERTAIN CURE for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c. &c.—The COD LIVER OIL is now just introduced in this country in its pure state. In every case yet tried it has produced instant relief, and, after a short time using it, a PERFECT CURE. Prospectuses, containing a full account of this remedy, will be sent to any address on receipt of two postage stamps. To protect purchasers against fraudulent and spurious imitations, the following important Caution must be strictly attended to:—Messrs. JONES and Co. having been appointed as the sole mercantile Agents for this remedy by the only manufacturer, an eminent chemist and practitioner, residing on the Continent, they beg to state that every bottle sent from their establishment will be contained in a wrapper, bearing a fac-simile of their signature, and that the outside wrapper will be further protected by the stamp and address, "JONES and Co., 20, Strand, London." Wholesale Agents: BARCLAY and SONS, Farringdon-street; E. EDWARDS, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; SUTTON and Co., Bow Churchyard. Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

REFORM your TAILORS' BILLS.—Fashionable DRESS COATS, 33s. and 47s. 6d.; frock coats, silk facings, 42s. and 50s., new pattern summer trousers, 10s. 6d., or three pairs for 30s.; splendid summer waistcoats, 7s., or three for 20s.; suit of livery, 63s.; ladies' elegant riding habits, 63s. and 84s.—DOUDNEY and SON, 49, Lombard-street (established 1784), celebrated for good and cheap boys' clothing.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.—Office for Patents of Inventions and Registrations of Designs, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields.—The printed Instructions, gratis, and every information upon the subject of Protection for Inventions, either by Letters Patent, or the Designs Act, may be had, by applying personally, or by letter, prepaid, to Mr. ALEX. PRINCE, at the Office, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

GOVERNESSES AND COMPANIONS TO LADIES.—[illegible] Mr. [illegible] GINS, Bookseller and Stationer, 2[illegible], Regent-street, [illegible] seeking such situations may receive Prospectuses upon application. No Commission upon Salaries.

SYLPHIDE UMBRELLAS.—W. and J. SANGSTER beg to inform the public, that they have applied their Patent Improvement to Umbrellas of various kinds, which will be found to possess all the advantages of the Sylphide Parasol, 20,000 of which have been sold this season. W. and J. SANGSTER, Patentees, 140, Regent-street, and 94, Fleet-street.—N.B. No additional charge is made for Umbrellas with this improvement.

THE BEST BRANDY in LONDON, at 18s. per Gallon, is undoubtedly BRETT'S IMPROVED BRITISH COGNAC, Samples of which, we furnish in sealed bottles, 2s. and 3s. 6d. each, on express condition that any quantity consequently delivered by us shall be equal to such samples, or absolutely forfeited. Our LIQUEUR GINGER BRANDY on similar terms. To avoid imposition transmit orders [illegible] HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Inn, Holborn Bars.

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLASTERS are generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate either Hard or Soft CORNS. From their elastic quality, they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and sold by B. CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk. N.B. On receipt of thirteen postage stamps [illegible] forwarded [illegible] of the Kingdom.

ITALIAN ALABASTER, Marble, Bronze, and Derbyshire Spar ORNAMENTS for the Drawing-room, Library, and Dining room, consisting of a new and extensive assortment of Vases, Figures, Groups, Inkstands, Candlesticks, Obelisks, Paper-weights, &c., imported and manufactured by J. TENNANT, late Mawe, 149, Strand, London. J. T. arranges Elementary Collections to facilitate the study of Conchology, Mineralogy, and Geology at Two, Five, Ten, Twenty, to Fifty Guineas each; and gives Private Instruction in Geological Mineralogy, at 149, Strand.

WORN-OUT PLATE IMMEDIATELY RE-SILVERED.—COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or Silver Solution, immediately re[illegible] Sold by Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London, at 1s. and 3s. the bottle, and to be had of the principal Silversmiths and Chemists in the Kingdom.—None are Genuine, unless signed on the wrapper by J. D. COGAN and R. GILLO.

ALL PRIZES.—GRAND DISTRIBUTION of £70,170 [illegible] £25,000, £5000, £1000, &c.; the lowest £50. A few Fifth Bonds, [illegible] STRAUS and Co., Bankers and Receivers General, Frankfort; or, by remittance, to their Office, 26, Bouverie street, Fleet-street, London. Government Lists of the Drawing will be sent to each Purchaser. Office hours from Twelve to Three.

CORNS and BUNIONS. PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND is a speedy and sure cure for those painful annoyances, without cutting or pain. It is a luxury to the tenderest feet, acting on the Corn with the most gentle pressure, producing a delightful relief, and entirely eradicating both Corns and Bunions. Prepared by JOHN FOX, in boxes, at 1s. 1½d., or, three in one, for 2s. 9d., and to be had of C. KING, No. 7, [illegible] try. The genuine has the name of John Fox on the Government Stamp. A 2s. 9d. box cures the most obdurate Corns.—Ask for Paul's Every Man's Friend.

AT the MANUFACTURER'S ESTABLISHMENT, 135, STRAND

GROSSMITH'S READING SHAVING SOAP	.. ..	1s. per pot.
GROSSMITH'S READING HAIR NOURISHER	.. ..	1s. "
GROSSMITH'S READING BEAUTIFIER	.. ..	1s. "
GROSSMITH'S READING TOOTH POWDER	.. ..	9d. "
GROSSMITH'S READING WASH CAKES	.. ..	6d. each

GROSSMITH'S INFANT and FAMILY CAKES, Five for a Shilling.
Not to be obtained at any other house in London. Provincial wholesale and retail orders must be accompanied with cash.

PARIS viâ BRIGHTON, DAILY.
London to Dieppe in .. .. [illegible]
[illegible] .. [illegible] hours.
[illegible] .. [illegible] hours.

LONDON TO PARIS in .. .. 17 hours.
Fast and powerful STEAM SHIPS leave BRIGHTON every day (Sundays excepted) for DIEPPE, and sail from DIEPPE, on their return to BRIGHTON, six days in the week. A fine STEAM VESSEL plies regularly between BRIGHTON and HAVRE as before. Particulars as to Trains and Steam Packets will be supplied at 37, Regent Circus, Chaplin and Horne's Offices, and at this Office.—Brighton Railway, London Terminus, 6th August, 1844.

IMPORTANT to FAMILIES FURNISHING.—A considerable saving can be effected in the purchase of Furnishing Ironmongery, by visiting the PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square, where may be inspected the most extensive STOCK of IRONMONGERY GOODS in the Kingdom, consisting of kitchen cooking utensils, German silver wares, drawing-room stoves, shower and vapour baths, ornamental iron work, garden implements, japanned water cans and toilette pails, best Sheffield plate, kitchen ranges, fenders and fire-irons, tea trays, ornamental wire-work, flower-stands, table cutlery, &c. Every article being marked in plain figures, at the lowest possible price, will fully convince purchasers at this establishment of the great advantage resulting from Cash payments, as the Proprietors warrant every article of the very best manufacture, at a saving of at least 30 per cent.—THORPE, FALLOWS, and CO., 58, Baker-street, Portman-square.—A liberal allowance to merchants and captains.

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose, 1s. An improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristle, which does not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes, of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties, profits, and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge.—Only at METCALFE'S sole establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.—Caution: Beware of the words, "from Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.

PRESERVES and CONFECTIONERY.—The superiority of BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY, for Preserves and Confectionery, is testified by the fact that it is preferred to any other spirit by the most extensive Wholesale Confectioners in the Metropolis; for fortifying Home-made Wines it is invaluable; as an ordinary Beverage it is congenial to the most delicate constitutions; and, as a Medical Stimulant, it is peculiarly adapted to persons of bilious or dyspeptic habits. Quantities of not less than Two Gallons, supplied at the Distillery, 7, Smithfield Bars, in Stone Jars, at 18s. per Gallon, exclusive of the price of the Jar; and in Glass Bottles, at 20s. per Gallon, Bottles and Case included.
Consumers of Brandy are respectfully informed that J. T. BETTS, Jun. and Co. will not be responsible for any Bottled Brandy that is not protected against fraudulent substitution by the Patent Metallic Capsules, made of pure and solid metal, (not tin foil,) embossed with the words "Betts's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield Bars," to which attention is especially directed.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.—Under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and Nobility.—A fragrant White Powder prepared from Oriental Herbs of inestimable virtue for strengthening, preserving, and cleansing the Teeth. It eradicates the factitious formation of tartar, and by the removal of that extraneous substance, lends a salutary growth and freshness to the gums. It removes from the surface of the teeth the spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, substituting for discolour and the aspect of impurity the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; while, from its salubrious and disinfecting qualities, it gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.
CAUTION.—To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's Stamps have authorised the Proprietors' signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus:—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, which is affixed on each Box.
. All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!!

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, WEST STRAND.—The Committee, in earnestly soliciting the assistance of the affluent for this Hospital, beg to state that its benefits are extended to the sick poor upon the comprehensive Plan of a FREE HOSPITAL, there having been admitted during the past year 7337 afflicted persons; and whilst 2104 were recommended by Subscribers, more than two-thirds of the whole number, namely, 5233, were freely relieved without any other recommendation than the sympathy which their sufferings excited. The Committee are gratefully sensible of the valuable support which has been given to their exertions and they thankfully acknowledge the amounts with which various Donations have been contributed through the box in front of the Hospital for anonymous and small donations. Subscriptions will be most thankfully received by the Rev. G. H. Bowers, the Treasurer, 7, Henrietta street, Covent-garden; by the Committee, Secretary, and Clerk at the Hospital, and by Messrs. Drummonds, Messrs. Coutts, Messrs. Hoare, and the neighbouring bankers. The establishment and its domestic and financial concerns are always open to inspection.
August, 1844. JOHN ROBERTS, Hon. Sec.

JONES'S PHILOSOPHICAL REMEDY, QUITE A NEW DISCOVERY for the immediate relief and ultimate cure of Corns and Bunions. This remedy is peculiarly applicable for Corns BETWEEN THE TOES, and will immediately enable the greatest sufferer to walk with the most perfect ease and comfort. Sold by all Patent Medicine Vendors; or sent free by post on receipt of fifteen postage stamps, addressed to Messrs. Jones and Co., Light House, 201, Strand.

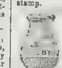
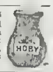
IMPORTANT TO GROUSE SHOOTERS.—THE SPORTSMAN'S DISPATCH is expressly invented for the Moors. With this portable apparatus a Chop or Steak may be cooked in five minutes without TROUBLE, SMOKE, or SMELL, and at a cost of less than one penny. It contains, in addition, a K[illegible] for boiling water, and the whole may be conveniently CARRIED in the POCKET. It will be sent to any address on receipt of a post office order for 16s., payable to JONES and Co., Light House, 201, Strand, where a great variety of portable Cooking Apparatus may be seen, adapted for FAMILIES LIVING IN APARTMENTS, BACHELORS, GENTLEMEN GOING ABROAD, EMIGRANTS, &c. &c.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 78, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.—Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 5 per Cent. (less Income tax) on the SHARES of the Society will be payable at this Office, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th day of August instant.
August [illegible] GEO. H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.

MELANGE DELICIEUX, or FRENCH CUSTARD POWDER, for making Custards in a few minutes. Sold in boxes sufficient to make 24 Custards, for one shilling. Be sure to ask for BARTLETT'S. Manufactory, 1, Bretten-terrace, Chelsea, London. Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, Soho-square; Mr. Chapman, 77, Fulton-street, New York; and of all the principal Druggists and Grocers.

TO ANGLERS.—Three-joint Bamboo Rods, 2s. each; Four-joint best Hickory Rods, for punt fishing and trolling, with two tops, brazed ringed, winch, fittings, and bag, 15s.; Four-joint Hickory Fly Rods, ringed, from 7s. 6d.; Artificial Flies, 2s. per dozen, best gut Lines, 3d. per yard; silk Fly Lines, 1d. per yard, eight [illegible] patent silk Trolling Lines, 2d. per yard. [illegible] gratis, [illegible] by post, to E. ALLEN, Silver Trout, 1[illegible], Oxford-street, two doors from Orchard-street.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST are entirely prevented and gently and effectually removed in Youth and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily employed outwardly or invisibly, without bands beneath the arms, uncomfortable constraint or impediment to exercise. Sent per post by Mr. A. BINYON, 40, Tavistock-street, Strand, London, or full particulars on receiving a postage stamp.


HOBY'S IMPERIAL BLACKING gives a lasting polish equal to patent leather, causes boots and shoes to be much more durable and soft, and alleviates the pain arising from corns and tender feet. Sold wholesale in bottles at 1s., 1s. 6d., and paste at 6d., in London at 48, St. James's street, Edinburgh, Duncan and Co., 59, Princes-street; Dublin Hodges and Son, 16, Westmoreland street.


EDUCATION.—There are Vacancies in a long established SCHOOL for Young Ladies, which may be filled at the VERY LOW TERMS of TWENTY GUINEAS per annum, including Washing. The Instruction comprises English, French, Music, Writing and Arithmetic, and the quarter to commence the day of entrance. The daughter of a linendraper or cheesemonger received upon reciprocal terms, and an articled pupil, or half boarder, wanted. [illegible] a large playground. Address, [illegible] road, Surrey.

OCCUPATION for PERSONS of INDUSTRIOUS HABITS. [illegible] addition to their business, or persons having part of their time unoccupied, may add considerably to their incomes by the SALE of the London Genuine Tea Company's celebrated TEAS, established November, 1818, at 23, Ludgate-hill, the oldest concern of the kind in the kingdom, by the sale of whose teas many families have been entirely maintained during the last 26 years. Applications to be made at the Company's warehouses, 2, Laurence-Pountney-hill, London.

REALLY WATERPROOF.—BERDOE'S superior light SUMMER FROCKS, SHOOTING JACKETS, &c.—An extensive variety of the [illegible] disappointment and vexation. First-rate Clothing of every description upon the lowest terms possible consistent with true economy and ultimate satisfaction.—W. BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, Cornhill (north side).

NEW PATENTS.—BROCKEDON'S IMPROVED STOPPERS. [illegible] Substitute for Corks and Bungs, has, by new [illegible] has removed the prejudice against their former dark colour. Also, DECANTER STOPPERS, to keep Wine which is in daily use in perfect condition.—C. MACINTOSH and Co., 19, Walbrook, London, and 22, York-street, Manchester.

MOURNING, Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249 Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families whose bereavements compel them to adopt mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be had at their establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept [illegible] ensure everything necessary for the occasion, being sent (in town or country) immediately. Ladies requiring Silks—either Satins, Satin Turcs, Watered or Plain Ducapes, and Widows Silks, are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks introduced at this house, as they will be found not only more durable, but the colour will stand the test of the strongest acid or even sea water. Black and Grey, and Fancy Mourning [illegible] description. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty that modern taste has introduced in mourning millinery, flowers, collars, head-dresses, bugle berthes, trimmings, &c. &c.—The London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, near Oxford street.—W. C. JAY, and Co.

THE ROYAL BIRTH.

Once more the British Nation smiles to see,
A second shoot from Brunswick's royal tree,
Victoria (as she once before has done),
Has favor'd England with a "MORNING SON,"
Sweet babe! he little thinks while sleeping now,
What glorious honours wait to crown his brow,
He little fancies what will meet his eye,
When he shall reach to manhood, bye-and-bye—
What scenes of commerce—what achievements hold
Fam'd enterprising England can unfold.
When once he hears of MOSES' famous Mart,
Wonder no doubt will thrill his royal heart
And we shall feel surprised should he not come,
(Some future time, to our Emporium.
The "KINGLY" mart—the "ROYAL HOUSE" of MOSES
Habiliments in "PRINCELY" style discloses,
And "PRINCELY" dress (of which we often sing),
For such a "PRINCE" would be the very thing.
Oh! may the House of Brunswick still be found,
Like that of MOSES, based on "SOLID GROUND,"
And may its mighty sceptre still be sway'd,
Ruling the Realm as MOSES rules the trade.

For the convenience of parties residing from Town on application, directions for "Self Measurement" will be forwarded Post Free.

READY-MADE.	£	s.	d.
Tweed Taglionas ....from	0	8	6
Ditto, superior quality, with silk collars, cuffs, and facings..........	0	16	0
Cashmerette coats in a variety of shapes, handsomely trimmed....	1	0	0
An immense stock of Holland and jean blouses ....from	0	3	6
Splendid summer vests ......from	0	2	6
An endless variety of cashmere and Persian vests, splendid patterns 3s. to		8	6
Washing satin vests, warranted....	0	6	0
Cloth trousers.............. from	0	9	0
Single milled does...........from	0	11	6
A great variety of summer trousers .... from	0	7	0
Dress coats edged.......... from	1	0	0
Frock ditto.......................	1	4	0

MADE TO MEASURE.	£	s.	d.
Tweed coats, trimmed with silk, made in any shape, waterproofed .... from	0	18	0
Cashmere, fine Saxony, and other light summer materials, made in the first style of fashion....from	1	5	0
Figured quilting vests, 7s. each, or three for	1	0	0
Cashmere vests, in recherche patterns ....from	0	9	0
Summer trousers, in great variety of materials	0	16	0
Single milled Victoria, and plain doe trousers	0	17	6
Best quality West of England......	1	2	0
Dress coats.................from	1	12	0
Best manufactured.............	2	15	0
Mourning to any extent can be had at five minutes' notice, at the following prices:—			
Men's suits, dress coat, vest, and trousers .... from	1	16	0
Boy's ditto, jacket, vest, and trousers	0	18	[illegible]

IMPORTANT.—Any article purchased, or ordered, if not approved of, [illegible] or the money returned.
[illegible] MOSES and SON, [illegible] opposite [illegible] Public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman like falsehood of being connected with them, or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion whatever with any other Establishment, and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing should call or send to 154, Minories, or 86, Aldgate, opposite the church, to prevent disappointment, &c.
N.B. No Business transacted at this Establishment from Friday at sunset until sunset on Saturday, when Business is resumed until twelve o'clock.

GRAND NATIONAL ARCHERY MEETING AT YORK.

This great event came off at Knavesmire on Thursday and Friday week, with great *éclat*. Not merely the novelty of the occasion, but the magnificence of the arrangements, and the character of the prizes, tended to render this meeting of great attraction and importance. It was announced that prizes to the amount of £125 would be shot for, at the several distances of 100, 80, and 60 yards, and that they would be allotted as follows:—

To the highest gross score, a vase, value	£[illegible]
To the second highest, plate, value	[illegible]
To the greatest number of hits, plate, value	[illegible]
To the second, ditto, plate, value	[illegible]
To the most central hit of the day, plate, value	15
To the greatest number of hits in the gold	10

It was also proposed that, should the funds allow it, a prize should be given to the most central hit at each distance; but it was stipulated that no gentleman should take more than one prize. The terms on which parties were to become eligible to shoot were the payment of a subscription of one guinea, and a contribution not exceeding five shillings, towards the field expenses. The prize for the most central

GRAND ARCHERY MEETING AT YORK.

hit at 100 yards was four guineas, that at 80 yards three guineas, and that at 60 yards two guineas.

On Thursday morning the weather was cloudy and threatening, but the archers resolved upon an attack on the targets. The day was ushered in by joyous peals from the new Minster bells, and from the belfries of several of the churches; whilst the British flag waved proudly from many an eminence in the city. The ground was staked out in the centre of the plain, immediately in front of the Grand Stand, and was kept by a strong detachment of the York police. In different parts of the field, the tents of the several societies were pitched; and in the centre was that of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, where luncheon was provided for the archers and their friends. There was a tolerable show of carriages, and the attendance of persons on foot was very numerous. In the early part of the day, the Grand Stand presented a gay appearance. Amongst the company present were Lord and Lady Feversham, Lord Churchill, the Marchioness of Queensbury, Miss Milner, Col. Smith, Mrs. G Milner (of Hull), Mrs. de Horner, Mrs. Dryden, Captain Dixon, Dr. Belcombe, &c. The band of the 6th Carabineers, and Walker's brass band, were stationed in front of the Grand Stand, and tended much to give effect to the proceedings.

The number of targets was 30, placed in two lines of 15 each. Five bowmen were appointed to each target, making 75 archers engaged in the shooting; a marker being provided for every five bowmen. The archers appeared in the uniforms of their respective societies, and presented a very splendid appearance.

The shooting commenced at about eleven o'clock, but the rain for a short time put a stop to the sport. The shooting was, however, continued with great vigour until between 3 and 4 o'clock, when a heavy rain came on. The gentlemen then retired to their tent to luncheon; and, owing to the continued rain, the sport was adjourned till next day. The archers shot at a distance of 100 yards from the target, each of them having to deliver 12 dozen arrows. When the rain put a stop to the shooting, Mr. Peckett, of target A, was so far victor in point of numbers; and Mr. Gibson, of target J, was the master of the most central hit, having come within an inch of the eye.

In the evening, about 70 of the party sat down to a splendid dinner, served by Mr. Braithwaite, of the Black Swan, in the Guildhall, which had been granted to the archers by the City Council. The chair was taken by Dr. Belcombe, and the evening was passed in high festivity.

On Friday the shooting was resumed, and, the weather being fine, great numbers of the citizens of York were on Knavesmire.

The following was the award of prizes:—

Rev J Higginson, Greatest Gross Score, 231, Vase, £5
Rev Edwin Merrick, Greatest Number of Hits, 38, Cup £20.
Mr. Peckitt, Second Greatest Gross Score, 176, Plate, £10.
Mr Muir, Second Greatest Number of Hits, 45 Plate, £10.
Mr Peckitt, 4 Golds } Having already taken prizes, the prize for the greatest number
Rev J. Higginson, 4 Golds } of hits in the gold was awarded to
Mr D Grasgow, 3 Golds; Plate £10.
Mr. J Blundell, Most Central Hit of the Day, Cup, £15.
Mr. Gibson Most Central Hit at 100 yards. £4 4s
Mr W. Gray jun., Most Central Hit at 80 yards £3 3s.
Mr. Percy Wilkinson, Most Central Hit at 60 yards, £2 2s.
Mr. Geo. Robinson, Lowest Score: Wooden Spoon.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MANCHESTER.

We regret to have to record the almost total destruction by fire, on Monday night, of the fine pile called the "Irwell Buildings," erected only five or six years ago, by Messrs. Robert Charlton and Sons, calenderers, &c., in Blackfriars, Manchester.

It appears that of the premises in question Messrs. Charlton occupied the lowest story of the building, and several rooms in different parts of the premises, and their fire-proof engine-house was at the extreme angle of the pile. The next portion of the premises in Blackfriars-street, was occupied by six firms, viz., Garner and Co., Henry Jacquet, Henry Fischer and Co., M. Ralli, Richard Rostron and T. Halstead, export merchants, and Mr. Mendel, also a foreign merchant, had the rooms fronting into Water-street.

The fire was discovered at about a quarter past ten o'clock by two police constables; but other accounts state that a strong smell of fire, as if of burning wood, had been noticed by persons passing the building as early as nine o'clock. At the instant the alarm was given on the spot, flames burst out from different parts of the roof, almost like the lighting up of a vast gas candelabra.

The constables at once proceeded to the police yard, and alarmed Mr. Rose, the superintendent of the fire-brigade, who went to the spot with the Niagara engine, and was followed by six other engines, and a large body of firemen. Upon their arrival at the place, which was in less than a quarter of an hour after the alarm was given, Messrs. Rose found that the fire had already reached the fourth story, and was spreading rapidly in all directions. Messrs Charlton immediately set to work to save such of the goods upon their premises as could be easily removed; but little progress could be made on account of the intense heat. The firemen got into the building occupied by the six foreign houses; but, after a short time were compelled by the flames to retreat. In less than 20 minutes the whole of the building, which is 15 windows long by 5 deep, and six stories high, was one mass of flame, with the exception of the engine-house. The night was somewhat stormy; occasionally heavy showers fell, but without producing the slightest effect on the fire; and the wind, which was high and gusty, carried the flames across the Parsonage to the Blackfriars Inn, which for some time was in imminent danger. However, owing to the exertions made, the various branches directed upon it, and the judicious application of wet blankets to the windows, it was preserved from further damage than the charring of the window frames, the breaking of the glass, and other trifling injury. The alarm of the inmates was great, and portions of the furniture, &c., were removed.

About five minutes after eleven o'clock, the fire was at its greatest height, and at this time the heat was so intense, that it became necessary to remove several of the engines, as the men could not work at the pumps. The height and extent of the building on fire, throughout its entire space, caused the flames to be visible at a considerable distance in various directions.

A strong breeze fanned the flames, which raged with great fury, till the roof fell in, and the principal beams, &c. had been consumed and the floors burned or carried down, and then, about half-past eleven o'clock, the flames began to subside, and the danger of their extension to the neighbouring buildings ceased to exist. By midnight, with the exception of a small part next Parsonage-lane, which was fire-proof, the whole building was reduced to a mere shell.

About half-past three o'clock in the morning, a part of the wall of the upper stories next the Parsonage fell in with a tremendous crash; but no one was hurt. Both the fire-brigade and the police, however, had great difficulty in restraining some of the workmen in the employ of Messrs. Charlton from venturing into the smoking ruins in the most rash and reckless manner. In one instance, this led to the loss of life, and a second man lies in a dangerous state in the Royal Infirmary. Both having rushed into the calender-house, the first, a joiner, was killed by the falling of a cat-head and a portion of the wall in which it was embedded; the poor old man was found crushed quite flat by the immense weight. The second man, a packer, was found lying on his back, insensible, and bleeding from some wounds on his head received on the head and face from falling materials. The concourse of people which had assembled at eleven o'clock was immense. A strong body of the police, under the personal command of Captain Willis and the superintendents, was on the spot, and by their exertions probably saved some lives from being lost. The pressure was tremendous, and the continual streams of molten lead which fell from the building on all sides, rendered the situation of the firemen one of extreme danger.

The cause of this fire is unknown, but it probably originated in the third story, or that it commenced in the interior, and had gained considerable hold on the wood lined walls of the building in various rooms, before it approached the front, so as to be seen from the street. The loss, estimated at £35,000, it is hoped will be covered, or nearly so, by the amounts insured. Messrs. Charlton and sons are insured to the extent of £20,000; Mr. S. Mendel's stock is insured to the extent of £2500; Mr. Henry Fisher's to the amount of £1000; and Mr. Henry Jacquet's to £600.

BURNING OF IRWELL BUILDINGS, MANCHESTER.

NEW CHURCH AT KENSALL GREEN.

On Thursday morning, this new church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London, with the accustomed ceremonies. The church is built in the Anglo-Norman style, of black brick, relieved with flint; the western front has two square towers, with high-pitched roofs, with a pinnacle at each angle, surmounted

NEW CHURCH, AT KENSALL GREEN.

with a cross, as is also the main roof. Each tower has three stories, the upper most of which has belfry windows. These towers flank the centre also of three stories; the lowest is occupied by a gabled porch, with a deeply-recessed doorway, the columns of which are of stone, but most of the mouldings of the arches are worked in bricks; and the gabled portion is latticed with bricks, filled in with flints. The second story is an arcade of five arches; the central one being larger than the rest, and serving as a window, whilst the remaining four are limited; in the centre of the third story is a small circular window, and above is a gable, surmounted by a cross. The main body of the church has side buttresses, and the east end is lit by a circular window, and terminates in a gable, surmounted with a cross.

The interior is almost devoid of ornament; it has an open timber roof of arches springing from the main beams, and bold supporting corbels; it is not divided into a nave and aisles, with pews at the sides only, the remainder of the floor being filled up with free seats; at the western end is a small gallery; the pulpit is placed on one side of the chancel, or east end; and the reading desk opposite. The decalogue will occupy the arcade beneath the circular window. The windows throughout the church, have a narrow strip of finely decorated glass running up the centres, flanked with a narrow fillet of stained glass; the doors are stained brown, as is also the timber-work of the roof.

At the north-eastern angle of the church is a small vestry; and on the southern side of the south-western tower is a doorway, with neat decorations; and beneath the several windows runs a zig-zag line in flints.

The effect of the entire composition is pleasing; and the church being placed on high ground, forms a striking feature in the prospect from the western suburbs.

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FRANCE, TAHITI, MOROCCO.

WAR is so tremendous an evil, that all thinking men may well be anxious and alarmed when there is even the slightest probability of it, and there is no question they equally rejoice when that probability is lessened or removed.

The relations between England and France have lately been in a feverish and uneasy state. The large "war party" in France, though made up of many discordant elements, is so influential in directing public opinion, that the Government, which we believe to be really peacefully inclined, cannot disregard it altogether. It is irrational—for it loves war for its own sake, and, provided it could gratify its thirst for blood, and the glory to be attained by shedding it, is perfectly indifferent as to the country or people with whom it is to fight; perhaps, from old grudges, unnecessary to dilate upon, it would give England the preference as an enemy; but Christian or Moslem—Turk, Arab, or Moor, provided there was occupation for the uneasy spirits of the army—skirmishes and *razzias*, to furnish materials for despatches from head-quarters, and leaders for the Paris papers—the war party would be but too happy to find or make a pretext for hostilities. "Young France," in addition to being "bearded like the pard," fully merits the rest of the description given of the soldier, "jealous of honour, sudden and quick in quarrel." To be careful of honour is a merit either in a nation or an individual, but to be perpetually snarling and quarrelling, for any or for every cause, and frequently for no cause at all, is not worthy of a great people. If there is any nation of the earth whose title to military renown is firmly established, it is France. Alone she conquered the whole of Europe, and alone she long and ably defied the whole of the powers of the Continent united; and even in the unequal struggle she did not succumb save from the sheer exhaustion produced by the policy of the man who dazzled the people into becoming the willing sacrifices to the idol of his own selfish ambition. The military history of France is a grand one—fertile almost beyond example in great men and great achievements. We speak only in a military sense, and divide the deeds and the men who did them from all considerations of the righteousness of the cause in which, in different ages, they may have been performed. If we speak of Turenne as a great soldier, we do not palliate or defend the justice of the ravages he was ordered to make—and did make—in the Palatinate. When we allude to the victories of Napoleon, we say nothing of the policy that prompted them. But great military achievements they certainly were; and the people by whom they were done, need scarcely be anxious to prove to the world—what the world knows so well already—that they possess military talent of the highest order. With such a history to look back upon, we often wonder it does not teach the French some of that magnanimity which can afford to pass unnoticed the "petty quarrels upon petty things," that seem occasionally to drive them into a kind of frenzy. Their sensitiveness on every occurrence that can by any means, fair or foul, be made a cause of national differences, lest they should be thought other than brave and warlike, is absolutely morbid; and it exposes them to much misapprehension, not stopping short of ridicule. The victors of Marengo and Jena, who dictated terms to the sovereigns of the continent in their own capitals, converting into a matter of importance the "ordonances" directing at what hour the subjects of Queen Pomare's "cocoa-nut empire" were to blow out their candles, and thereupon setting all their diplomacy, and bureaucracy, and journalism—with something like the threat of an invasion of England in the back ground—at work to shield a blustering and hot headed official from the blame due to a clear breach of the law of nations, does partake of the absurd; it is much like the

> "Ocean into tempest tost,
> To waft a feather or to drown a fly."

That such a difference should have been fanned into a war would have been very deplorable. There would have been no cause, no principle, to justify the mingled folly and wickedness to which both nations would have been driven. We know well that wars have sprung from the most insignificant causes, and that it is not difficult "greatly to find quarrel in a straw." One war is on record as having been caused by a stolen bucket; and another is said to have arisen from a dispute about the size of a window; but in most *great* wars great principles have been involved. The French themselves, in the war of the last revolution, struggled against the despotism of Legitimacy and the oppression of Aristocracy; and, when their frontiers were threatened by a foreign army, flung at the thrones of Europe the head of their King as a bloody gage of defiance. That war was at first a war of opinion, though changed by Napoleon into one of conquest and aggrandizement. Assuredly, if the French sought a cause of war worthy of themselves, they could not find it in the Otaheitan squabble. Rejoiced are we, therefore, to see the signs of returning reason and moderation visible even in the journals which we suspect of flattering the prejudices of the war party to an unhealthy degree. And perhaps we judge too much of the opinions and feelings of the people, by what we read in the papers addressed to them, and which, to command attention, must to some extent exaggerate; a French writer may sacrifice the truth both of nature and fact to as great an extent as his conscience permits him, but he must on no account be dull or common-place. This may go far to explain some of the phillipics against "perfidious Albion," so many of which we have lately laid down with the commentary of *Mrs. Quickly* on the vapourings of *Ancient Pistol*, "I' faith, Captain, these be very bitter words." But seriously, we are heartily glad that the danger of a collision from this quarter has almost disappeared. A war between England and France, once began, would be a fatal one in itself, and could not long be confined to the two powers commencing it. It would be a calamity to the whole human race, and give a check to human civilization, which has only begun to recover from the mischiefs of the last. The most glorious victories for mankind now are those of peace.

Turning from Otaheite to Morocco, we also perceive the signs of returning tranquillity. In this dispute we are less directly interested, though the scene of action is so much nearer our own shores. Had hostilities commenced, it would have been our duty to have seen that no British lives or property were injured; but we could hardly have been called on to act as partisans. As it has turned out, we have acted as mediators; and the negotiations of Mr. Drummond Hay have rendered the bombardment of any of the towns on the coast unnecessary, we hope not to the disappointment of the Prince de Joinville, who, with his fleet, has returned from Tangier to Gibraltar. The Emperor of Morocco has, it seems, agreed to give up, or expel Abd-el-Kader from his dominions, or, at all events, not to lend him the assistance of his subjects. Some doubt is expressed whether he will be as able to expel the brave Arab chief, as he is willing to do it. But that he will withdraw all direct firm support from him, there can be little doubt; and, having made all the reparation for past countenance in his power, we trust the French will be satisfied, for, as to the rest, the poor Emperor can hardly be compelled to do an impossibility.

PORTRAIT OF THE LATE PACHA OF EGYPT.—FROM A RECENT DRAWING.

ABDICATION OF MEHEMET ALI.

Mehemet Ali, who so long ruled over Egypt, is a man of no ordinary kind. It is not our purpose to eulogise him extravagantly, or to "set down aught in malice" regarding him. We are aware that it is the custom to represent him as a very enlightened ruler; but, in point of fact, his government was essentially an arbitrary one. At the same time, it is only fair to state, that although fettered by the system with which he was identified, he introduced many reforms, and endeavoured to act in an impartial and enlightened spirit. He did justice to all, without regard to religious or political differences. And here we may remark, *en passant*, that when first the overland route to India was established, he gave every facility in his power to this new mode of communication, and under his auspices the route from Alexandria to Suez, which previously could not be traversed without danger, became as safe as the most frequented region in England.

Mehemet did much to purify the administration of justice. He established a good police, and did away with tortures and other punishments which had disgraced the sway of his predecessors. He did not stop here; but it is undeniable that he attempted to establish a national system of education, a task which has dismayed some of the enlightened statesmen of England. Thus far for his good deeds. On the other hand, it is equally true that his subjects were bowed down by excessive taxation, and he levied a conscription as odious as that of Napoleon Perhaps, however, the fault was rather with the system than with himself; for, although identified, as we have said, with absolutism, he made vast efforts indi

vidually to administer the Government in a mild and benignant spirit. Whenever abuses came to his knowledge, he used his exertions to reform and suppress them, although, from the corruption of his subordinate agents, these efforts were not always attended with success.

Notwithstanding this favourable disposition towards enlightened government, he relied more upon his military power than upon the influence of public opinion. His military forces were disproportioned to the population, and in short there was an evident tendency to rule rather by the sword than by the influence of the popular will, guided by moderation and judgment. It must be admitted, nevertheless that if he did not effect so much in the way of civilization as could have been expected from his great mind, yet at least he gave an impulse to those changes which within the last few years have tended to raise Egypt so greatly in the scale of nations.

The telegraphic notice, in the French papers, hints at the retirement of the venerable Pacha to Mecca, but if all accounts be true, he was by no means of a religious turn of mind. Indeed, an anecdote is told of him which tends to show that his character was more remarkable for flippancy than for devotion. It is said the Sheick Ibrahim (Burckhardt), once waited upon him to solicit permission "to return to Mecca." "Pacha," said the traveller, "I want to go and see the Holy City, and to pray at the Prophet's tomb. Give me your leave and firman for the journey." "You go to Mecca and our holy Prophet's tomb! That's impossible, Ibrahim: you are not qualified; you are a Christian at heart." "But I am Pasha; I am qualified in every respect. As to belief do not doubt me Tell me any part of the Koran that I do not believe." "Go to the Holy City, go Ibrahim," replied Mehemet, laughing heartily. "Do you think I'll vex myself with questions from the Koran? Go and see the Prophet's tomb, and may it enlighten your eyes and comfort your heart."

But whatever may have been Mehemet Ali's scepticism or indifference in regard to religious matters, it is true, that upon the whole he governed Egypt in such a way as to make his sudden abdication a matter, if not for regret, at least for inquietude. He was certainly a friend to France, and not the English. It was but very recently that he gave an indication of his desire to cultivate friendly relations with this country by the conclusion of a treaty, important for her interests.

Of his son Ibrahim report is less favourable; but it is to be hoped that the mantle of his father will descend upon him, and that Mehemet, if not actually, will virtually, direct the destinies of Egypt. As we have remarked elsewhere, the change, politically speaking, can afford no ground for apprehension; because the events of 1840 and 1841 led to arrangements with Turkey, by means of which the Porte gave up the pretension to interfere with the succession; so that Ibrahim will succeed to the pashalick as a matter of course.

"FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE."

FRANCE.

The Paris papers contain a telegraphic despatch which communicates an unexpected, but by no means an unimportant announcement the abdication of Mehemet Ali, the Viceroy of Egypt. The despatch is thus worded:—

"ALEXANDRIA, July 27.

"His Highness the Viceroy has just suddenly left Alexandria, declaring that he renounces for ever Egypt and public affairs, and that he retires to Mecca.

"Ibrahim is at Alexandria. The city is quiet."

The succession to the title having been recently secured to the family of Mehemet Ali his son Ibrahim will no doubt succeed to the pashalik and government of Egypt without any difficulty or opposition from the Porte.

The subject of the dispute between France and Morocco of course continues to excite considerable attention in Paris; but the reports on the subject are very contradictory. In the early part of the week, confident statements were circulated of an arrangement of the dispute, but subsequently more warlike announcements have been received. Indeed the report of the bombardment of Tangier has been revived, but no really official account of an authentic character regarding the real state of the matter has been received.

On the day previous to the arrival of the despatch announcing the suspension of hostilities, another one was received dated the 2d, announcing the arrival of the Prince de Joinville before Tangier, and that no answer had been given to the *ultimatum*, but stating that the Prince was prevented from commencing his operations at once in consequence of the non-arrival from Gibraltar of Mr. Drummond Hay, for whose fate some uneasiness was felt. Since that time, however, news had been received from Mr Hay. The Emperor, he states, has granted to France and Spain the just satisfaction which they have demanded. Mr. Hay was expected at Tangier. The French fleet was preparing to sail from Tangier for Gibraltar.

Although the Prince de Joinville consented to suspend hostilities, yet when he sent the despatch to Paris, he accompanied it with the following explanation:—"I consented to the suspension of hostilities," said the Prince, "not that I have the least hope of receiving from the Emperor the satisfaction which we have a right to demand, but to show to the population of Tangier that my Government is determined not to commence hostilities until every hope of peace is lost." The Prince, on the 1st and 2nd, received several private letters from the inhabitants of Tangier, entreating him to spare the town, and assuring him that should he be compelled to adopt hostile measures against the Emperor, on his first summons the keys of Tangier would be delivered. The Governor of Tangier is far from having any animosity against the French. This declaration of the Prince affords a striking commentary upon the confident hopes expressed in some quarters of the termination of hostilities.

It would appear, from the following account, given in the *Algere*, that the temporary arrangement made by the Emperor, was brought about with some difficulty. That paper says:—

"The Pharo arrived off E. Arach in the morning of the 25th. The sea was rough, and the captain of the port, who usually boards every vessel that arrives, to demand the motives of her visit, was unable to come to us. Hence, as he did not make his appearance, the captain of the Pharo lowered a boat, and the envoy of the Prince de Joinville, accompanied by M. Balsroufs, an Algerine pilot, landed on a rock at the foot of the battery. Some Moors who came down to ask what the Frenchmen wanted, when a letter was given them for the Pacha, in which M. Warnier informed him that he was the bearer of despatches for him, but that he should not come to the town until he received the answer to the communication, had been sent on board the steamer. The Pacha immediately sent his first secretary, the Amin of the Marine, and the Kaid of Mecheuar, who commanded the guard. M. Warnier and M. Balsroufs then went down on the beach, in spite of the violence of the surf, but when the hostages were requested to get into the boat, they excused themselves in consequence of the roughness of the sea. M. Warnier, however, insisted, and they all came on board. The secretary wrote to the Pacha, his master, to consult him on the subject of this difficulty, but the letter had scarcely been sent off, when M. Warnier decided on going himself to the Pacha, accompanied by the pilot. The inhabitants formed a double line, through which the French envoy passed, and the Pacha received him with marked distinction. M. Warnier handed him the ultimatum of France, and commented on it verbally. The Pacha sent off a courier to the Emperor. There was no time to lose, for the utmost delay granted by the ultimatum would expire on the 2nd August. As the Consul-General, in the despatches delivered by M. Warnier, demanded immediate permission for the embarkation of all the French who were at Tangier with their property, the Pacha did not hesitate, and, under the dictation of M. Warnier himself, wrote to the Khalifa at Tangier to allow the French envoy to act on this subject as he might think proper. The Pacha had also given a similar authority, on the previous evening, to the Neapolitan Consul, who had come to El Arach in the Hegia. He also expressed his desire to see the unhappy differences existing between the two countries removed. At six o'clock in the evening the Pharo again got under weigh, to return to the Frenchsquadron. On the 2nd of August the ultimatum of France would expire, and on the previous evening the envoys of the Emperor arrived at Tangier, announcing that peace was assured; but these same envoys hastened to remove everything that was valuable, and, above all, the women and children. The inhabitants fled from the town, carrying off their wives, their children, their slaves, and all their riches, into the mountains. A report was also current that a price had been put upon the head of the Governor of Tangier, doubtless in consequence of his having allowed the Consuls and their countrymen to embark; that the Pacha of Larache had also been compelled to take refuge in the inviolable asylum of the Marabout Bon-Sedam; and that the Kaid of Tetuan was so much afraid of being assassinated, had fled at the approach of the Emperor, and that the mountaineers had entered and pillaged that town as soon as the Sultan had left it. The mountaineers had arrived in crowds at the gates of Tangier, demanding admission into the town to protect the place, but in reality to pillage it; they would, however, find nothing to take, for the Moors had so well profited by our forbearance that the place might now be burnt without causing them the slightest regret."

It must be stated also that, according to a well informed writer in Paris, it was believed, that either the Emperor of Morocco is endeavouring to gain time, or that afraid of the increasing power of the Sultan, he is anxious to secure the powerful aid of France against the Emir. The consuls of France, Spain, and Denmark, have quitted Tangier, the others remain. At Tangier, on the 2nd, nobody knew what had become of the English consul; it was reported that the Emperor had refused to see him.

The Gregeois, with the Prince de Joinville's despatches, touched at Gibraltar on the 3rd, and consigned those despatches to the care of Mr. Wilson for Lord Cowley and Lord Aberdeen. These despatches were forwarded to Paris from Port Vendres.

The following are the naval forces of the different nations now at anchor off Tangier:—France: 3 sail of the line, 1 frigate, 3 brigs, and 9 steamers; making altogether a force of 430 guns.—Spain: 1 frigate, 1 corvette, 2 brigs, 3 schooners, 1 cutter, and 4 steamers.—England: 1 line-of-battle ship, 1 frigate, and 1 steamer.—Sardinia: 1 corvette of 36 guns; and Sweden: 1 corvette of 26 guns.

The Tahiti affair has become a subject of much less interest with the Paris papers. The *Presse*, however, has a violent article against Mr. Pritchard.

The *Toulonnais* gives a letter from Algiers, by which it seems that Marshal Bugeaud has resigned the command of the occupying army to General Lamoriciere, and confines himself to the Government of the colony.

Some uneasiness had been caused at Paris by the news of the departure of three ships of the line for the Levant, but it is understood their destination was Tangier, but it appears from a Government paper the *Globe*, that Admiral Parseval, who commands the squadron, has been ordered to direct his course to Tunis to watch the movements of a Turkish fleet, consisting of seven ships of the line and four frigates. According to this authority the French are resolved to protect Tunis.

The Duke de Nemours is at present on a tour of inspection of the army in the provinces. He has received addresses from the authorities of Besançon, and almost every other town he has passed through. The addresses are all very loyal, but have not taken a political turn, as they did last year.

The health of the ex-King of Holland, now the eldest surviving branch of the Bonaparte family, has, it is said, suffered severely from the death of his brother Joseph.

SPAIN.

There is no intelligence of interest from Madrid, but reports of intended plots were rife.

The General Junta of the Basque provinces, in its sitting of the 2nd instant, unanimously claimed the full and entire re-establishment of the Fueros.

The *Castellano* publishes a letter from Puerta de Santa Maria of the 3rd, stating, that the bombardment of Tangier commenced on the 2nd; that the report of the cannonading had been heard at Cadiz, and the smoke distinctly perceived from the watch-tower.

The private letters from Cadiz are silent on the subject; and the *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 3rd positively announces, that the Prince de Joinville, yielding to the considerations submitted to him by the representatives of England, and hankering to the voice of humanity, had agreed to postpone the bombardment of Tangier until the result of the mission of the British Consul should be known.

POLAND.

The accounts from Poland in the Hamburg papers give most deplorable descriptions of the damage done by the inundations of the Vistula and other rivers. Letters from Kurin state that the Vistula had risen to a greater height than at any time during the last hundred years. It is impossible to say how many thousand villages may be inundated by the muddy river in its long course from Cracow to Dantsic. Above and below Calon 100 towns and villages are as in a sea, and the inhabitants have been forced to take refuge on the roofs, on trees, and on some neighbouring hills.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia issued the following characteristic declaration before leaving his dominions:—"I cannot quit the soil of my country, though only for a short time, without publicly expressing in my own name and that of the Queen, the deeply-felt gratitude which fills our hearts. It is excited by the innumerable proofs of affection to us, both verbal and in writing, which we have received, and were called forth by the attempt of the 26.h of July; that affection which loudly greeted us at the instant of the crime, when the hand of the Almighty averted the deadly shot from my breast. Looking up to my heavenly Preserver, I proceed to the fulfilment of my daily work to complete what is begun, to carry into execution what is prepared, to combat evil with increased certainty of victory, and to be to my people everything that my high vocation lays upon me as a duty, and which is the object of my private love."

(Signed) "FREDERICK WILLIAM.

"Erdmannsdorff, August 8, 1844."

A letter from Berlin gives rather a curious anecdote about Tschech, from which it appears that he was actuated by the same morbid passion for notoriety which has led to similar attempts in England. "Tschech lately asked a bookseller whether he would be willing to publish his very interesting memoirs of his life. The bookseller, to whom he was a total stranger, replied, that in the first place he must see a specimen of the work before he could decide. It was said that Tschech, the day before the intended attempt, sent him not merely a specimen but the whole manuscript, and with a note to the effect, that 'the bookseller should not allow himself to be put out of the way, even if the next thing he heard of him should be that he was on the scaffold.' At the same time as the manuscript the news of the attempt on the King's life reached the bookseller, who, it is said, has thought fit to send the manuscript of Tschech to the criminal court of Berlin."

ITALY.

Letters from Naples prove that the King has acted with the utmost rigour towards the individuals concerned in the late insurrection in the Calabrias. The official paper, the *Journal of the Two Sicilies*, has the following on the subject:—On the 24th July the military commission sitting at Cosenza pronounced sentence of death upon seventeen of the persons implicated in the descent upon Calabria, nine of which were carried into effect on the following day. The names of the unhappy sufferers were—Attilio and Emilio Bandiera, sons of the Austrian admiral; Nicola Ricciotti, the commander of the flying column of the insurgents of Ancona, in 1831, who subsequently fought throughout the civil war in Spain, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel; Domenico Moro, formerly lieutenant in the Austrian navy; Anacharsis Nardo, a lawyer, and nephew to the Dictator of Modena, in the insurrection of 1831, Giovani Veraucez, Giacomo Roces, Francesco Berti, and Domenico Lupatelli.

EGYPT.

According to the *Malta Times*, Sir H. Hardinge, in three days only, made an important arrangement with Mehemet Ali. By a treaty, which was mutually signed, the English Government guaranteed to Mehemet Ali, as well as to his descendants, the government of Egypt, and that no other Power should interfere with him. In return, Mehemet Ali has treated that the English Government should do as they liked in the country, and to protect all English subjects; he presents, moreover, 300 troops to the Sultan of Egypt whenever necessary. The railways from Cairo to Suez are to be commenced without loss of time. [There seems no reason to doubt this statement, and it proves that at the very moment when Mehemet Ali abdicates, his resolution, he was desirous of carrying out amicable arrangements with England.]

UNITED STATES.

The Hibernia, mail steamer, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday morning, with New York papers to the 31st July. The news is unusually meagre. A steamer had left Boston on the 1st inst. and Hal fax on the 3rd inst. The steam-ship Caledonia arrived at Halifax on the 1st of August, after an unusually speedy voyage Although these accounts are by no means full enough, it is said, to be of any importance. The foundations caused by the overflow of the Mussisippi and its tributaries, of which vague accounts have previously been received, are stated to have done great damage to the farms and plantations of cotton; cannot fail to have been large. No correct estimate has, however, appeared. Twenty-six houses have been burnt down at Brooklyn, and a considerable amount of property consumed by the fire. Another fire had occurred in a large range of butcheries on board of the Saladin were executed at Halifax on the 30th July. Their names are, Anderson, Travaegus *alias* Johnstone, George Jones, and William Hamilton. Mr. Green, whether the Governor for the murder of Captain Fielding only were acquitted. The four prisoners confessed their guilt previous to execution.

The New York papers have reports of the loss of the West India mail steamer Tay, but a late arrival at that city from Havannah brings intelligence that she had been spoken off the Moro, waiting for anchors, having lost her own, after having on Colorado Reef. The Captain of the port had boarded her, and the necessary assistance would be rendered.

The accounts from Mexico in the New York papers are interesting. They are to the 3d of June. The Mexican Congress was still occupied in discussing the proposals of Government for a loan of money and a levy of soldiers. The first demand for a loan of 4,000,000 dollars and an army of 45,000 men, had been rejected; but new proposals had been made, and the final vote had not been taken at the last accounts. It seems that the news of the rejection of the Treaty of Annexation by the United States' Senate had somewhat cooled the ardour of the Mexican Congress. The members believe that the annexation of Texas will not require 45,000 men and 4 000,000 dollars. It seems nearly certain, however, from the tone of the Mexican papers, that Congress will not adjourn without coming to some resolution of the rupture with the United States.

Upon the receipt or the intelligence of the transportation of United States troops to the Texas frontier, the Mexican Government asked of the United States Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. R. M. Green, whether the troops to be sent by Mexico against Texas would be attacked by the United States forces? Mr. Green replied that, having received no instructions from his Government, he could not answer the question categorically; but that he thought the Government had declared that annexation would be considered a declaration of war, it was probable that, on submitting the treaty to the Senate, the President had conceived it his duty to despatch troops to the frontiers as a measure of precaution.

CHINA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Ningpo, 23rd March, 1844.

My dear Sir,—My last advised the fire of Canton; this present pleasure relates to a more important subject.

You are aware that since October, 1843, three ports have been opened by the Chinese for trade—Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai.

This event must be deeply interesting to our merchants and manufacturers commercially, and I am happy to be able to state that I am borne out by a very great *authority*, one probably, from many circumstances, the best informed party here, in saying that you do not overdraw the picture when the trade with this country is likely soon to be the most lucrative that England at present pursues.

Ningpo—Amoy, of the ports, is nearest Hong-Kong, say 400 miles to the N. F.

The adjacent sea is thick with islands, which are so situated as to form long vistas of lake-like scenery; of these opposite and about one-quarter mile distant lies Kooloosoo, held by us till the ransom be paid; and it is rumoured, to be afterwards a dwelling-place of foreigners, Amoy itself not offering accommodation. A most lovely place they must not wish.

Here are now our dark and faithful followers from India, the gallant "Native Troops." Here the 18th, the Royal Irish, as their name may tell; the gay in the summer-time of peace—the first to face the winter hail of war.

Not long since of *the wealthy of Amoy* resided foreigners, the business of the day was over, in the bosom of their families luxuriating in the dreamy repose of the Chinese love, or in the society of their mansions enjoying the sing-song of the hired dancer, or wandering in gardens, now no more to be peopled, and scarce ever dies, and many a fruit and many a giant flower unknown to us, spread them lords. All is changed—they escape to the mango and the orange tree are the unkindred forms around. Dark falls the foreign shade on the gleaming fountains of that sunny isle.

Around the scene the figures now present the steady mein, the military walk, the close-fitting garb, the exact appointments of European soldiery.

The Chinese possessors, sweeping by with their stately gait, their flowing robes of rarest silks and satins, embroidered richly; their long necklaces of pricely beads, their jade-stone ornaments, their cap with jewels; their high, large satin boots—are gone.

The entire centre of this island is a valley—I called it Happy Valley. Sheltered on every side, rich in every produce, with trees and founts and rocks. But war was heavy on this sweet spot. The stranger trod down its gardens, his foreign feet profaned its hearths and graves, trampled out their fires, and stood upon tombs over which till then had waved the unmolested grass of centuries. From its stricken houses I heard arise the plaintive voice of desolation, I felt its lonely and sad condition; an interest even in that alien and inanimate land itself crept upon me. I turned to my vessel, breathing a fervent wish that we had never entered there.

The town or city of Amoy is in itself, however, wretchedly filthy, and the streets in some parts narrow, even for China, where you can often touch the walls of both sides at once. The people appear to be very civil, and their number may be about 300,000. A gent.eman accompanied me once or twice through and beyond the town, and we found the people spit after we passed, only perhaps a few times; this is by no means intended as a "cead mille failte;" at the same time I did not hear the *Fanqui*—"Foreign devil," of Canton, once breathed. A man-of-war in the harbour, and the soldiers at Kooloosoo doubtless have their influence; yet I am inclined to think that those in the locality are, to say the least, much more friendly than could be hoped in a city taken by storm. Already, although the port has been but three or four months open, there have been as many, I should say, as twelve vessels, perhaps more; and some sales have been effected, I understand, at paying prices. I am not aware of any tea having been shipped.

Shanghai, though more distant from Hong Kong than Ningpo, was the second port opened; the Consul for the latter place being detained by business at Canton. It is close on 1000 miles to the N.E. There is very little of interest in or about Shanghai, from a picturesque or natural scenery. The population is, say 350,000, the people civil. There have been to Shanghai five or six vessels, at least. I know of no tea from that quarter yet; a large trade in imports, and a large shipping, of exports, is expected to grow up here; as it is the key to the whole north.

Mr. Thom, formerly in the house of Jardine, Mathieson, and Co., more lately interpreter to the Chinese expedition, and who has rendered such essential service to his country), is now officiating Consul for Ningpo, where it is considered that his business-habits and information will be eminently useful to the commercial interests of Great Britain; would it not be to be wished, that his very great talents and extensive acquirements, together with the advantage of a long and confidential intercourse with his Excellency, Sir Henry Pottinger, will enable him to make a report of the country to accord with the present many typing and critical circumstances during the war, has given him in the Chinese mind, to the sustenance and advancement of our political influence and importance in this vast portion of the east.

Ningpo is situated about twenty miles from the mouth of the river of that name, which by keeping mid channel is of safe, though, perhaps, not exactly of easy navigation, owing to the numerous shoalings or banks, many of them of great size, which crowd toward, and from, and anchor about this flourishing commercial city. It is likely, however, that for the benefit of all parties, junks will be constructed, which will be an anchor, or as to have a good channel. The city walls, which entirely surround it, are of most massive construction; it being possible to drive a carriage and four over all parts. We carried and subsequently defended them during the war, of which there are some rich evidences and records on the interior of the whitewashed walls of the now-vacant guard rooms. From these there are many fine views, of a wide spread natural theatre, interesting from its hill and creek variety, its cultivation, and its handsome country seats, in the distances the mountains surround the guardians of so fertile a plain; through it rolls a noble river, joined where it passes the ancient city by a branch navigable for large boats, from Tsing-Kee, but which is the vast rich district presents the greatest, most exact, and most economical cultivation.

Though acquainted with some of the "gardens of England," I must confess that we have none superior, perhaps, speaking generally, large tract for large tract, none equal to the plain of Ningpo. Of course I presume our scientific knowledge in agriculture to be much superior, and our mechanical appliances more advanced; but whether these latter, as they are at present, are judicious, remains to be seen. Meantime the Chinese follow what is called *spade cultivation*, at least something much akin. Human labour is of small value, however. I presume one would get a spade-man to dig per diem the year round. Ningpo is clean; many of its shops splendid—full of silks and satins, and embroidery of gold &c., with rich and various velvets. Fure, shaped into or lining al manner of dresses of crape, &c., fill a whole street, and look very pretty and warm.

The people of Ningpo are civil; there are, probably, half a million of inhabitants.

There have been four vessels here: another is expected daily, and many when the monsoon changes, say next month. Some profitable transactions have taken place.

A vessel is now being loaded with tea, for England (the Nautilus); the first, I believe, which will sail loaded from the three ports.

From these ports, as compared with Canton, the wants of China, could not or none of the physical machinery of commerce here. Neither roads nor banks, nor paper money, nor established agents, nor, unfortunately, that state of which assurance has to be made—a wide extended and well regulated enlightened government, security and credit amidst an enterprising people. Here "let the people perish alive in ignorance," is still the policy, and mutual distrust the practice. Instead of the loss of about 2 dollars per cent on the exchange of silver, the paying profit are unknown, or truly perhaps of any kind, are scarcely if ever tried. *Ex uno ajere omnes.* But let us suppose that confidence and credit to a certain extent prevailed under such circumstances, that immediate for once were generous, that the leopard had changed his spots, the Ethiopian his skin; that the twelve Hong merchants were philanthropists in the extreme, and desired to diffuse by their wealth the blessings of European civilization; there remained two barriers to be removed, which presented an obstacle so great, as to prevent our fabrics competing properly with native.

1st. The "Canton money, say to a Shanghai" man, the goods were chargeable, and would have to bear and come into consumer's possession finally, loaded with two profits, the Canton man's and the Shanghai man's, while now each China profit is sufficient.

2nd. The fact of transhipment being necessary—I do not allude to extra freight alone—Coolie hire, pilfering, custom-house, and other dues, presented, and still present, a mass of damages and losses, for a large insurance was requisite, a very great obstacle to merchants from the North taking, our highpriced, close, y-packed products.

From these causes now all these disabilities are removed. The south and the north are in competition for us. We too may stay; or unasked, unharmed, we may go. The law allows them and us—nay, their High Commissioner, the Imperial Commissioner Keying (a man of great ability, joy and profit shall be the perpetual lot of all. Neither slight nor few will be the advantages reaped by the merchants alike of China and of foreign countries." And again: "I do really day and night think upon the foreign cargoes and the commercial intercourse, beneficial to all parties." "The people are glad in the prospects thus opened up." Indeed, in fact and in feeling, the change in our relations is manifest and real; not a mere paper change, or treaty humbug; and so being, I believe it must be regarded as almost inexhaustably valuable.

The towns or ports merely, now and thus opened, with their swarming thousands, and their great communications by canals surrounded by villages, and are the keys to various portions of a vast and nearly unexplored country.

Let it be recollected, also, that, most important to us as a nation, the carrying trade of our ports to, and from, and coastwise China, is, and will be for long and long, in our own hands. By this it occurs to us that important portion of our fellow-subjects, the owners of those A 1 leviathan ships, which trade between the continents, Bombay and Macao, may be established a school for seamanship, the grandest in the world, from which is to be obtained for our country the nerve and sinew of an unconquered and unconquerable navy, whom no hardships can deter, and no dangers appal. C.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE INSOLVENCY OF THE ROMFORD BANK.—On Monday there was a very numerous attendance at the Bankruptcy Court, of the creditors of the Romford Bank, that day being appointed for the examination of the Messrs. Johnson and Mr. Mann. Mr. Alderman Johnson was first called and examined at considerable length. The chief points of interest elicited from his examination by Mr. James are comprised in the following statement:—Had you private accounts with the Romford Bank? Yes; I had, and I admit I overdrew to the amount of £9,000 or £10,000, though I cannot call it overdrawing it. I had the customers' money out of the bank, and applied it to different purposes. I paid off a bond given 30 years since. I did not pay the bond off as I drew out cheques to that amount. I had no adjustment as to accounts, in order to give a better account than I can now.—Did you apply the overdrawn monies to the amount of £12,000 to the purposes of paying off this bond, and other purposes?—I have accounts for the bulk to an amount of £15,000? The interest upon the bond was £10,000, and I paid in bills and cheques to the Romford Bank in the name of Johnson and Mann, and wh ch never were paid at my bankers. Mr. Mann, Johnson and Mann, drew the cheque for the £10,000, and tell me if you did not direct the cheques not to be presented? I never saw the cheques after I drew them. It is possible that in a single instance I might have given such directions, but it was not my habit. I do not know that the cheques I gave upon my bankers were not to be presented until I gave orders, although I had credit for them at the Romford Bank. I know that the cheques were entered at the end of the cash-books, and I have been accustomed when I was in funds to do so.—Was it not fully understood that the cheques you drew were not to be presented? I cannot say.—Here are cheques for £2750 drawn by Johnson and Mann, payable to Johnson and Mann, which you endorsed?—Did not that approbation.—Answer the question. I was cash-keeper, and if the cheques had gone through my bankers, I must have given him information in relation to it. The cheques were retained by the vouchers.—Were you not afraid of having those cheques presented, because of your using your partner's name. Yes or no?—I had no fear at the time; my partner did not dispute my intentions, as he must have been no dispute if my partner had then known it. I meant to have borrowed money to redeem these cheques from the bank, having had a credit for it, and drawn out the money. Have you dealt with Messrs. Bills to the amount of £1,000?—I have, and that in order to increase my private credit. This bill for £1775 is drawn by me on the London House. And in your own name and for your own private purposes? I admit it, but it was all for the benefit of the partnership. Have you drawn out £15,000 from the Romford Bank for your own purposes?—I never had all the money. No, I dare say not, at any one time in your pocket; but you had it?—Yes; I suppose I had. Do you not know the balance to your credit on account to £15,756 12s. 8d?—The books will tell; and that amount was used for the bank and the trade in London. What have you done with the money?—The bank cost £21,000 in rent, wages, &c., and the profits were very small. I spent nothing in pleasure, or merely for my own use. Mr. Mann was also examined. He stated that Mr. Alderman Johnson kept the cash, and he had no

plicit confidence in him. Some discussion ensued, and it was stated, that the assignees refused to continue an allowance to Mr. Johnson. Mr. George said the creditors would not consent until Mr. Johnson gave satisfactory accounts. When that was done an allowance would be immediately given. The result of the examination was, that an adjournment was directed to take place till November next, in order that in the interim the bankrupt's accounts should be fully gone into.

Robert Banister, a bankrupt, who recently absconded from his creditors with a large amount of property in his possession, has been arrested at Madeira, and on Wednesday was examined at the Bankruptcy Court. The property was recovered and bank notes recovered, and which is now in the hands of the official assignee, amounts to nearly £3,000.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

Deliberate Murder of a Wife by her Husband.—Western Circuit.—At Wells, on Monday, John Fisher was tried before Mr. Justice Patteson for the wilful murder of Mary Fisher, his wife. The first witness called was a servant girl named Evans. She stated that she had been a servant with the prisoner and the deceased about a fortnight before the deceased came by her death. The deceased lived at Weston-super-Mare, and kept a public-house or beershop there, known as the sign of the Devonshire Arms. He and the deceased did not live on good terms; but, on the contrary, there were frequent disputes and bickerings between them. On the 5th of June the prisoner had been out with a horse and cart that he kept, and returned about five o'clock. Nothing particular occurred for more than an hour after his return. At this time the prisoner and deceased commenced a quarrel about a lodger who had given notice to quit. It appeared that prisoner had informed deceased of it, in the way he conceived that she was the cause of it; and she replied, that she was not going to put up with his temper, and that she wished all of them would leave. They continued quarrelling in the bar until nine o'clock, the deceased saying the most aggravating words to the prisoner. At about nine o'clock they went to the witness took in a candle, and put it in the bar, as she was accustomed to do. Evidently for the purpose of annoyance the deceased immediately blew out the candle. Prisoner relighted it, and he brought it there and ordered witness not to relight it, which she did. There was a slate kept in this room on which was put the account of the beer sold and not paid for during the day. When witness took out the candle the deceased, in continuation of her annoyance to the prisoner, took up the slate, and said if a candle was put there, it would serve her the purpose to rub out the accounts on the slate, and she forthwith deliberately rubbed out the slate, and obliterated all the accounts. This of course had increased the angry feeling between the parties, and they continued to quarrel until bed time, the deceased all this time saying everything she could think of to exasperate and annoy prisoner. At about ten o'clock they went to bed, the deceased going up before the prisoner. She went at first in the prisoner's room, where she always slept, but came out of it before he came up, and went into witness's room, and wanted to come to bed with her; but she told her, with difficulty, prevented, and got her into bed. Shortly after the prisoner came up stairs, and, apparently not finding her in the room, became to search for her in the room of witness. He found the door fast, and demanded admittance, which he refused. He then went away, and again returned and tried the door. Deceased wanted to get out at him, but was prevented by witness. Prisoner then said at the door that he wanted to get her to kill her, for that he was determined to kill her, and he might as well kill her that night as in the morning. After this they still continued to quarrel, using all sorts of angry and provoking things age towards each other. This continued till one o'clock, when they left recriminations and abuse closed. Witness and deceased continued awake until three o'clock, when witness fell asleep. About five o'clock in the morning, she was suddenly awakened, and saw the prisoner standing with a large iron screw-bar at the bottom of the bed. The deceased was just raising herself in the bed, having one of her arms on the pillow. Before she could do so prisoner struck her three distinct blows with the screw-bar on her head, which appeared to have rendered her senseless, and she fell back. The prisoner stood over her for a moment, and then left the room. After the interval of a minute or two he returned, and then stamped on the floor, standing on her. He then got off her and left the room again, and in a minute or two returned, holding a carving knife in his hand. He addressed the witness, and said she need not be afraid, as he did not want to hurt her. He then stamped on the chest of the deceased, standing on her with one foot, and, stooping down, lifted her head from the pillow, and deliberately cuther throat with the carving-knife. After having done this he stood and looked at her for a minute, and then left the room. Shortly after he was gone, witness, and Ussell, upon whom she had called before, came down stairs and got out of the house. She then dressed herself and left the house also, leaving the prisoner there. She afterwards returned when the examination came on. Upon examination, the witness stated that she had only lived for a fortnight with the prisoner. He was a moody man, and upon one occasion she had seen and heard him walking about the house cursing and blaspheming himself. After he had done the deed, and after Ussell went out of the house, the witness, in her way to do the same, met the prisoner. He said to her that he did not consider he had done anything wrong, but had removed a great corner out of the world. The prisoner was a very violent woman Corroborative evidence was given, and Mr. Cockburn addressed the jury on the part of the prisoner. After a summing up from the judge the jury retired, and returned in half an hour with a verdict of guilty. The Clerk cap, proceeded to pass on the unhappy man the awful sentence of death, which he heard unmoved, and was led from the dock urging excuses for his crime.

POLICE.

A Centenarian for Imprisonment.—On Monday, at Union Hall office, *Nicholas Gilez*, a poor emaciated-looking man, was charged with wilfully breaking a lamp belonging to the South Metropolitan Gas Company. A policeman of the M division stated, that while on duty the preceding night in Holborn, he observed a large crowding round a door, which he went to ascertain the cause of, and, walking into the road, picked up a stone. He then returned to the pavement, and, while the policeman was looking at him, threw the stone at a gaslamp, which he broke, and then said he did it for the purpose of obtaining admission to a station-house. In reply to Mr. Traill, the unfortunate man said that he was in a state of destitution (which his appearance fully proved), and that he was for the second time in jail for a like offence, and preferred going where he applied for admission, he had no alternative left than that of seeking shelter in a station-house: but finding that could not be accomplished without the committal some offence, he thought it better to break a lamp than have recourse to plunder. The magistrate commiserated the poor fellow's condition, but said he could not be permitted to destroy property by wilful means. Mr. Traill committed him for twenty-one days, a sentence with which the prisoner and his poor fellow seemed del ghted. [We are aware that it is by no means an uncommon occurrence for men to seek refuge in prison rather than submit to become inmates of the poor-house. Repeated proofs of this horror of the unions have been given, but yet it is rather ominous when instances can be found in happy England of men who are compelled to commit crime in order to obtain food and shelter].

Robbery at a General Postman.—At Bow-street, on Monday, *Patrick Lawlor*, a letter carrier, employed at the General Post-office, was charged with stealing a number of checks and bills, the contents of letters passing through his hands, amounting collectively to £783 7s. 6d. Evidence was given of the prisoner having secreted letters which contained remittances addressed to Messrs. Barclay and Co., and Messrs. Jarvis and Co. The documents consisted of a bill letter addressed to Glyn and Co. were as follow:—A £50 Cornish bill on Pread and Johnston; a bank post bill of £15 9s. 10d.; ditto, £10; a check on Child and Co., ditto, £10; a bill on Barclay and Co., ditto, £12 7s.; a bill on Rose, England, £40; a Constantinople bill of £50; bill on Barclay and Co., £15; an order on paymaster of warehouse pensioners, £6 16s. 6d.: the letter and its contents as of the former class. The letter to Messrs. Barclay and Co. was sent from the Penth Bank by Mr. David Craigie, and contained a draft on Smith and Co. for £100; a Saint Helena receipt for £7 4s.; and a navy bill, on the paymaster, for £9 14s. 2d.—The prisoner reserved his defence, and was remanded to Monday next.

Curious Robberies by a "Gentleman."—At Worship-street, on Tuesday, a gentlemanly-look.ng young man, named *Octavius Clarke*, (the son of an eminent deceased divine), was charged with stealing a gold watch, a number of articles of jewellery, and a variety of wearing apparel, and other articles, the property of Mr. Daniel Stalker Lesse, a gentleman residing at No. 13, Haberdasher's-place, Hoxton, in the following off-hand manner:—Jane Weatherall, a servant to Mrs. Anne Hetherington, a widow lady, in whose house the prosecutor resides, stated that Mr. Lesse left home shortly before 11 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 17th ult., and that directly after he had done so, the prisoner, whom she recognised as a friend of the prosecutor, rang the door-bell, and on her answering it, he wished her good morning, and walked direct up stairs into Mr. Lesse's sitting room, where he asked her for hot water to shave with; she procured him a supply, and the prisoner quickly thanked her, and directed her to take the water into the prosecutor's bed-room, which she did, and was followed there by the prisoner, who then turned to her with a matter-of-course air, and said, "Jane, Mr. Lesse says that you are to let me have his value out of the closet, and that you are to put his shooting coat into it." The prisoner then began preparations for shaving himself, when witness, not being able to find the key, the prisoner suggested that it might be in the sitting-room, and directed her to take the value with her and put the coat into it. Witness went down stairs and packed up the things, leaving the prisoner in the bed-room, where he remained about 20 minutes, and then quickly thanked her, and directed her to prosecutor's, a velvet one, upon his arm. He next asked her to call a cab for him, which she did, and on returning with it met the prisoner at the garden-gate, holding in his hand the value, which he opened in the cab, he good-humouredly wished her good-by, and saying, "I dare say, Jane, we shall not be home till near ten to-night," drove off.—Mr. Lesse stated, that he had known the prisoner, who was most respectably connected, for several years, and on the 15th ult. received a note from him, saying that he should call upon him the next day. The succeeding morning he accordingly did call, and passed the greater part of the day with him. On the morning of the 17th he left home, leaving all his property safe; but on returning in the evening was informed by the servant that the prisoner had been again, and taken away his value and coat, as she understood, by his directions. Knowing the scapegrace character of the prisoner, and that he had sent him with no such directions, his suspicions became excited, and he immediately went to his drawers in the bed-room, one of which, in which he kept his jewellery, he could not open with his key; and on examining the drawer he found that it had already been forced open and damaged. On pulling the drawer out, he discovered that his gold watch, two finger-rings, a breast-pin, two gold watch-keys, and two mounted razors in a case, had been stolen from it; while from another drawer had been taken a blue cloth cap, a silk stock, one of his shirts, and a pair of socks. The witness, therefore, immediately set in pursuit the apprehension of the prisoner. Mr. Lesse added that the prisoner had formerly been in the navy, which he had been obliged to leave in consequence of striking his superior officer, while filling that situation had tattooed his arm with a figure of our Saviour, and representations of the sun, moon, and various stars. After the prisoner had been taken into custody, he wrote witness a letter, requesting him not to prosecute so old a friend as he had been, and hesitating him to call upon his (the prisoner's) mother, at her estate in Essex, and arrange the affair with her; but witness did not think it proper to do so, and now produced that letter against him.—John Dennett, footman in the service of Captain Chappel, 17, Queen-street, May-fair, with whom the prisoner was on visiting terms, stated that he met the prisoner on Monday, the 18th ult., in Hafmoonstreet, Piccadilly, with a valise in his hand. The prisoner said he wished to leave this somewhere till he was able to go down to see his mother, and witness promised to leave it for him at the Sun public-house, in Sun-court, in that neighbourhood. The prisoner accompanied him there, and saw him deliver it to the landlady, when they came out together, and parted at the door.—Sergeant Rogers, C 6, who took the prisoner into custody, said the latter told him it would be useless to trouble any of the witnesses to prove the charge, as it was his intention to make a full acknowledgment of the whole. Witness told him not to be so rash, when he answered, in a tone of poignant regret, that he wished sincerely that he had been shot, for he had done it entirely through spite. Witness afterwards went to the Sun public-house, where he found the valise, containing a shirt, silk stock, a razor and razor-case.—These the prosecutor immediately identified as forming part of the property he had lost.—The prisoner, in a tone of despondency, declined saying anything in defence, and he was fully committed for trial upon this charge. The prisoner was then charged with stealing a horse, the property of Mr. Samuel Smoothey, a farmer, at Birdbrook, near Clare, in Essex.—Evidence was given in support of the charge, and the prisoner was also committed upon it. He was, however, formally remanded for a week, as Sergeant Rogers said he had found upon the prisoner's person a considerable number of duplicates relating to valuable property; and he was satisfied that some of these, if not the whole, were connected with other robberies committed by him.

Strange Application against Louis Philippe.—On Wednesday, at the Mansion-house, a tall, elderly, military-looking man, giving the name of Bichen Hilton, who stated that he was a Frenchman, proceeded to read to Sir J. Pirie, the sitting alderman, a sort of speech from a written paper. He commenced by saying he was well known to the French Government and the French Embassy; that in France he was, in 1830, Colonel of the 65th Reg.ment of the Line; that he raised at his own expense, and paid from his own purse, the two regiments called *Volontaires de la Charte*, and in other respects contributed to the downfall of Charles X., and the establishing Louis Philippe on the throne of France, who had thus become his (complainant's) debtor to the amount of £6000. Louis Philippe was well aware that he had aided in levelling his road to the steps of the throne, and at first duly acknowledged it, but when he got more firmly established, he forgot the claim, and on pressing for it he was banished.— Alderman Pirie wished complainant to discontinue reading, and say briefly what he wanted.—Complainant: A warrant to apprehend Louis Philippe, as soon as he lands in this country, for a debt of honour, amounting to £6000.—Alderman Pirie: The King of the French will not be here for a month, but we cannot interfere in the matter. You must apply to a civil court.—The applicant then left the court, saying he would take the magistrate's advice.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Monument to the late Earl of Durham.—Wednesday, the 28th inst., has been fixed for laying the foundation stone of the massive and magnificent temple to be erected to the memory of the late Earl of Durham, on Painshaw-hill, in the county of Durham. A very numerous and highly respectable body of the friends and admirers of the deceased nobleman will attend the ceremony.

Yorkshire Agricultural Society.—The annual meeting of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society took place last week at Richmond, and proved satisfactory. In the cattle ground there was an average quantity of stock. The horses, both as regards number and quality, were superior to last year. In the implement yard there was a pleasing number of agriculture implements of all descriptions, including every novelty in ploughs, harrows, threshing machines, &c.

The Harvest.—A great deal of rain has fallen during the week in and around the metropolis. Generally from the country and the provincial papers, however, state, that although the wet has been considerable, there has, so far, been little impediment to the operations of the harvest field. In many places the hay and corn are down together.

Improved State of Trade.—We are glad to find from the country papers that trade is improving in many of the manufacturing districts. The *Leeds Mercury* says:—"We do not remember at any time greater activity in the principal branches of manufactures than there exists at present, except when that activity has been of a speculative and feverish character. Throughout Yorkshire and Lancashire, in the woollen, worsted, flax, cotton, silk, and other steam and machine-making businesses, trade is lively, and we believe all hands are employed. The poor-rates are, of course, exceedingly relieved.

Execution at Dromore.—Patrick Hughes, murderer, was executed at the county gaol, Rodmin, on Monday, in the presence of thousands—men, women, and children. He made an entire confession of his guilt, of which, indeed, the conclusive evidence adduced on the trial did not leave a doubt. At times he endeavoured to collect his thoughts in reference to his direful exit. He said the perverseness of the young woman, Dymond, in refusing his professions of love for that of another had worked up a demoniacal feeling that he could not account for, and, urged on thus, he committed the murder.

The Late Fire at Gravesend.—On Monday an inquest was held at the Rose and Crown, Upper Steone, upon the bodies of the persons supposed to be the death of James Muller, aged fifty-seven, who died from injuries received at the late fire near Gravesend. The coroner said it was quite clear that the accident happened from some defect in the flue; that there communicated with the thatch of the roof, which, falling in upon deceased, he thus met his end. The jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

Sale by Wife.—A few years ago a man named George Woodhead sold his wife, with all the ordinary formalities, in the Market-place, Leeds. The wife, who is rather a good-looking woman, about 25 years old, made her appearance, according to custom, with a halter round her neck. A large crowd of people having gathered round, the husband, who officiated as auctioneer, proceeded with the sale, and speedily "knocked down" his better half (as he is said to have done many a time before), in auction-say) to the highest bidder, a collier, William Idle, of Ousewell-green, near Rothwell, who purchased the lady for 5s. The sale had been mutually arranged between the parties, before it took place, the woman having previously cohabited with Idle for many years, and had been living with him since that time. The people who had assembled on the occasion would have handled the husband rather roughly, had he not escaped into an adjoining public-house. Woodhead was, however, disinclined at the popular notion, that such sales are legal, as he was afterwards taken before the magistrates, who made him enter into his own recognizances for his good behaviour during the next six months. The woman will be tried for bigamy.

Murder in Staffordshire, and Curious Circumstantial Evidence.—A cowardly assassination was committed on Sunday se'nnight at Halmerend, near Newcastle-under-Lyme. On that evening a young man named Thomas Cooper, son of a gamekeeper of Sir T. F. Boughey, Bart., and who was in the habit of assisting his father, had been to chapel, and afterwards partook of some ale at a public-house. At about 10 o'clock the next morning, he proceeded as far as a friend named Colclough, from whom he parted at his own house, and on reaching the door of his father's habitation he was shot in the throat by some person lurking near. The report was heard in another (a boy) to the hinder part of the head, and, William Idle, of Ousewell-green, near Rothwell, who purchased the lady for 5s. The sale had been mutually arranged between the parties, before it took place, the woman having previously cohabited with Idle for many years, and had been living with him since that time. The people who had assembled on the occasion would have handled the husband rather roughly, had he not escaped into an adjoining public-house. Woodhead was, however, disinclined at the popular notion, that such sales are legal, as he was afterwards taken before the magistrates, who made him enter into his own recognizances for his good behaviour during the next six months. The woman will be tried for bigamy.

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Awfully Sudden Death.—On Saturday last, William Bridge, a labourer aged 68, in the employ of Mr. J. Franklin, of the Buildings Farm, Dunmow, Essex, got his dinner as usual, and appeared in his usual health and spirits, apparently in good health and spirits. About seven o'clock, while in the stable, endeavouring to collar a trace-horse, he called to his companion that he could not do it, and immediately fell down. The master instantly sent for medical aid, but of no avail; life was gone. The deceased was a pensioner, having been in the Marines, and was confined nine years in prison in France. Mr. Franklin, in his deposition, stated that Bridge was very irregular occasionally in his liquor, at times breaking out into drinking, and, anon, would not touch a pint of beer; in all other respects he believed there was not a more honest man living. On Monday an inquest was held at the Cricketers, before C. C. Lewis, Esq., when the jury, being satisfied that there had been no violence or accident, recorded a verdict "Died by the Visitation of God."

The Late Bank Robbery at Birmingham.—William Stanley Warner, the clerk who decamped with twelve one-hundred pound notes from the Town and District Bank of Birmingham, was brought up before Sir John Coltman, at the Warwick Assizes, and pleaded guilty. The learned judge said the fact of the prisoner having been a long time entrusted as a confidential servant was an aggravation of his guilt, and it became highly necessary to make an example of confidential servants who abused the great trust reposed in them. It was then his duty to sentence him to fourteen years' transportation.

Murder at Bolton.—On Monday afternoon an inquest was held at the Bridge Inn, Bolton, on the body of Patrick Murray, aged 29, a private in the 9th Regiment of Foot, who died in the barracks on the previous Wednesday, from a rupture of an intestine, caused by outward violence, inflicted upon him in a house of bad repute, on Saturday night, the 3rd instant. The circumstances attending this case are of a most extraordinary nature. The unfortunate man was brutally attacked in the house, and, apparently in a dying state, thrown into the ash-hole of the Bridge Inn. Early the following morning he was discovered, in a state of insensibility, by the ostler, who called assistance, and the poor fellow was removed, and placed upon some straw in the stable of the Bridge night he was removed to the hospital, and attended by the surgeon of the regiment; and, although the man was evidently in a dying state, from the injuries inflicted upon him, yet the police were kept in entire ignorance of the affair; and it was not until after the funeral, on Friday, that it was known the man had been killed by some navigators. On Saturday two men and two women were apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the brutal outrage, but the soldier being dead, they could not be identified, and therefore were discharged. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from the effect of outward violence, inflicted by some person or persons unknown."

Steam-boiler Explosion at Wigan.—On Monday last an explosion took place at the coal-pit of Messrs. Blundell and Sons, Wigan, by which two lives were lost. The explosion caused a report similar to the firing of a volley of artillery, and was heard all over the town. The sufferers were Thomas Worthington, a Bow man, who resided in Pemberton, and a little boy about seven years of age, named Michael Ashcroft, who had been taking breakfast to his father, who was working in the mine at the time of the accident. Worthington, on being taken up, presented a most pitiable spectacle. He was much scalded on the body, one of his arms was fractured, and his head much injured. The boy was in a more lamentable state. One of his legs was severely lacerated, and he was apparently much more scalded than his fellow-sufferer. Both the sufferers died soon afterwards. The engineer, at the time of the accident, was at the force-pump, and probably owed his escape from injury to the masonry. The injury done to the engine is very considerable, the spring-beam and collar are broken, and the parallel motion is much bent, and otherwise much twisted. There was only one safety-valve, two inches in diameter, to the two boilers. The jury, at the inquest, returned the following verdict, "Accidental Death," with a decodand upon the boiler of one farthing, and their separation of 40s.

The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.—The annual cattle show of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, which has just taken place at Aberdeen, was an astonishing proof of the very extensive features of stock were larger than upon any previous occasion. The names of the exhibitors occupied no less than 87 closely-printed octavo pages. There were some splendid specimens of cattle. Among the sheep there were some very fine lots. Of sheep the entries were very numerous, and under this class a pair of South American alpacas, accompanied by a young one two months old, were shown. The show of dairy produce was also greatly praised. In the class of extra stock some very rare and beautiful animals were shown. A pair of the white aboriginal cattle of Scotland, a breed now nearly extinct, were exhibited by Lord Belhaven, and although small in size, are of great deal of solidce. Among the implements there were a number of new and ingenious inventions and improvements. The dinner was attended by about 1200 under the presidency of the Duke of Richmond. The whole dinner took occasion to deny that in supporting agriculture his views were selfish. He said commerce and agriculture had the same interests, and one could not flourish without the other.

IRELAND.

The Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland.—The *Dublin Monitor* of Monday states that the ensuing meeting of this society will be a very splendid one. No less than 400 new members have lately joined the already large number for the present meeting including Lord Lorton, Hugh Farnham, the Earl of Kingston, Sir Arthur Brooke, Faithful Fortescue, Esq., and several others, who have given large annual subscriptions for the purpose. The arrangements for the show yard are complete. Mr. Yates arrived on Saturday evening in charge of Prince Albert's stock, which his Royal Highness has sent over to the show.

The Repeal Association.—As usual, there was a meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday. Mr. Daniel O Connell, jun., read the weekly "bulletin," issued from the Richmond Bridewell. He was happy to state that the prisoners were in perfect health, and he could state to the association, of his own knowledge, that when the account reached Mr. O'Connell of the speech made by Mr. Shell, on the subject of the state trials, he expressed regret that any such speech should have been delivered: a regret in no sum and with some indignation. Mr. O'Connell totally disavowed and repudiated the matter of that speech; he thought it highly unbecoming as proceeding from any friend of his, and he considered it a liberty on the part of Mr. Shell. Mr. O'Connell could never consider that man his friend who would talk of compromise. There had been an assertion attributed to Sir R. Peel by the public papers to the effect that the Government had intended to cause a proclamation against the holding of two meetings prior to that of Clontarf; but that the meetings were abandoned. He (Mr. O'C.) had made inquiries, and he could now state to the association that if Sir Robert Peel made any such assertion, he did so upon false information, the assertion being itself perfectly untrue, as no meeting had been agreed to be held and then given up prior to the proclamation. He did not attribute to Sir Robert Peel the falsehood of the assertion, but to the base men who misinformed him. A motion was unanimously agreed to for the erection of Repeal rooms throughout the country.—Mr. Cobb, Powell, P., in a very heightened speech, commented on the late speech of Sir Robert Peel, which, he affirmed, had only confirmed him in his adhesion to the Repeal policy. The hon. gentleman moved that a petition for a Repeal of the Union, signed by one million of persons, should be forwarded to the Queen.—Mr. Grattan supported the motion, and commented upon the late speech of the Prime Minister. He said that the curtain of John Bull was now rent and shorn. How long were the insults put upon them to be endured? How long! He hoped that he should live to see the day in which they would make England rue the expressions which had been used towards them. (Tremendous cheers.)—The rent amounted to £946 17s. 3d.

The Judgment in the Writ of Error.—We find from the minutes of the proceedings of the House of Lords that judgment will be given in the case of O'Connell and the other defendants on Monday the 2nd of September, to which day the House adjourned. The following is the form of the entry on the minutes:—"Gray v. the Queen" (writs of error); and "O'Connell and others v. the Queen" (writs of error). To be considered on Monday, the 2nd of September next, at ten o'clock; the judges then to attend, to deliver their opinions upon the questions of law propounded to them.

Executions at Roscommon.—On Wednesday week two women named Catherine Brien and Bridget Lanigan were executed in front of the county gaol, Roscommon. There were not less than 7000 persons present, and of these one-half at least were females. The Rev. Mr. Madden, immediately after the arrival of the soldiers, proceeded with the sub-sheriff to remove the condemned from the chapel, where they had been confined, which they pressed across the gaol-yard to the jury-room (called the farewell-room), the priest still in attendance. Catherine Brien, on her way to the chapel, laughed and saluted the crowd she met on her way to the execution-ground, and appeared in good health and spirits. She protested that she had neither hand, act, nor part in the murder; but did not deny that she knew of it, and therefore admitted the knowledge of it. Bridget Lanigan, on the contrary, appeared rather weak and depressed, admitted her guilt, and stated that she murdered her brother-in-law, and that she was anxious, along with her sister, to forgive all her prosecutors.

Fatricidal Affray.—An inquest was held last week at Rathcrone, on the body of Thomas Granville, a storeman, who was brutally waylaid and murdered near that village, which is in King's County, on the 6th instant. The circumstances were these, that a dispute had arisen between the deceased and Cahill, her brothers, inflamed with revenge, had frequently been heard to threaten him, his house was attacked, and on many occasions the police had been found on the watch. On the evening of the 6th instant, Granville's mother, about ten o'clock, had proceeded to Smirone, when her son determined to meet her in order to carry her over a part of the road which was flooded near the bridge of Kilcommon, adjacent to which there was a public-house, where many persons, and among them were the Cahills, were assembled. Granville was seen taking off his shoes and stockings, and must have been followed down to a dark part of the road by one of the Cahills, who struck him with a stone on the head, broke his skull in several places, and broke his arm and jaw-bone, and from the severity of the wounds, it is thought instantaneous death must have ensued. Some boys going home found him on the road, bathed in his own blood, and bore him to the home of his aged parents. A verdict of "Wilful murder" against some persons unknown, was returned.

THE EMPIRE OF MOROCCO.

The recent dispute between France and Morocco has naturally excited a desire to obtain some particulars respecting the latter kingdom, which forms the subject of our illustration. It is, however, a matter of considerable difficulty to get accurate statistical information, for there are evidently gross exaggerations, for instance in regard to its population. It is variously represented. Jackson professes to have had access to the Imperial Registers, and gives the following as the result:—City of Morocco, 220,000; city of Fez, 200,000; city of Mequinez, 110,000; other cities, 135,000; provinces, 13,991,000. Total, 14,886,000. Another writer is of opinion that the entire population is not beyond 5,000,000 Perhaps 6,000,000 is nearer the truth. A work has recently been published at Madrid, by Don Serafin Calderon, who gives the following estimate of the resources of Morocco. He says:—

The annual revenues of the empire are stated to amount to 2,000 000 piastres, and the expenses not to exceed 900,000 piastres. This excess of more than a million of piastres goes to swell the amount of treasure deposited in Mequnes, or, as it is otherwise called, "Meliul Mel," i.e., the House of Treasure. This fund is stated to belong rather to the Emperor himself, than to the public money. The annual expenses of the land and sea forces are put down at only 68,000 piastres.

MOROCCO.

The comparative smallness of this sum is explained by the fact, that a great portion of the army is formed of free and irregular troops, and paid, not out of the Imperial, but out of different local revenues. The active army is stated to amount at present to about 16 000 men. Of these, about one-half are blacks, and there are about 2000 artillery men in the empire. The maritime forces of Morocco, once so powerful, have dwindled down to three brigs and some gun-boats, which are stationed at the mouths of the principal rivers along the coast. The number of officers and men employed in the maritime department does not exceed 1500. The riches of the Pachas of the different provinces, principally amassed by extortion and the most despotic exercise of power, are described as being very considerable.

The empire of Morocco is on the extreme west of North Africa, bounded on that side by the Atlantic Ocean; on the east, by the river Mubria, which parts it from Algiers; on the north, by the Mediterranean Sea; and on the south, by the river Sus, beyond which is the Sahara, or Great Desert. This extensive space is finely diversified with hills and valleys, a great part of which has never yet been visited by Europeans; and there are various rivers flowing from the great Atlas range of mountains, which traverses the empire in its greatest length, at some distance from its southern and eastern boundary, and attains the height of nearly 12,000 feet. These rivers disemboque into the Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean; the large ones forming bar harbours, which, though now so neglected as to admit of small vessels only entering them, might readily be converted to good stations for steamers. A ramification of the great mountain range turns to the north, and is there known as the Lesser Atlas, of which Mount Abyla, or Ape's Hill, opposite Gibraltar, may be deemed the northern scarp. The plain between the Atlas mountains and the sea is between four and five hundred miles in length; and the highest peak of the chain is 13,050 feet. In 1547, an Arabian chief, of the race of the Schireffes, ascended the throne, and his posterity still rule.

Morocco is necessarily warm, but not so much so as might be expected from its geographical situation; the interior is cooled by the mountain winds, and the margin experiences the alternations of land and sea breezes, while the climate is at once mild and salubrious. The seasons are divided into the dry and the wet, the latter generally being from November till March. The soil, where cultivated, is in the highest degree fertile; but there are everywhere large tracts entirely uncultivated.

The Moors are the principal inhabitants of the towns, where they fill the higher offices of government, and form the military class; hereditary distinctions, however, are unknown among them; by birth they are all equal; and they admit no difference of rank except such as is derived from official employments, on the resignation of which the occupant mixes again with the common citizens. They are the only nation of Morocco with which the Europeans have had an immediate intercourse; and many of them are descended from those who were so impolitically and cruelly expelled from Spain—an act which commenced the downward march of that country. Their language is the Moghreb, a dialect of the Arabic, intermixed with many Amazirk (the original tongue) and Spanish words. They are tall, handsome, and of every shade of complexion, white, tawny, yellow, and even black, a result of the greatly encouraged marriages with the women of Sudan. In the absence of almost every public amusement, the habits of a Moor of condition are very simple; and his rigid adherence to established usages makes one day the picture of every other. He rises with the sun, and as he sleeps in part of his dress, his toilet costs him little trouble. He offers up his prayer as the loud voice of the Muezzin reminds him of monotheism and the prophet's mission, and then breakfasts on a cup of coffee, some sweetmeats, and perhaps the luxury of his pipe of el keefe, or hemlock flowers, tobacco being rarely used. He then orders his horse, and rides for two or three hours, after which, about noon, he dines on pilau, zummit, and other dishes highly seasoned. In the afternoon he frequents the coffee-house, or enters the mosque. In the evening he returns home to sup, or rather to take a second dinner, and then goes to bed.

The Arabs are the next important branch of the Moroquin population, although evidently not an indigenous portion. Their language is a tolerably pure Arabic, and they are supposed to be the descendants of those who fled from Yemen when the Mahometan tenets were first promulgated; following the chiefs whose names they have preserved in Beni Zarrool, Beni Rezin, Beni Yedir, Beni Tulid, Beni Bezil, Beni Waleed, and the like. They are widely dispersed over the plain, where they still adhere to their nomade wanderings and pastoral avocations; and are at once hardy, active, and intelligent. They live in dusky encampments called *douars*, each consisting of numerous tents, and having large flocks and herds, from which, with a slight attention to agriculture, they entirely subsist themselves with food, home-made raiment, and surplus for markets; but they are expected to pay the property tribute, and are obliged to provide passing troops with corn, butter, honey, and meat.

The negroes are the least in number of the people of Morocco, yet constitute an important branch of its population. They are usually imported as slaves, though, on good behaviour, frequently obtain their liberty; and the kind liberality with which they are generally treated ensures the propriety of their conduct. From among them is formed the bodyguard of the Emperor—a force once very formidable, but at present not above 5000 or 6000 strong.

The government of Morocco is purely despotic. The Emperor has unlimited power. His authority extends not only over the lives and property of his subjects, but their consciences too, of which, as the representative of Mahomet, he is the spiritual guide. He is the framer, judge, interpreter, and, when he pleases, sole executor of his own decrees; and the duties, coins, weights, and measures are consequently as variable as his own opinions.

With such motley and contradictory elements, it is difficult to predict the consequence of an invasion of Morocco on a competent scale, or what would be the nature and amount of its army on a crisis. In the general cases when the Emperor wants troops, they are levied by contribution in the provinces for a limited service, but they receive very little pay or gratuity, and therefore support themselves and families by plundering every way they can. In this manner he might raise from 150,000 to 200,000 men of sorts with barely any distinction of uniform, and variously armed, but all capable of enduring hunger, thirst, and fatigue, with the utmost patience. Averse to the sea, though dreaded as rovers, they never were good sailors, but on land seem ever ready for action; and with them a stranger and an enemy are synonymous terms. Their general plan of attack is that of riding up till within a couple of hundred yards of the enemy, when they level muskets, fire, wheel round their horses, and gallop away at full speed; after which, when beyond shot-range, they re-load and return to the charge with loud yells.

But should a powerful enemy succeed in occupying the plains of the country, with their towns and cities, it is still very far from completing the conquest of Morocco; and even to maintain such occupation it would require that the conquerors should be absolute in the maritime supremacy of the Mediterranean.

TANGIER.

BOMBARDMENT OF TANGIER.

The *Times* correspondent, dating Paris, Thursday Morning, Aug. 15, quotes the following from the *Débats* of this day:—

"'We are assured that the Government received this (Wednesday) night the following important intelligence from the coast of Africa:—

"'The reply to the *ultimatum*, sent to the Emperor of Morocco by the Prince Admiral commanding the French fleet, has not appeared satisfactory. His Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville ordered the bombardment of the advanced works which defend Tangier.

"'Those works have been destroyed.

"'The European quarter of the town has been spared.

"'Mr. Drummond Hay, the Consul-General of England, took refuge on board the French Admiral's ship.'"

Tangier, of which our cut affords a representation, is situated near the western entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar, and is the town where the European Consuls-General reside. It is on a hill, near a spacious bay, 14 miles west of Cape Spartel. Three small fortresses defend its harbour. The houses are generally small and inconvenient, excepting those belonging to the European Consuls, and a few wealthy persons. The streets are, however, wider and straighter than those in other towns of the empire. The Roman Catholics have a church, which is the only Christian establishment of the kind in the empire; but the Jews have several synagogues. The commerce of the place is limited to some trade with Gibraltar and the opposite coast of Spain. The population is between 8000 and 9000 persons.

OLD HOUSE IN CLERKENWELL.

The building of New Farringdon-street, engraved in No. 95 of our Miscellany, is gradually progressing; and, in clearing the ground for its continuation northward, some dwellings of considerable antiquity have been exciting much more of the public attention than they are entitled to. Among them is the house represented in our first engraving: it is situate in West-street, formerly called Chick-lane, at which point New Farringdon-street now terminates; it is reputed to have been built 300 years ago, and was once known as the Red Lion Tavern; but, for the last century, it has been used as a lodging-house. It is

OLD HOUSE IN CLERKENWELL.

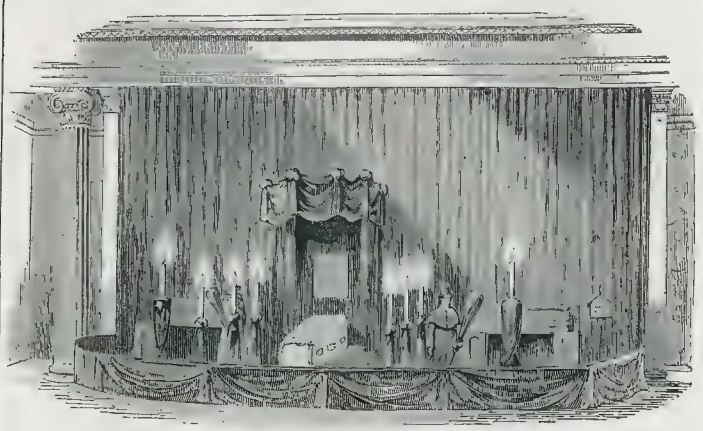
situated on the west bank of Fleet River, now called the Fleet Ditch, and used as a common sewer. As our engraving shows, it has a lofty gable; but the tiled roof and whitewashed exterior walls, do not denote the actual age of the structure. Our engraving represents the exterior of the house, the artist looking southward, up Fleet Ditch, towards the Thames.

The mode in which this house is internally disposed denotes it to have long been "a den of thieves;" and up to the last Middlesex sessions it was tenanted by persons of dishonest and abandoned habits. It has all the conveniences of a hiding-place, with concealed means of escape—in dark closets, sliding panels, and secret recesses, and by as many trap doors as in the stage of a theatre. By passing down one of these traps, the pursued could elude the vigilance of the police, by getting through a window and crossing the Fleet Ditch over a plank which was kept at hand, and afterwards drawn into the opposite house. The pursued might then pass into Black Boy-alley, and thereby get into Cow-cross, and the knot of courts and alleys in that neighbourhood. Immediately under the basement is a capacious dark cellar, and contains a den, or cell, wherein have been found a human skull and some bones, and the top of a butcher's steel, bearing on it "Benjamin Turtell, July 19, 1787," in silver letters and figures. This cell is about four feet wide, and nine in depth, excavated in the rough earth. It was here that a chimney-sweep, named Jones, who escaped out of Newgate about three years since, was so securely hidden, that, although the house was repeatedly searched by the police, he was never discovered, till it was divulged by one of its inmates, who, incautiously observing that he knew whereabout Jones was concealed, was taken up, and remanded from time to time as an accessory to his escape; but when at last tired of prison fare and prison

INTERIOR OF THE OLD HOUSE.

discipline, pointed out the place to obtain his own liberty. Jones had his food conveyed to him through a small aperture, by a brick or two being left out next the rafters. It was here, about seven years since, that a sailor was robbed, and afterwards flung naked, through one of the convenient apertures in the wall, into the sewer, for which two men and a woman were transported for fourteen years.

The second engraving shows the principal room on the ground-floor, long occupied as a chandler's shop, by way of lulling suspicion. Immediately behind the counter were trap-doors, one of which was used as a means of escape, and the other opened into a secret depository for stolen articles. Upon the first floor, too, are several hiding-places; and among the contrivances is a spout, the entire extent of the house, through which stolen property could be removed with the greatest dispatch. The means of escape through the roofs, and their communication with the roofs of the adjoining houses, are also very intricate. It is related that, on one occasion, though the premises were surrounded by seven police officers, a thief made his escape by its communications with the adjoining houses, which were all let out to the lowest characters. This house (No. 9) is stated to have been the abode of the notorious Jonathan Wild, but we are not aware of the authority for the statement. There has, however, been found in one of the rooms, an old, rusty, nearly worn-out knife, the blade of which bore the name of "Rippam," and on the handle "J. Wilde." It is of very peculiar make, and evidently of ancient manufacture. These premises, we should add, are approached by



THE LATE DR. DALTON—LYING IN STATE.

West-street, through the gateway of the Red Lion Inn-yard; the adjoining house is old, but has not the fittings of its neighbour.

This extraordinary place has been inspected by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Lonsdale, parties of magistrates, and a crowd of visitors, for some days past. By the active measures of the commissioners for carrying out the improvements in this neighbourhood, possession was obtained of the property, on compensating the freeholders, and the houses have since been taken down.

It is impossible to look upon the place, seated upon the bank of a foul ditch, without reflecting upon the two-fold pestiferous influence of this moral and physical nuisance in the very heart of our metropolis; and it is only in this view, and as a fragment of old London, that the place is entitled to illustration in our columns. The eagerness, however, with which crowds have flocked to this den of infamy, proves that the morbid taste for Jack Sheppardism is not yet extinct. West-street, by the way, debouches into Field-lane, that notorious region of Bandana, admirably described by Mr. Dickens, in his master-piece, "Oliver Twist."

The Fleet, of which we get a glimpse in the first engraving, was formerly navigable to a considerable extent. Along this rapid stream, whence its name, the Danish fleet, under King Sweyn, passed, after burning Southwark, and anchored in triumph beside the spot now known as Bagnigge-wells. Stow tells us, that the river was "of depth and width sufficient, than ten or twelve ships at once, with merchandise, were wont to come to the bridge of Fleete." According to another writer, "the tide flowed as high as Holborn-bridge, where there were five feet of water at the lowest tide, and brought up barges of considerable burthen." Yet, this falls considerably short of vessels sailing up to Bagnigge-wells!

LYING IN STATE, AND FUNERAL OF THE LATE DR DALTON.

We now supply our readers with a full account of the lying in state and funeral of this distinguished philosopher.

THE LYING IN STATE.

This ceremony took place at the Town-hall, Manchester, on Saturday last. The room was hung for the occasion with black drapery, which covered the whole of the side wall between the two entrances. A semicircular space, extending from one entrance to the other, was enclosed in front of this wall, by a light guard, or rail, covered with black cloth. In the centre of this space, which, at its greatest diameter, extended ten or eleven feet from the wall, was placed a platform (to which there was an ascent by two steps), about eight feet in length, by three feet in breadth, upon which the coffin was placed, with its head to the wall, and its feet towards the centre of the arch formed by the fence. Over the platform and coffin was a handsome square canopy, covered with black drapery, appropriately festooned. The floor of the platform, steps, and enclosed space, was covered with black cloth, and black fluted draperies covered the whole wall. The room was darkened for the occasion; all the windows were closed, so as to exclude the daylight; they were covered with black draperies; and the apartment was lighted by the two gas candelabra, and also by eight wax candles of exceedingly large size, in tall candlesticks, covered with crape, and placed on square pedestals covered with black cloth.

The inner coffin is of strong oak, which is enclosed in a leaden one. Upon the lid of this lead coffin is soldered a strong copper plate, bearing the following inscription:—

Within this coffin are the mortal remains of John Dalton, D.C.L., L.L.D., F.R.S.S.L. and E.; M.R.I.A., member of the Institute of France, President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, &c. &c. &c.; the illus-

STATUE OF THE LATE DR. DALTON.

trious philosopher, who, amongst his many brilliant discoveries, first developed, by the power of his exalted genius and profound scientific investigations, the law of the arrangement of the ultimate atoms of matter, and of their uniting in certain definite proportions, which compose that great variety of bodies existing in nature. He was born at Eaglesfield, in Cumberland, on the 5th day of September, 1766, and died at Manchester, the 27th day of July, 1844, where he had lived 81 years.

The outer coffin is a very handsome one, being constructed of a

FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE LATE DR. DALTON.

very beautiful specimen of the finest curled Spanish mahogany, highly polished. It is quite without ornament, other than a projecting lid and base, and handles of frosted brass. Upon the lid is a shield-shaped breast-plate of brass, on which was engraved:—

John Dalton, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c. &c. Born, September 6th, 1766; died, July 27th 1844.

As a proof of the high estimation in which the deceased was held, it might be mentioned that during the first hour and a half, the number of persons entering the room averaged 110 ; whereas afterwards the average number varied from 90 to 100 per minute; and, during the eight hours, it has been computed that not fewer than *forty thousand* persons passed through the room.

THE FUNERAL.

On Monday morning, the preparations for the funeral commenced at an early hour. The sky looked gloomy; and, as the barometer indicated more rain, many parties were, from the apprehension of showers, induced to take their part in the procession in carriages rather than on foot. Fortunately, however, the sun broke forth, and the morning continued fine during the whole of the procession and interment; and the first few drops of rain that fell were about a quarter before two o'clock, soon after the last carriages had terminated The various societies and public bodies assembled at their own institutions, and proceeded thence at or soon after ten o'clock to the Town Hall, where different rooms were assigned to them, and whence they were directed to their places in the procession.

At twenty minutes after ten o'clock the bearse arrived at the Town Hall, and shortly afterwards the coffin was placed in it. The design on the funeral car was simple, but bold in execution; the cornice was composed of scrolls and arches, supported by massive trusses, resting on a plinth, dividing the sides into three compartments. The centre on one side was occupied by a representation of Death: at the supposed moment of the departure of the spirit, the relatives are gathered round the couch; the clergyman has closed his book; all seem absorbed in grief, whilst the spirit is represented as winging its way to realms of bliss. The six black horses, with black velvet quarter-cloths, led by two grooms in mourning attire, greatly heightened the *tout ensemble* of this handsome funereal car.

The following was the programme of the procession, as fixed by the committee of management:—

Police constables.
Mutes.
Steam engine and machine makers, millwrights, &c.
Manchester and Salford Temperance Association.
Private carriages.
Gentlemen, not representing any public body, on foot.
School of Design.
Portico Committee.
Salford Literary and Mechanics' Institution.
Medical Society.
Private club of which Dr. Dalton was a member.
President of the Sheffield Philosophical Society.
Atheneum.
Geological Society.
Botanical and Horticultural Society.
Manchester Mechanics' Institution.
Royal School of Medicine and Surgery.
Royal Manchester Institution.
Medical Officers of the Manchester Lying-in Hospital.
Natural History Society.
Manchester Agricultural Society.
The Society of Friends.
The Boroughreeve of Salford, the constables and churchwardens.
The Mayor and Corporation of Salford.
The Churchwardens and Sidesmen of Manchester.
Boroughreeve of Manchester.
The Mayor and Corporation of Manchester.
Mutes.

THE HEARSE,

drawn by six black horses; all covered with black velvet quarter cloths, with two men in mourning attire, at the leaders' heads. On each side the bearse walked four bearers.

RELATIVES AND MOURNERS.

The mourners, relatives, and immediate friends of the deceased, were contained in six mourning coaches (each drawn by four black horses), and a private carriage, which set out from the late Dr. Dalton's residence, Faulkner-street, and took their place in the procession at the Town Hall.

After the procession moved, the police lining the streets on both sides gradually closed together as they approached the cemetery, at or near the gates of which the greatest pressure was to be apprehended; and, by their unremitting exertions, the excellent arrangements, they prevented any disorder or confusion. It is right to add, that there was not the slightest attempt, on the part of the dense crowds, to force their way; and nothing could be more marked or gratifying than the quiet, orderly behaviour, and silent and respectful demeanour, of the immense concourse of persons along the whole distance.

On the procession entering the cemetery, the police kept the gates and the outer enclosure, and lined the principal walk; and some of them directed all the carriages into the side walk, where they set down their occupants, and then passed out of the cemetery by the gate at the end of the side walk, in Summer-place. The van of the procession entered the cemetery at a quarter-past twelve. The bearse reached the gates at twenty-five minutes before one o'clock; and it wanted ten minutes of one o'clock when the last carriage entered the cemetery, followed by the police, who then closed the gates.

The train of mourners proceeded up the principal walk in the following order:—

Four Mutes.

Pall Bearers.	*Pall Bearers.*
Rev. E. Sibson.	Mr. H. H. Birley.
Dr. Fleming.	Mr. J. A. Ransome.

THE COFFIN.

Dr. Bardsley.	Mr. John Moore.
Mr. Mark Philips.	The Mayor of Manchester.

[Dr. Reling was to have been one of the pall-bearers; but, we believe, he was at Northampton, attending the annual meeting of the Medical Provincial Association.]

The coffin was borne by eight bearers, four on each side; and they supported it during the forming of the procession within the cemetery.

Mourners

Mr. and Mrs. R. Aubatt, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Benson, jun.
Mr. Henry Dalton and Miss Wood.
Mr John Robinson and Miss Johns.
Mr. John Dalton and Miss Hoyle.
Mr. John Dalton, jun., and Mr. Henry Dalton, jun.
The Rev. William and Mrs. Johns.
Mr. Alderman and Mrs. Neild.
Miss Potts, Mr. Peter Clare, and Miss Taylor.
Mr. Josh. Compton and Mrs. Ransome.
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Binyon.
Mr. and Mrs. Olive Simms.
Dr. Lyon Playfair and Mrs. J. A. Ransome.

The procession was met at the west avenue to the platform by the Rev. James Bradley, registrar of the cemetery, who wore a black silk scarf over his white surplice. The reverend gentleman, at eight minutes to one o'clock, headed the procession to the vault, pronouncing, as he walked, passages from scripture.

Having taken his place in the pulpit, and after the coffin had been placed at the side of the vault, the mourners, municipal authorities, friends, and the members of the Literary and Philosophical Society, being all grouped around,—the reverend registrar read the following parts of scripture:—Psalms xxxix. xc. and 1st Cor. xv. verse 20 to the end. The coffin having been lowered into the vault, the reverend gentleman read passages in the usual burial service.

The Rev. Mr. Bradley then offered prayer, which was composed by him and uttered on his own responsibility, and from veneration for the character and very extensive usefulness of the deceased.

The funeral service was concluded with the usual benediction, at twenty-fourminutes after one o'clock. The parties forming the great bulk of the procession then left the cemetery, after looking at the coffin as placed in the vault. The mourners were the only parties who left by the principal gate. They returned to the residence of the late Dr. Dalton, in Faulkner-street; and during the afternoon, the will and codicil of the deceased were read.

The cemetery was thronged with crowds the whole afternoon; the public being freely admitted to see the vault and coffin. The cemetery was admirably kept by a strong body of the police; but they had little trouble or difficulty in doing so, as, notwithstanding the many thousands of people that were admitted during four hours, there was not the slightest disorderly feeling manifested. All appeared hushed, respectful, and subdued, and passed in and out of the cemetery in the most orderly manner; and throughout the whole day the greatest propriety of behaviour distinguished the immense concourse collected; and, although in places they were densely and inconveniently packed, they everywhere preserved an ample space for the passage of the procession.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 18.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 19.—Royal George sunk, 1782
TUESDAY, 20.—Robert Bloomfield died, 1823.
WEDNESDAY, 21.—Battle of Nantwich gained, 910.
THURSDAY, 22.—Battle of Bosworth, 1485.
FRIDAY, 23.—Stamps on Newspapers, 1713.
SATURDAY, 24.—St. Bartholomew.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending August 24.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 23	5 51	6 23	6 51	7 23	7 51	8 23	8 54	9 38	10 24	11 8	

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Chirurgus.*"—*A game certificate must be taken out in the parish where the party resides.*
"W. J."—*We consider one as good as the other.*
"*Rodolphus.*"—*The umpire decided correctly.*
"T. N. E."—*We are not aware of the existence of any such act.*
"*J. A. Tenderden.*"—*Papers go free to Canada, but are charged if sent to the United States*
"*Notro.*"—*An engraving of it will appear soon.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*Kidwick.—The exception from toll applies only in cases where a minister is on his way to perform divine service.*
"*An Old Subscriber.*"—*The action between the Shannon and the Chesapeake was fought during the American War.*
"W."—*We are in no way responsible for the contents of books advertised in our journal.*
"*J. B. C.*"—*A. cannot detain the property; and it depends upon how the reward has been offered, whether it is recoverable or not.*
"*H. H. S.*"—*Clark, Warwick-Lane. 19.*
"*Edith.*"—*The act protects the person named from any penalties in respect of the pending drawing; but future drawings will be illegal.*
The American Beehive next week.
"*B. and a Builder*"—*will see their suggestion attended to in the present number.*
"*J. Williams.*"—*We will attend to the suggestion. We have received several paragraphs as communications, which can only be inserted as advertisements.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*Falmouth.—The phrase is correct.*
"*J. H.,*" *Filstone.*—*The charge of 1d. was legal.*
"*C. B.*"—*Please to send us the sketch.*
"*Werner*"—*We shall see.*
Several answers to correspondents are postponed till next week.
Books, music, &c., not noticed this week will be attended to next.

CHESS.—*Errata in Problem, No. 49: "Amateur, T. A."—The White Queen has been omitted by the printer, together with the square on which she should be placed—K. Kt. 3rd.*
"*B. B.*" *Problem received.*
DRAUGHTS.—"*Labruncultor.*"—*The white cannot take both the men at the same move.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1844.

THE virtual, if not actual, end of the Session, of course "makes a pause and leaves a void," in the domestic politics of the week; the legislators have dispersed,—one to his farm, another to his merchandise, and what is called "the Season," is brought to a close. The Opera only outlives by a few nights, the other, and rival house at Westminster, so much frequented by "Her Majesty's servants," and where they enact so many parts, more we fear to their own satisfaction than that of the spectators—the nation. The voices of the Premier and the prima donna cease together, and for the public Peel and Persiani are alike mute; grouse-shooting has begup, and Grisi sings no more; the summer is over, the woods are in the sere and yellow leaf, the beauty of the country is gone, so every body rushes into it, having spent the best months of the year among the artificial amusements of the artificial life of a great capital! Such, however, is custom, that it can reconcile us to anything, however irrational.

Parliament then being "up," as it is called, the attention of the public is more exclusively directed than before to foreign politics. On the improved prospect of affairs between this country and France we have remarked elsewhere, and as the Tahitian question is allowed some respite by the Paris press, since it has been taken in hand by the respective Governments, it may be left to their decision.

A more important article among the items of the foreign intelligence of the week is the abdication of the old Pacha of Egypt, Mehemet Ali. He has retired in favour of his son, Ibrahim, whose Government he will probably direct till consolidated. The succession is, we believe, secured by the treaty between the Pacha, the Porte, and the foreign powers who were parties to the operations in Syria under Sir R. Stopford and Commodore Napier. The history of Mehemet Ali is one of the most curious that modern times has furnished. He raised himself from a low station to the Pachalic of Egypt; he then, finding himself embarrassed by the Mamelukes, got rid of them by an act which could not be exceeded for cruelty, treachery, and the determination with which it was conceived and executed. He assembled them at Cairo under a specious pretence, entrapped them into an enclosed space, and then opened a fire on them by which they all perished. In the same manner Sultan Mahmoud destroyed the Janissaries at Constantinople. Mehemet was a man of energy, but not of principle; he was a great improver, but he cared not at what amount of cost and suffering to the wretched inhabitants he emulated the enterprise of European sovereigns. The principles on which he encouraged the trade of Egypt, were those of a wholesale monopolist, as he so contrived that all the crops of the country passed through his own hands. For this, however, there might be much said in extenuation; but for the compulsory measures of the Pacha, it is more than probable the fellahs would produce no more than what is barely necessary for their livelihood, leaving the resources of the country to remain undeveloped. He has always displayed a disposition to cherish an alliance with England, and in this respect we may feel some degree of loss from his abdication, since our intercourse with Egypt has been so much increased by the establishment of the over-land route to India; if the ruler of Egypt chose, it would be in his power to render the journey across the Isthmus of Suez difficult if not impossible. Mehemet rose when the fabric of the Turkish empire was tottering, and when the Sovereigns of Europe were too busy among themselves to take much note of the disputes of the Sublime Porte with her rebellious Pachas. The Kingdom of Greece and the Pachalic of Egypt have been thus severed from her dominions; and but for the support of Europe, the whole of Turkey would probably be divided into separate independencies, under governors who, as Mehemet Ali did for many years, would pay a nominal homage to the Sultan, but at the same time make themselves too strong to be deposed.

THE state of the country at the period at which Parliament separates is of considerable importance, as it enables men to judge what are likely to be the prospects of the autumn, and the yet more trying season of winter. At the present moment the accounts from the great seats of our manufactures are most satisfactory—activity, employment, and, as a consequence, wages and food, abounding on all sides. The only exception is in the coal works of the north, where the men are idle in consequence of a strike, to which the sooner a termination is put the better for all parties, both masters and men. The intelligence from America shows that there, too, there has been a great revival of commercial energy, and that the States are gradually recovering from the effects of that monetary derangement which told so fatally both on them and on us. The whole Union, we read, "is one vast hive of industry." So complete is the change, that there is even a probability alleged of Pennsylvania resuming the responsibility of her debts. If the refusal of the payment of liabilities deliberately incurred, proceeded only from inability to do so at the time payment was demanded, there would not have been so much ill feeling created as there undoubtedly has been. It was the repudiation of the debt altogether that stirred the bile of the creditors, and the refusal not only to pay them then, but at any future time. Poverty drives many men to play fast and loose with principle, and it may be the same with states; but with the return of prosperity we hope for better things; for a rich delinquent in money matters there can be neither excuse nor pardon. But it is never too late to repent; Pennsylvania may yet liquidate, and Sydney Smith will not have written in vain. The returning prosperity of America must react on us, since she is so large a customer, and in both countries we must hope the revival will be permanent. Another source of congratulation is the promise of an abundant harvest both here and in Ireland, with respect to which the only anxiety is the state of the weather, the rain having lately been more in quantity and of longer continuance than is desirable. With plenty of employment and abundance of food, winter will be disarmed of most of its terrors, and we shall not have the sad spectacle of thousands in compelled idleness watched by a military force, which it was not long ago our misfortune to witness.

ONE of the most interesting public banquets ever given, took place on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern, where the Court of Directors entertained Sir R. Sale, the gallant defender of Jellalabad, on his return from India. Sir W. Nott, his fellow soldier, and ward worthy of his toils, his feelings, and his fame," was to have been present, but was prevented by ill-health from attending. Full honour was done, however, to his gallantry, and his name was received as warmly as if he had been present. It has been said that men only appreciate merit when it is crowned by success; this may be the case when merit is of that kind that it is by success only it can indicate its existence. But the qualities that make the hero are often more strikingly developed in difficulties and disaster than in the hour of triumph. The Affghanistan campaign is a sad chapter in our military history, and the retreat by which it was closed was a fatal one. But the defence of Jellalabad, and the operations by which the prisoners were rescued and the character of the British arms redeemed can be contemplated with national pride; they gave a glorious termination to what had been a series of disasters, as the battle of Corunna atoned for the retreat of Sir J. Moore. The proceedings received additional interest from the presence of Lady Sale, who performed so distinguished a part in the campaign.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL PRINCE.

We are highly gratified to state that her Majesty's condition is so satisfactory, that, as will be seen by the following bulletin, the Queen's medical advisers do not think it necessary to issue any more. This most welcome announcement was made on Wednesday morning in these terms:—

"Windsor Castle, August 14, 1844, Eight o'Clock, A.M.

"The Queen is convalescent.
"The infant Prince continues well.

(Signed) "JAMES CLARK, M.D.
"CHARLES LOCOCK, M.D.
"ROBERT FERGUSON, M.D.

"Her Majesty's recovery is so far advanced that no more bulletins will be issued."

The Queen, we rejoice to state, is now going on so extremely favourably, as to be enabled to sit up two or three hours during the day.

The inquiries at Windsor Castle, respecting her Majesty, during the week, have been very numerous.

Last Saturday the members of the Hebrew persuasion offered up songs and thanksgiving at the Synagogues on the accouchement of her Majesty the Queen, and the happy birth of a Royal Prince.

On Sunday a pastoral letter from the Right Rev. Thomas Griffiths, D.C. Vicar Apostolic of the London district, was publicly read at each of the masses in all the Roman Catholic chapels of London and its vicinity, on account of her Majesty's accouchement.

On Saturday last Prince Albert visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore.

WINDSOR, Sunday. This morning his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite and the household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. The Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice were taken airings in the pleasure grounds of the Castle.

MONDAY.—Prince Albert drove out this afternoon in a pony phaeton and pair, and the royal children also were taken to the royal gardens for an airing. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen in the evening, and dined with his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

TUESDAY.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Bouverie, Equerry in waiting, went this morning to inspect the battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice, were taken an airing in the forenoon. Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal was also taken in the royal gardens.

WEDNESDAY.—Notwithstanding the extremely unfavourable state of the weather his Royal Highness Prince Albert left the Castle this morning, and proceeded to Virginia Water, to enjoy the sport of angling on the lake. Sir R. Peel arrived at the Castle this afternoon, and had an audience of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. His Royal Highness Prince Albert took a drive in a carriage in the afternoon. The Duchess of Kent dined with his Royal Highness. A very numerous meeting of the town council took place in the council chamber, at the Town-hall, the morning, for the purpose of voting congratulatory addresses to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert on the birth of a prince. The addresses were carried by acclamation.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—[From our own Correspondent.]—Her Majesty still continues advancing towards her usual health and strength, most satisfactorily. The infant Prince proceedingly well. This day, at noon, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Bouverie, equerry in waiting, and Mr. G. D. Anson, treasurer to the Prince, left the Castle in a carriage and four, with outriders, for Bourne station, and proceeded thence by the Great Western Railway to town. The Prince returned to the Castle this afternoon, between four and five o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal and Alice, have been taken their accustomed airings, attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, who was attended by Lady Chatterton Dundas, visited her Majesty, and remained at the Castle for upwards of two hours. Dr. Locock took leave of his royal patient this morning, and left the Castle for town. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent will dine with the Prince Consort this evening.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE ROYAL OF PRUSSIA.—His Royal Highness Prince William of Prussia arrived at Woolwich on Tuesday evening, from Ostend, by the Princess Alice steamer. The Prince Royal is a remarkably fine-looking person, and appeared in excellent health, and pleased with the attention paid to him during the passage and on landing. His Royal Highness went on Wednesday to Windsor, to pay a visit to Prince Albert. Prince Albert received his illustrious visitor in the entrance-hall of the Queen's entrance. A *déjeuner* was served to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the Prince of Prussia. The latter then paid a visit to the Queen Dowager.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER'S BIRTHDAY.—Tuesday being the anniversary of the birthday of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, some of the public buildings at the west-end of the town were illuminated, and a similar mark of respect was paid by several of her Majesty's tradespeople. The Queen Dowager received complimentary visits, at Bushy-park, from the members of the Royal Family and several members of the nobility.

THE INFANT PRINCE OF SAXONY.—His Majesty had an excellent passage from Granton Pier, near Edinburgh, to Hamburgh. Upon landing the King was received by a deputation from the senate and corporation, who escorted his Majesty to the principal hotel, where apartments had been prepared for him.

PRINCE ALBERT'S BIRTH-DAY.—The birth-day of Prince Albert, which takes place on Monday week, the 26th inst., will be celebrated with great splendour and magnificence at Windsor Castle.

Lord Augustus Fitzclarence has arrived on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Errol, at Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire.

The Dowager Lady Holland has gone on a visit to the Earl and Countess Cowper, at Panshanger, Herts, where the Hon. Spencer Cowper, Mr. and Mrs. Milbanke, and a select circle are assembled.

Count Neselrode has been to Brighton for the benefit of the waters and salt-water baths. The count's son and daughter are at Brighton also.

We regret to hear that Lord Keane is dangerously ill at his seat, near Christchurch, Hampshire.

VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH TO HER MAJESTY.—It is now stated that Louis Philippe will arrive in England on a visit to Her Majesty about the middle of next month. Her Majesty will embark, it is expected, at Deppe, in a French man-of-war, and, accompanied by another 74 gun ship and a small fleet of steamers, will land at Portsmouth. The same apartments (and also some additional state rooms) at the Castle, which were occupied by the King of Prussia, at the christening of the Prince of Wales, and the Emperor of Russia, during the Ascot race week, will be prepared for the reception of the King of the French and his suite. Splendid banquets will take place in St. George's Hall and the Waterloo Chamber, to be followed by state balls and grand evening parties. Preparations have already been made at the Royal Catholic chapel, at Clewer, about a mile from Windsor, for the accommodation of his Majesty and suite. There is very little doubt that the christening of the Infant Prince will take place during the visit of the French Monarch, among other celebrations in honour of the King's visit, there will be a grand review in Hyde-park.

MAJORITY OF VISCOUNT LEWISHAM.—On Monday last the coming of age of the Viscount Lewisham, eldest son of the Earl of Dartmouth, was celebrated by a splendid dinner, and other demonstrations of joy, in the "Four Acres," at West Bromwich, Staffordshire, a number of land proctors given by the noble earl as a place for recreation to the inhabitants of the town.

Lord Saltoun has arrived on a visit to his mother, at Ness Castle, Inverness-shire. The noble lord on his return to his native country, from his command in China, was celebrated by bonfires and all the other demonstrations which Highlanders are accustomed to express their joy

The Earl and Countess of Mexborough and Ladies Elizabeth and Charlotte Elliot have arrived at Minto-house, Roxburgshire, for the winter. Lord and Lady John Russell are expected to visit the noble earl and countess in the course of next month.

Lady Augusta Somerset, daughter of the Duke of Beaufort, who for some time held the appointment of Lady of the Bedchamber to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, has recently resigned that situation.

DEATH OF LADY HARRIET FRAMPTON.—We have to record the demise of the above highly respected lady, at Moreton House, Dorset. The deceased was third daughter of the late, and sister of the present Earl of Ilchester, and was born June 17, 1778. In September, 1799, she married Mr. James Frampton, of Moreton.

DEATH OF LORD POWERSCOURT.—It is with pain that we announce the death of Lord Powerscourt, which took place last Sunday at Rochester. Viscount Powerscourt left Canterbury at a late hour on Saturday, accompanied by Lady Powerscourt, the Countess of Roden, and Lady Mary Jocelyn. They proceeded as far as Rochester, where they rested. After the carriage had been ordered and indisposition, medical assistance was immediately procured, but the unfavourable symptoms increased, and at seven o'clock an express was sent off to London to acquaint Lord Roden (his father-in-law) with the painful intelligence. The noble earl immediately left town, and reached Rochester at an early hour on Sunday morning. Viscount Powerscourt, although sinking rapidly at that time, was perfectly sensible, and remained so until the period of his death, which took place between ten and eleven o'clock the same morning. His lordship was in his 39th year, having been born on the 9th of last month. He was elected a representative peer for Ireland, and a baronet of England, was eldest son of Joshua, first Lord Huntingfield, by Mary Maria, second daughter of Mr. Andrew Thompson. He was born on the 12th of August, 1778, so at his death was within two days of completing his 66th year.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Rev. Henry Ives Bailey, incumbent of Drighlington, near Leeds, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Ripon to the vicarage of North Leverton, near Retford, Nottinghamshire, on the presentation of the Lord Bishop of Ripon.

OXFORD, August 10.—At the annual visitation and election at Abingdon School, founded by Mr. John Roysse, the following gentlemen of that school were elected Scholars of Pembroke College:—Edward Duncan Hall, son of the late Master of the College; Robert Goodenough, son of Dr. Goodenough, of Bristol, and founder's kin; Henry Swabey, son of H. Swabey, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

The following members of this university have been ordained by the Lord Bishop of Worcester:—Deacons: Thomas Beaseroft, of Queen's College; Chas. Aiten, of Brasenose College. Priests: The Rev. William Lee, of Brasenose College; Rev. John Merry, of Queen's College; Rev. C. O. Adams, of Merton College; Rev. G. S. Mumy, of Trinity College; Rev. C. B. Norman, of Worcester College; Rev. W. G. Bradley, of Brasenose College; Rev. Josh. Bickerdike, of St. Edmund Hall; Rev. A. T. Wilmshurst, of Magdalen Hall.

Dr. Pusey preached his first sermon as Regius Professor, by the Vice-Chancellor, in the parish church of Ilfracombe, on Sunday last, in aid of the funds of the national schools of that parish. The Rev. Mathew Wilson, M.A., Rector of Ilfracombe, has erected such little child, in my name, received in Christ."

CONSECRATION OF ST. MARK'S CHURCH, HULL.—On Wednesday, the new church in the Groves, Hull, dedicated to the service of God by the name of Saint Mark, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, in behalf of the Archbishop of York.

Sir R. Peel, has presented the Rev. R. K. Bailey, of New Inn Hall, to the incumbency of the new parish of St. Paul's, Hull.

The beautiful new church at Andover, built at the sole expense of the Rev. Dr. Goddard, was opened on Sunday last for divine service. The remainder of the old church will now be taken down and the tower erected, which, when completed, will give the new building a noble appearance.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—It appears from the report of the select committee of the Lords on the progress of the new Houses of Parliament, that "instead of the new House of Lords being covered in by Christmas last, as was stated to be practicable by Mr. Barry,in his evidence last year, it is now only in course of erection." Mr. Barry, however, states that if great exertions were made, the House of Lords, the lobbies at each end of it, the corridors connecting the same with the front building, and the libraries, the committee and other rooms belonging to the House of Lords, may be covered in before winter; and the committee, having examined the building, with the clerk of the works and one of the contractors, are of opinion that the whole of these apartments may be prepared for the use of the Lords by April next. The committee do not recommend that any temporary fitting should be prepared, but that all the works connected with the buildings above mentioned should be advanced with the greatest possible speed. It is stated that the House of Commons will not be ready for two or three years.

CABINET COUNCIL.—It is to be presumed that some important and urgent State matter claims the attention of the Cabinet, for, although several of the Ministers had left town, they returned on Tuesday to attend a Cabinet Council which was held on that day. All the Ministers were present except Sir James Graham.

THE PROPOSED EMBANKMENT OF THE THAMES.—Previous to the adjournment a bill was laid on the table of the House of Commons, to authorise an embankment between the New Houses of Parliament and the Thames. Nothing of course will be done in the matter till next session. The chief interesting clause in the bill is the third, which empowers the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in connection with a raised terrace and public roadway or communication from or near Whitehall-place, on or along the bed or shore of the River Thames, on the Middlesex and city of London side thereof, to or near to Chatham-place, and also, to embank certain portions of the bed or shore of the river, on the Middlesex side, from Westminster-bridge to the south or other intended roadway, at or near the northern pier of the intended Hungerford Suspension-bridge, and from time to time to alter, widen, divert, and remove all causeways, piles, stairs, bards, or landing-places, on the shore of the river, or projecting from the bank thereof, on the side aforesaid between Westminster-bridge and Chatham-place, and to drive other piles, and construct other causeways, piers, stairs, &c., in such situations and in such manner as they (the Commissioners) shall deem best suited to the convenience of the public.

STATUE OF WILLIAM IV.—Workmen are actively engaged in excavating the ground at the top of King William-street, City, prior to the building of the foundation for the statue of his late Majesty King William IV. that is to adorn this part of the new London-bridge approaches. The pedestal is composed of Dutch granite, and the statue is to face the bridge. The statue and pedestal, which will be forty feet high, will be seen from the Surrey side of the water, and will occupy the spot where formerly stood the Old Boar's Head Tavern, immortalised by Shakspeare. The figure of his late Majesty is chiselled out of two immense blocks of granite, the largest weighing thirty, and smallest fifteen tons.

THE PURCELL CLUB.—The annual commemoration of Henry Purcell will take place in Westminster Abbey, on Thursday, the 29th instant.

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—During the last few days considerable progress has been made in the completion of the New Royal Exchange. Under the entablature of the western façade, the following inscription has been chiselled out of the stone work:—"Anno Elisabethæ R. XIII. ereditum: Anno Victoriæ R. VIII. restauratum." Above this, on the front and both returns, is placed enamel sculptural quotation:—"The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof." The framework is now being placed in the tower, for the bells, of which there are fifteen. The encaustic painting over the merchants' colonnade is nearly completed, and a great portion of the area is laid down with large flag stones, while the entire structure externally is being cleaned and renovated. In a few weeks this magnificent edifice will be divested of the scaffolding, which at present gives it so unsightly an appearance.

IMPROVEMENTS IN WHITECHAPEL.—For the last few days workmen have been engaged in pulling down the mansion in Essex-street, Whitechapel, which was in the occupation of the Earl of Essex, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, shortly before his death. It was the east side of Essex-street, and was at the rear of the houses forming that street. It was three stories high. The attic windows were latticed, and the rooms on the first and second floor were about fourteen feet square. At a short distance from this spot, between Elliston-street, Petticoat-lane, and Houndsditch, is another large mansion, which will be demolished for the purpose of having new buildings erected on its site. This was the Palace where Queen Elizabeth occasionally resided. The windows of which are strongly constructed, is four stories high, and some of the windows are latticed. The ceilings of the ground and first floors are ornamented with different devices, coats of arms, figures, &c., among which are those of gilded roses, fleurs-de-lis, and the word "Britannia." There are also several Latin inscriptions, scarcely legible. There is a quantity of oak panneling in various parts.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND THE CLOTH-WORKERS' COMPANY.—On Wednesday a deputation from the Cloth-workers' Company waited on Sir Robert Peel, at his residence in Privy-gardens, for the purpose of presenting the right Hon. Baronet with the freedom of that company. Sir Robert Peel received the deputation with much courtesy, and acknowledged the compliment in a few appropriate remarks. It will be recollected that a few days since Sir Robert Peel, with several of his Ministerial colleagues, dined with the Society of Cloth-workers, at their hall, in Mincing lane.

THE OUTRAGE AT TAHITI.—A meeting of the London Missionary Society was held on Wednesday at Exeter Hall, for the purpose of expressing an opinion upon the recent conduct of the French at Tahiti. Mr. Frederick Smith, the chairman of the society, presided on the occasion. Mr. Pritchard, our Consul, who has lately returned to England, sat on his right hand. The body of the hall was about two-thirds filled. The report, which was read, entered into the history of British connexion with Tahiti, from the earliest visits of missionaries down to the present time, and strongly deprecated the conduct of the French in their recent aggressions. Dr. Winter Hamilton, of Leeds, proposed the first resolution, and in doing so, made a very bellicose and exciting speech. He said, "He was not an advocate for war, he hated it; but tyranny and oppression, falsehood and injustice, he hated much more."—Dr. Winter Hamilton proceeded to make the following comparison:—"France had at this very day no less than five vessels at Otahaite, while this country, the Queen of the seas, had a ketch, only a ketch there! (Great cheering.) There were many present who, doubtless, did not know what that was. He was not much of a nautical man, but he thought he could tell them. (Laughter.) It was a small vessel having one mainmast and a mizen—a fine vessel truly for a country like England, whose flag had been a thousand years the battle and the breeze—(cheers)—to have at Otahaite." The resolution proposed by Dr. Hamilton was to the effect, that reviewing the history of the missions of this society in Tahiti, and numerous other islands in the South Seas, and during the past eight-and-forty years, and remembering the former idolatry and degradation of the natives before the blessings of Christianity were communicated to them, and the delightful change which, through that instrumentality of this society, and the favour of Heaven, had crowned their efforts, they regarded the recent events as threatening not only the prosperity but the very existence of these missions. The resolution having been seconded, was unanimously adopted. Many other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and other resolutions of the same character were agreed to, after speeches abounding in angry commentary upon the conduct of France. Before the meeting separated there was a general call for Mr. Pritchard, but Mr. Freeman, the secretary of the society, stated that Mr. Pritchard felt the honour of being called upon, and would have willingly addressed the meeting in obedience to their wish, but as a servant of the Crown, in the hands of the Earl of Aberdeen, he was anxious not to give offence, and perhaps occasion excitement, which might be referred to in other quarters, and become the means of embarrassing the governments of both countries.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths in the metropolis during the week ending Saturday, amounted to 934; the weekly average of the last five summers having been 900, and of the last five years 946. The number of males that died during the last week was 479, and of females 455. Under 15 years of age, 336 died; from 15 and upwards, 69 years, 310; and from 60 upwards, 151.

STATISTICS OF CATS' MEAT AND HORSES' TONGUES.—Mr. Wakley, M.P., on Tuesday, held an inquest at the Elephant and Castle, St. Pancras, on John King, aged fourteen. It appeared in evidence that the deceased was a deputy vendor of cats' meat, and got from his employer 2s. 6d. a week and his breakfast and dinner each day. On Monday last he knocked at the door of a customer in Henry-street, Hampstead-road, and the instant the door was opened he fell into the passage and died. He was subject to fits. The Coroner: His must have been a very laborious occupation, for he must have travelled a great deal with a large quantity of meat, which I understand is sold at a penny a pound, before any profit could be realised.—A Juror: Oh dear no; cats' meat is sold at fourpence and threepence a pound, and he would not have to travel more than a time in his barrow than half a hundred weight. A good cats' meat walk is a fine fortune, and the proprietor would not sell his vested interest for a trifle.—The Coroner: I believe it is boiled horse-flesh they sell. Did any of you ever see them sell for cats' meat boiled horses' tongues?—The Jury: Never.—The Coroner: To be sure you never did. They are salted and dried and sold for ox tongues.—A Juror: Yes, many of the so called pickled and cured meats' tongues come from the knacker's yard.—The Coroner: It requires, I am told, a nice palate to distinguish the flavour of an ox's tongue from that of a horse's. I do not see why it should not be so.—A Juror: Gentleman: The prejudice against horse flesh is not universal. The celebrated sausages of Arles, in the south of France, are principally composed of asses' flesh and condiments. They are considered a great delicacy, easy of digestion, and extremely *appetisant*. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The heads of the different departments of the Horse Guards, Admiralty, and Ordnance, have recently had repeated communications with the Premier, and they have reason to believe that there will be an extended promotion in the army and navy the autumn.

VISIT OF THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY TO THE RUSSIAN FRIGATE AT GRAVESEND.—On Monday the Earl of Haddington, First Lord; George Cockburn, Bart., and Vice-Admiral Sir W. Hall Gage embarked on board the Black Eagle steam-yacht, Master-Commander R. Cook, at Woolwich, and proceeded down the river on a visit to the Russian Admiral, in the Aurora frigate, lying at Gravesend. As soon as the Black Eagle was in sight of the Russian, the sailors of the frigate, who looked remarkably clean and smart, manned the yards, and when their lordships arrived alongside (exactly at two o'clock) they were received by the admiral and his officers with every demonstration of respect and gratification, a band at the time playing a welcoming air. Their lordships remained on board the Aurora about two hours, and after minutely inspecting the foreigner in every department, partook of an elegant *déjeûner*.

THE COLLINGWOOD, 80.—We regret to hear that Captain Henry Eden, who has lately fitted this ship out, and manned her in so short a time to excite the admiration of every one, has been obliged, in consequence of continued ill-health, to resign the command. Captain Robert Smart, K. H. (1837), has been appointed the flag captain of Sir George Seymour, on board the Collingwood, in the room of Captain Eden.

THE THUNDER, 6, Commander Edward Barnett, which has been engaged in surveying on the North American and West Indies station, has arrived at Portsmouth from Nassau. Having been in commission since July, 1841, she will be paid off.

PORTSMOUTH.—Orders have been given for the immediate equipment of the royal steam-yacht Victoria and Albert. She has accordingly been masted, &c., and received on board her fuel. Her captain, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, had command of the ship, and master-attendant Jones (late master of the Excellent gunnery ship, from which he will probably be removed) is to receive the appointment of harbour master, which still continues much impaired. The Queen, 110, Captain Martin, fitting out in this harbour, is ordered to be expedited and proceed to the Tagus, with all convenient speed, to replace the flag of Admiral Sir C. Rowley, during the absence of the Saint Vincent 120.

DEATH OF REAR-ADMIRAL GALWAY.—The gallant flag-officer died on Friday last, at an advanced age. He formerly hoisted the flag of Admiral Sir C. Rowley, during the years 1796, and had seen considerable service in his profession.

PROMOTION.—Mate Henry B. Everest (1836), of the Devastation steam-sloop, to be raised to the rank of Lieutenant.

APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant: Horace Bullock (1843), late of the Madagascar, additional to the Penelope, for service on the coast of Africa.

The first division of the companies of the 57th Regiment will embark at Liverpool for Dublin on the 26th instant.

The 31st Regiment return from Canada next year, and expect to be made Light Infantry on their arrival—their facings to be changed to Lincoln green, the regiment having been raised in Lincolnshire, in 1795, by the Royal Lincoln Volunteers, which title they retain and wear on their appointments.

The 92nd Regiment, the present Scots Greys, remain at Gibraltar, the Formidable, 84, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, the commander in chief; Caledonia, 120; Albion, 90; Warspite, 50; Hecla and Vesuvius, steam-vessels, the two latter purposed for the Black Sea. At Barcelona, the Scout, 18. At Marseilles, the Polyphemus, steam-packet. At Malta, the Ceylon, 10, carving-ship, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir L. Curtis, second in command, and superintendent of Malta dockyard; Lucas to be changed to Lichfield and Alecto, steam-packets. At Corfu, the Medea, war steamer. At the Pireus of Athens, the Belvidera, 38; L'Aigle, 24; and Virago, war steamer. At Patras, the Orestes, 18. At Andros, the Beacon, surveying vessel; and on her way thither, from Malta, the Bonetta, surveying brigantine. Cruising in the Archipelago, the Savage, 10. At Smyrna, the Tyne, 28, and Snake, 16. At Alexandria, the Geyser, war steamer; and at Constantinople, the Devastation, war steamer.

The 1st division of the 6th Regiment will embark on the 19th inst. at Liverpool, for conveyance to Dublin.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM TIGHT LACING.—On Monday evening an inquest was held before Mr. Biggs, at the Coach and Horses, Avery-row, Bond-street, on the death of Miss Ei sabeth Allen, aged twenty, a pupil of Madame Davy, of No. 78, Lower Grosvenor-street, milliner. Mr. Robert Druett, of No. 6, Union-street, surgeon, stated that he was called in to see the deceased on Friday afternoon, about five o'clock, and found her quite dead on the bed. He understood she had gone up to her room at two o'clock, after eating a hearty dinner. She had been found by the side of her bed, and he heard she was subject to fits. He had no doubt the stooping posture and tight laced stays had brought on congestion of the vessels of the head, which no doubt was the cause of death. He had measured her chest, which was only one inch and eleven inches round, so her body it would not meet in the smallest part by two inches. The jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."

MANSLAUGHTER.—On Monday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the London Hospital, on the body of Thomas Spence, aged sixteen, a bricklayer's labourer. The evidence went to show that a person named H. Burton, aged twenty, the keeper of a bell bar, in Thomas-street, Whitechapel, has been for a considerable time past subject to the gibes and practical jokes of the boys in the neighbourhood on account of a curious squint in his eyes. On Friday week he was in the act of reading, when deceased and another lad, drawing a truck, passed by, and began calling Burton names, accompanying them at the same time with rotten apples at him, and jerked their truck, which had lime in it, in such a way, that particles of that material flew into Burton's eyes. He then ran after them, and with his fist struck deceased under the right eye, and he fell. He got up, however, pulled off his jacket and placed himself in a boxing attitude, and whilst in the act of striking at Burton, he fell insensible on the pavement. Immediately afterwards he was conveyed to that hospital, in which he died in about four hours. The jury, after a long consultation, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against Henry Burton." He has been committed for trial by the magistrates of Lambeth-street.

SUICIDE WITH A CHISEL.—On Monday afternoon an inquest was held before Mr. Wakley, at the Duke of Wellington, Sussex-street, Tottenham-court-road, on the body of William Mansfield, aged thirty-seven. The deceased was foreman to Mr. Ernest, builder, of Newman-street. He buried his wife about three months ago, being then left with three young children, and he had since been very despondent. On Monday, about noon, he was missed from the shop, and in the course of two or three hours, on one of the workmen going into some back premises, wherein is a saw-pit, he discovered deceased lying near the pit, on the ground floor, with a chisel in his hand, which had made from it a frightful gash in his throat, dividing all the principal arteries. He was quite dead, and by his side was a two-and-a-half-inch blade chisel, clotted with blood, with which he had committed the act. Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

DEATH FROM DRINKING BRANDY.—On Tuesday, Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Lord Exmouth, Catherine-street, Lombourne, on the body of Sarah Ferry, aged seventy-seven. From the evidence of Mrs. Mary Ann Coleford, 28, Edward-street, Stepney, it appeared that on Sunday last deceased came to take tea with her, and, complaining of being poorly, witness gave her some brandy from a quart bottle full of that liquor. Afterwards, she left deceased alone for some time, and, on her return, she found her on the stairs apparently in a fit. She had her removed to a bedroom, and, thinking a little brandy would revive her, she went to the bottle, and, to her infinite surprise, found it empty. There was no one besides deceased in the house that could have emptied it. A surgeon administered an emetic without effect. Other remedies were applied in vain, and deceased died next day, of paralysis, caused by an overdose of brandy. The jury returned a verdict to that effect.

SUICIDE OF A FEMALE SEPTUAGENARIAN.—Mr. Baker held an inquest on Tuesday, at the Royal Standard, Bethnal green, on the body of Mrs. Sarah Wills aged seventy, a widow lady in affluent circumstances. It appeared from the statement of a child ten years old, the granddaughter of the deceased, that they lived in Arundel-street, and that her aged parent for some time past had been in a very fluctuated state of mind, and used frequently say that "it would be a charity to knock her on the head, otherwise she would destroy herself." About half-past six on Friday morning week the witness saw her get up and leave the room, and afterwards return with a sharp-pointed knife, and seat herself on the bedside. She then suddenly stabbed herself several times in the front of the throat, and the witness screaming, a nephew of deceased came and wrested the knife from her. A surgeon was sent for, who sewed up the wounds, but deceased sank, and died on Monday last. Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

FIRE AT WHITECHAPEL.—Early on Wednesday morning an alarming fire broke out upon the premises of Mr. W. H. Barton, boot and shoemaker, 9, Church-lane, Whitechapel. Water was speedily obtained, and copiously poured upon the blazing premises, but, notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen, the flames were not extinguished before the shop was burned out, the first floor and warehouse seriously damaged, and other injury done. The loss is covered by insurance.

POSTSCRIPT.

ROYAL SOUTHERN YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday Afternoon.

The annual regatta of the Royal Southern Yacht Club commenced this morning. There were four sailing matches. The first was for a piece of plate, value £35, by yachts not exceeding 45 tons; the second for a piece of plate, value £30, by yachts not exceeding 25 tons; the third for a piece of plate, value £15, by yachts not exceeding 25 tons; and the fourth for a piece of plate, value £12, by yachts not exceeding 12 tons. There were seven vessels entered for the first match, but only five started, viz., the Champion, Elizabeth, and Phantom, The Champion won this match, beading the Phantom, which ran second, by four minutes. The Elizabeth was only thirty seconds behind the Phantom.

The second match was one of the most interesting that has ever taken place on these waters; two of the competing vessels being the Mystery (whose win the cup yesterday at Cowes) and her rival the Blue Bells, which has supplied herself with a new suit of sails since she first saw her ensign away during the gale yesterday. There were six vessels entered, but the following only started:—Blue Bells, Mystery, and Sibyl. At six o'clock the Blue Belle and Mystery were sailing up the Southampton water, about five miles and a half distant, both of them close together, so much so that it was impossible to tell which had the advantage.

Four vessels that started for the third match were the Maseppa, Termagant, Victorine, and Jilt. The Maseppa came in first, and the Termagant the second, in the first course.

Four vessels contested the fourth match were the Sea Nymph, Pet, and Don Juan. The course for these vessels was only to a buoy little more than half way down the Southampton waters—twice round. The Sea Nymph rounded the station boat first, being upon the last course the Don Juan by two minutes fifty-five seconds, which vessel, consequently, is the winner, as she was allo wed six minutes for difference of tonnage.

BIRTH OF A FRENCH PRINCESS.—The Princess de Joinville was safely delivered of a Princess at Neuilly on Tuesday night. Her Royal Highness and the infant at the last account were both going on favourably. It may be noted as a singular coincidence, that the day was the anniversary of the birthday of the Prince de Joinville, who then entered on his 27th year.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.—The national cattle show and exhibition of agricultural implements and articles of Irish manufacture, instituted by the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, was opened to the public on Wednesday, in the Coburg gardens, Dublin. The number of black cattle exhibited amounted to very nearly 300, and the show, taken as a whole, speaking generally, was considered by competent judges to be of a first-rate description. In spite of bad weather, the attendance was very numerous.

In the Insolvent Debtors' Court yesterday, the case of Thomas Henry Horatio Canty was disposed of. The insolvent's name has been often before the public for his bull dealing transactions with Lord Huntingtower and Colonel Copeland. The court ordered that the insolvent was entitled to his discharge.

THE ANCIENT HOUSES IN WEST-STREET, SMITHFIELD.—On Thursday morning, as the labourers were digging out the foundation of the house No. 3, West-street, formerly the Old Red Lion Tavern, they discovered, about a foot below the surface of the soil, two perfect skeletons, in a high state of preservation. They are both males of tall stature, one measuring from head to foot above six feet, and the other only a few inches shorter. The situation in which they lay, and the particular part of the premises where they were discovered, confirm the opinion that they must have become the victims of the lawless wretches who inhabited the den of infamy, and after being waylaid, robbed, and murdered, thrown through a trap-door, which stood immediately over the spot.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—An explosion occurred on Wednesday at the Crabtree colliery, West Bromwich, belonging to George Evans, who for some time past appeared to be idling and loitering about. On Wednesday morning Millins went to his work and left Evans in bed. When he came back to his dinner at twelve o'clock he looked up during the night, and thus caused an accumulation of explosive gas in the colliery beneath.

MURDER AT MANCHESTER.—A woman named Jane Millins, fifty-two years of age, was unfortunately murdered between one on the Sunday and twelve o'clock on Wednesday morning, in Bradshaw-street, Hulme, Manchester. It appears that she was married, and that her husband is living. In the house with them lodged a man named Evans, by trade a joiner, who, of course, for some time appeared to be idling and loitering about. On Wednesday morning Millins went to his work and left Evans in bed. When he came back to his dinner at twelve o'clock he looked up during the night, and thus caused an accumulation of explosive gas in the colliery beneath.

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THE BURNS FESTIVAL ON THE BANKS OF THE DOON.

BY MR. AND MRS. S. C. HALL.

The last number of our journal contained an introductory description of the preparations made for "THE FESTIVAL," and a brief account of the several leading matters connected with it. The report was necessarily meagre; inasmuch as it was impossible to render anything like justice to the subject, either by the pencil or the pen, in time for publication in the ILLUSTRATED NEWS of the same week. We propose now to furnish our readers with more minute details of the arrangements made, the progress of the business of the day, and a review of the whole of the proceedings—the task of supplying the explanatory letter-press having been confided to Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, while the pictorial illustrations were undertaken by an accomplished artist of Scotland.

We may commence our report by an expression of regret that but few of the distinguished authors of England were present on the occasion. A number of invitations were issued by a committee charged with the task of arranging the festival; but of the "men of mark," so distinguished, there was not one who crossed the border; and to Scotland was left almost exclusively the honourable duty of rendering homage to the memory of a poet to whom all who speak the language in which he wrote have contracted a debt of large and everlasting gratitude. It is only just to add, that much of the apparent apathy arose from the injudicious plans of the committee; among those who were selected for especial honour were individuals who could not have been expected to undertake a long journey—even for so high a purpose; while two or three of the invited guests were away from England, and will not have heard of the compliment conferred upon them until long after the ceremony had taken place. Neither did there appear to exist a very sanguine expectation that the call would have been responded to, for no preparations had been made to receive distinguished Englishmen—the two galleries set apart, as seats of honour, having been fully occupied by those who were to act their parts in conducting the business of the day. This neglect, indeed, received conclusive evidence from the fact, that in the body of the pavilion were seated several of the most respected men of letters of whom Scotland can boast—men who have not only conferred honour upon their country by great achievements of mind, but whose industrious energies have made useful knowledge acceptable to the humblest classes of all countries.

BURNS' THREE SONS.

We are anxious to offer these preliminary remarks, because we are loth to have it supposed that a cause so strongly exciting, so *universal* in interest, and so honourable to Scotland, could have failed to produce kindred feelings in England—where the great poet of Scotland, and of mankind, is as much esteemed, beloved, honoured, and valued, as he is in the land that gave him birth.

We turn to a more agreeable theme. The pretty and picturesque little town of Ayr is, as our readers know, within two or three miles of the birth-place of Robert Burns. The neighbouring scenery is immortalised in his verse, and the town itself contains many objects inseparably associated with his name. There is one which, as it seems to have been overlooked by his biographers generally, we thought the artist might select—the small parlour of a little inn at the "town-head"—where the poet spent many an evening during his visits to Ayr. The house bears evident tokens of antiquity; and the little chamber we have pictured contains a rudely carved chimney-piece, a recess in the wall (as usual in Scottish houses of the humble sort), being occupied by a bed.

The house is still a rustic inn, or, as the landlady pleases to have it named, "a tavern;" and the landlord exhibits, with considerable pride, an ancient "quaich" (a drinking-cup of wood), out of which the poet is believed—and perhaps with reason—to have quaffed, many a time and oft, with the friends of his youth.

It was adjacent to this "tavern" that one of the triumphal arches stood on the memorable 6th of August. As our readers will readily imagine, the house was thronged with eager visitors throughout the day.

The day commenced gloomily; and, although it partially cleared up towards its mid-hour, and continued comparatively fine during the more important period of the ceremony, the rain, falling at intervals, considerably diminished the effect of the festival. By ten o'clock, when the whole of the visitors may be supposed to have arrived—the last having been brought by the train from Glasgow (decidedly the worst managed railway in Great Britain)—the number congregated in the streets, and along the roads leading to the pavilion, must have exceeded 50,000.

The several processions—enumerated in our publication of last week—assembled on a large green, west of the town, bordered by the sea, and having in view the Brown Hill of Carrick, the ruined tower of "Greenan," and, in the extreme distance, the far isle of Arran, while, midway, was the solitary sea-rock, Ailsa Crag, rising like an ill-shaped giant from out old Ocean. The various clubs, societies, and trades having formed in their appointed places, commenced their march through the town, passing over the "Twa Brigs"—the "auld" and the "new"—commemorated in, perhaps, the most striking and original of all the poet's compositions; the crowd gathered as it went, "fringing," as it were, the formal line of dressed and decorated shep-

PRINCIPAL VIEW OF THE MONUMENT.

herds and artisans, who, with banners flying, and music playing, seemed as if that day were in reality the happiest as well as the proudest of their lives.

First came a regimental band, then a portion of the persons, next a body of "Ayrshire foresters," preceded by a remarkably fine young fellow dressed as an archer in a suit of Lincoln green. The various trades of shoemakers, tailors, gardeners, &c. &c., followed, and a huge bunch of thistles brought up the rear. The birth-place of Burns is distant about two miles and a half from the town. The procession marched on without stop or stay, until this interesting place was reached. Here it paused a few minutes, and then advanced slowly, lowering their banners, while each man doffed his cap, and bowed reverently, in the direction of the humble, but far-famed cottage. Here all eyes were directed to the group of shepherds, represented in the appended cut.

PROCESSION OF ARCHERS.

The cottage in which Robert Burns was born, on the 25th January, 1759, is now, as we have already stated, a public-house. On Tuesday, the 9th it was the centre of attraction, and very numerous were the names added to the book kept there, to say nothing of the pencil-sketches in the shape of carved initials to the tables, chairs, and window-panes throughout the house.* The interior is, we understand, but little altered. It contains however, no single item of the original furniture. Much of it, nevertheless, remained long after Burns's removal, and was subsequently sold by public roup, when the veritable bed on which the poet was born (and which occupied a recess now used for a

similar purpose) was purchased for a few shillings, by a stable-boy, who afterwards obtained for his lucky bargain a sum of twenty guineas.

How little did the exhausted mother, when she thanked God that "a man was born into the world," imagine what a strong, yet tender heart, beat within the shelter of that little bosom: or what fearful throes and lofty imaginings were cradled in the head that rested on her bosom: the future was sealed from her, as it so wisely is from us all, save there a tradition that the infant's destiny, so chequered, even in its immortality, was foretold by the "second sight," on which Scottish superstition still relies.

A double chest of drawers divides the bed from a little window, consisting of four panes, through which the capricious sunbeams blinked, and the field without looked gay: the window is the same through which the infant first looked out upon the nature he so loved. There is the usual comfortable fireplace, which has so antique an appearance, that it is probably coeval with the poet; and as the vandale a new room has been added, of a much more modern character than the other portions of the dwelling. The second room, however, of the original cottage, still remains, and in its centre stands a table hacked and notted as we have intimated into rude mosaic, by the desire people have to connect their names with immortality. There is believed to be nothing here that the poet either touched or looked upon; still the walls could tell much of joys and sorrows; the

Mirth akin to madness

PROCESSION UNCOVERING BEFORE THE SONS OF BURNS.

that shook them to their foundation; the wild, enthusiastic fever—the inspiration, and deep depression—of the poet's existence.

The landlady, in her snow white cap, was outrageously busy in setting her house in order, telling how "lairds and bra ledys" thought much of touching "the wall," in which the bed was set, and how the people screamed and "stampit" when they got hoid o' the "great professor fra Edinboro—such a bra' man"—and carried him into the house, in which e could hardly stand straight up; and how glad they were to shake hands with him, and to look in his

* From the information of Gilbert Burns, Dr. Currie gave the following account of the first settlement of the poet's father upon the place. It was while in the service of Mr. Crawford, of Doonside, that William Burnes (so he spelt his name) "being desirous of settling in life, took a perpetual lease of seven acres of land from Dr. Campbell, physician in Ayr, with the view of commencing nurseryman and public gardener, and, having built a house upon it with his own hands, he married, in December, 1757, Agnes Brown, the mother of our poet. Before William Burnes had made much progress in preparing his nursery he was entrapped from that undertaking by Mr Ferguson, who purchased the estate of Doonholm in the immediate neighbourhood, and engaged him as his gardener and overseer; and this was his situation when our poet was born. Though in the service of Mr. Fergason, he lived in his own house, his wife managing her family and little dairy, which consisted of two, sometimes of three, milch cows; and this state of unambitious content continued till the year 1766." Two additions have been since made to the building—a second cottage was added to the south gable, and a barn at the opposite extremity.

PROCESSION OF SHEPHERDS.

face—as glad as if he had been one of the poet's sons.

The procession—which we followed very closely—next reached the old kirk-yard of Alloway, scene of the famous poem of "Tam o' Shanter," and of which we have already given a brief description. Here the bell rang out a dismal chime, calling up the several associations connected with the venerable structure.*

Passing this object of universal attraction, the throng reached the little cottage of Mr. Auld (Doonbrae), the early patron of graceful Thom, the self-taught sculptor, whose rude carvings of Tam o' Shanter and Souter Johnny having been exhibited in nearly every city and town of Great Britain, are now appropriately placed in a small

(Continued on page 106.)

* The churchyard contains several old monuments, of a very humble description, including one to William Burnes, a renewal of the original stone, which had been demolished and carried away in fragments. The churchyard of Alloway has now become fashionable with the dead as well as the living. Its little area is absolutely crowded with modern monuments, referring to persons, many of whom have been [illegible] removed [illegible] to take their rest in this hallowed ground. Among these is one to the memory of a person named Tyrie, who, visiting the spot some years ago, happened to express a wish that he might be laid in Alloway churchyard, and, as fate would have it, was interred in the spot he had pointed out within a fortnight. Nor is this all: for even the neighbouring gentry are now contending for departments in this fold of the departed, and it is probable that the elegant mausolea of rank and wealth will here soon be jostling the stunted obelisks of humble worth and noiseless poverty.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The opera season has now reached its close, and bright and beautiful have been the stars which either paid a transient visit, or lingered for some time in its horizon. As in the commencement, it commenced last March with Donizetti's opera of "Adelia"—the charming Persiani sustaining the principal part, and a new signor (Corelli) that of *Olivier*. The ballet was "La Esmeralda," in which Carlotta Grisi was delightful, as was also a *débutante*, Mdlle. Frasi, of whom we have not heard much since. On the 19th of the same month Herold's struggling opera of "Zampa" was produced, with a Signor Felice as the hero, who made a dead failure of it. After this came Rossini's "Cenerentola," in which Mdlle. Favanti created a sensation. On Tuesday, April the 9th, the full force of the *troupe* appeared in Bellini's delightful opera of "I Puritani," which, with nearly its accustomed cast, went off as brilliantly as ever. Rubini certainly was not the *Elvino*, but we hardly missed him in the presence of Mario. To this succeeded a revival of "Zampa," in which Fornasari contrived to give some interest to a part which had failed in many other hands; but we fear that, with all its acknowledged Meyerbeer and Hé opera will never be popular. We cannot go through a dull reprint of play bills or *affiches*, but must request our readers to turn back to our pages, where everything worthy of notice can be found. We must not, however, in common gallantry to the ladies, forget to notice one or two other matters, and make a few remarks.

In the ballet department Cerito was nightly crowned with flowers, as she made her almost supernatural appearance in "Ondine." Then came the matchless Lalsiche in "Don Pasquale:" but, despite his great powers, the opera seemed to be supported by its previous fame more than the applause it received in this country. Perhaps its production at the Princess's Theatre deprived it of its novelty in some degree. The ballet of "La Vivandière," with the introduced Redowa Polka, by the charming Cerito the doubly digital man St. Leon (who plays the violin as well as he dances), next appeared for our wonder and delight. After this, public appetite was content with ordinary dishes for some time, when the announcement of Costa's "Don Carlos" gave it a new zest for change, which, after all, did not seem to be relished much being tasted. As to our own opinions of the merits of the opera we have already given them. The goddess Elssler has been nightly charming us in conjunction with Cerito, St. Leon, and Perrot; and Morlani, although he might have said on his first night's performance, "*Mi manca la voce*" with some truth, has no chance of saying this out unqualified applause. The public is an Apicius in its taste, and we fear that Mr. Lumley, eager and liberal as he is to gratify it, will find it a difficult thing to set forth better fare than he has hitherto afforded. But we will not presume to set bounds to his active and generous speculation.

Ricci's opera of "Corrado di Altamura" is a most sorry affair.

On Thursday night last, for the charming Persiani's benefit, such was the *press* of the multitude, that even the privileged *press* could scarcely obtain admission. We do not recollect ever to have seen a greater crowd of disappointeds. The bill of fare was rich, and raised the appetite to the highest anticipation of luxurious enjoyment; but the *affiche*, which promised so many good things, turned out to be a *carte*, not *blanche*, but filled up and pre-occupied by some earlier visitors or customers. It was a hungry thing to look at it and not be allowed to participate in it. The opera season closes to-night.

THE LONDON ART-UNION.—DRAWING OF THE PRIZES.

On Tuesday the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Art-Union of London took place at Drury-lane Theatre, the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. His Royal Highness, after alluding to the exertions made by Lord Monteagle and Mr. Wyse to legalize such institutions, congratulated the subscribers upon the fact that the number of subscribers to the Art-Union of London had doubled in two years. Their number was now 14,000. Mr. Godwin, the secretary, then read the report. The first portion of it detailed the steps which had been taken by the committee when the question of the illegality of Art-Unions was first mooted, until the enactment of the act of Parliament to legalize them. The report thus proceeds:—

"The subscription for the present year amounts to the sum of £14 848 18s., being an increase of £9,213 14s. over that of 1843, and of £11,521 over the committee acting as foreign honorary secretaries, and it is hoped that the list will be still further increased. In America, especially, your committee are most anxious to increase their relations; and they cannot conclude without a humble offering of co-operation from the officers of a Society for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in the United States, named 'The American Art-Union.' The number of works of art selected by the prizeholders has been 331, including two pieces of sculpture. They were exhibited for three weeks to the subscribers and their friends in the Suffolk-street Gallery, by permission of the Society of British Artists, and for one week gratuitously to the public on the payment of one shilling admission. It is estimated that in the whole nearly 200,000 persons visited this exhibition, and that, too, without the occurrence of any accident; another gratifying proof, if it were needed, of the warm attachment of the working classes of any opportunity to examine works of art which may be afforded them, and of the perfect safety with which, under proper supervision, this privilege may be accorded."

The other most interesting parts of the report we subjoin:—

"The engraving after Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., by Mr. Goodall, 'The Castle of Ischia,' due to the subscribers for the year 1843, in addition to the outlines, is in a forward state. The fact that two such works as these (either of which, under ordinary circumstances, would cost a guinea or more) can be produced for a moderate payment, and distributed to the subscribers out of the aggregate amount for the purchase of paintings and sculpture, affords an extraordinary instance of the results of co-operation. Every subscriber for 1845 will receive an impression of a line engraving, after Mr. Mulready, R.A., by Mr. G. T. Doo, 'The Convalescent,' which is far advanced towards completion. In consequence of the very successful result of the first competition of designs in outline, the advertisement was repeated. In reply, 32 sets of designs of various degrees of merit were received, from which the committee selected, as most deserving of the premium offered, a series illustrative of Thomson's Castle of Indolence,' by Mr. William Risner. For a future year the committee have arranged to engrave 'Jephtha's Daughter,' painted by Mr. O'Neil, and selected by Mr. Cyrus Legg, a prizeholder of 1843; and have placed it in the hands of Mr. Peter Lightfoot for that purpose.

"In order to insure a good subject for engraving hereafter, and to induce the production of a superior work of art, your committee are about to offer the sum of £300, under conditions which will be advertised for an original picture illustrative of English history.

"The bronzes from Flaxman's 'Michael and Satan,' and Sir R. Westmacott's 'Nymph and Child,' executed very successfully by Mr. Edward Wyon and Mr. Woodington, have been distributed to the prizeholders. For the present year the committee have caused a bust of Hebe, by Mr. A. Gatley, selected by Miss Acocks, a prizeholder in the last competition, to be put into bronze by Mr. Hatfield. Many of the casts are already finished.

"The account of receipts and disbursements for the current year showed that the sum set apart for engraving the Castle of Ischia was £1869 7s. 9d.; for the oval ins, £1805; for bronzes, £609; for expenses, £2162 19s. 3d.; for pictures, &c., £8890. It is satisfactory to observe that the expenses are 'little more than they were last year, notwithstanding the increased number of subscribers and the expenses caused by the late proceedings of Government. The amount set apart, according to the foregoing statement, for the purchase of works of art, viz., £8890, will be allotted as follows:—for works of art of the value of £10 each, £600; 36 works of art of the value of £15 each, £540; 42 works of art of the value of £20 each, £840; 28 works of art of the value of £25 each, £700; 28 works of art of the value of £30 each, £750; 20 works of art of the value of £40 each, £800; 14 works of art of the value of £50 each, £700; 12 works of art of the value of £60 each, £720; eight works of art of the value of £70 each, £560; six works of art of the value of £80 each, £480; six works of art of the value of £100 each, £600; two works of art of the value of £150 each, £300; two works of art of the value of £200 each, £400; one work of art of the value of £300; one work of art of the value of £400. To these are to be added 30 bronzes of the 'Bust of Hebe,' making in the whole, 283 works of art.

The report concluded with some sensible remarks upon the importance of advancing the fine arts.

The Duke of Cambridge then introduced Mr. Wyse, M.P., who was received with very great applause. The latter gentleman, after referring to the recent proceedings, made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the arts.

"There were some who held to the opinion that the tendency of the arts was a demoralising tendency. He had heard that opinion advanced in the House of Commons. Those who held it had, he believed, arrived at it from a most inadequate conception of what art really was. Why, art, after all, was but another language. (Hear, hear.) It was the mode of giving expression to the feelings of a second mind. If the language of words was employed for the expression of the reason, so the language of the arts might be said to be employed to give expression to the imagination. (Repeated cheers). Music, sculpture, and painting, were only different idioms of the same tongue, and if no one would refuse the language of our own nation, or the language of Rome or of Greece, because some immoral writer had employed those languages to express impure sentiments, so no one should reject art, which might be employed for a high moral purpose, merely because some painter or sculptor had used it to express the baser ideas of an impure imagination. (Loud and repeated cheers). But, even admitting that art had now and then been perverted, how often had it been employed to excite high and honourable sentiment! Let no one tell him that he was not mentally elevated by a contemplation of the wonderful creations of a Michael Angelo or a Rubens!"

Mr. Wyse then alluded to the knowledge and love of the Fine Arts possessed by her Most Gracious Majesty. He said—

"As one of the Royal Commissioners of the Fine Arts, he (Mr. Wyse) could safely assert, that more enthusiasm joined with a more excellent discrimination he had never witnessed than in our beloved Queen. (Hear, hear.) But it was not to the throne or the aristocracy alone that he looked at this epoch, for the encouragement of art; unless the people constituted the pedestal of the pyramid it would be in vain to hope that it would stand. Happily, however, there was every reason to believe that the arts were daily becoming more and more advanced."

The report was unanimously adopted, and thanks were voted to Lord Monteagle, which the noble lord acknowledged. The Duke of Cambridge being compelled to return, Lord Monteagle took the chair, and the drawing of the prizes commenced. The number of prizes was 339. It was, as usual, performed by two young ladies, one of whom drew from a wheel the numbers corresponding to the tickets, while the other drew from another wheel the prizes appertaining to the numbers.

The first prize drawn was one of £70 in favour of Mr. Culling, of Dartford. This was followed by one of £250 in favour of Mr. Shipton, of Nova Scotia. The next prize drawn was one of £100 in favour of Mr. C. Kilburn, of Port Phillip, Australia. The singularity of these two last prizes, awarded to persons dwelling on such opposite points of the earth, succeeding each so immediately, created a sensation of surprise, and the announcement was loudly applauded.

The following prizes were among those of greatest value and interest that were awarded:—

Prize of £400.—Miss C. Hemmington, near Lonsdale.

Prize of £300.—Mr. E. M. George, 92, Cheapside.

Prizes of £200.—Mr. W. Sanders, Burton upon-Trent; and Mr. J. Flamman, Tavistock.

Prizes of £150.—Mr. E. Heslitt, Hounslow; and Silentio.

Prizes of £100.—Mr. W. Gullingwood, Liverpool; Mr. Wellington, Bedford-place; Mrs. M'Queen, Tottenham-court-road; Mr. Joseph Chancellor, Bolton; Mr. Maberly, of the Post-office, D.blin.

Prize of £80.—Mr. T. Rawlings, of Stonebridge.

Prizes of £60.—Mr. E. Pritchard, of Montgomeryshire; Mr. E. Hawkins, F.R.S.

Prizes of £30.—The Countess of Arundel and Surrey; the Countess of March.

Prize of £25.—The Earl of March.

Prize of £20.—Mr. C. Foster, of the Middle Temple.

Prize of £10.—Earl Grey.

Thanks having been voted by acclamation to the noble chairman, the meeting separated.

DINNER TO THE HEROES OF AFFGHANISTAN.

A splendid dinner was given on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, by the Directors of the East India Company, in honour of Sir W. Nott and Sir R. Sale. Sir W. Nott, however, was unfortunately unable to attend in consequence of indisposition.

The Chairman of the Hon. Company (Mr. Sheppard) was supported on the right by Sir Robert Sale, the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Eliot, Sir Robert Peel, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Murray, Sir E. Kentchbull, Mr. Wedding, and Mr. Astell; and on the left by the Deputy Chairman of the Hon. East India Company, the Earl of Ripon, the Earl of Dalhousie, Lord G. Somerset, the Hon. W. Baring, Sir T. Fremantle, the Lord Mayor, Sir J. Macdonald, Sir John Pelly, Sir R. Campbell, Mr. Sheriff Musgrove, and Mr. Sheriff Moon. The company numbered about 160.

At each corner of the dining-room, behind the Chairman, and at the opposite extremity of the hall, were ranged sideboards of massive gold and silver-gilt plate, consisting of gigantic, costly, and elaborately-chased vases, shields, and cups. On the principal cross table, and immediately before the Chairman, was placed a magnificent plateau; while on the three long tudinal tables were displayed numerous gilt candelabra, vases, goblets, salts, and other plate, which gave to the entertainment an extremely rich, if not dazzling character.

The gallery at the lower end of the room was set apart on one side for the ladies, among whom were Lady Sale and her daughter, Mrs. Struit, with Lady Nott and the Misses Nott, who were most loudly cheered on their entrance.

After the accustomed loyal toasts, the Chairman proposed "Sir George Murray," who returned thanks in appropriate terms.

Lieutenant Peel acknowledged the toast of the Navy.

After the health of Sir W. Nott had been given with all the honours, the Chairman proposed "Sir Robert Sale," which was given with great enthusiasm.

Sir R. Sale, in acknowledging the toast, said, "It has been my fortune to have served in India for many years, and I can safely vouch that I have had the honour of commanding a large portion of the East India Company to my entire satisfaction. (Cheers.) Many instances I could mention in which no body of Europeans in the world could have shown more devotedness and attachment to their commanders than the native Sepoy troops. (Cheers.) Gallant Nott has been alluded to—I may say that a finer corps there is not in the world than in that garrison under Colonel Monteith. I consider them all as brothers—a more jovial and jolly set I never met with. (Laughter.) They all were ready to die, and knew that we were in jeopardy, but their determination was, that if the enemy came it should cost them dearly." (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman next proposed the "Health of Sir Robert Peel and her Majesty's Government."

The toast was drunk with three times three.

Sir R. Peel returned thanks, and in the course of his speech said, "I confess I do rejoice, and while I live I shall never forget, that I have been present on this occasion, when Sir Robert Sale has received these demonstrations of public gratitude in the city of London. (Cheers.) I rejoice that I have had a double lustre on the name of Sale. (Repeated cheers.) We are not merely returning our grateful acknowledgments to distinguished men, but we are proving to the soldiers and sailors that they will not be forgotten in times of trial in situations such as those which Sir W. Nott and Sir R. Sale have occupied, if they should be charged with such grievous responsibilities as have fallen on them—however distant the scene of their labours, however small the army they may command, whether it be at Waterloo, or amid the shattered walls of Jellalabad—if British officers will do their duty—if they will make such sacrifices as those which were made by those brave men, while the country knows that there are millions of British hearts beating in sympathy with them, and millions of British tongues which, on their return to their native country, will resound with their grateful acclamations." (Loud and repeated cheering.)

The evening afforded the utmost gratification to all present.

THE MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST.

(Concluded from our last).

AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE is, in its "leader"—"St James's, or the Court of Queen Anne"—somewhat more life-like than usual; but, the period is miserably unattractive: the Jacobites, this month, are Sacheverell's Trial, a sorry scene for the novelist; the consequent riots, fires, and dispersion of the rioters, are more in the Editor's vein: here is a specimen:—"The captain gave the word to proceed to Bedford-street and Compton-street, but the Jacobites, stung dashed through Temp e Bar, and so along Fleet-street. As they came in sight of the little bridge which then crossed Fleet Ditch, a bright flame suddenly sprung up, increasing each moment in volume and brilliancy, and blazing, as they drew nearer, a great pile of burning benches, pews, and other matters. Behind this pile ran [illegible] a mighty rabble rout, lining, to a considerable distance, both on the right and the left, the opposite banks of the Ditch. The ruddy light of the fire gleamed on the arms of the rioters, and showed the extent of their numbers. It was also reflected on the black and inert waters of the stream at their feet, discloshing here and there a floating log, or falling upon the prominent projections of some old building." Yet the incidents of this bushy wrought chapter are but the kicking of some dozen troops into the mud of Fleet Ditch, and the fall of Priddy, the coachman, into the "burning flames!" In the review of the Writings of Douglas Jerrold 'evinces higher critical acumen than we are wont to recognize in this miscellany. A tale of Lynch Law is much too long for its merit; and a string of "Extraordinary Occurrences" brings up the rear. The remaining papers, with the exception of Mr. Peake's "Prussian Paddy Grenadier," do not rise above mediocrity: that on Père la Chaise, describing the monuments as "grand and imposing," the "alleys as "street," and the "grounds graceful," is insufferably dull. We should except from condemnation the continuation of Leigh Hunt's "Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla," as usual, teeming with classic allusion and delightful gossip.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE is, this month, nearly as bright as either of its compeers: but, why should its massive columns be crammed with tales of the French Revolution, Old London, and Old Westminster, and "Night Scenes on Witchcraft," with stock quotations from Glanvil, and his connexator, More. The only excuse for the admission of the latter paper is, that the Mesmeric mania may have suggested it. "The Birds of Versai," by Agnostes, is another magpie reminiscence. The Editor's contribution, "Lizzy's Back Hair," is a gentle reproof of one of the vanities of our nature. A fond mother will not allow her child's back hair to be cut off, to qualify her for admission to the parish school; she, consequently, does not go to school at all, and remains "ignorant as the pigs."

"Miserable vanity! thinks the reader, that in such condition sacrifices mental hopes to outward ornament! Alas, good Sir, (or very well it shakes the head and reproof of pauper Lizzy Dock, and her foolish mother,—but how many are there, with all the world's cares about them, who, in some way or the other, do not sacrifice an inward excellence for some outward fair?"

The lovers of light reading may sympathize with "The Adventures of a Seamp," in which there is a spice of dramatic interest. The paper, "Trafalgar-square; a Glance at the Past and Present;" in the review of this attraction, and is a strange jumble of antiquarian scraps and political-economical speculation: some of the writer's associations are very droll, as when he tells us of a spot near an old burial ground being used, after the exhumation of the bodies, "for the exhibition of the skeleton of the great whale, which must be well remembered." Miss Pardoe's "Hilda, a Page," may, probably, find wings to the gravel matter of the number. There is an amusing notice of Mr. Twiss a "Life of Lord Eldon;" we should like to see more of the topics of the day in this miscellany. The plate illustrative of the Municipal Corporation of Swinestead waiting upon Mr. Baggee," is a comic etching, by Leech.

THE GENTLEMAN'S is as rule as ever with origins and antiquities, variety and research. Only think, of twenty pages of "Conjectanea: Emendations on the Text of Shakspeare." We agree with the author, that when "the age of original genius has passed, that of criticism begins;" though, for criticism, we are inclined to read "trifling." There is a serviceable piece of gossip about the Organs of the London Churches; and in the Obituary, the Memoir of Mr. Beckford is circumstantially copious. The Dulturian reader will smile at a Correspondent's statement that the origin of the name of Tooke is not Danish or Saxon, but British or Celtic *Tog*, a leader or commander; whence also came the Togodumnus, the brother of Caractacus.

THE METROPOLITAN contains its usual modicum of tales and *nouvellettes*, by Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Abdy, &c.; with whom recent French history appears to be a favourite phase. "A Visit to Sark," one of the Channel Islands, will gratify the tourist who is not "used up." The gravest paper in the number is a short treatise on "The Instinct of Animals."

TAIT opens with a rattling combination of "Bon Gaultier and his Friends," a gay string for some of the great lyrist's gems, translated by Young Scotland. "The Spirit of Apocalypse" is a very broad piece of quizzing; but the best paper is "The Rose of Tistelan," an analysis of the Ariosan Club novel by Emilie Carlén, a formidable rival to her countrywoman, Frederika Bremer. The number is unusually poetical.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY continues its tale of 1760, "The Nevilles of Garretstown," in four stirring chapters. There is a clever analysis of the Life and Writings of the late William Taylor, of Norwich; a capital bird's-eye view of Australia; and a sort of postscript article on Sir Robert Peel and the Conservative party. The number is somewhat too much out of fashion; but its gravity is lightened by the conclusion of Mr. James's "Arran Neil; or, Times of Old."

A TREATISE ON THE STEAM ENGINE, by the Artizan Club (Nos. 1 and 2) has been undertaken to enable every man of ordinary intelligence and assiduity, however humble his means, to become thoroughly acquainted with the steam-engine in all its phases. The authors promise that, from which single practical rules will be constructed for determining the proper dimensions of every part of every kind of engine, so that when the size of the cylinder and pressure on the piston are given the right dimensions of every other part may be immediately computed. A work thus capable of supplying the wants of practical men has long been wanted; and, from the well-known reputa of the "Artizan Club," we opine the present work will be satisfactorily executed: it will be completed in 20 parts, copiously illustrated, and will be obtainable for as many shillings.

MANUEL OF THE HISTORY OF FRANCE, Part VIII., is copiously illustrated with the Battle of Castlebar, and the French occupation, the suppression of the insurrection, military executions, &c. An interesting document is commenced—"The Diary of the Bishop of Killala," detailing the transactions of the French army and their rebel associates, during their occupation of Killala—this having been placed at the disposal of the author by a relative of the gentleman to whom the letters were originally addressed.

SYLVESTER SOUND, Part X. The recall of the hero to London, and a trial, the pies Sommersaulthon, damages £2000, are the main incidents.

THE ATHENÆUM FOREIGN REVIEW AND CONTINENTAL MISCELLANY, Part VIII., is occupied with the Battle of Castlebar, and the French occupation, the suppression of the insurrection, military executions, &c. An interesting document is commenced—"The Diary of the Bishop of Killala," detailing the transactions of the French army and their rebel associates, during their occupation of Killala—this having been placed at the disposal of the author by a relative of the gentleman to whom the letters were originally addressed.

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EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Venetian journals notice the discovery of a native dwarf, of very extraordinary diminutiveness and unusual mental qualifications. This new genius is named Pietro Bianchi, and is a native of Istria, being born a few miles from the theatrical stage of that name, and in a district not somewhat famous for giving birth to dwarfs, for more than one has been noticed of extraordinary restricted growth within the last few years. He is above 21 years of age, and only 2 feet 10 inches high, and weighs less than 24 pounds. He is well-proportioned, and agreeable in face and figure, and devoid of all deformities which generally distinguish dwarfs; the form of his head is particularly fine, and the development of his mind is in conformity with his age. He has learned several languages with great ease, and speaks fluently, besides his native tongue, the Illyrian, the Italian, German, and Croatian. He is shortly to visit the European cities.

Ministers have determined upon removing the seat of Government in the Falkland Islands, from Port Louis to Port Will am.

The Prince de Joinville was 26 years of age on Wednesday last, having been born at Neuilly on the 14th of August, 1818. He will be promoted to the rank of Vice Admiral on his return from the expedition against Morocco.

The Paris Papers say that the Comet discovered by M. Mauvais may now be seen with the naked eye in the direction of the east. Its tail appears to be about one foot long, and its light is rather dim. Round the comet is a circle similar to that which surrounds the moon when the weather is about to change.

The Skylark, 10, Commander Gooch, on the 28th May last, delivered to the Black Kings, Eye and Ambo, the presents from the Engl sh Government, in the island of Nossi-Be, on the north-west coast of Madagascar. The presents consisted of a complete Court dress of maroon velvet, with silver lace of four inches width, gold-laced cocked hats, scarlet trowsers, with gold lace, and sword with silver hilt and knuckles. King Radama was pleased on the occasion, and introduced his 23 wives, some young and some old, who danced before our officers and men.

The celebrated tenor Duprez, who had purchased from M. Agundo, formerly banker to the Court of Spain, an hotel in the Rue Targot (Paris), valued at from 200,000f. to 300,000f. for a certain sum of money and a life annuity of 20,000f., died suddenly, by the death of the annuitant, become possessed of the property after the payment of only one or two years' annuity.

An instance of the evil of too precipitate interment occurred a few days ago at Nice (France). After the burial of a child, the sexton, who remained alone to finish filling up the grave, heard a cry issue from the coffin. He immediately took it up, and without opening it, carried it to the house of the parents, and had it being taken off, the poor child was found alive, and is now completely recovered. Not long since, a similar case arose in the same cemetery, a coffin was by chance broken into, and it was found that the occupant had revived from a trance, and had gnawed the flesh of both the wrists before life was finally extinguished.

M. Bauduin, for many years director of the Académie de Musique of Douai, whilst waiting a few days since to attend the marriage of his daughter, suddenly died. He was sitting in his arm-chair, when some one handed him his gloves, when he exclaimed in a faint voice, "I want nothing more, I am dying!" and drooping his head instantly expired.

The Belgian Railway from Antwerp to Brussels can now be accomplished regularly in one day. The arrangements for this great object commenced on Sunday last. The train left London for Dover at half-past 5 A.M., arrived at Dover at the appointed hour, embarked on board the Princess Mary, belonging to the Dover Railway Company, took place immediately, and the voyage to Ostend was performed in little more than four hours and a half. The passengers left Ostend at a quarter-past 10 o'clock, and arrived in Brussels at a quarter-past 9 the same evening, the whole distance (238 miles) having been accomplished in 12½ hours. The stoppage in Ostend exceeded two hours.

A letter from Geneva gives some details of a renewed attempt of Messrs. Bravais and Martins to ascend to the summit of Mont Blanc. On the 2nd instant, they set out, and reached the Grands Mulets. A second party followed them, composed of three young Englishmen and a Hungarian; they all slept there that night; and on the 3rd, the latter party set out first, and reached half way from their sleeping-place to the summit, but were then compelled to turn, from fatigue and rain of the bad weather. The servant of the Hungarian, however, prevailed on two of the guides to go on with him, and they alone reached the top. They remained there only ten minutes, being alarmed by a dense cloud hurrying below them. The descent was very dangerous, the cold having condensed into a coast of thick snow. Messrs. Bravais and Martins remained below, where they slept, and if the whole of the two parties had not been tied together by ropes, they would have been in great danger of perishing. They returned in the evening to Chamouni.

The Thomas Bennett, which sailed from Liverpool for Charleston on the 1st inst., returned to that port on Wednesday morning in consequence of the master, Capt. Halsey, having been murdered on the 5th inst., in the Bay of Biscay, by the cook. The man was landed on the vessel's arriva., and conveyed to Bridewell.

On the turn of the tide, on Tuesday, the Russian frigate Aurora weighed anchor and left Gravesend, where she has been lying for nearly a month, on her return to St. Petersburg with despatches for the Emperor.

A grand dinner was given, on the 6th inst., by the Prince de Joinville, on board the Suffren, to the commanders of the different foreign ships then in the roadstead at Tangier. There were also among the guests M. de Nyon, Consul-General of France; M. Durrieu, Consul at Mogadore; and M. Martineau, the Neapolitan Consul, who, after the departure of M. de Nyon, took charge of the French Consulate.

THE BURNS' FESTIVAL ON THE BANKS OF DOON.

(Continued from page 105.)

lodge at the foot of the monument to the memory of Burns. Mr. Auld's cottage, with its beautifully laid-out grounds, its shell houses, miniature lakes, and shaded walks, forms a feature of the vicinity. The excellent owner has exhibited considerable taste in the arrangement of his tiny demesne; and is the guardian of the several sacred shrines adjoining the old grave-yard, the monument, and the garden that surrounds it. From the encroachments of interlopers and the more perilous cupidity of "curious" strangers. Immediately opposite his house, and at the foot of the bridge, is a good inn, and then a new bridge, and then over the new bridge, and, by a circuitous route that conducts to the summit of a small hill, commanding a view of the whole scene, they reached the "Auld Brig o' Doon," which ascending and descending, (for it is remarkably steep) they arrived opposite the monument, where the leading conductors of the ceremonials of the day, and the more dignified of the visitors, were arranged to receive them. Some idea of this scene, by far the most interesting, impressive, and exciting of the day's proceedings, may be gathered from the annexed print, which exhibits "the processions" walking slowly and in admirable order before the platform, on which stood the three sons of Burns—on the right of these gentlemen were Lord Eglintoun, his lady, and their friends, and the Lord Justice-General of Scotland; on the left were Professor Wilson, and Alison, the historian, Mrs. S. C. Hall having been condescendingly placed between them by these two honoured and distinguished men. Immediately behind were ranged a number of eminent persons, the interest in whom, however, was absorbed by that which attached to Mrs. Begg, the sister of the poet, her two daughters, and her son.

When this highly-exciting incident had terminated, the guests proceeded to the pavilion. It was about two o'clock when they took their seats. The two galleries allotted to the Chairman and the Croupier, with their friends, were placed at the east and west extremities of the buildings. On the right of the Chairman were seated Robert Burns, Esq., the poet's eldest son; Major Burns, the poet's youngest son; Miss Begg, niece of the poet; Henry Glassford Bell, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire; Rev. Alexander Cuthill, Ayr; Robert Burns Begg, Esq., the poet's nephew, teacher in Kinross; Miss Begg, the poet's younger niece; and Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, of Dunrankine, the "Jessie Lewars" of the poet. On the left of the Chairman were Colonel Burns, the poet's second son; Sir John M'Neill, late Ambassador to Persia; Lord Boyle, Lord Justice General of Scotland; the Countess of Eglinton; and Sir David Hunter Blair, of Blairquhan, Bart. At the Croupier's table were Archibald Alison, Esq., Sheriff of Lanarkshire, and author of "Alison's History of Europe;" Colonel Mure, of Caldwell, author of "Travels in Greece;" William Tod, Esq., advocate, Edinburgh; W. R. Collett, Esq., M.P. for Lincoln; James Oswald, Esq., of Auchencrive, M.P. for Glasgow; A. Hastie, Esq., M.P. for Paisley; Sir James Campbell, Glasgow; Hugh Miller, Esq., of Midton, Provost of Cromarty; Charles Mackay, Esq.; James Ballantine, Esq., of Castlehill; and James Campbell, Esq., of Craigie. The space allotted to these ladies and gentlemen was, as we have intimated, very limited; and allowed of no accommodation for the guests—invited if not expected. To this "mistake" it is needless again to refer. In the body of the pavilion were a few — very few — men of letters, visitors from far away places, and of some of whom Scotland has great reason to be proud; such, for example, as Dr. Moir, the "Delta" of "Blackwood's Magazine," Robert Chambers, whose works are so well known, and good right had he to be there—foremost among the men whom the people delight to honour; for, but for his exertions, near relatives of the great poet—to whose honour those memory the tens of thousands had assembled—would have been end ring neglected penury instead of enjoying independent comfort. It cannot be indelicate here to allude to a subscription creditable alike to the receivers and the givers—in procuring which Robert Chambers was mainly instrumental, by which Mrs. Begg and her family were placed in the comparatively luxurious home they now possess. A time will come when an assemblage equal in extent and enthusiasm to that which rendered famous the 6th of August, will be called together to commemorate the prosperous industry and useful energy of a gentleman who has made not Scotland alone, but the whole civilised world, his debtor.

Of the Chairman's opening address we have already given a report. It was pithy and condensed, yet remarkably conclusive and comprehensive. It was indeed an example of true eloquence, if eloquence is to be estimated by the effect produced. There was in it no word too much—not a syllable that might have been as well left unsaid. It was delivered in a calm impressive manner, yet with a degree of chivalrous zeal which showed that the heart as well as the mind was interested in the issue. There was one expression which in particular told with amazing power upon the assembly—when the speaker made reference to the occasion as one that exhibited the feelings of "*repentant*" Scotland.

A brief notice of the speeches which followed that of the chairman, may content the reader. From that of Professor Wilson we give the leading passages. He thus introduced the toast.—"Welcome to the Sons of Burns!"

Were this Festival to commemorate the genius of Burns, and it were asked what need is there of such commemoration, since his fame is co-extensive with the literature of our land, and inherent in every soul, I would answer that though admiration of the living be indeed unbounded as the world, yet we, as compatriots to whom it is more especially dear, rejoice to see that universal sentiment concentrated in the voice of a great assembly of his own people—that we rejoice to meet in thousands to honour him who has delighted each single one of us all at his own hearth. (Loud cheers.) But this commemoration expresses, too, if not a profounder, yet a more tender sentiment; for it is to welcome his sons to the land which their father illustrated—to indulge our national pride, in particular applause—he enjoyed its delights, and he knew the trials that attend it. Which, think you, would he have preferred? Such a celebration as this in his life-time, or fifty years after his death? I cannot doubt but he would have preferred the posthumous, because the finer incense. I would not even in the presence of his sons pass altogether over the father's faults. But surely they are not to be elaborately dwelt upon in this place, and upon an occasion like this. It is contrary to nature to hear the faults of those whom the people honour, grow fainter and more faint in the national memory, while their virtues grow brighter and st.ll more bright; and if in this, injustice has been done them—and who does not try to deny that cruellest injustice was once done to Burns—the succeeding generations become more and more charitable to the dead, and desire to repair the wrong by some profounder homage. Truly said "the good which men do lives after them." All that is ethereal in their being alone seems to survive; and, therefore, all our cherished memories of our best men, and Burns was among our best, ought to be invested with all consecrated excellences for far better do their virtues instruct us by the love with which they inspire, than ever could their vices admonish us. Burns, who, while sorely oppressed in his own generous breast by the worst of anxieties—the anxiety of providing the means of subsistence to those of his own household—his own hearth—was, notwithstanding, no less faithful to that sacred gift with which by heaven he had been endowed. (Applause.) Obedient to the holy inspiration, he poured forth his soul in song—in song breathing love to the holy inspiration, he poured forth his soul in song—in song breathing love to the holy inspiration, from heaven. From his inexhaustible fancy, warmed by the sunshine of his heart, even in the thickest gloom, he strewed along the weary ways of the world flowers so beautiful, that even to eyes that weep the saddest tears, ways of the world flowers so beautiful, that even to eyes that weep the saddest tears, milar with tears—they looked as if they were flowers dropped from heaven. Among mighty benefactors to mankind, who will deny that Robert Burns is entitled to a high place? He who reconciled poverty to its lot, who sprinkled the burden of care, made toil charmed with its very task-work, and almost reconciled grief to the grave; who, by one immortal song has sanctified for ever the poor man's cot, and by a picture such genius alone, inspired by piety, could have conceived, a picture so tender and yet so true of that happy night, that it seems to pass, by some sweet transition, from the working world into that hallowed day of God's appointment, and made to breathe a heavenly calm—a holy serenity. Now, I hold that such sentiments as these which I have expressed, if they be true, afford a justification at once of the character of Burns—his moral and intellectual character—that places him beyond the possibility of detraction, amongst the highest order of human beings who have benefited their race by the expressions of noble sentiment and glorious thoughts. The people of Scotland love their great poet. They loved him, because he loved his own country, nor loved their great poet. They loved him, because he loved his own country, nor ever desired, for a single hour, to quit it. They loved him because he loved the very humblest condition of humanity, so much, that by his connection he saw more truly, and became more intimately acquainted with, what was really good, and imbued with a spirit of love in the soul of a man. They loved him for that which he had sometimes been, most absurdly, questioned for—his independence. They loved him for bring ng sometimes into his verse, not for representing the poor hard-working man as an object of pity—but for showing that there was something more than is dreamed of in the world's philosophy among the tillers of the soil, and the humblest children of the land.

The eloquent and accomplished Professor spoke for about an hour. His speech excited the utmost enthusiasm throughout the assembly. Its effect was enhanced by the "forcefull" style of his delivery, augmented, at least to strangers, by the highly "picturesque" appearance of the speaker—his manly form, expressive features, and fine intellectual head, aided by a deep-toned and exceedingly musical voice.

Robert Burns, Esq , rose to reply to the toast. He said:—

I am sure the sons of Burns feel all that they ought on an occasion so gratifying on which we nobly generous a welcome has been given them to the Banks of Doon. Wherever they have gone they have found a reception prepared for them by the genius and fame of their father, and, under the providence of God, they owe to his admirers all that they have, and what comparatively few enjoy. (Cheers.) We have no claim to attention individually—we are all aware that genius, and more particularly poetic genius, is not hereditary —and in this case the mantle of Elijah has not descended upon Elisha. (Applause.) The sons of Burns have grateful hearts, and will remember, so long as they live, the honour which has this day been conferred upon them by the noble and the illustrious of our own land, and many gentlemen and ladies from other lands some from the far West, a country composed of the great and the free, and altogether a kindred people. We beg to return our most heartfelt thanks to this numerous and highly respectable company for the honour which has been done us this day. (Loud cheers.

Sir John M'Neill, in proposing the health of "Wordsworth and the Poets of England," paid this beautiful compliment to the great poet of the age:—

Dwelling in his high and lofty philosophy, he finds nothing that God has made common or unclean—he finds nothing in human society too humble—nothing in external nature too lowly to be made the fit exponents of the bounty of the goodness of the Most High. (Cheers.) It may be that the lofty position of such a mind has much that is obscure to every inferior intelligence. It may be that its vast expanse can only be but dimly visible—it may be that the clouds of intense splendour from the altar may veil, from common eyes, some portion of the stately temple they perfume; but we pity the man who can turn from the sublimity of the edifice he has been invited to survey, which has been reared by the might of creative genius, for there he will find "sermons in stones, books in the running brooks, and good in everything." (Applause.)

Henry Glassford Bell (Sheriff Substitute of Glasgow) proposed the next toast —"Thomas Moore, and the Poets of Ireland." Having offered some preliminary remarks upon the great occasion of the assembling, he asked;—

Will this meeting refuse a similar cup of welcome, and of thanks, to the poets of Green Erin? (Great cheering) Will this meeting, where so many bright eyes rain influence, and manly hearts beat high, not hail with simultaneous delight the name of one who shines conspicuous as the very poet of youth, of love, and of beauty—the poet, with deference be it spoken, of better things than even those of gentle thoughts and exquisite associations, that add sweetness to the twilight hour, and to the enjoyments of home a more enduring loveliness—the poet, too, of his own high-souled country, through whose harp the common breeze of Ireland changes, as it passes, into articulate melody—a harp that will never be permitted to hang mute on Tara's walls. (Immense applause.)

" Erin! the tear and the smile in thine eye
Blend like the rainbow that shines in thy sky !"

(Applause.) How many voices have to-day murmured a wish that he were here; but the echo of the acclaim with which we greet the name of Moore will reach him in his solitude, and he will feel—what Burns died too young to feel—that it is something worth living for to have gained a nation's gratitude. (Cheers.) Of the great men of Ireland who are dead, I must not pause to speak. But let me be privileged to express, in name of this meeting, our respect and admiration for the best of the living luminaries—one deeply imbued with the spirit of the Elizabethan age—one who has rescued our stage from the reproach which seemed ready to fall upon it—one to whose exuberant poetical fertility, and bold originality of thought, we are indebted for such beautiful creations as "Virginius" and "William Tell," the "Hunchback" and the "Love Chace"—our valued friend, James Sheridan Knowles. And I might have stopped here, had it not been that I have to-day seen that not the gifted sons alone, but also some of the gifted daughters of Ireland, have come as pilgrims to the shrine of Burns—that one in particular—one of the most distinguished of that fair sisterhood who give, by their genius, additional lustre to the genius of the present day, has paid her first visit to Scotland, that she might be present on this occasion, and whom I have myself seen moved even to tears by the glory of the gathering. She is one who has thrown additional light on the antiquities, manners, scenery, and beautiful traditions of Ireland—one whose graceful and truly feminine works, are known to us all, and whom we are proud to see among us—Mrs. S. C. Hall. (Great cheering.)

[The warm and cordial manner in which the name of Mrs. S. C. Hall was received, under such circumstances, and at such a meeting, cannot fail to remain among the most cherished memories of her life—one that she must ever regard as a noble and liberal recompense, and a sure encouragement to such exertions as she has ever seemed to an author a place in the esteem of a kind and upright people. The enthusiasm with which she was greeted from all parts of the building thoroughly astonished her. It was an honour for which she was totally unprepared; one for which she is deeply grateful, and one to become worthy of which is a high ambition]

Archibald Alison (the historian) proposed the "Memories of Scott, Campbell, and Byron"—

Three illustrious men—the far-famed successors of Burns, who have drank deep at the fountain of his genius, and proved themselves the worthy inheritors of his inspiration. (Applause.) And Scotland, he added, I rejoice to say, can claim them all as her own. For if the Tweed has been immortalised by the grave of Scott, the Clyde can boast the birth place of Campbell, and the mountains of the Dee first inspired the muse of Byron. (Prolonged cheering.) I repose at that burst of patriotic feeling; I hail it as a presage that as Ayrshire has raised a fitting monument to Burns, and Edinburgh has erected a fitting structure to the author of Waverley, so Glasgow will, ere long, raise a monument to the bard whose name will never die while Hope pours its balm through the human heart; and Aberdeen will worthily commemorate the far-famed traveller who first inhaled the inspiration of nature amidst the clouds of Lochnagar, and afterwards poured the light of his genius over those lands of the sun where his descending orb set—

" Not as in northern climes obscurely bright,
But one unclouded blaze of living light."

W. Aytoun, Esq., (the distinguished Advocate) next proposed the "Memories of James Hogg and Allan Cunningham," in a speech full of hearty eloquence and true feeling. The former, he said, was

Was a man in feed cast in nature's happiest mould. True-hearted, and brave, and generous, and sincere, alive to every kindly impulse, and fresh at the core to the last, he lived amongst his native hills the blameless life of the shepherd and the poet (cheers)—and on the day when he was laid beneath the sod in the lonely kirk-yard of Ettrick, there was not one dry eye amongst the hundreds that I agreed round his grave. Of the other sweet singer, too—of Allan Cunningham, the leal-hearted and kindly Allan—I might say much, but why detain you farther? Does not his name alone recall to your recollection many a sweet song that has sanctified the bosom of the village maiden with an emotion that a princess need not blush to own? (Applause.) Proud, indeed, may he feel distracted that can claim within herself the birth-places of Burns and of Cunningham; and proud may we all be—and we are proud, from yourself, my lord, to the humblest individual here—that we have the opportunity of testifying our respect to the genius that will de'y the encroachment of time; and which has stood, and will continue to stand, a splendour and a glory around the land that we love so well.

Sir D. H. Blair, having proposed the "Health of the Ladies," Colonel Mure gave "The Peasantry of Scotland;" Sir James Campbell followed with "The Land of Burns;" the Chairman with "The Provost of Ayr;" the Lord Justice-General with "The Noble Chairman," who, after replying, gave that of "Professors, Artists, and Literary Men," immediately after which the meeting broke up separate, and the proceed.ngs of a most important day—a day that will be for ever distinguished in modern Scottish history—terminated.

Without, "the common people" had been pursuing their sports; bagpipes and violins came to the aid of merry dancers, and the several bands paraded about the field and roads. The rain, which descended grievously towards the close of the day, materially abridged the enjoyments of the crowd, but in tents erected on the ground they contrived, no doubt, to obtain as large a share of pleasure as the guests who were housed in the pavilion; and, all matters considered, this was an object of even higher importance than the festival within doors; and this to a stranger must be described as the principal achievement of the day, for the accomplishment of the main purpose was the bringing together thousands of persons of humble stations, who saw in the homage rendered to one of their own class, the surest acknowledgment of genius, and the most direct encouragement to honourable efforts on the part of the "meaner sort." Of these, indeed, as we have intimated, there was no lack; but it is to be deplored, that of the aristocracy, in rank and in letters, the gathering was infinitely less numerous than we were led to expect it would have been. This evil strikes us the more forcibly when we know, that within two hours journey of Ayr there were a couple of dukes, half-a-dozen other noblemen, and a score or two of men of title, attending a show of "fat beeves," who left the duty of commemorating a man who has glorified Scotland, to a single peer, about a dozen of Scottish "worthies," and what was contributed by men and women of letters. Moreover, the attendance from Edinburgh was miserably poor; and the absence of some of its leading characters ought to be accounted for. The assembly was, in truth, rescued from the reproach of failure, because Wilson was there with his sound heart, high intellect, and delicious voice; and Alison, a master-mind of the age, whose manly person and eloquent countenance indicate the searching inquiry after truth, and the earnest resolve to establish truth, which characterise the produce of his powerful pen. There were indeed others present whose presence would give importance to, and confer dignity upon, any meeting; but upon these two great men the glory of the occasion mainly rests. It cannot be denied that if Scotland—"repentant Scotland"—has discharged its debt to its poet, that debt has been paid by the "common people" of the country.

Robert Burns

Signed

AUTOGRAPH.

We are by no means sure that even now, the poet, Robert Burns, if he lived again to sing his immortal songs, "wandering unknown (to quote a fine sentence from the speech of Lord Eglintoun, who did his devoirs nobly) along the banks of Fail," would receive a whit more homage from the higher classes, than he did, when, struggling with poverty, he roamed about a depressed gauger—such in his own esteem —because of the wretched "calling" to which necessity compelled him to resort.

Alas! how true it is that men of letters are valued only during the moments of pleasure they bestow; and that in this country the lucky dealer in "soft goods" is a man of far higher importance than he who enlightens a world, and makes of his debtors all mankind.

Yet Scotland will be for ever proud of this "great gathering;" for fifty thousand of its people met in honour of their bard!

To us the movement seemed the most united and fervent we had ever witnessed. We were unprepared for the steady resolve to honour the poet's memory, which, however fired, was animated ever and anon by an uncontrollable impulse that uncovered the heads of the multitude, and sent their shouts into the sky, peal after peal, taken up and repeated again and again, as company after company of the various "trades," "archers," and "shepherds" waved their banners above the "Auld Brig o' Doon." As we looked upon the heaving multitude, we could not avoid thinking, that if all the preparations for the banquet had suddenly disappeared, the manifestation of respect on the part of *the people* towards *their* poet, would have been accomplished—the *heart-beatings* of Scotland as thoroughly exhibited, as if no pavilion, with its tasteful draperies and elevated galleries, had been planted on the banks of the river that waters the land of Burns. The arrangements of the day, as far as the processions went, were perfect; but it must not be forgotten that those were the PEOPLE'S arrangements, and if the *literati* of the United Kingdom had but come "trooping" from every quarter, assembling to evince their honour to the dead, and their sympathy with the living, as it was hoped they would have done, the "gathering" would have then been in all respects the most extraordinary ever witnessed in Great Britain. Yet, while we regret what it was not, we shall always rejoice that we witnessed what it was. Who that has done so can cease to remember the fervent looks of the old and middle-aged—the tearful eyes and exclamations of the young, the eagerness with which parents pointed out to their children the several scenes of the poet, whom they delighted to honour. On, and on, and on they came—in peace and harmony—disturbed by no jarring feelings, moved by no political object warmed by the genial influence of the tenderest, and most elevated sentiment: The shouts of the people announced by the enthusiastic cheers of the nobleman and gentlemen who were on the platform, while the tears of the fairer portion of the assembly proved how deeply they sympathised with the generous purpose they had met to commemorate! As long as the procession was in progress, the men who composed it abstained from any manifestation of their feelings, beyond lowering their banners, uncovering their heads, and gazing upon the poet's sons; but when the gorse-laden bottle, the emblem of their native country, closed the procession, and had been not only honoured, but divided and borne off, blossom by blossom, and leaf by leaf, by the company, as mementos of the "field of Burns," there was a fearful rush of human beings back towards the platform, and eager hands were upstretched from below to grasp the hands of the children of the poet. Their rapture knew no bounds; it could not be controlled, and certainly Professor Wilson came in for a fair share of the popular applause, and his hands were eagerly shaken by many, while mothers lifted up their infants to be touched by the sons of their bard; if the platform had not been strongly built, it must have given way, for the pressure against the supporters was immense; but it was well constructed, and bore up bravely.

When the fever of our own excitement had subsided—when the day was past, and the grey twilight of the succeeding morning crept slowly into our window, we asked ourselves how it was that such a multitude were moved in these days of utilitarianism, at a time too when much discontent, consequent upon the want of employment, is so largely felt and talked of. We asked, we say, how it was that such a number of rich and celebrating nations assembled to pay tribute to the memory of a poet! Does it not prove that the feelings of the Scot, however guarded by conventional usages, are warm and earnest, that his nature is fervent, that he throws himself passionately into a cause, when that cause is connected with either of the two great main springs of his heart his religion or his country?

Thou shalt not forswear
Thyself, but shalt perform
unto the Lord thine
Oath. Matth. 5th 33 Verse

AUTOGRAPH.

For some days after the festival, the objects of interest connected with the early life of Burns received many visitors. The number of those to whom he was known, except by his imperishable works, is now very limited. Our notice of the meeting on the banks of Doon would be, however, incomplete without some description of the poet. He is thus pictured by his earliest biographer:—

Burns was nearly five feet ten inches in height, and of a form that indicated agility as well as strength. His well raised forehead, shaded with black curling hair, indicated extensive capacity. His eyes were large, dark, full of ardour and intelligence. His face was well formed, and his countenance uncommonly interesting and expressive. His mode of dressing, which was often slovenly, and a certain fulness and bend in his shoulders, characteristic of his original profession, disguised in some degree the elegance and symmetry of his form. The external appearance of Burns was most strikingly indicative of the character of his mind. On a first view, his physiognomy had a certain air of coarseness, mingled, however, with an expression of deep penetration, and of calm thoughtfulness, approaching to melancholy. There appeared in his first manner and address, perfect ease and self-possession, but a stern and almost superfluous elevation, and, indeed, incompatible with openness and affability, which, however, bespoke a mind conscious of superior talents. Strangers that supposed themselves approaching an Ayrshire peasant who could make rhymes, and to whom her notice was an honour, found themselves agreeably entertained by the presence of a man who bore himself with dignity, and who possessed a singular power of correcting forwardness and repelling intrusion. * * * His dark and haughty countenance easily relaxed into a look of good will, of pity, or of tenderness; and, as the various emotions succeeded each other in his mind, assumed with equal ease the expression of the broadest humour—of the most extravagant mirth—of the deepest melancholy—or of the most sublime emotion.

A ramble about the scenery associated with the poet's name, in the immediate neighbourhood of his birth-place, is a noble theme for his pen and pencil; but we have already occupied on the subject greater space than we can well afford, although far less than it deserves. A few brief comments, indeed, we have offered in reference to the points most conspicuous; and it only remains to us to supply some notice of the monument to his memory, which stands above "the banks and braes of Doon." This we shall borrow from the beautiful and valuable book, published by Messrs. Blackie of Glasgow, entitled "The Land of Burns." The monument was erected by subscription.

It was finished on the 4th of July, 1823, when Mr. Fullarton of Skeldon, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of freemasons and subscribers, placed the tripod on the summit, and delivered an appropriate address. The building recalls the purest days of Grecian architecture. It was meant by Mr. Hamilton to be to some measure a revival of the celebrated monument of Lysicrates at Athens; and it also, we believe, bears some resemblance to the church San Pietro in Mantora at Rome. The edifice consists of a triangular basement (representative of the three divisions of Ayrshire—Carrick, Kyle, and the genius of the poet, but a track of country of unsurpassed beauty and richness, and one of the noblest inland seas connected with our Scottish shores. About an acre of shrubbery and flowers surrounds the monument; and it is now the study of twice, and the gardeners of the district, let by an admiration of the genius of their gifted countryman, assemble once every year, and give this spot a day's labour. In the interior chamber there are exhibited several articles appropriate to the place—a copy, by Mr. Steven, of Edinburgh, of the original portrait of Burns, by Nasmyth—a range of various editions of the poet's works—a snuff-box, made from the wood-work of Alloway Kirk eight years, made from the beam which supported the bell in the old steeple of Ayr (the bell of "the Dungeon Clock") —and some oil illustrations of scenes in the poems of Burns.

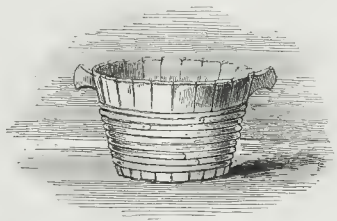
The cottage where Mrs. Begg, the only surviving sister of the poet, resides, is a model of neatness. One window of the little parlour looks into a small garden, where flowers and vegetables are trained and cultivated; and another commands a view of the high road,

BANQUET IN THE PAVILION.

Within, when we visited it, all was cheerfulness; a fire sparkled warmly, and not unseasonably, although the month was August; the venerable lady was surrounded, not only by her own children and grand-children, but by the sons of that brother, to whose memory thousands had paid homage during the past day.

Mr. Robert Burns, the eldest of the poet's sons, bears a strong personal resemblance to his father. His eyes are large, dark, and intelligent; and his memory is stored with legends, poems, and historical records of great value: these materials are not only abundant, but well arranged and ordered, and when a question is asked, the intelligent reply is ready. His conversation is rich in illustration, and, though he most gracefully said, that "the mantle of Elijah had not descended upon Elisha," we believe that the son possesses much, which nothing but the memory of his father's greatness could have obscured.

It was most pleasant to meet Colonel and Major Burns beneath this humble roof, when we knew how much their society was coveted by those who had stately halls, wherein to receive them; but neither the luxury of Eastern life, nor the brilliancy of London society, had rendered their true hearts insensible to the delightful and natural feelings which hallow the Scotsman's HOME. Although an absence of three-and-thirty years from "kith and kin," had elevated (mainly by their own honourable exertions) the poet's sons to a much higher "caste," in the world's estimation, than is allotted to their cousins, they were not, therefore, the less eager to enjoy the "cracks" and memories of the days, when they sported, in innocent childhood, amid the "braes of Doon"—gazed with reverence, and it might be awe, through the chinks of the walls of Alloway Kirk—clustered around the stone, which the piety of the poet-son had placed at the head of his father's grave—or gathered wild flowers upon the spot, where thousands assembled, and which will be known and hallowed to posterity, not as the battle-fields of Scotland are known, but as the PEACEFUL FIELD—the FIELD OF BURNS—the "POET'S FIELD" —over which his plough, no doubt, had passed; and where, after a lapse of fifty years, the titled, and honoured, and wealthy, of his own and other lands, met to render homage to the "Poet of the Poor." The memory of their boyish days and the excitement of the past day struggled together upon their lips; while the "auld lady's" quiet voice was heard at intervals, giving a word or two of information, or setting something right that had been imperfectly stated.



BURNS' "QUAICH" (DRINKING CUP.)

There was also a very old man, a brother of Mrs. Burns, present during a portion of our visit; but the interests of this world do not seem to have much charms for him; he reminded us somewhat of his sister's picture—the one published in Cunningham's "Life of Burns."

These various members of so interesting a family met together but for a few days, and are now dispersed again to their various homes and occupations; but they will carry the memory of that day with them to the very brink of a new existence.

INTERIOR OF A FAVOURITE RESORT OF BURNS.

WOLVERHAMPTON RACES.—MONDAY.

The Produce Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 25 added.

Mr. Copeland's Ninety-one	(Marlow)	1
Mr. Bristow's Freystrop		2

The Wolverhampton Stakes of 25 sovs each.

Mr. Wreford's Franchise, 5 yrs, 6st 10lb	(A. Day)	1
Mr. Payne's Mania, 4 yrs, 7st 8lb		2

Won easy.

The Ladies' Purse of £50; heats once round and a distance.

Mr. King's Yarrow, 3 yrs	(Lye)	1
Mr. Copeland's Imaum, 3 yrs		2

TUESDAY.

The Patshull Handicap of 15 sovs each, with 30 added.

Col. Anson's Marquise, four yrs	(Abdale)	1
Mr. Charlton's Nix my Dolly, five yrs		2

The Chillington Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added. T.Y.C.

Mr. A. W. Hill's Sweetmeat	(Calloway)	1
Mr. Copeland's My Mary		2

The Cleveland Cup of £100, by subs of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.

Mr. Irwin's Mickey Free, three yrs	(Bumby)	1
Mr. Jacques's Advice, three yrs		2

Won easy by two lengths.

The Borough Members' Plate of £60.

Mr. Hawkins's Nix my Dolly, five years	(Calloway)	1
Mr. Collett's Rory O'More, aged		2

Won in a canter.

WEDNESDAY.

The Wrottesley Stakes.

Everton	1
What	2
Extempore	3

No others ran.

The Holyoake Stakes.

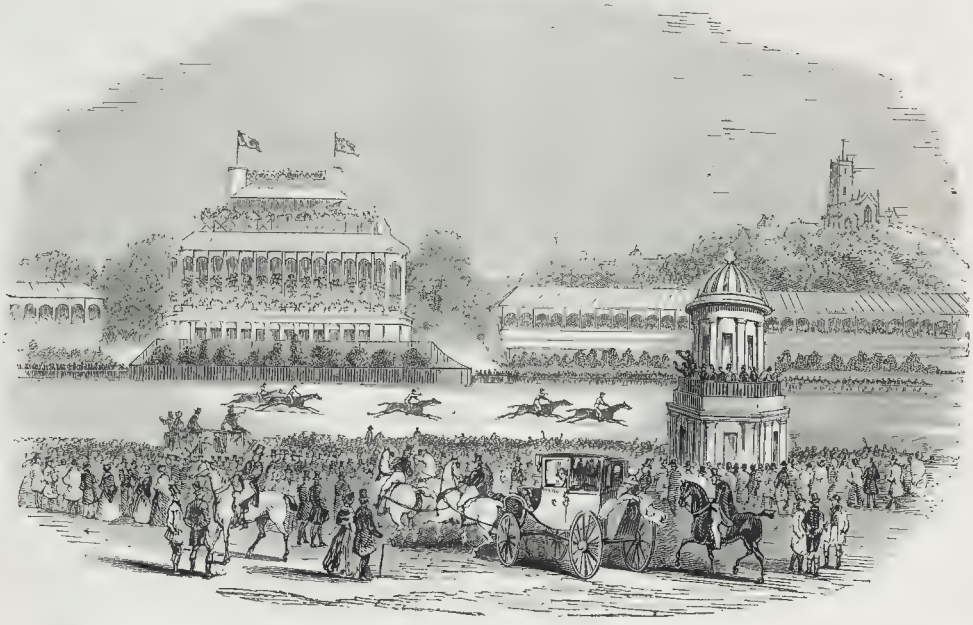
Marquise	1
Roderick	2

Five started.

The Consolation Plate of £50 for the beaten horses.

Lord Warwick's The Mule, four yrs	(Arthur)	1
Mr. Cooke's What, four yrs		2
Mr. Flintoff's The Rhine, four yrs		3
Mr. E. Peel's Cane, four yrs		0

Won in a canter.



WOLVERHAMPTON RACES.

SCENE FROM THE BURLESQUE OF "ALADDIN; OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP," AT THE LYCEUM.

SCENE FROM "ALADDIN," AT THE LYCEUM.

Four-and-twenty pretty fairies
All in a row,
Harness'd too in flower-bands
Lightly they go!
There's A LAD IN the gilt car,
They very well know,
Who with them altogether makes
A very nice show
As they trot along to merry tune
Of *Long-Jumeau!*

Long-Jumeau for Postillons
Has been a place of Fame,
But Batty, Batty, (not Mozart's
Tho' similar in name)
Can boast another Postillon
Who best of all alive
Can, four-in-hand, ay! twenty-four
To Greenwich take a drive,
And trot along to merry tune
Of *Long-Jumeau!*

He 'as liv'd a thousand twelvemonths,
And will live another yet,—
The Genius of the Ring-dom Kingdom
No one can forget!
But still we do not envy him
While here we chance to see
A troop of such a two-score times twelve
Of Grace and Symmetry
As trip along to merry tune
Of *Long-Jumeau!*

FITZ-STEPHEN.

BY

"THE OLD SAILOR."

Here then was a strange vicissitude—a change from joy to sorrow; from merriment to misery; and he who had hoped to repose in the arms of beauty was that night the lonely inmate of a prison cell, with a tortured consciousness depriving him of rest. His father had not been idle; his own honour had been wounded through that which had been inflicted on his son; and without a moment's loss of time he instituted an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the alleged offence; and those who knew the elder Fitz-Stephen were well aware of his sterling integrity.

The principal witness, who had laid the information, was one of the crew of the Carrack on her last voyage; and had quitted her on his arrival home through ill health. He had gone to the dwelling of his parents in Limerick, where, though every care and attention were bestowed upon him, he continued to droop, till feeling, as he supposed, the near approach of death, he revealed to his father circumstances that induced the latter to request the attendance of a magistrate; and in the presence of that functionary and the priest, he made the depositions on which the warrant had been granted. He was still too ill to make his personal appearance as an accuser, and, as the charge was of so serious a nature, Lynch and Mac Connor were kept in durance. In a few days, however, to the surprise of every one, the man, having unburthened his mind, rapidly recovered, and a time was set apart for public examination

The court was densely crowded—the Mayor occupied the magisterial seat, aided by two others whom he had called in to his assistance. The prisoners were brought up, and both seemed full of confidence as to the result. The usual forms having been gone through the informer made his appearance, looking more like a corpse arisen from the grave than a living man—his eyes were sunk and his cheeks hollow and deadly pale—and he could scarcely walk without support from others. A seat was placed for him, he was sworn, and then commanded to relate all the particulars that had come to his knowledge.

He stated, that "on the night Don Sebastian disappeared he had laid himself down beneath some loose sails in the boat that was in sandships, on the deck, and fallen asleep, but was awoke by a commotion abaft, and raising himself up he beheld his commander struggling with the Spaniard, over whose mouth Phelim was forcibly pressing his hand, and they were trying to force Sebastian over the stern; that Phelim succeeded in gagging the foreigner, and Lynch having stunned him by a blow they raised the unresisting victim in their arms and launched him overboard

"And was there no one else on deck at the time this took place?" inquired one of the magistrates.

"Not a soul, sir, barring the Captain, Phelim Mac Connor, and myself," answered the man.

"You then alone were a witness to this transaction," remarked the same magistrate; and then, turning to his brother officials, he added,—"That is strange!"

"Not strange at all, Sir," uttered the man, "seeing as it was midnight and moonlight, for it was the time for the watch to be relieved, and one watch had been ordered below to send the other up."

"Did you give no alarm when your shipmates came on deck?" inquired the magistrate.

"Not a bit of alarum, sir," answered the witness, "for I was afraid of the life of me if it was known that I had seen what I did, and so I got under the sails again."

"Have you never repeated this tale to any one until it was divulged to your father?" asked the Mayor.

"Never a sowl, your honour," replied the man with a shake of the head; "I loved Mr. Lynch too much to spake a word about it."

"What induced you, then, at last, to confess?" inquired the magistrate who had first questioned him.

"What made me tell, sir? Oh, then, the cowld hand of death was on my heart, for my conscience would not let me rest no how at all, and I pined and withered because of my trouble. But when I had cleared it out, then the heavy, loy hand was taken off of me, and, plase God, I hope I shall recover yet."

"Who was at the helm on this night?" asked the other magistrate, who had not spoken before.

"Not a creature did I see, sir," answered the man, "barring when I heard the body splash into the water, Phelim took the tiller, and the captain went below. I neither listened nor saw any more, sir."

"Did the foreigner make no noise—no crying out—no appeal for mercy?" demanded the Mayor

"Not to my hearing, your honour," was the reply; "though it was the confusion and skrimmaging abaft that woke me from my sleep, and may be there was a sound of voices, but no words came to my ears."

"Could you perceive no struggling in the water after the body was thrown overboard?" inquired the first magistrate.

"I nivir looked, sir," responded the man; "for when I heard the splash it's bothered I was entirely, and so I ducked my head as soon as the captain left the deck"

The magistrates whispered together: the statement was plain and unvarnished, but the elder Fitz-Stephen still strongly suspected that the whole was a fabrication to cover some secret purpose of revenge. The total absence of all actuating motive for such a murder had great weight in the old man's mind.

"Were the young men friendly together previous to this time?" questioned the Mayor.

"Sure, and they always was; never an angry word or look did myself ever see pass betune them; they always spoke kindly to each other, barring the Captain was a bit dull at first."

"There is much mystery in all this," said the first magistrate. "Pray did you ever have a quarrel with your captain or the other prisoner?

"No, nivir, sir," answered the witness with emphasis, "saving a taste of the sticks, for love, with Phelim; but that's no quarrel, and sad and sorry I am for bringing them here; but the truth is the truth, and it's myself has towld it this blessed hour."

Nothing further could be elicited from the witness, who adhered most undeviatingly to his evidence. Others of the seamen were called, who corroborated the statement of the informer, that the watch had on that night been ordered below by the captain; that Phelim had been left at the helm, and the Spaniard was seated near the stern. Others deposed that, belonging to the relieving watch when they came on deck Phelim was still at the helm, but the Captain and Sebastian were not to be seen: of the fate of the latter they were wholly ignorant. All, however, testified to the good feeling that existed between the deceased and Lynch Fitz-Stephen at all times during the voyage home.

The prisoners were called upon to explain, or not, as they might deem fit, but they merely denied the accusation in positive terms; and Phelim averred that he had left the Spaniard on deck after he was relieved. Under all the circumstances the magistrates came to the determination to commit the accused for trial, and never had such strong excitement been raised in Galway as was prevalent now The prisoners were sent back to the gaol, and preparations were made for their defence before the judge, who arrived about a fortnight afterwards to clear the prisons. The court was opened with great pomp. The prisoners were placed at the bar—every corner, and nook, and avenue was filled by anxious expectants of an acquittal, for the evidence against the accused was considered too slight to insure condemnation, and the body of the deceased had not been found The same witnesses were rigidly examined, but their testimony remained unshaken: nothing further was advanced to procure conviction, and Lynch whispered to his foster-brother that they were certain to be acquitted: even the Mayor, who sat on the judicial seat, smiled with complacency as confident of the innocence of his son

The trial was drawing near its close, and the prisoners had just been called upon for their defence, when an unusual bustle at the entrance of the court attracted attention in that direction—it was caused by the officers clearing the way for a venerable personage in foreign attire, who was, after considerable exertion, able to approach the table. The elder Fitz-Stephen immediately recognised his ancient friend, the father of Don Sebastian, who had just arrived from Spain, and the meeting between them was touching in the extreme, whilst the hitherto assumed indifference of Lynch and Mac Connor quailed before the agonized gaze of the afflicted fathers.

Explanations were made to the Spanish merchant respecting the trial and its causes, and the evidence was read over to him by the Mayor, who was well versed in the Biscayan tongue. The old man listened with agonized attention, though he could not repress his grief, nor prevent occasional bursts of horror and indignation. At the close, he rose up, and, briefly addressing the judge, announced that he had another witness to bring forward in support of the accusation. The prisoners gave each other a rapid glance, but instantly resumed their firmness, though Lynch could not conceal from himself that his fraudulent conduct must necessarily be revealed.

The Spaniard took the oath, and the Mayor was sworn to translate his statements duly and truly to the court, but he did so without hesitation, under a fervent expectation that the character of his son would now be cleared even from suspicion. He related the whole of the circumstances connected with Sebastian's departure from Spain, and his real object in doing so, and the elder Fitz-Stephen learned with amazement and terror the delinquencies of Lynch, his licentiousness and guilty peculation.

"And now," said the merchant, in a tone of almost overpowering emotion, "he on whom my soul delighted is no more; the hand of the assassin has struck him down, and the faithless friend has cruelly and murderously deprived me of my child." The Mayor writhed in agony, for the motive was assigned which might lead to such a cowardly and wicked act. "You have heard the testimony of the accuser," continued the aged man. "It is true—all true; and I will produce my proofs in support of my assertion." He waved his hand, and four stout seamen with difficulty made their way, carrying a long black case, which they laid upon the table.

Lynch had bowed down his head, wholly subdued by mental agony, as the Spaniard's address proceeded—he covered his face with his hands, and wept. But when the witness spoke of further proofs, he suddenly aroused himself, and watched with keen interest as the box was brought into court. But what was his horror and despair, when, on the side of the case being removed, he beheld the corpse of the murdered man—the features were bloated, and scarcely to be recognised; but the dress was indisputable—the skull had been fractured by a blow and there was a gag bound in the dead man's mouth.

A wild and soul-piercing cry escaped the superior of the two prisoners, who loudly and vehemently exclaimed, "It is he—it is he! Great God thou art just, and the murdered rise in judgment against the murderer—I am guilty, I am guilty," he groaned, as if his heart was bursting, and fell heavily to the floor. Phelim was more firm, but the appearance of the dead to testify against him made even his strong frame tremble, yet he uttered not a word. As for the Mayor, the prop that had supported him was torn away, the stay of his declining years was snapt asunder, and his heart failed within him, for Lynch had avowed his guilt and hope was at an end.

The evidence was resumed; and the merchant stated that after receiving intelligence of his bereavement he embarked for Galway, and when on the Irish coast the spot was pointed out to him near to which the accident was supposed to have occurred. Sorrow and anguish had almost overpowered him, and he sat down and wept.

"There is something floating at a short distance on the starboard bow," exclaimed a sailor who was on the foreyard—"it looks like a dead body—some poor creature who has suffered shipwreck; rest his soul!"

The merchant heard it; he sprang from his seat and hurried forward, where the men were gathering to obtain a sight of the object—it was indeed a corpse, and, conjecturing that it might possibly be the perishing remains of his child, he earnestly entreated that the boat might be put out to ascertain the fact. The captain demurred, for the wind was fair, and the superstitious notions of seamen urged them to have nothing to do with the decaying putrefaction, but the aged man was so importunate that his request was granted: he went in the boat himself, and found not only that it was indeed his son, but also that he had lost his life through a deed of violence. Contrary to the feelings of the sailors, the corpse was taken on board, and a case made to contain it. They reached Galway on the day of trial: the agonized parent was informed of what was passing; he hastened to the court, and the events occurred as they have been already narrated.

The evidence was corroborated in every word, and, independent of the confession that had been made, was considered conclusive, so that the prisoners were found guilty, and the judge proceeded to pass sentence of DEATH. The duty of the Mayor compelled him to retain his place on the judgment seat whilst condemnation was uttered, and, appalling as it was, he was forced to listen to the cries of the prisoner for "mercy, mercy," that was beyond his power to bestow. But the venerable parent performed his soul-harrowing functions, though the tremour of his frame and the quivering muscles of his face strongly evinced the intensity of his suffering.

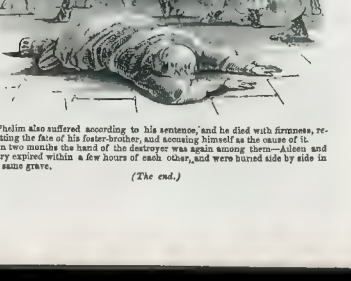
The prisoners were removed from the bar, the judge departed, and the mayor laying aside his office with its symbols, became again the father. He visited his wretched son, received a full and free confession of the past, gave him no hopes of commutation, but urgently exhorted him to prepare to die, as the next day but one would assuredly be his last, and Phelim, who was immediately to be removed to another place, would expiate his offence upon the gallows at the same time.

The parting between the foster-brothers was very distressing: but still Lynch clung to hope: he knew that his mother's family was numerous and powerful, and he trusted much, not only to their intercession, but, even if that should fail he relied upon their successful attempts at rescue rather than have a fatal upon their name. Aileen, the blighted and drooping Aileen, came to bid him a last adieu, and she was accompanied by the sister, whose long cherished hopes of happiness he had for ever blasted. The interview—but who could adequately delineate a scene that was one continued development of bitter, soul-rending agony—clasping each other in desperate embrace, and then yielding to fate which deprived the females of every sign of animation—cries of despair and lamentations for those who were about to die—it was terrible to hear, but still more terrible to witness.

The hour drew near, and the elder Fitz Stephen, to whom, in his official capacity, was entrusted the charge of seeing the sentence of the law carried into execution, was apprised that a strong force of the Blakes as well as a horde of the wild mountaineers had resolved, in disguise, to attack the scaffold, and to carry off the convict. Several of the Fitz-Stephen family had joined in the confederacy, and had not the Mayor been informed of the intended assault—could it have been carried into effect without his knowledge, he would, perhaps, have rejoiced had it been successful: but the report which he had received came from indisputable authority. His stern sense of the inviolability of his office prevailed over the tender emotions of the parent, and he determined that the Spanish, as well as his own nation, should behold the inflexibility of justice, though administered by a father's hand. He ascertained the correctness of the information that had been given him: he might have surrounded the gallows with an armed force, but that would have inevitably led to a collision, and the shedding of more blood. He, therefore, at an early hour in the morning, had the criminal secretly conveyed to his own house, where the ministers of the law's avenging power were, by his command, also in attendance.

The father and the son were now in the same apartment; the one exhorting his guilty child to penitence; the other, in compliance with the entreaties of his parent, kneeling in fervent prayer. Then came the last agonizing embrace, and that over, the father was changed to the unbending chief magistrate, the son to the criminal who was about to suffer. They were in an upper room, and the rope had been affixed to a beam near the open window. A shout arose in the distance, and a messenger hurried in to report that the Mayor's stratagem had been discovered, and a numerous body was then hurrying towards the house. Lynch heard the shouts, and a flush of hope crimsoned his face, but the next moment he was in the hands of the executioner and the halter put round his neck.

"Yet stay, father, stay," implored the young man, "only for a few minutes grace to utter another prayer—oh! I cannot die thus—release your holds you—" he struggled violently, but the Mayor waved his hand—the body was thrown out at the window, the cracking beam told that it had received its weight, and when the crowd reached the dwelling they beheld the last convulsions of the criminal. The body was soon cut down by the leaders of the assailants, but life was utterly extinct—the wretched father laid senseless on the floor.



Phelim also suffered according to his sentence, and he died with firmness, regretting the fate of his foster-brother, and accusing himself as the cause of it.

In two months the hand of the destroyer was again among them—Aileen and Mary expired within a few hours of each other, and were buried side by side in the same grave.

(The end.)

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"GRAPHIC GATHERINGS IN PLEASANT PLACES.—THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—This was the week of regattas at that ocean paradise, Cowes. The ink wherewith our log of them is written, is yet wet, as we proceed to make these extracts from it. The course of popular pastime, or, more characteristically to speak, the Channel, ran mainly for aquatics. The middle of August is the season of the pleasure mariner: it is there that he may fairly calculate, on "a breath, the blue wave to cut," ere Equinox comes with the wild winds in his train, to dash the billows on the vex'd shore, which whilom Zephyr laved with such soft falling waters, that—

> The wave which gently split upon the beach,
> Scarcely surpass'd the cream of your champagne.

Truth to tell, indeed, Boreas had been trying his lungs for his winter campaign, what time the idea of Augustus commenced, and if ever regatta weather set in with its usual severity it was on the occasion to which this notice refers. On Tuesday the commemoration of the 22nd birth-day of the Royal Yacht Squadron was held at head quarters of that distinguished society, the programme being as follows:—On the first day a race between first-class schooners round the Wight for a £50 Cup; on the second a match inside the island between cutters of the Royal Thames Yacht Club for a £50 Cup, presented by the squadron; on the third day Southampton regatta and fireworks at Cowes; on the fourth, the Southampton regatta and club dinner; and on the fifth the grand event—the race round the Island for the Queen's Plate by vessels of the R. Y. S.

Great interest attached to the issues to be decided on the two first days. Latterly the taste for schooners has greatly increased among nautical amateurs, and some splendid craft of that rig have been launched. Among the first that it was known would start, was the Galatea, once the flower of her flock: it was therefore a question as to the progress in yacht building during the last quarter of a century that was to be settled. The G latea a scene twenty years old, against her were entered yachts of all intermediate dates—which would conquer? The R. Y. S. race was also much discussed. The members of the squadron looked with small account to the pretensions of the new comers in blue water It was known that they talked somewhat disparag-ngly of the "mosquito fleet." The chivalry of Cockneydom was on its mettle. The first of these events was fixed for Tuesday, and the morning came in with promise of good sailing weather: how the day finished we shall see. By nine, A. M., the wager vessels had taken up their stations, ranging with the Commodore's yacht, the Fairy, under whose flag, the winner first passed, &c., would be the victor. The gun for starting was fired precisely at ten, when the following little squadron set forth on the watery tournament.

Schooners.	Tons.	Owners.
The Georgian,	163	G. Lyon, Esq.
The Xarifa,	185	Earl of Wilton.
The Brilliant,	392	G. Ackers, Esq.
The Galatea,	190	C. Talbot, Esq.
The Zephyretta,	180	H. Hope, Esq.
The Fairy,	84	W. Charrity, Esq.

The course was that run over for the Royal Plates, being out eastward, round the No man, St. Katharine's, the back of the island, and home through the Needles. The wind being at south-west, they had to run, or, "go large," as the tars say, till they rounded the former. In the best of this portion of the race fell to the lot of the Zephyretta, who led gallantly up Channel, and hauled her wind with a handsome lead. On entering St. Helen's roads they found the weather thick, a heavy ground swell rolling, and a strong wind blowing a dead "noser." Here they had thirteen miles of beating right in the winds's eye. Scarcely had it commenced when those on board the Brilliant saw the Zephyretta bearing down upon them, as if for the purpose of running them on board. This she did, taking "the ship's" quarter with her jib-boom, and carrying away her bowsprit clean to the figure-head. This began the mischief. Another weight of wind snapped short the Galatea's bowsprit, which caused the foremast to jump out of the step and fall back into the mizen rigging, making her a complete wreck—so entire, indeed, that the odds were she would not finish the match. The Georgian and Brilliant taken her in tow. About the same time the Fairy discovered she was getting more "pepper" than was palatable, so she "cut it," and accompanied the cripple home, by the same way they had come. The race was now between the Georgian and Xarifa, and a tremendous one it was—the sea rolling mountains high, and burying the vessels up to the main hatch every plunge they made. At four P. M. the former was about a league ahead of the wreck of Yarmouth Roads, and she rounded the goat seven minutes ahead of the Xarifa, having run the course—quite ninety miles—in six hours and forty minutes! Was not this good work? In the words of the R.T.C. had a splendid dinner at the Club House, East Cowes, which was attended by many noblemen and gentlemen of the royal squadron, when the arrangements for the coming match were made, and other business transacted, to the satisfaction of all parties.

Wednesday dawned in a deluge: nothing, indeed, could exceed the violence of the rain, except that of the tempest by which it was joined at nine A.M.: what was to become of the "mosquito fleet" on such an occasion, we have hovering about the flag-vessel, anchored off the Squadron-house—for remaining at moorings was out of the question, with a threat of cutvass set. Several of the squadron craft in the meanwhile were seeking shelter in the lee of the island: the air of one of Verdevelt's shipwreck-pieces than a company of gentlemen preparing for a pleasure cruise.

Fourteen cutters were entered, but only a few thought fit to go. Precisely at half-past eleven the last gun boomed from the battery, and away flew the little squadron—The Mystery, The Gulnare, The Champion, The Gazelle, The Blue Bell, The Gnome, and The Phantom.

The course was inside the island—happily, for had it been to Cape Horn they would have had a "day" at it, and out Father Thames would have worn crape round his hat for the remainder of the season. But why a few words as we have said, varied occasionally by a hurricane when the squalls thought fit to take a spell at the billows. In the first hour the Blue Bell carried away her bowsprit; then the Gnome carried a man overboard; the misconduct of the former back again; and the Gazelle butchered, "every individual but of crockery" in his mess, besides striking the skipper into the frame of his *chronó* glass when he went below to see after the damage. The rain and fog then allowed us to telescope to his eye to see which of the mosquitoes first descended to Davy's locker. By Horcas it was awful work—luckily, Mr. Condy, the celebrated marine painter, accompanied ourself in one of the pleasure-boats, and he will tell in the next number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the story of this voyage, as our pen would in vain essay. Soon after two o'clock, the Mystery rounded the winning vessel a gallant fist, followed in five minutes by the Champion, the Gulnare: pity beaten a minute for second place. A more dashing exploit was never seen on the waters of the Solent, and for future time the men of quids and pig-tails shall speak reverandly of the sons of the Thames and their fairy frigates.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The attractions of Wolverhampton proved all powerful, leaving us the easy task of returning the numbers of the St. Leger favourites:—

3 to 1 agst The Curé	10 to 1 agst Red Deer (t)	14 to 1 agst Feigh-a-ballagh
9 to 2 — Ithuriel (t)	10 to 1 — Ugly Buck	33 to 1 — Lightning
7 to 1 — Ray Momus	12 to 1 — The Princess	

DERBY

16 to 1 agst Alarm	35 to 1 agst Mommia colt (t)	40 to 1 agst Faisalf (t)

TUESDAY.—Another dull day, with Ithuriel and The Princess having been in considerable estimation, while a strong feeling was shown against Ray Momus, the Ugly Buck, and Feigh-a-Ballagh. The averages at the finish were as under:—

ROOR HANDICAP.

6 to 4 agst Franchise	5 to 1 agst Rowen

ST. LEGER

Even on Scott's 1st	8 to 1 agst Vauxhall (t)	15 to 1 agst Feigh a Ballagh
3 to 1 agst The Curé	10 to 1 — Red Deer	15 to 1 — Ugly Buck
5 to 2 — Ithuriel (t)	12 to 1 — The Princess (t)	33 to 1 — Lightning (t)
15 to 2 — Ray Momus		

DERBY.

17 to 1 agst Cobweb c	33 to 1 agst Minikin c (t)	35 to 1 agst Black Prince (t)
24 to 1 — Forth's lot	33 to 1 — Rebecca c (t)	40 to 1 — Clear the Way (t)

LEWES RACES.—MONDAY.

Match, 160, T.Y.C.—Mr. Shelley's Prologue, 3 yrs (Bell), beat Mr. J. Verrall's br c by Rockingham, d by Whalebone, 2 yrs, easy.

The Queen's Plate of 100 gs; 3 heats, the New Course.

Mr. Salvin's Alice Hawthorn, 6 yrs	(Templeman) 1
Mr. Smith's Queen of the Chase, 3 yrs	2

The Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each, and 5 added, were won in four heats by Mr. Monk's Paliadium, 5 yrs (S. Edwards).

THE CHALLENGE SCULLS' MATCH.—On Saturday, soon after ten o'clock, Mr. Bumpstead, of the Leander Club, the successful competitor in the trial match on the previous Monday, contended with Mr. Chapman, the holder of the challenge sculls, over the usual course, from Westminster to Putney. Both gentlemen have acquired some considerable celebrity. Almost immediately after starting Mr. Bumpsted went away with the lead, and although Mr. Chapman made several most strenuous attempts, particularly off the Red House, to come up with his opponent, the latter never relaxed his stroke, but Mr. Bumpsted gallantly continued the lead, and was ultimately declared the winner by about half a minute.

REMONDSBURY REGATTA.—Notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather on Tuesday, the watermen of this place contended for a boat and other prizes, liberally presented by the ladies and gentlemen of St. Mary Magdalen and St. James. The first three heats were rowed in the morning, the succeeding ones in the afternoon, when business had drawn near the spot; but, as the rain never ceased the evening, there were two or three hundred persons assembled to witness the grand heat, which was contested by six scullers (a few having withdrawn) extending from Mill-stairs down, round the floating engine, King-stairs, twice round in each heat. W. Wicks was the winner.

THE NATIONAL SWIMMING SOCIETY.—The annual races of this society commenced on Monday last, at the Serpentine, Hyde-park, and were resumed on Tuesday morning, in the presence of a great number of spectators. The competitors, eight in number, started at a given signal, and upon reaching the opposite bank touched the dry land, and again entered the water, when the contest appeared to be chiefly between A. Macarthie, Mr. R. Nicholson, and B. Heasman. The former of whom, after a sharp struggle, beat Nicholson by about one yard, and was in advance of Heasman double the distance. The swimming altogether was excellent.

THE LAWS OF GAMING.—The third report from the Select Committee on the Laws of Gaming has been published. The Committee condemn the practice of excessive betting, and desire that racing should be upheld; but, upon the whole, they do not recommend that betting should be legalised, as it would not place honest and solvent persons in a better position. They therefore recommend that the law shall take its course against betting-houses. The Committee refer the gambling houses of the metropolis, and say, they have learnt with satisfaction that, since the commencement of their inquiries, the law, in its present state, has been found effectual for putting down many of these dens of infamy; and they trust that the zeal and vig lance of the police will not be confined to places resorted to by the middle and lower classes, but that the law will be equally put in force against all houses, of whatever description, or whatever the class of persons resorting to them, where illegal gaming is known to be carried on.

DEATH OF LADY ANNE SCOTT.—Lady Anne Elizabeth Scott, eldest sister of his Grace the DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, died on Tuesday morning, at Leamington Priors, after a long and painful illness, in the 59th year of her age. The deceased lady was the first patroness of the Leamington Dispensary, and was, for many years, a liberal subscriber to the Leamington Hospital.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, Friday.—Since Monday, a very limited supply of English wheat has been received up to our market, and the show of samples to day was small. Owing to the prevailing genial showers, the progress of the approaching harvest has made a decided advance in our ripening crops, and the demand was rather active, and prices were 1s to 2s per quarter higher than on Monday. Foreign wheat was a free sale, and commanded 1s to 2s per quarter more money. In barley and malt only a moderate business was doing at late rates. The best potatoe oats were held at 6d per quarter more money. Other kinds of oats as well as beans, peas, and flour were unaltered.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 1810; barley, 60; oats, 620 quarters. Irish: Wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 10,040 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 18,010; barley, 14590; oats, 1360 quarters. Flour, 3720 sacks. Malt, 6350 quarters.

English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 50s; ditto white, 48s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 48s; ditto white, 42s to 52s; rye, 32s to 33s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s; distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 52s to 60s; brown ditto, 48s to 56s; Kingston and Ware, 52s to 56s; Chevalier, 56s to 58s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 22s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 20s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; Scotch and Irish ditto, 20s to 22s; Dutch ditto, 22s to 24s; tick beans, 29s to 31s; old ditto, 32s to 40s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; maple, 33s to 34s; white ditto, 30s to 32s; boilers, 32s to 34s per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s to 45s; Suffolk, 38s to 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s, per 280 lbs.

Foreign.—Free wheat, 44s to 48s; ditto rye, 30s to 31s; ditto barley, 24s to 25s; ditto beans, 30s to 32s; ditto peas, 32s to 34s; ditto oats, 16s to 17s; ditto feed, 14s to 17s; beans, 34s to 36s, peas, 34s to 36s per quarter. Flour, American, 34s to 35s; Baltic, 34s to 36s per barrel. Town-made, 45s to 48s.

The Seed Market.—We have had a very dull inquiry for canary seed, and the rates have somewhat declined. In other kind of seeds very little business has been done.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 36s to 37s; Mediterranean, 37s to 38s; Odessa, 36s to 38s; turnipseed, 32s to 34s per quarter; coriander, 12s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 16s, white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 6s to 8s per bushel; English rapeseed new, £25 s to £26 per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, £6 to £6 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 to £5 10s per ton; canary, 55s to 56s per quarter

Bread.—The supply of wheat in the metropolis are from 7,4d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 48s 10d; barley, 24s 6d; oats, 20s 1d; rye, 35s 9d; beans, 35s 6d, peas, 34s 2d.

Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 52s 10d, barley, 24s 5d; oats, 21s 6d; rye, 35s 5d, beans, 35s 8d; peas, 36s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 18s; barley, 4s, oats, 6s; rye, 7s 6d; beans, 6s 6d; peas, 6s. 6d.

THE GUTTA PERCHA gum soles of shoes in 60 packages were held. Although the bad weather was not very severe, a good quantity was disposed of, at full prices. Privately, a good business is doing at late rates.

SUGAR.—The market for East India sugars are in demand at full prices for good to fine; yellow, 42s to 44s; good, fine, and fine yellow, 44s to 45s; Mauritius and Bengal are nearly the same as last week. Lumps are rather more wanted, and in refined brown goods 44s to 45s; and middling 42s to 43s per cwt.

COFFEE.—The Public Sale to-day went off at full prices.

RICE.—Bengals in middling request, at former improved rates. Privately, middling and good white sold at 14s 6d to 15s per cwt.

COALS.—Adair, 15s 6d; Hetton, 15s 6d; Cole's Redheugh, 15s; Russell, 15s 6d; Hetspur, 15s 6d; Hamilton, 15s 6d; Lambton, 15s; Braddyl's Hetton, 15s 6d; Stewart, 15s 6d.

HOPS.—The recent rain unfavourable weather having proved extremely injurious to the growing crops, we are pleased to state that the accounts we have received from the country evidence a considerable improvement in the quality of the bine, and that the duty will be a very large one. Many of the plantations are now free from fly, and the duty will be a very large one. Many of the plantations are now free from fly, and the duty will be a very large one. Many of the plantations are now free from fly, and

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MADLLE. CERITO, IN THE BALLET OF "ALMA."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

CERITO IN THE REVOLVING PAS.

The revolution of the heavenly bodies is not half so wonderful as that of those "fair celestials" who trip it on this earth so lightly, as even to seemingly scorn her power of gravitation, and float themselves in "mid air" at pleasure. Amongst these etherials, foremost we must notice Cerito, who, in the *pas* from the ballet of "Alma," which our illustration presents, not only turns her own head *à merveille*, but those also of all her beholders. Never was such a feat so marvellously performed. It is quite Circean—a vortex—a maelstroom of beauty, and whirls everybody into its enchantment as surely as ever did any syren's stratagem of old. And yet Fanny Cerito means but to delight, not to ensnare or injure.

THE MARRIAGE SCENE IN "CORRADO DI ALTAMURA."

The music of Ricci is rather cold-blooded to some temperaments who have been accustomed to be *charmed* by the sister by the hot dishes of Donizetti, &c., of the modern school. Each is very good in its way, no doubt, for *chacun à son gout*, but the healthiest palate is that which can relish moderate and wholesome food. The melodies of Ricci are simple and flowing—more calculated to please than astonish. The opera from which our artist has selected the Marriage Scene, so boldly interrupted by Le Grisi, was first produced at La Scala; next it appeared at the *Fenice*, in Venice—about the same time at Vienna, Trieste, &c., but we doubt if it will ever be a lasting favourite. Its fault is tameness.

CROWN PRESENTED TO CERITO AT ROME.

SCENE FROM RICCI'S NEW OPERA OF "CORRADO DI ALTAMURA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

TO A POET WHO DIED OF WANT.

(From the German of Uhland.)

A life of struggle, grief, and pain,
Fate had appointed thee,
And death in want, hath snapp'd the chain
Love's life to misery.

The Muses came a glorious throng,
Around thy infant bed,
They touch'd thy lips with golden song,
But, ah! denied them bread!

Thy mother from thee early fled,
And thou didst find it vain,
To hope from any heart beside
For love like her's again.

Round thee the world its treasures spread
In overflow of blessing,
But ever from thy grasp they fled,
For other men's possessing.

Spring with its blossoms made thee blest—
Its flowers were dreams to thee;
But autumn's grape another press'd—
Another stor'd its tree.

And often thou thy thirst hast slaked,
Thy cup with water filled,
While others, by thy songs awak'd,
Through halls of feasting thrill'd.

Amid the busy world you walk'd
As though it were not thine,
Ane to unlistening eyes you talk'd
A language too divine.

When borne unto thy mortal rest,
How frail thy corse wil. be!
Lightly thy foot the earth has press'd—
Light lie its dust on thee!

L. PILMORE.

LITERARY NOTES OF THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

Among the books sold this week, which formed part of the library of the late Duke of Sussex, were copies of rare books, the notes to which proved that his Royal Highness not only read them, but reflected upon their contents. There were some specimens of the Duke's notes to T. B. Browne's "History of the Laws Enacted Against the Catholics," page 392: "I cannot join in the praises which this historian (Plowden) bestows on the liberal views of 'this great statesman and excellent governor' (Lord Chesterfield, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland), because I feel persuaded that it was fear drove him, as in Mr. Plowden's own words, it 'drove Great Britain to do justice to Ireland for some months of danger.'" (The Duke thereon remarks—"I *fear* this to be true." Page 133, in a note on Oates's Plot—"The King, who is supposed to have disbelieved the whole of the plot, never once exercised this glorious prerogative of mercy. 'It is said,' remarks the right hon. gentleman,' (Fox, in his history of the reign of James II.) 'that he dared not; his throne, perhaps his life, was at stake; and history does not furnish us with an example of any monarch with whom the lives of innocent or even meritorious subjects ever appeared to be of weight, when put in balance against such considerations.'" (The Duke says—"This is a very severe remark, but I am apt to believe that the idea is formed upon fact, and not merely speculation.") Again, the author observes that when Charles I. "found it necessary to dissolve the sitting of Parliament, he had recourse to that impolitic measure of openly compounding with the Catholics for the penalties to which they were subjected." (The Duke of SUSSEX observes—"This was certainly a political error; the Sovereign of this country ought never to be a party man.")

THE MORMONITES.

The recent murder, in the United States, of the religious impostor, Joe Smith, the founder of a sect called Mormonites, has directed some attention to the ignorant dupes who formed part of that body, and a few particulars concerning them may therefore be interesting. Joe Smith, an educated mechanic, of an ambitious and fanatical turn, living in the interior of the state of New York, pretended that an angel appeared to him in the year 1827, and told him where he would find a stone box, containing certain gold plates, with a revelation from Heaven inscribed on them. He spent upwards of three years in translating this new revelation, by celestial aid, as he pretended, from the unknown language in which it was written; and having so done, the gold plates were carried to Heaven. The volume professes to be a Supplement to the Bible; it is called "The Book of Mormon," and gives a pretended history of about 1000 years from the time of Zedekiah, King of Judah, to A.D. 420. The Israelites transported from their native land in the days of Zedekiah are traced in divers pilgrimages to their arrival in America, and down to the year 420, when, having peopled and civilized America, the true seed were all destroyed, to the number of 230,000, in a battle with the apostates, at the very spot where the gold plates were found—only one escaping, namely, the prophet Moroni, who wrote the history of his race, and from whose history Joe Smith has translated and abridged "The Book of Mormon." With this new Koran, Smith, in imitation of Mahomet, established a sect, of which he was the heaven-appointed prophet, destined to lead them into a Promised Land, there to build a New Jerusalem. This Promised Land was the state of Missouri, which the Mormonites were to occupy by divine right, and from which they were to expel all unbelievers. They were, however, driven out of the state of Missouri into that of Illinois. Here they settled at a town called Commerce, near Keobuck, on the east bank of the Mississippi, a little above the junction of the river Des Moines; and they gave to the place the name of Nauvoo. Buckingham mentions the number of the new sect at 5000; but Mr. Baird, writing four or five years later, reckons them at 10,000.

INCREASE IN THE SIZE AND POPULATION OF LONDON.

The growth of London and the increase in its population since the accession of the STUART family, in 1603, have long been matters for marvel and observation. "The growth of London," says David Hume, "has been prodigious. From 1500, it doubled every forty years; consequently, in 1560," he adds, "it contained four times as many inhabitants as at the beginning of the century." In 1604, London was said to contain little more than 150,000 inhabitants. In 1619, the average number of deaths per week was from 200 to 300; the weekly average of deaths for the last five years has been 905. The health of the metropolis has improved, therefore, very materially, for the population of 1843 is twenty times as great again as the population of 1619. At the Restoration, it was calculated by Sir William Petty, that there were about 120,000 families within the walls of London. "The trade and very city of London," says Petty, "removes westward, and the walled city is but one-fifth of the whole pile. * * * Before the Restoration," he adds, "the people of Paris were more than those of London and Dublin put together; whereas, now (1687), the people of London are more than those of Paris and Rome, or of Paris and Rouen." From the Restoration to the Revolution, a period of twenty-eight years, the population of London increased, to the infinite amazement of all who took an interest in the progressive history of the English people. Nine and past more attention to this subject than Sir William Petty, a very active and able Fellow of the Royal Society, then newly formed. His printed tables differ occasionally, but the result of his labours seems to have been, that in 1682, there were about 670,000 souls in London, both within and without the walls; that in 1686, the burials of London were 23,222; and in 1634, 23,222, or 446 per week. That, in 1686, when London contained about 87,000 houses, it was seven times bigger than in Queen Elizabeth's time. In the year 1791, the burials within the bills of mortality are stated to have been 18,700; less than Strype's or Petty's estimates. But this affords, unfortunately, no fair average of the number of deaths in London; very many, who died within the limits of London, were buried without the bills of mortality, in places like Bunhill-fields and Spa-fields, for which no returns were made in these very incomplete specimens of political arithmetic.

A NEW AND USEFUL MODE OF NAVIGATION.

A Mr. Dempster has invented a new mode of sailing, which seems to present many advantages. He terms his invention the "new rig," and has fitted up a model yacht, the Problem, by means of which he reached Newcastle-upon-Tyne, from Berwick-upon-Tweed, by himself; although he had neither compass, chart, light, nor even a pump on board. The Problem is capable of being made to turn round and round as if on a pivot, without even a sail being altered—attention to the setting of the helm when she takes stern way being all that is necessary to perform the evolution. This manœuvre is well adapted for vessels of war, as broadside after broadside, bow and stern guns, could be discharged without ever having occasion to call a man from his gun to attend to the brace. The vessel can with ease be propelled stern foremost, and tacked or wore in that direction—an excellent manœuvre for backing a vessel clear of dangers suddenly observed ahead.—*Viz.*, a stern-board can be given to a square-rigged vessel, or they can be box-hauled, but they cannot be tacked or managed astern the same as the Problem can. The fore and aft triangle sails go round without touching a mast. It is in these sails where the principal advantage rests in the rig. Under them a vessel properly managed will never miss stays in the heaviest sea, or in the lightest wind.

SCIENTIFIC MEMORANDA.

A stone crossed the Firth of Forth, with the S.W. wind of the 5th instant. A single plant of sea-weed had grown upon it, and, being covered with numerous air-bladders, impregnated with the stone to the north shore. Upon being lifted out of the water, the stone weighed 31b. 11oz., and the material of the plant, 3lb. 3oz., making, in all, a weight nearly of 6lb., which the buoyancy of the air, inclosed in a multitude of small pods, had safely ferried over. The plant did not seem to be loaded to its full floating power; although some of the pods had been injured and some burst, enough remained entire to transport the stone; thus suggesting an idea to all makers of floating jackets, chairs, and other contrivances to be used in shipwrecks, never to inclose the air in one mass, but in a great number of subdivisions, each water-tight, and containing each a number of little balls filled with the gas. A slight injury, such as perforation of a pin, may now render the best Macintosh floater fatal.

CHARACTERISTIC ANECDOTE OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

We extract the following interesting paragraph, relating to his Majesty Louis Philippe, from the *Voss Gazette*, a Swedish journal:—"On the 2d Vice-Consul Burk celebrated the 82d anniversary of his birth-day. On the same day he received a letter from the King of the French, written with his own hand, accompanying a gold medal, bearing on one side the profile of his Majesty, and on the other the following inscription:—'Given by King Louis Philippe to M. C. Burk, as a memorial of the hospitality received at Hammerfest, in August, 1795.' The letter, which was dated at Neuilly, June 6, is in these terms—"It is always agreeable to me to find that the traveller Muller has not been forgotten in a country which he visited in simple guise, and unknown; and I always recall with pleasure this journey to my mind. Among my recollections I give the first place to the hospitality so frankly and cordially granted me, a stranger, throughout Norway, and particularly in Norland and Finmark; and at this moment, when a lapse of forty-nine years since I made this journey into Norway has left me but few of my old hosts remaining, it is gratifying to me to be able to express to all, in your person, what grateful feelings I still entertain."

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THE HARVEST.

AUGUST is drawing towards its end, and we are in the midst of Harvest—that season which, in all ages of the world, and among all races of men, has been one of peculiar interest. The development of commerce—the tendency of which is to render nations less dependent on themselves for their supply of food, by commanding others to sow and reap for them—purchasing the product of their toil by the fabrics of the steam-engine and the loom—may have lessened the interest attached to the word HARVEST—made it less absorbing than it was in a less artificial state of society—but still it appeals to feelings and associations that are among the best of our nature. As long as man shall be a tiller of the soil, directing his skill and strength to that toil by which the "earth is blessed with increase," so long must the recurrence of the season that crowns the year with plenty be hailed with gratitude and welcomed by rejoicing. Hope and fear are passed, and certainty has taken their place—a relief which none can conceive save those whose stake on the chances of the seasons is a heavy one. That period passed, they can look forward to a time of comparative cessation from the never-ending, still-beginning, toils of rural life; while to the trader of the town and the artisan of the crowded city it is of no less vital importance—for on the result of the month, the termination of which is approaching, depends the prosperity of trade, the elasticity of commerce, and the consequent employment and wages on which the very subsistence of such multitudes depends. It is unnecessary to trace the action and reaction of good or bad harvests on the entire system of society, but it is experienced throughout the whole fabric. Every class feels the benefit of plenty, and none can altogether escape the evils of scarcity; they fall of course with the greatest severity on the most destitute, but, good or bad, the results of the HARVEST produce effects that are all-inclusive; each succeeding year is a confirmation of the text that tells us, "The profit of the earth is for ALL; the King himself is served by the field."

There have been states wholly trading and commercial that depended entirely on the harvests of others, having neither fields nor granaries of their own. Venice was founded on a few islets in the midst of the sea, grew a rich and powerful republic, great in arts, arms, and commerce; she had no fertile plains to till, but she made the ocean her field, and the keels of her merchant ships were the ploughs that made it fruitful of all kinds of wealth to her. Holland, again, was a country almost rescued from the waters, and the people did not attempt that for which their soil was unfavourable; they grew but little grain, and imported it largely from others. But with these exceptions, the nations of Europe have in all times been compelled to engage in agriculture as the great means of procuring human support; the principle by which the division of labour takes place among individuals has not yet been established among nations, or we might, perhaps, see some countries devoted exclusively to the task of raising food for the others engaged wholly in manufactures; but the best condition seems to be produced by a due blending of the two pursuits in every country. Nations exclusively agricultural are often found to possess but a low state of physical comfort. England is an example of the co-existence of agriculture and manufactures to an immense extent, the whole of our population being absorbed by one or other of these pursuits, both making our land a scene of unexampled activity. Here, then, notwithstanding our crowded towns, our "torch-lit mines, and noisy factories," our thousands who rarely see a green field, and to whom the processes of agriculture are perfect mysteries—who never see corn till it comes to them in the manufactured shape of bread, and who sometimes in that state see far too little of it—we have still among us the feelings of an agricultural people: many of those feelings and associations would be but ill exchanged for those of the life of the manufacturing system, which reduces each individual to a mere portion of the great machine, whirled on with it, with it broken, and with it cast aside.

Harvest and Harvest Home! How many and how beautiful are the associations connected with both! How frequently have they been taken by poetry for their themes! How frequently do we meet with them as illustrations of Divine truths in the pages of Scripture? The ears of corn plucked on the Sabbath gave the occasion for the sublime rebuke to the over-righteousness of the Pharisees. The parable of the sower is connected with one of the most interesting operations of husbandry, and the seed "sowed in corruption" only fully exemplifies the great and glorious truth which the Apostle preached, when it attains the fullness of Harvest! The "lilies of the field," who "toil not, neither do they spin," are cited as things that reprove the vain glory of the world; the tares sown by the enemy among the wheat give another beautiful illustration drawn from the more simple life of the husbandman; the whole story of Joseph and his brethren—the vision of the wheat-sheaves—the dream of the ears of corn—of the fat and lean kine—the seven years of plenty—the store-houses with which the wisdom of the Hebrew youth provided the land of Egypt—the visit of his brethren—the cup found in the mouth of Benjamin's sack—are all portions of a history, the events of which could only have occurred when agriculture was the general occupation of mankind. A land fertile in all good things, a land "flowing with milk and honey," was the reward promised to the Children of Israel. Neither must we forget the touching story of Ruth, who

> Stood in tears amid the alien corn.

Nor would it be amiss that all should remember the injunctions laid down in Holy Writ upon those whom Heaven has blessed with abundance, not to "muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn," not to deny the labourer his hire, nor to turn back for the sheaf forgotten in the field, but to let it be left for the poor and the needy. At no time should the spirit of charity prompt us more strongly than when the fruits of the earth are gathered in. These precepts are not dead, though they may be sleeping. May some recollection of them be present at many an English HARVEST HOME!

When we reflect on the thousand ills that a bad or insufficient harvest entails on the country, we cannot be too thankful for plenty and abundance. It relieves the labourer from the necessity of expending the greater part of his earnings in food; it keeps at home large masses of capital that must otherwise be sent abroad for the purchase of the food of which the supply is deficient at home; and that capital, employed in a thousand branches of enterprise, gives an elasticity and stimulus to trade and occupation, which would otherwise languish, entailing want and deprivation on thousands. Politicians may differ as they please on modes and theories of Government; but our worst evils are social evils, and of these the one most to be deplored is a bad and deficient HARVEST.

But beyond this there is another thing to be grateful for. Even the blessing of abundance may be marred by unpropitious weather at this critical period. Nothing is so much subjected to the "skiey influences" as the HARVEST. A wet, inclement August has often destroyed the most cherished hopes of the husbandman. Few spectacles can be more desolate or disheartening than to see the produce of the year's labour blackening and rotting beneath continued rains. The present season has not been quite exempt from anxiety of this kind; but for the last few days the weather, though with a tendency to changeableness, has not been unfavourable, and the accounts from all parts of the country are gratifying. Amid the wars and rumours of wars with which the world is at present rife, it is pleasing to be able to turn aside from them to the prospects held out by the pursuits of Peace, who, with a wreath of corn round her temples, and pouring abundance from her horn, is far more agreeable, either in an allegory or in fact, than any warrior of any nation, however great, crowned with the laurels that only spring from blood and tears!

MOGADORE.

MOGADORE.

By the *Toulonnais* of the 15th instant, containing intelligence from Tangier to the 7th, we learn that the French squadron was to sail peasurely on the 8th, to bombard Mogadore—hence destined to become the second point by the French in their attack on Morocco.

Mogadore, or Sueza, as the Mogrebins call it, the port of the town of Morocco, lies on the Atlantic shore, between Cape Cantin and Cape Gher. It was founded in 1760. Mogadore is built on a low shore, consisting of moving sand, which extends from five to fifteen miles inland, where a fertile country begins. It is regularly built, the streets being straight, but somewhat narrow. The Europeans settled here have erected several large buildings in the African style. The town is divided into two parts, one of which is called the Fortress, and contains the Custom-house, the Palace of the Pacha, the other public buildings, and the houses of Europeans; the other part is only inhabited by Jews. The harbour is formed by a small island, lying south-west of the town, and about two miles in circumference. At low tides there are only ten or twelve foot of water in the harbour, and large vessels are compelled to anchor without, at a distance of about two miles. The commerce of this place was

London, Amsterdam, Cadiz, Leghorn, Genoa, the Canary Isles, Hamburg, and the United States of America, is considerable; and a great portion of the trade of two or three adjoining places has been transferred to this port. The population is stated at from 10,000 to 17,000.

Morocco, or Morocco, the capital of the empire, engraved in our last number, is the residence of the Sultan. It is situated on level ground, four miles south of the river Tensift, and is surrounded by a strong wall, thirty feet high, with square turrets at every fifty paces; the walls being nearly six miles in circuit. The houses are one storied, and have flat roofs and terraces, like those in Spain. Large aqueducts surround the city, and are continued southward towards the Atlas, in some places to a distance of twenty miles. On the south of the town is the Imperial Palace, with its gardens, enclosed by a wall 1,500 yards long, by 600 wide. There are nineteen mosques, two colleges or medresses, and one hospital in the town. The principal mosque has a tower 220 feet high, of masterly Arabic architecture. Captain Washington states the population not to exceed 100,000, perhaps not above 80,000, including 5,000 Jews; but it has been much reduced by plague and famine.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The French papers, as may be well imagined, are fully occupied with the feat of the Prince de Joinville before Tang'er. Of course they consider it as a most extraordinary achievement, and many of them indulge in absurd laudations of the skill, bravery, and seamanship of his Royal Highness. Elsewhere we have given the latest and most authentic particulars of the bombardment, together with the opinions of British naval officers upon the subject. As will be seen, they form a strong contrast with the views of the Parisian journalists in regard to the skill displayed by those engaged in the affair—action it can hardly be called. The *National*, it is worthy of remark, does not treat this attack as a settlement of the question, but speaks of it as the "commencement of the campaign."

The affair at Tahiti seems to be almost forgotten in Paris since the more attractive occurrence of the bombardment of Tangier. The anxiety, of the Parisians, however, has not yet been gratified by the perusal of any authentic detail upon the subject, the Government not having yet thought fit to publish the Prince de Joinville's despatches. The delay of course excites the displeasure of the Paris journalists in a high degree.

The *Revue de Paris* says, that when the news of the attack on Tangier reached Neu ly, the King and the royal family could not at first restrain the emotion which the "patriotic conduct" of the Prince de Joinville naturally excited in their breasts. Among the Minis ry who answered in that feeling was M. Villemain, whose air and word breathed a martial ardour.

According to the *Constitutionnel*, the news reached his Majesty while at dinner. "His Majesty (says the paper) read the despatch, and, folding it up, put it into h s pocket, with this brief observation, *C'est bien.*' ("Tis well.)" "This is the truth (says s Paris letter) so far as it goes; but the King did not confine himself to that expression. His words were, '*C est bien. Voila qui fera faire la mauvaise presse.*' ("Tis well. Here is something that will silence the wicked, or malevolent, press)."

One of the Paris papers contains the following estimate of the force of the Prince de Joinville's squadron —

"Le Suffren, 90 guns, one of the finest ships in the French navy.
"Le Jemmapes, 100 guns.
"Le Triton, 80 guns, which, besides the usual ordnance, contains half a battery of Paixhans mortars.
"La Belle Poule frigate of 60 guns.
"Gassendi steam corvette of 220 horse power and 6 guns.
"Pluton steam corvette, 220 horse power, 6 guns.
"Asmodée steam frigate, 450 horse power, and 32 guns.
"Rusis, a steamer of 160 horse power, and 6 guns.
"Pandour, brig aviso of 10 guns.
"Besides these last five ships," adds the journal in question, "which form part of the naval division, several steamers employed on the service of Algeria are daily detached for its wants. They are the Gregeois, Cocyte, Phare, and the Curser, of 320 horse power. The various ships and vessels of the squadron form a total of 876 pieces of ordnance, not including howitzers and mortars *à la Paixhans*. In these ships and vessels there are altogether 1200 men, not including, however, the engineer and artillery companies. It is rumoured that a reinforcement of several ships were to be sent to the Prince de Joinville.

A domestic topic of considerable interest has agitated the Parisians for some days past—the dissolution of the well known Polytechnic School. The explanation of the motives which led to this step is thus given :—Some of the students of the school refused to submit to be examined by a M. Duhamel, one of the professors, who, they contended, had not been regularly constituted a member of the staff of the establishment, appointed, inasmuch as he had been irregularly named by the Minister of War, of his own private authority. The first five students called before the examiner declined answering his questions, and were instantly expelled. The whole school followed their exam,le, and business was suspended while waiting the decision of the Minister of War. The Marshal was in the country, and suddenly an ordonnance appeared in the *Moniteur*, signed by the Minister of Marine (Admiral Mackau), Minister of War *ad interim*. This was followed by another, dissolv.ng the school. Next day, however, appeared another ordonnance, re-appointing Duhamel. Many think the Polytechnic School a mere nursery with considera le ridicule, and characterise it as buffoonery. In some quarters it was supposed that Marshal Soult was opposed to the bold step of the dissolution of the school. On the other hand, the appointment of Duhamel to the direction of the War Department is attributed to some motive for increased activity in regard to Morocco

The *Constitutionnel* says, that the Academy of Sciences has appointed a secret committee to report on the circumstances connected with the dissolution of the Polytechnic School

According to accounts from Algiers of the 10th inst., the son of the Emperor of Morocco had arrived on the frontier of Algeria, with a column of troops, and established his camp at Koulad-si-Mouly-Abderrahman, within four leagues and a half of Lal a Maghrnia. The same letters state that Abd-el-Kader had returned to the West of Morocco. The last advices from the camp of Marshal Bugeaud, dated the 8th instant, make no mention of any new engagement. The Marshal was to have come to Elgassoun on the 10th, to receive a convoy of provisions, but he had informed the Governor of Oran that he could not at present leave his camp. The Euphrates, nevertheless, sailed on the 9th for Elghassaut, towing a transport laden with biscuit. Colonel Eynard wrote on the 31st ult. from Sebdou, that he had penetrated into the territory of the Oued-el Nahr, four leagues beyond the frontier of Morocco. After a night's march through a broken country, he surprised the enemy at break of day, killed twenty men, took twenty-five prisoners, and captured 3000 head of cattle. The chiefs had made overtures of peace, and were treating for their submission, at the date of Colonel Eynard's despatch.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid to the 14th instant, state that a French naval officer, M. de Fon, had arrived there, which despatch has led the Duke de Glucksberg, who was to have left in the evening with that officer for Cadiz. M. de Glucksberg was appointed Chargé d'Affaires of France to Morocco, and had full powers to conclude a treaty of peace, &c. The same letters state that Abd-el-Kader had returned to the West of Morocco. The last advices from the camp of Marshal Bugeaud, dated the 8th instant, make no mention of any new engagement. The Marshal was to have come to Elgassoun on the 10th, to receive a convoy of provisions, but he had informed the Governor of Oran that he could not at present leave his camp. The Euphrates, nevertheless, sailed on the 9th for Elghassaut, towing a transport laden with biscuit. Colonel Eynard wrote on the 31st ult. from Sebdou, that he had penetrated into the territory of the Oued-el Nahr, four leagues beyond the frontier of Morocco. After a night's march through a broken country, he surprised the enemy at break of day, killed twenty men, took twenty-five prisoners, and captured 3000 head of cattle. The chiefs had made overtures of peace, and were treating for their submission, at the date of Colonel Eynard's despatch.

PORTUGAL.

Our letters from Lisbon of the 14th instant announce the occurrence of a crisis of an important character. Two decrees had been published, signed by the Queen and countersigned by the Ministers, and their promulgation had produced great excitement, not from the character of the decrees themselves, but because the exercise of legislatorial functions without the sanction of the legislature itself is considered as an unconstitutional act and likely to lead to further measures of despotism.

The first decree states that her Majesty in consideration of the urgent necessity which exists for curtailing the public expenditure, so that it shall not exceed the revenue, prohibits the accumulation of two or more salaries or pensions from the state, in the person of any one individual, with the exception of good service pensions, and *gratuities for military commands*.

The second decree, however, is the most obnoxious to the people, as it brings the judges, who according to the Charter are independent of the Crown, under its control so far as to subject them to removal from one place to another, and even to the colonies, at the will of the Minister. The state of objection to which this will reduce them will at once appear, when it is considered that the government, by threatening to remove any judge to Angola or some other place on the coast of Africa, will always have him completely at their command.

The official paper vindicates these decrees, on the ground that the ministers of Great Britain at various times had issued extra constitutional decrees, and had invariably obtained an act of indemnity for the same.

The consequence of this, however, is, that according to our accounts from Lisbon, the ferment in the public mind was far beyond the excitement of any former agitation since the days of Don Miguel. The judges of the several orders held meetings on the 13th instant, and appointed committees to prepare protests, and to signify their determination to continue in the exercise of their judicial functions, and to continue in their judicial situations till driven from them by physical force. The Duke of Palmella has characterised the decree as an act of dictatorship.

It was generally feared at Lisbon that these decrees would lead to disturbances, if not to insurrection, but Senhor Cabral did not appear to be intimidated, and indeed it was reported that he intended to proceed to the extremity of dissolving the Cortes. To give an idea of the character of the decrees in question, it may not be amiss to state that a former minister, Viscount de Sa da Bandeira, gave this description of one of them :—"This decree, abrogating the constitutional charter, places the nation in a similar situation to that in which it stood in 1828, in consequence of the destruction of the fundamental law of the state."

BUENOS AYRES.

According to the latest news from Buenos Ayres, the Dictator Rosas had issued a decree forbidding the Buenos Ayreans, either male or female, to wear any other mourning on the death of their friends than a narrow bracelet of black round the arm. Black dresses of all kinds are strictly prohibited, and as no one who has any regard for his own life will disobey so sanguinary and unscrupulous a tyrant, the orders have disappeared from the streets of the metropolis. Another decree has been issued by Rosas, forbidding any one who is not a Roman Catholic to exercise the profession of a schoolmaster in the Argentine Republic. This decree will at once close several of the best schools in Buenos Ayres.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Dee mail steamer has arrived from the West Indies, bringing accounts to the following dates:—Barbadoes, the 2d; St. Lucia, the 3d; St. Vincent's and Dominica the 20th, Antigua the 23d, Jamaica the 24th, and St. Lucia the 25th ult.

Very little information worthy of notice is supplied from any of these colonies. The sugar duty question was the chief topic of discussion with the Jamaica press. The weather there was rather favourable, although it still exhibited the peculiarity which has prevailed all the season, of rain falling copiously at one place, and none at all at another, within very short distances of each other.

There are no definite accounts from Cuba, but the general impression at Jamaica was that the Governor had proceeded against the alleged conspirators with great severity, and it is still asserted including a number of British subjects. Accounts had just been received from Spain, stating that Acosta had surrendered to the Government of Port au Prince, and was afterwards imprisoned with two of his generals, Augustin and Loude. Nothing had been learned of what had occurred previous to his surrender, but it was presumed that he had either been defeated in action or abandoned by his troops without fighting.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE LINENDRAPERY TRADE.—The Court of Bankruptcy on Tuesday came to a decision in the case of Charles Mottram, who had carried on the business of a wholesale linendraper, in Friday-street. The previous examinations, as will be recollected, elicited some startling facts relative to the linendraper trade. Among other points, the bankrupt's accounts had been objected to, in consequence of the small profits which appeared to have been made on transactions to the amount of £30,000 and upwards in his extended balance-sheet, he gave a long statement of his various purchases, showing the manner in which he had disposed of his goods, whether at a profit, at a loss, or at cost price. The bankrupt underwent a lengthened examination relative to the profit and loss account, but being quite a matter of figures, the detail would be very uninteresting. One curious fact transpired in the evidence, viz., that in the trade a description of goods called "dealing articles" were sold at a small profit, and sometimes at a loss, to induce purchasers to take other goods, which would yield ten or twelve per cent. Ultimately the bankrupt passed, on the understanding that he immediately applies for his certificate.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGED TRESPASS.—THE CASE OF MR. NEWTON.—At the assizes at Gloucester, on Saturday last, a case was tried—Newton v. Holford and others. The plaintiff conducted his own case in person; the defendants were represented by Mr. Sergeant Talfourd and Mr. Thesiger. It was an action of trespass, brought by Augustus Newton, of Cheltenham, against Robert Stayner Holford, Esq., the late high sheriff of that county, and four other defendants, officers and assistants of the sheriff, for an alleged trespass in breaking into the plaintiff's house, in order to execute a writ against the defendant under a civil process for debt. The plaintiff not long since, brought a similar action at Westminster for the identical transaction, only in a different form, and then recovered £50 damages. The facts of the case must be familiar to our readers. The result was that the jury found a verdict for the defendant, finding that the sum of forty shillings, which had been paid into court, was sufficient to satisfy the damages in the case.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE POISONING CASE AT STEPNEY.

On Wednesday morning, James Cockburn Belaney, was tried at the Centre Criminal Court before Mr. Baron Gurney and Mr. Justice Wightman, for the murder of his wife Rachel Belaney.

The indictment contained four counts. The first charged him with having, on the 8th of June, at the parish of Saint Dunstan, Stepney, unlawfully administered to Rachel Belaney, a deadly poison, called prussic acid, which she took and ate, and she then and there took into her body, and from the effects of which she then and there died.

In a second count, the prisoner was charged with the same offence upon Rachel Skelly.

The third count varied the form of the charge; and the fourth charged the prisoner with the wilful murder of a woman, whose name was unknown.

The prisoner, who was dressed in black, and appeared perfectly calm and collected, listened attentively to the reading of the indictment, and pleaded Not Guilty in a firm tone.

The Solicitor-General, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. M. Chambers, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the crown. Mr. Erle, Q. C., and Mr. Clarkson, defended the prisoner.

The Solicitor-General having stated the case for the prosecution, called witnesses in support of it. As most of the facts will be in the recollection of our readers, the case having excited great sensation when first ventilated, it is not necessary to go minutely into the evidence, but we subjoin a correct outline of it, which comprises every thing essential for a proper understanding of the whole affair.

The first witness was Mrs. Matilda Hepenstall, who was examined by Mr. Bodkin : I live in Green-street, Stepney. On the 4th of June last the prisoner came to my house about one o'clock, with Mr. Robson and Mrs. Belaney. They took the front and back parlours for one week certain, and came in at half-past four the same afternoon. Mr. Belaney dined by himself. They took tea together. Captain Clark and Mr. Hobson were with them. They went out to the theatre in the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Belaney returned home a little after twelve that night. Mrs. Belaney seemed quite well. Next morning (Wednesday), a little after seven o'clock, my servant was sent for a black draught for Mrs. Belaney. I heard Mrs. Belaney sick. She staid at home in bed, and appeared to have been sick several times during the day. She got up, and I saw her on the sofa. She appeared poorly. The prisoner went out, and staid out all the afternoon. In the evening Captain Clark and his daughter, Mrs. M'Eachan, came and staid with her. On Thursday morning they went out together, and staid out till five in the evening. I did not see Mrs. Belaney. They had some ham with tea. Captain Clark spent the evening with him. Captain Clark and the prisoner went out together to purchase some salmon, and they returned to supper. There was a pianoforte in the room. On Friday morning they rose and went out together. Mrs. Belaney made no complaint of illness. On Wednesday evening the prisoner told me Mrs. Belaney was much better; it was only the fatigue of travelling. They were out the whole day on Friday, until half-past nine. I saw her in the parlour after that hour. She was sitting at the table apparently at tea, and the prisoner was stretched upon the sofa. On Saturday morning, shortly before seven o'clock, I heard both their voices in conversation. About a quarter of an hour to twenty minutes to eight I was called by Mr. Belaney. He said, "Come up here; my wife is very ill." I went up immediately. The room door was open, and my servant was sent for a black draught for Mrs. Belaney. The foot of the bed was on the right hand, and a chest of drawers was against the door. The washhand stand was in the recess by the chimney, and there was a small table and a chair by the head of the bed. When the servant and I went into the room, I saw Mrs. Belaney lying on the bed. The bedclothes were all thrown off against the wall. She had no cap on, and nothing but her night-dress. She was quite motionless, and I said at once, "She is bad, indeed, Sir." Her eyes were closed, her mouth was set, and foaming a good deal, and something coming from it like chewed biscuit. I raised her up. The prisoner was standing close by the fireplace. I spoke to him. I said, "I have seen many fits, and my daughters in many fits; but I never saw a fit like this." He said she had many fits before, but not like this; she would not come out of it. I said, "What do you mean? Do you mean she will not come to?" Pray do something; pray send for a doctor; pray send for a doctor." He said "I am a doctor myself- I would have let blood, but she has no pulse." He had a lancet in his hand. I said, "I don't care whether you are a doctor or not, two heads are better than one; pray send for a doctor." I offered to send for one, and he said, "Do send for him." He said it was an affection of the heart, and that he had had a similar attack nine months ago. She had no sign of life, but breathing convulsively, with the mouth shut fast. The cry of convulsion was so strong as to throw the foam in my face several times. Mr. Belaney placed his hand upon her heart, and said there was no heat. Whilst my servant was away Mr. Belaney assisted me in putting her in a horizontal position. After the girl came back he put the pail in the bed and placed her hands in it. I complained of the heat

prisoner no more power over the property than he possessed before; for by his marriage the property became his, and if his wife had died first, the whole would have devolved upon him. With regard to the letters being dated from the Euston Hotel when the prisoner and his wife had left that establishment, it might, he considered, be very easily accounted for by the fact that the prisoner and his wife were not anxious to have it known that they were living in a small apartment, but desired to have it thought that they were at a style of place like the Euston Hotel. It should also be recollected that the place where the prisoner did take up his abode was of all others the very part of London where he had any friends: and he would ask them if it was likely that he would have chosen such a spot for the commission of a cool and deliberate murder. The learned counsel then proceeded to comment upon the other facts of the case, and he said it certainly appeared that the prisoner's statement that two medical men were in attendance upon his wife was not true, but the prisoner's explanation was, that if the illness of Mrs. Belaney had continued, it was his intention to have called in medical assistance. As to the possession of the poisonous article he should be in a position most satisfactorily to account for this circumstance, that the prisoner had for several years laboured under dyspepsia, and the only means of relief was the administration of strong acids. He then remarked upon the affection which, it was proved, existed between the prisoner and his wife, and the kind manner in which he had attended to her comfort, and asked the jury whether they could reconcile such conduct with the belief that the prisoner all along intended to carry out a deliberate plan of murdering his unoffending victim. He recalled to the jury prisoner's story, as to the manner in which the poison had been taken by the deceased, was most probable, and that it was borne out by all the circumstances spoken to by the witnesses. It certainly was a most mysterious case, and he begged the jury to recollect that they were inquiring into the intention of their fellow-man—an intention which could only be known to God; and he therefore implored them, if they possessed but a single doubt, to give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt, and acquit him.

At the conclusion of the address of the learned counsel, the Court adjourned until Thursday morning.

THIRD DAY—ACQUITTAL OF THE PRISONER.

The trial was resumed and concluded on Thursday. The prisoner looked more calm than on the preceding day.

The first witness called by the counsel for the prisoner was

Mr. Robert Belaney; he was examined by Mr. Erle, and stated—I am a surgeon residing at Embleton, Northumberland, and know the prisoner, Mr. J. C. Belaney. He consulted me on the state of his health; he thought he was suffering from disease of the heart, and told me he also suffered from dyspepsia. I recommended him to take a bitter infusion with a few drops of prussic acid, and an alterative pill: I also advised him to take morphia which is a preparation of opium. I had opportunities of seeing the prisoner after my return to Embleton, he appeared to treat his wife with unvarying kindness, and she appeared to entertain reciprocal feelings towards him. His general conduct has, as far as my knowledge extends, been that of uniform tenderness.

Mrs. Robson, who had been acquainted with Miss Skelly (the deceased) for many years before her marriage, deposed that Mr. Belaney's conduct to her was very affectionate. A Mrs. Wilson gave similar testimony.

Mr. Frederick Robert Belaney, brother of the prisoner, examined by Mr. Erle: Had visited his brother and his wife, and had opportunities of seeing that they lived very happily and affectionately together, while I was with them in North Sunderland. I had some conversation about his making his will. On two occasions I jumped out of the carriage when he was driving. He drove very carelessly, and sometimes let the reins fall from his hand upon the horse's neck. On my return I mentioned it to his wife, and she told me of several accidents that he had had. I then said to a person who ran such risks ought to make his will. He was somewhat out in great peril by being let down to the sea to get his fa cous.

Several witnesses deposed to the affectionate conduct of Mr. Belaney to his wife

Captain William Denton Clarke, examined by Mr. Erle: I live at 7, Kingstreet, Bristol-quay Town, and am a master mariner. I was present when Mrs. Belaney was dying. The prisoner appeared in a very distressed state of mind. He had a lancet in his hand. The first observation he made was, that she would never recover. He exclaimed, "My God, this is entirely through my own neglect," and, "I am the cause of all this, through my gross neglect." I did not put any question as to the meaning of this. I had remonstrated with him the day previous for taking her down into the Tunnel in the state in which she then was; I had also told him that he ought not to have brought her so long a journey; and when I heard him exclaim in the manner described, I thought he referred to the having done so. After the melancholy event, they were all agreed on the expediency of holding an inquest, and the prisoner offered no objection. A woman came to lay out the body, and was going to take away the clothes in which the deceased died, which the prisoner was very indignant, and said, he would rather give her money than that she should take away the last things which his poor wife had had on. I never had the least idea that there was anything wrong or unfair in the death of Mrs. Belaney. I walked with the prisoner on Monday evening; he appeared very much depressed: "his neglect." He stopped in the street, shed tears abundantly, and said, "Oh, my God, what, I am the sole cause of my wife's death!" I began to think this strange, and said, "What do you mean, doctor?" He said, "Why, my wife has taken poison—prussic acid." I replied, "Good God! what, have you procured the prussic acid?" He answered, "Yes; thank God, I have not that to charge myself with;" and then told the story about the glass having been left on the drawers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bodkin: He said she would not recover; and added, that her poor mother had died in the same manner, of a diseased heart.

Peter M'Ardle, examined by Mr. Clarkson. When I took the prisoner into custody he was sitting in an arm-chair in the room stairs, when he was taking leave of his brother. He was very much so. When I took him up stairs, he was sitting with, he exclaimed, "Oh, God!" and sank down in the chair. Afterwards and to his brother, I said to him, "Mr. Belaney, why do you take on so?" and subsequently he said, in an under tone—" Oh, my God, my neglect! I am the cause! this; I am a murdered man."

Miss Hallett, the landlord's daughta, who keeps a bonnet-shop in the Minories, stated that the prisoner behaved in a most affectionate manner to the deceased when they came to purchase a bonnet. She made a remark to some other person as to the prisoner's kindness to his wife.

Mr. Salvin, of Milton Spring, Yorkshire, knew Mr. Belaney, and had visited him for the purpose of hawking. Had had opportunities of witnessing his conduct towards his wife, which was a most amiable and humanity and kindness. Knew him when he was in practice. He was a person of very careless habits; he mixed medicines were very much thrown about.

The evidence being concluded, Mr. Bodkin replied on the part of the prosecution. The learned counsel explained that the Government had undertaken the prosecution because none of the friends of the deceased lady had interfered. The main ground on which he understood the defence to be founded was the inadequacy of the motive which could actuate the prisoner to the commission of this heinous crime. He had no wish to deteriorate from the legitimate force of that argument, or from the effect of the character which the prisoner had received, but he feared that the annals of courts of justice contradicted the position that crime was never committed without an adequate motive, and it would be a most dangerous doctrine to lay down to make the enormity of the crime itself an excuse for its commission. He then called the attention of the jury to the meeting of the 8th of June and the account which the prisoner gave of the circumstances attending his wife's death. He had stated that he went to the adjoining room. Now, could that be true; or was it not the fact that he was in the room at the time his wife swallowed the poison? He says he placed the poison on the drawers, and then it was suggested that having taken the basin, he poured water into the glass containing prussic acid, and drank it, and also ate some biscuits to put the taste out of her mouth. Now the probability was that whoever gave her the acid gave her the prussic acid. He now came to a part of the case on which the learned counsel for the defence had not touched. No attempt had been made to impeach the accuracy of the medical evidence, according to which it appeared that the effect of the unnatural power of volition ended with the shriek, which was a convulsive action of the respiratory organs, and yet they were asked to believe that the deceased had gone to the drawers, swallowed the prussic acid, afterwards walked back to the bed, and spoken to the prisoner and told him what had happened. If the medical testimony was to be believed, such an occurrence was impossible. The learned counsel, after commenting upon the other features of the evidence, said, if the jury could entertain any doubt as to the prisoner's guilt, it would be their bounden duty to give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt, but if they could entertain no such doubt, it would be their duty—and however painful that duty might be, he was convinced they would not shrink from its performance—then, he repeated, it would be their painful duty to pronounce him guilty.

Mr. Baron Gurney then summed up the evidence. The crime charged against the prisoner was that of the most odious nature the crime of murder; and the person whom he was charged with murdering was one whom he was bound to protect and to cherish, for she was his wife: she was young, and beautiful, and fascinating. The case differed from most other cases that had come under his observation, for the doubt in other cases generally arose as to the person who committed, and the means by which the crime was committed. Here there was no doubt of that kind, for it was perfectly clear that the prisoner was the person who purchased the poison, and that poison was the means of the death of his wife. If they were of opinion that he had purchased the acid for the poison himself, or had left it in her way, knowing she would take it, they would find the prisoner guilty; but if he had not administered it himself, or had not left it in her way as stated, the prisoner was not guilty of any crime whatever, however blameable his want of caution might be.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict.

After an absence of about an hour, they returned with a verdict of—NOT GUILTY.

Mr. Belaney was released from Newgate immediately after the verdict of Not Guilty was given.

THE TECHNICALITIES OF LAW.—*Edward Brown*, a young man of respectable appearance, was tried on Monday, on an indictment for obtaining £350, the moneys of Edward Archer, by false pretences. The circumstances under which the charge was made against the prisoner were these: It appeared that the prosecutor is a solicitor in Gray's Inn-square, and in March last the defendant was professionally introduced to him, and some communications took place between them. The defendant eventually produced a bill of exchange for £975 10s., which purported to bear very respectable endorsements, and requested the prosecutor to advance him money upon it, and on the representations made by him the prosecutor did advance, in two sums, the amount of £700; but when the bill became due it was dishonoured, and upon that taking place the present charge was instituted against the defendant. Upon the cross-examination of the prosecutor he stated that he had not been bound over by the magistrates, or held in recognisances to prosecute the present charge. The Solicitor-General took two technical objections to the proceeding: the first being, that the offence was laid to have been committed in London, when, in point of fact, it appeared to have taken place in Middlesex; and, secondly, that the Act of Parliament constituting the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court required that the prosecutor should be bound in recognisances to prosecute. The Recorder held the objections to be valid, and under his direction the Jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

POLICE.

A SERIES OF ROBBERIES BY THE SON OF A CLERGYMAN.—Last week we gave a report of the examination of *Octavius Clarke*, a young man of liberal education, and moving in a respectable sphere, on a charge of robbing a gentleman named Lever, at Hoxton, under singular circumstances. The prisoner was re-examined at Worship-street on Tuesday, when several robberies of a similar character were proved against him.—Sergeant Rogers, of the C division of police, apprehended the prisoner on the 5th inst. in Queen-street, Mayfair, and obtained possession of nine pawnbrokers' duplicates, brought forward several gentlemen, owners of portions of the property found in pawn.—Mr. Richard King Pierce, a young surgeon living in remobers in Child's-place, in the Temple, stated that he became acquainted with the prisoner about two years ago, and on the 10th of last month received a note from him expressing an intention to pay him a visit. He accordingly came and passed the evening with complainant and another gentleman named Dukes. The following morning he called again, and witness having to go to a lecture, invited the prisoner to accompany him, but he declined doing so, and asked permission to remain there and smoke a pipe. Witness told him to remain there as long as he pleased, and appointed to meet him there at four in the afternoon, but he was never seen again until the present time, and the witnesses missed his case of instruments, a silver lancet case, a number of coins pierced and strung upon a string, and other articles.—Mr. Thomas William Dukes, a solicitor, stated that he occupied the same chambers as Mr. Pierce, and the prisoner passed the evening of the 10th of July with them. The next evening, when witness returned home, and informed Mr. Pierce of what had occurred, he examined his bed-room, and missed three gold rings, a gold pin, a razor case, pearl handled knife, and silver tobacco stopper. The three gold rings, two gold pins, the case of instruments, lancet case, and silver tobacco stopper were now produced by two pawnbrokers, in Holborn, with whom the prisoner had pledged them on the 11th of July, and they were identified by the respective owners. John Dennett, footman to Mr. Langley, of 17, Queen-street, May-fair, stated that on the 5th instant, the prisoner, who had formerly been a visitor at his master's, met him at a public house, in Queen-street, and put nine pawnbroker's tickets into his hand to take care of for him while he went to see his mother, in Essex. Witness kept them for an hour or two, and then gave them up to Sergeant Rogers, who took the prisoner into custody.—The next charge was made by Mr. Alexander Stewart, a surgeon and seedsman at Salt-hill, near Windsor. Mr. Stewart stated that he had known the prisoner for many years and knew his connections to be highly respectable, but had lost sight of him for a considerable time until about the 16th of last March, when the prisoner called upon him at Salt-hill, and having reminded him that they had been schoolfellows, proceeded to state that he had become captain and part owner of the Ruby brig: that he was bound for Constantinople, and had been commissioned by the Sultan to select and take out with him a large quantity of seeds. He remained at the house of the complainant until the 31st of March, and in the meantime the seeds were selected and packed in wooden boxes, the prisoner stating that he was to get the money for them, and for other purposes, from his mother's lawyer, a gentleman named Sawyer, in Lincoln's Inn. They then came to town together by the Great Western Railway, and the boxes of seeds were taken in a cab to a public-house, called the Essex Serpent, in Charles-street, Westminster. They were about together for two or three days, and the prisoner several times borrowed small amounts of him, to enable him to be punctual to his appointments. On the morning of the third of April he borrowed 8s. again, and they then walked about until they came to Carey-street, Lincoln's-Inn fields, where prisoner left them, under pretext of going to his mother's solicitor for the money, and promised to return to him in an hour. He did not return, however, and complainant, proceeding to the Essex Serpent, found that the boxes of seeds had been taken away. His watch, he said, was worth £4 or £5, and the value of the seeds was £30. He never saw the prisoner again until the previous day. The charges on which these cases having been taken, Mr. Bingham handed to the prosecutors the letter which the prisoner had addressed to him before the last charge was brought forward. The following is a copy of the letter:—"Gravesend, August 20, 1844.—Sir,—Hoping your pardon for this intrusion, I take the liberty of addressing these few lines to you, being anxious to communicate with my friends, and feeling convinced that I cannot do so through the channel I have your worship. I stood before you charged with three distinct crimes, to two of which do I own myself guilty, namely the first and the last, but with regard to the horse stealing most decidedly not guilty. Your worship knows to me; while in my hands it fell sick, and I thought it best for all parties to sell it. If did wrong it was merely an error of judgment. The gentleman of whom I borrowed the horse is one of my aunt's tenants. I felt confident, Sir, from your worship, feeling certain that my mother would have no difficulty in arranging so trifling an affair with her own stater. My object in writing this letter to you is to explain to my friends my motives for such *extraordinary* conduct. Sir, I feel to the slightest intention that they should lose one single sixpence, but was fool enough to imagine that, by committing some desperate act, my relations (who have so long deserted me) would come forward and give me the assistance I stand in need of. I have been so long much in need of. Your worship will perceive that my old companions are the only people that have suffered from my premeditated attacks. My reason for selecting them was, that I hoped, from their knowledge of my character, that the crime was not committed with any mercenary point of view or wicked intention. But, on having once gained the confidence of my victims, I should have been enabled to give to each person that which belonged to him, and I had just returned from France with the determination not to leave my mother until she had given me sufficient means to carry me to Australia, when the police took me into custody fast asleep at the door where I had been standing for many hours. The only course now left me to pursue is to throw myself on the mercy of the courts. Your obedient and humble servant, O. H. CLARKE."—The prisoner was fully committed for trial.—[Clarke was yesterday arraigned at the Central Criminal Court, on indictments charging him with the above robberies, and, having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to be transported for ten years.]

LORD FRANKFORT AND THE ITALIAN ORGAN PLAYERS AGAIN.—At Marylebone office, on Monday, a poor Italian, who gave his name *Louis Marango*, was charged at the instance of Viscount Frankfort, No. 17, Soutwick-crescent, Hyde-park-square, with having refused to desist from playing his organ when required to do so. It will be remembered that his lordship has for years past evinced a most decided antipathy to street music, particularly that of the organ-ie description.—Mr. Rawlinson asked Davis, Lord Frankfort's butler, what "reasonable cause" he had alleged, as the Police Act required, for sending away the Italian?—Davis: Only that Lord Frankfort does not like the music.—Mr. Rawlinson: These organ-players know that he doesn't like it, and they go there on purpose to annoy him, I believe. Isn't this so?—Davis: It is, sir; there can be no doubt of it.—Mr. Rawlinson: Then it's very malicious conduct.—The prisoner, in answer to the charge, stated in Italian that he was not aware of having done anything wrong, and that he was merely playing in the street as usual for his livelihood, when he was laid hold of by the constable. He was discharged.

A CASE OF CONY-OFFICE ROBBERY.—At Row-street, on Monday, *Patrick Larkins*, the letter-carrier, charged with stealing two letters from a box, the property of the Postmaster-General, was re-examined. Some additional evidence was given, and the prisoner was fully committed for trial.—[Larkins was tried yesterday at the Central Criminal Court, and, having been convicted, was sentenced by Baron Gurney to fifteen years' transportation.]

COUNTRY NEWS.

NARROW ESCAPE FOR TOM THUMB.—"General Tom Thumb" was taking a ride near Clifton on Sunday afternoon, in an open carriage, accompanied by the Hallers, his guardians, and his preceptor, Mr. Sherman. The General and the latter were on the driver's box, and on descending a steep hill, the horse took fright, ran at the top of his speed, and dashed against a high stone wall with such force as to break the pole. After this concussion, the shafts and a portion of the carriage to atoms! The two inside gentlemen escaped with a few slight bruises. Mr. Sherman had seen the approaching danger, and held the General firmly in his arms, and the momentary consciousness occurred he cleared the horse and wall, the latter nearly nine feet in height, and landed safely in the adjoining field, preserving his charge harmless!

EXECUTION AT STAFFORD.—CONFESSION OF THE CULPRIT.—Last Saturday morning the extreme sentence of the law was carried into effect, at the Stafford county goal, on William Beard, who was found guilty at the late assizes of the murder of Elizabeth Hawkins. After his condemnation, he for a time declared his utter innocence of the offence for which he was to suffer death; at last, through the praiseworthy exertions of the rev. ordinary of the prison, he was induced to make a full confession. He stated that he took up a stone and threw it, whose employ the unfortunate woman was as a dressmaker, for the purpose of obtaining work, when he interrogated him very sharply as to what he wanted with such language. He informed her that he wished some sewing work; to which she replied, "You know that he is not at home; that's not what you have come for." He asked her how she knew that? when she answered, "You had better be off." She then opened the door, and on crossing the yard with a saucepan of hot water, she remarked to him "You had better be off, or she would throw the hot water over him." He then became greatly excited, which she was watching, and threw the saucepan over a ledge or shelf near the oven in the brewhouse, and raising herself up again, he took a carpenter's hammer which was lying on the step of the brewhouse door, and struck her with it on the head, just above the ear. She fell against the oven, screamed out twice, and instantly fell to the ground. She could not scuffle with him. He then thought of leaving, and was on the eve of going out at the door, when he returned, in order to finish her. He went up into Mr. Crowther's bed-room, and took a waistcoat and pair of trousers out of a chest of drawers. He then opened three boxes in the servant's room, and took a hatchet. On coming down stairs into the kitchen, he took up a small chick-handled knife out of the table-drawer, and cut her throat. After he had done so, and when she was quite dead, he put his hand into her pocket, and took out three half-crown pieces, after which he went into the pantry, and ate part of a fruit pie that was left. He then went into the kitchen again, and obtained possession of three silver table-spoons from a cupboard, and decamped. He considered that she would have lived if he had not used the knife. Nobody else but himself had a hand in the murder, and he solemnly declared that when he went to Mr. Crowther's for work he had no thought of injuring his servant, but that it came into his head all at once to do what he had done, for he was vexed with her for refusing to give him what she had. Just before the drop fell he was heard by one of the officers of the prison to say, with much earnestness, "I hope the Lord Jesus Christ will have mercy upon my soul." At the moment he fell, a suppressed murmur was heard from the crowd. It is supposed that 5000 people were present.

RAILWAY COLLISION.—A collision took place on Thursday week on the Dundee Railway, in consequence of a carter, named Alexander Smith, attempting to cross the line with his charge, when the mail-train was in sight, and by which the horses were killed, and the cart destroyed. The accident has also proved fatal to Smith, he having died the same evening. Smith was rather an eccentric character. A few years ago, when loading coals, a large quantity of it came down, and nearly covered his horse and cart, but being driven under the cart, he himself was not much hurt. When dug out, which was done instantly, he very coolly inquired for his whip, offered his preserver a snuff for his trouble, and drove off

CONSECRATION OF AN ABBEY IN LEICESTERSHIRE.—The consecration of a monastery dedicated to St. Bernard, and intended for the use of a number of Cistercian monks who have hitherto inhabited temporary buildings in Charnwood Forest, took place last week. The ceremony being performed by Dr. Wiseman (styling himself "Bishop of Melipotamus"), Dr. Walsh ("Bishop of Candypoolis"), and Dr. Morris ("Bishop of Troy"). This is the first abbey the Romish sect have completed in England.

SUDDEN REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.—On Wednesday Mr. Chalk, High Constable of York, arrived in Edinburgh, with a warrant issued by Thomas Price, Esq., one of the magistrates of York, for the apprehension of Joseph Stadman Madison, superintendent of Police at Dundee, on a charge of felony. Mr. Madison, who was appointed on the 5th instant, and had only commenced the duties of his new office on Wednesday, was taken into custody the same night, and conveyed to Edinburgh the next day. The charges against Mr. Madison have reference to money transactions in connection with the situation formerly held by him in York.

CLOSE OF THE PITMEN'S STRIKE.—The strike of the pitmen in the counties of Northumberland and Durham is now at an end, the whole of the collieries, with very unimportant exceptions, having engaged all the workmen they require on the terms and conditions agreed to by the coal-owners previous to the 1st of April, when the strike commenced. After the men had signed the monthly bond, orders were immediately given by the colliery agents to replace their furniture in the houses they had previously occupied.

LAMENTABLE COACH ACCIDENT.—Last Saturday a serious accident happened to the mail-coach which runs between Whitehaven and Carlisle. On passing up the street of Carlisle, which is very narrow, and on the north an old building in the market-place, called the Main Guard, and one of the gentlemen on the outside had the misfortune to have his thighs so dreadfully lacerated and broken, that the limb was instantly amputated, rendered unavailable in the middle of the thigh, and the injury was so great that he died soon afterwards. This gentleman and his lady (who was the inside passenger) came from Brighton, were lately married, and had been spending the honeymoon among the picturesque scenes of the Cumberland and Westmorland lakes. The lady continues in a fruitful state, and refuses every consolation. Mr. Wm. Hullock, of the village of Carleton, near Penrith, and his wife, were also outside passengers, and escaped a very narrow escape. At the act of falling, Mrs. Hullock laid hold of another gentleman, an outside passenger, round the neck, and thus saved herself without injuring the gentleman. The inside passengers received no material injury, although a side of the coach which struck against the building was smashed to pieces.

STABBING IN SOMERSETSHIRE.—Another of those offences, unhappily but too common of late, in which the knife is resorted to as a means of revenge, occurred late on Saturday night in the parish of Norton St. Philips, Somerset, and a young man, named Charles Francis, has been cut off in the prime of life. The deceased and his murderer were both labouring men, and a quarrel having arisen at a public house relative to the breaking of a cup and glass, a scuffle ensued, in the course of which the prisoner was knocked down several times. Upon gaining his feet, some of the by-standers observed that he had a knife in his hand, and it was taken from him, but he immediately snatched it back again, and after some few more minutes plunged it several times into the body of the deceased, causing his death in a few minutes, one of the wounds being of a very serious nature. The prisoner was immediately secured, and when charged with the crime merely said, he hoped he had done it, and would do it again. The name is George Hiller, and he has been committed by the Coroner on a charge of MANSLAUGHTER.

CURIOUS SUICIDE AT CIRENCESTER.—On Saturday a chaise boy at Cirencester, in the employ of Mr. Stevens of the Bear Hotel, went into a stable belonging to his master, and cut his throat with a razor. He cut the windpipe quite through and walked to his house, at least 300 yards. One of the neighbours met him in the yard, and asked him what was the matter with him. He said he had cut his thr at with a razor, and she then took him and seated him on a chair, and at his request fetched him some water, which he drunk, some of it running out of his throat. He then left the house and went again to the yard. He had first entered his house. He was 46 years of age, and has left a wife and eight children.

ANOTHER COAL-PIT ACCIDENT.—A dreadful coal-pit accident, attended with loss of life, occurred at the pit belonging to Messrs. Ouls and Dunginson, at Dearham, near Maryport, on Saturday morning last. Two men and three boys, who were in the act of descending, were not more than three feet from the top when the rope broke, and the whole were precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, a depth of fully fifty yards. Two of the unfortunate sufferers breathed once or twice after they were taken up, but the others died instantaneously. The verdict at the inquest was "Accidental Death."

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTING TO DESTROY A VESSEL.—Anthony Day, late captain of the brig Earl Vane, of Sunderland, has been examined before the magistrates on a charge of that port, charged with attempting to scuttle that vessel by boring holes in the hold, near the North Cape. Several persons were examined, but the principal witness was George Dunn, the mate. He spoke to several conversations to which the captain confessed having committed the crime, and one of these Mr. Day stated, that when off the whirlpool, and leaving sight of land, the thought of sinking the vessel, by boring hoes in her bottom, first came into his head, and he never could get it out of his mind until he "completed the job." The defence was, that the prisoner was labouring under temporary insanity at the time of the commission of the offence, but the magistrates determined to send the matter for trial at the assizes. Bail in the sum of £400 was, however, taken for his appearance.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE MAIDENHEAD STATION—THREE HORSES BURNT TO DEATH.—A destructive fire broke out in a range of stabling, within the yard of the Great Western Railway Station at Maidenhead, in the middle of the day, on Tuesday last, which it is strongly feared was not occasioned by merely accidental means. The flames, when first discovered, burst forth with uncontrollable rapidity, and within less than half an hour afterwards the whole building, which was composed of wood, covered with slate, was a heap of burning ruins. Three valuable horses known in the stable as the property of which were unfortunately rescued, after considerable difficulty, without sustaining any damage. The stabling and horses were the property of Mr. Lovegrove, the proprietor of the Bear Inn, at Maidenhead.

IRELAND.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The exhibition altogether was considered a very satisfactory one. Immense numbers visited the show-yard. A cow sent by Prince Albert excited considerable attention, and a silver medal was awarded. At the banquet which took place after the show, an incident happened which deserves notice. The Vice-Chairman (Lord Enniskillen) in the course of a long speech took occasion to say that great improvements had recently been effected in the condition of the tenant classes in Ireland. By whom were they effected but by the landlords? By what other agency could they be effected? Surely it was not the large sums of money which were collected from year to year, from month to month, and from week to week, that could have done the? This allusion to the collection of the rent created a great sensation. There were hisses and groans, and Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. Nicholas Maher, immediately got up and walked out. The occurrence led to a correspondence. Mr. O'Brien addressed a letter to the council deprecating political allusions at the meetings of the institution. The council met and passed a resolution in favour of abstinence from politics, and Lord Rosse expressed his regret that he should have made remarks of a political tendency. With this explanation Mr. S. O'Brien expressed his satisfaction.

THE REPEAL LEAGUE.—At the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, held on Monday, Mr. R. Dillon Browne, M.P., was called to the chair, and addressed the assembly at considerable length. He said that he had come over from England, armed with the facts which he unanswerable arguments for continuing to demand a restoration of their National Parliament. He had struggled in vain, and almost alone, in the House of Commons, to procure justice for his country, and he received an unanswerable reply made by England on the spiritualities of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. He alluded to the debate on the subject of charitable bequests, in reference to which he had severe, interviews with Lord Lord Lord, and he was proud to state that he did not believe it to have been the intention of Government to have forced the measure on the Irish people, and thus increase their own difficulties, only that they were sanctioned by the Irish Catholic clergy and members in the House of Commons. A letter was read from Mr. T. Wyse, M.P., addressed to the secretary of the Association, returning his acknowledgments for the honour conferred on him and his colleagues, and expressing a hope that being made for England on the spiritualities of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. He alluded to the debate bill

RECENT PENCILLINGS IN MOROCCO.

From the sketch-book of an artist who has recently visited this very interesting country, we are enabled to present to our readers the annexed glimpses of the costumes of the Moors of Morocco, which are replete with picturesqueness and graceful variety.

Three of these portrait sketches are from the harem, that favourite and almost sole seat of oriental luxury, which is generally inaccessible, and can only, by some particular chance, be seen by Europeans. One of these sketches shows a lady at her toilette, which is performed in a very elaborate manner, employs several hours, and demands the service of a number of slaves. Each of the latter has a separate office: one to perfume the hair, another to arrange the eyebrows, a third to paint them, and so on. The blackening of the latter by a preparation of antimony, the forming of them into a particular shape, and the filling of the hair with powdered cloves, perfumes, and scented waters, are the most favourite modes of female adornment. The European captives in the harem, appear to be its chief ornament, both as to personal and mental accomplishment; the Moorish ladies are enormously fat, stupid, and ignorant. Of course, there are many slaves employed in the harem, for the gratification of its inmates; such as the singing woman, portrayed at the foot of this column, and in that adjoining, a slave playing the *tor*, a kind of tambourine.

LADY OF THE HAREM, AT HER TOILET.

PEASANT OF MOROCCO.

Mr. J. H. Drummond Hay was fortunate enough to obtain access to the harem, at Morocco, and he thus describes one of its inmates —a Mauritanian Venus:—

This was a delicate-looking girl; her age, I thought, was sweet fifteen—the prime of womanhood in this precocious country; for their beauty seems to fade with the *teens*. Her complexion was very fair, her eyes dark hazel, to which the black border of "Kohol" (antimony) gave a languid expression. She had a coral-lipped mouth, round as a ring, as the Moorish ode describes the feature. Her black hair, braided with silver cords, waved in profusion over her shoulders. Her sylph-like figure was clothed in a pale green caftan, embroidered on the bosom and skirt in silver thread. This garment reached a little below her knees, and over it she wore an outer robe of light gauze, confined around the waist by a red zone of Fez silk. The sleeves of her caftan were wide and open near the wrist; showing at every turn an arm like alabaster, which was encircled by a plain massive bracelet of Soodan gold; and her uncovered legs were seen from below the caftan clasped with chased silver; her feet were also bare, for in her sally with the rest she had forgotten her slippers; her feet, as well as her hands,

SINGING WOMAN OF THE HAREM.

WOMEN OF MOROCCO.

were dyed with henna of a bright orange colour. Over her head she had thrown a light muslin kerchief; but in this sudden tumult her curiosity got the better of her national caution, and she stood before me quite unveiled.

The next engraving shows the common costume of the people, worn by the fellahs, or peasants.

MOROCCO JEWESS WITH THE VEIL.

Next are women wearing a singular head-dress, or bonnet, made of copper, with flowers engraved upon it.

The fifth illustration is a Jewess of Morocco wearing the veil: the Jewesses only wear black or yellow slippers, and boots are prohibited.

The children of the Moors are dressed exactly like their parents, the little girls wearing veils, and the boys turbans.

Altogether, in Morocco, the women of the better class dress magnificently, wearing a silk shirt of many colours in stripes, highly embroidered waistcoat, silk trousers, and a large silk wrapper of gaudy colour, so put on as to form a petticoat, and hang over the head and shoulders, showing only one eye; a cap of cloth of gold is worn, with many rich ornaments, on the head; the eyelids are stained with antimony; much rouge is used; and the ear-rings, anklets, and bracelets, of gold and silver, are very massive. The boots, shoes, and slippers are of yellow morocco leather, the staple manufacture of the country.

SLAVE OF THE HAREM.

HOMAGE TO SHAKSPEARE.—Stimulated by the recent demonstration in honour of Robert Burns on the banks of the Doon, preparations have already been announced to celebrate, next year, on the 23d of April, his natal day, the memory of Shakspeare, on the spot where his sacred ashes are entombed, at Stratford-on-Avon.

RUNNING REIN AND THE PRINCESS.—We have just received from Moore, of West-street, St. Martin's-lane, a coloured proof of the portraits of these two racers. The likenesses are to the very life, and the colouring is decidedly good: there is great breadth and effect in the engraving, and the execution, altogether, is highly creditable to Mr. Sharer, the artist, and also to Mr. Charles Hunt, who engraved the plate.

METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have issued their plans for the new street leading from Leicester-square to Longacre, which will be called "Cranbourne-street," and will be of a width from house to house of between fifty-three and fifty-four feet. In a few days the Commissioners will lease the ground for building the houses. The whole of the buildings are to be rendered fit for habitation before Christmas, 1846, under penalty in each case of forfeiture of the lease.

A dinner was given by the Junior United Service Club, at their house in Charles-street, St. James's, on Monday evening, to the hero of Jellalabad, Sir Robert Sale. Sir Wm. Nott was also invited, but we regret to say was unable to attend from indisposition.

CONFLAGRATION AT RICHMOND.

On Tuesday morning last, a most destructive fire broke out at the Cricketers' Tavern, Greenside, Richmond, which was totally destroyed. The family escaped, but with some difficulty, from the upper part and over the backs of the neighbouring premises. Shortly after the flames burst forth from the windows. The fire communicated to the house 25, Richmond-green, and to No. 27; the first being wholly and the next partially destroyed, with a great portion of property that was not burnt being materially injured by water and removing. The houses on the other side of the Cricketers, Nos. 23 and 24, were also partially destroyed, and were, together with their furniture, considerably damaged by the water, while the furniture was also injured by removal, in which respect the whole of the inhabitants of the row of houses (in number about thirty) have suffered. The total loss, it is expected, will be nearly £4000.

By the latest inquiries it appears, that Mr. Vollam and his servant, the only persons in the house at the time the fire broke out, retired to rest about eleven o'clock on Monday night, everything appearing safe. About ten minutes or a quarter past two, the policeman on duty, whilst going past the Cricketers, observed smoke issuing through the crevices of the shutters. He raised an alarm; and, on the door being forced open, the whole of the bar was found to be in flames. The engines soon arrived, but the flames had got such a hold of the building, that they were of very little use. Mr. Vollam escaped by the back, by lowering himself on to an outhouse; but unfortunately, the servant, in trying to do the same, fell on to the roof, and was much injured by the fall.

FIRE AT RICHMOND.

From a careful examination of the ruins, it is evident that the fire commenced in the lower part of the Cricketers, but how it was caused cannot at present be ascertained.

Several small tenements in the rear, occupied by poor families, were more or less injured. The damage is estimated to exceed the insurance considerably.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XLVII.

ST. DUNSTAN'S IN THE EAST.

This beautiful church, by Wren, is situated between Idol-lane and St. Dunstan's-hill, Tower-street, the latter of which is carried from the south side of the lofty tower and spire of the church southward into Thames-street, opposite the eastern wing of the Custom-house. The church is dedicated to St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, after whom it is called; and its addition is in reference to its situation, and to distinguish it from its namesake in Fleet-street, which is for a similar reason, called St. Dunstan's in the West.

ST. DUNSTAN'S-IN-THE-EAST.

The ancient church was damaged by the great fire of 1666, and was shortly after repaired; but the elegant spire and tower were not finished till 1699. They are masterpieces of design and construction. At each angle of the tower is an enriched pinnacle, and from the base springs a bold arch; the four uniting to support a spire of peculiar grace and elegance.

Mr. Elmes considers it to be not too much to say of this spire that "it stands unrivalled for elegance, beauty, and science. When Wren designed it he had, no doubt, the steeples of the High Church, Edinburgh, and of St. Nicholas, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in his mind's eye; but he has surpassed both in every essential quality of such a work." The elevation may be seen engraved in Mr. Elmes's "Life of Sir Christopher Wren," engraved by Wilson Lowry, after a geometrical drawing by Joseph Gwilt, Esq., F.S.A., for which he received the silver medal of the Royal Academy. Wren was proud of his work: on coming into his study one morning, he was told that the hurricane of the previous night had greatly damaged some of the church steeples of the metropolis. "Not my spire of St. Dunstan's" was the confident reply.

The body of the church having been only repaired by Wren, and having fallen much into decay, it was taken down and re-built in 1821, under the direction of Mr. David Laing, the architect of the Custom-house. It has been re-built in truly handsome style, and possesses one of the most embellished interiors in the metropolis.

The living is a rectory, and one of the thirteen peculiars of the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. The parish have many excellent charities under their care.

OPENING OF THE ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL AT NEW-CROSS.—This handsome building, engraved in No. 57 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, was opened on Tuesday, for the reception of 230 boys. The head-master, the Rev. Mr. Chambers, after a solemn and appropriate prayer, supplicated the Divine protection for this valuable Institution, than which we cannot imagine any more calculated to engage the sympathy and command the support of the public, when we call to mind that its purpose is to furnish, at a moderate expense, an education of the first class, for the children of officers of that glorious service which has been Britain's best protector in her days of peril, and has increased her power and enhanced her glory in every quarter of the globe.

DR. WOLFF AT BOKHARA.

Anxiety is now at end
On part of relative or friend—
The dreadful truth has come at last,
And Hope her latest barrier pass'd;
Beyond it sits sad Certainty
Leaning on weeping Memory,
A melancholy sight as e'er
Was gaz'd on with a calm Despair!
But— — — —

Now that the fate of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly has been confirmed, the public interest is naturally transferred to the generous missionary in their behalf—Dr. Wolff. Some obstacle to his emancipation from the hands of the Ameer of Bokhara has occurred, as already reported in our journal. The facts stated indicate no personal hostility to Dr. Wolff; and he is too powerfully accredited at Bokhara, by all those likely to have any influence with its

DR. WOLFF.

Prince, to be the probable subject of any fresh outrage. "Nevertheless," it is observed in the *Athenæum*, "we shall not be sorry to hear that he is clear of Bokhara—a city which had a very poetical place in English imaginations, not long ago, but presents itself to them just at present in some such idea as the "City of the Ogre."

Meanwhile, Captain Grover has addressed to the *Times* a letter on the subject, of which the following is the substance:—

"In the letter which Dr. Wolff was forced to write at Bokhara, and which you had the goodness to insert at my request, the King of Bokhara proclaims to the world that he put to death Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly in the month of Saraban, 1259. The Christian date is not given in Dr. Wolff's letter, but for the information of the public I inserted within brackets what I had calculated as the English date. I was wrong; the correct date should be July (Dance), 1843. It therefore appears that at the time I proposed to her Majesty's Government to proceed at my own cost and on my own responsibility to Bokhara to attempt the release of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, those wretched men were actually alive."

The annexed sketch of Dr. Wolff is from a drawing obligingly forwarded to us by a correspondent. It represents the reverend Doctor in his ordinary dress: his playfulness as well as his spirits, may be characterised even as occasionally boyish; but his general manner breathes a consciousness of that powerful energy of mind, which has enabled him to preach fluently in ten different languages, and converse in fourteen; and to surmount, single-handed, difficulties and dangers in his travels, which might well have overcome an expedition. His voice is deep, most emphatic, and sonorous in its tone; and his enthusiasm bursts out in most brilliant flashes of dramatic and poetic fancy and feeling: "he is," adds our correspondent, "a lineal descendant, I understand, of Moses himself."

The following conclusion to a letter written by the Doctor at Teheraun, to his friends and late parishioners at Clayton West, near Huddersfield, is very characteristic:—

Now, my dear friends, I have given you a sketch of my proceedings. I have now to make one request to you:—1st. That you may pray that the Lord may preserve alive my wife and child. 2nd. That the Lord may give success to my mission. 3rd. Should either my wife or child come to you, be kind to them. And lastly and fourthly, Should it be the Lord's will that I should have at Bokhara the fate of Conolly and Stoddart, that I may be enabled to look up to my Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ, with faith and confidence; and may be enabled, if Stoddart and Conolly should be dead, to follow them to the grave trusting and believing in, and openly confessing, the ever blessed name of our Lord Jesus Christ, God blessed for ever, who will come, and shall come, and shall not tarry.

Our second Illustration represents a Bokhara chief giving audience.

BOKHARA CHIEF

Count Nesselrode, [illegible] though it [illegible] Plenipotentiary of the Empress Catherin [illegible] temberg, and he was entrusted by the Czar [illegible] with the task of negotiating the marriage of the Grand Duke Paul, afterwards the crazy Emperor, with a Grand Duke of the House of Wirtemberg. The Livonians, though Russian subjects, are more Germans than Muscovites; and as the Czars rather mistrust the old Russian nobility, among whom the greatest amount of discontent exists, the Germans, or Livonians, enjoy much more of the patronage of the Court of St Petersburgh, hence the easy entrance into office of Count Nesselrode. He was born in 1770; at least the weight of evidence seems to fix that year as the most probable; but nothing is so difficult in Russia as to ascertain the age of any human being. An ukase (what a happy country!) can increase or diminish the age of a man, woman, or child, *ad libitum*. It is a well-known fact that the Empress Catherine was two years older than the Russian Almanac made her. A lively French writer thus explains the process—"*Comme Catherine fut trouvée plus âgée que Pierre* III., *l'Imperatrice Elizabeth lui ôtaja deux ans gratuitement, en la faisant venir en Russie.*" How is one to deal with ages in a country such as this? We reply, do exactly as we have done—give the best ascertainable authorities, which are three—two biographical sketches of the Count published in the *Revue du Nord*, about ten years ago state the year of his birth to be 1771, and another life published in Paris in 1837, states it to be 1770. The truth, as Sterne says, may lie between, but 1770 is also given as the correct date in the German "Conversations Lexikon;" and fourteen years ago an eminent political authority, says he looked quite sixty; from all which we conclude he is now of the venerable age of seventy-four. On entering public life he did not at first devote himself to diplomacy. After receiving his education in the college of the Gardes Nobles of St. Petersburgh, he was presented with a commission in the Russian Guards, and was soon made one of the aides de camp of the Emperor Paul, who had, at that time, been just inducted on the Russians as a ruler. The military calling did not, however, suit him; he had in him more of the statesman than the warrior. A few years passed away, and the Emperor, becoming smitten with a violent admiration of Napoleon, concluded peace with him. The young Nesselrode, thinking it would be of long duration, forsook the army, and attached himself to diplomacy, being sent to Paris as an *attaché* of the Russian Embassy. He had previously had some experience of business in the *Chancellerie* of foreign affairs at St. Petersburgh, and with his application and aptitude for the details of business, he had not been long in Paris before he was made *conseiller d'ambassade*; he afterwards became the soul of the *bureau*, his *chefs*, Marcow and Reshnrodkow, being men of inferior capacity. It was Nesselrode who conducted the negotiations which brought about the armed neutrality of the northern powers, which provoked the anger of England, and caused the battle of Copenhagen. But Paul died, and Alexander, his son, reigned in his stead; then ensued a total change of policy; the intimacy between France and Russia suddenly abated, and Nesselrode and the whole of the Russian embassy were recalled from Paris. On his return from Paris he was attached to the private *bureau* of the Emperor, who soon discovered something in his young secretary above the usual range of the herd of red tapists. He found in him much acquired knowledge both of men and things, aptitude for labour, suppleness, intelligence, and a seriousness and gravity which are often found more useful than more brilliant qualities. He accompanied Alexander in the campaign of 1805, and was present at Erfurth in 1807. He was mixed up with all the negotiations of the years that followed, and he was the Minister of Russia at the Congress of Vienna in 1814, where he helped to create the German Confederacy, demanded the partition of Poland, and the cession of Saxony to Prussia. He was one of the plenipotentiaries who, in December, 1814, signed the famous declaration which placed Napoleon under the ban of Europe; but it was Nesselrode also who joined the Duke of Wellington in restraining the fury of Prussia when the Allied armies were in possession of Paris, and Blucher was talking of sacking the city, and dividing the realm so as to recover for Prussia her old rights in Alsatia on the French side of the Rhine. He is mixed up with all the great negotiations of the present century,—but it is an instrument only; as a statesman, he cannot rank with Kaunitz, or Metternich, or Hardenbergh, or Talleyrand. This is partly owing to his position as the servant of a despotic master—for Nicholas is more imperious than Alexander, and he has been as use-

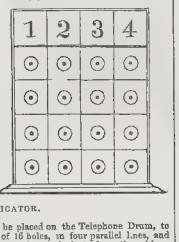
THE TELEPHONE (See next page)

ful, and as much employed by Nicholas, as by his predecessor He is the mere head clerk of the Russian Ministry for Foreign Affairs without one spark of genius, or any other talent than the talent of keeping his place and plodding pliantly on. Prudent, and dexterous, and industrious, he undoubtedly is, and has much knowledge of routine but these are his chief merits. There has been much speculation as to what has brought him to England; but, from his retired life, and his fixing his residence at Brighton, for the benefit of sea-bathing, it is probable he comes for that which is equally valuable to prime minister and peasant—the simple but invaluable blessing of health.

THE TELEPHONE; A TELEGRAPHIC ALARUM.

Amongst the many valuable inventions recently laid before the Lords of the Admiralty, that of the "Telephone, or Marine Alarum and Signal Trumpet," by Captain J. N. Taylor, R.N., is, perhaps, one of the most important; its objects being to convey sound signals to vessels at sea or in harbour; to transmit orders to and from forts and ships; to prevent collisions at sea, or on railroads; to transmit orders on the field of battle, from position to position, as an auxiliary to the duties of the side-de-camp, or orderly, who frequently rides with important despatches in the face of an enemy in great haste and imminent risk; to inform engine stations in case of fire; for alarms in dock-yards, &c.; and as a means of communication between the palaces and halls of the nobility and gentry, &c.

The principle of the Telephone is one of musical accord, composed of four alternate notes, given out separately, played like those of the cornet, and produced whilst the finger remains on the note. The instrument is formed of a chamber, into which air is compressed through three or more alternate pumps, which are moved by a corresponding number of cranks, set in motion by a winch; and of a set of piano-keys, with valved apertures, giving free egress to the compressed air, which, in its passage, acts upon a series of metallic springs, and produces the required sounds through four pipes or trumpets.



THE INDICATOR.

The Indicator, or Signal Tell-Tale, to be placed on the Telephone Drum, to denote the signals made, is composed of 16 holes, in four parallel lines, and numbered at the top 1, 2, 3, 4. The first number made is to be indicated by a peg, placed under the required figure, in the first horizontal column, coloured red; the second number in the white; the third in the blue; and the fourth in the yellow line, observing that only one peg is to be placed in the same horizontal row of holes. The Telephone gamut notes are arranged for numbers either by the public or private key. The alternate notes of the gamut C, E, G, C, being denoted by 1, 2, 3, 4.

THE TELEPHONE GAMUT.

The Telephone No. I. will convey signals four or five miles; and as a fleet sailing in three columns will not extend over more than three miles, it will be sufficient for the guidance of the whole fleet, in foggy weather, by night or day. For fixed stations, light-vessels, light-houses, preventive ports, &c., it is made the size of a large drum, with trumpet in accordance, and will convey signals in foggy weather six or eight miles; or by unscrewing the trumpet, and applying a paboke phonic reflector to it, the sound will be conveyed to a much greater distance.

Ships or steamers passing each other, by giving the signals for "Heim to port," &c., would prevent those awful collisions and loss of life which frequently occur, either from indecision, the thickness of the fog, or other causes.

As an alarm-instrument, to be used on light-vessels, light-houses, dangerous headlands, &c., the Telephone is most important, as it will be the means of preventing the great sacrifice of life and property, which so frequently takes place in foggy weather, from the lights being invisible. Vessels would also be directed by it to the pier or harbour, and the winds of the tide for entering conveyed to those in the offing. On railroads, too, it is of great importance, as an instant signal for stopping the train, increasing the speed, or of the approach of another engine, may be given from the guard to the engineer.

Another advantage of the above instrument is, that it can be employed with a secret key, so that two persons in correspondence will understand the communication, while it remains unintelligible to others.

SPLENDID ENGRAVING
FOR THE
SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM VIEW OF "LONDON IN 1842."

The Proprietors of the Illustrated London News have great pleasure in announcing the forthcoming preparation of a most Superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842."

In selecting this engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

PANORAMA
OF
THE RIVER THAMES,

showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thame," its "Forests of Masts," its crowded Docks and Port, its Fleet of Steamers, its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE HOSPITAL;

and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions, Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Recent Architecture, Terraces, and Villas, Theatres; Railways, Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The Extreme length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

Whilst it is impossible to enumerate one-tenth of the objects.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution.

☞ Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.

195, Strand, April 18, 1844.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, August 25.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 26.—Prince Albert born, 1819.
Tuesday, 27.—Admiral Blake died, 1657.
Wednesday, 28.—Robespierre guillotined, 1794.
Thursday, 29.—St. John the Baptist beheaded.
Friday, 30.—Pope born, 1743.
Saturday, 31.—John Bunyan died, 1688.

High Waters at London-bridge, for the Week ending August 31.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m
0 19	0 50	1 10	1 42	2 2	2 25	2 43	3 0	3 20	3 37	3 54	4 12

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*H. W. L.*"—*Bristol, should see the article on the Post Office, in our last volume.*
"*Inspicator*" *is right.*
"*A Lover of the Fine Arts.*"—*Manchester.—The drawings of Dr. Dalton's funeral were by a Manchester artist.*
"*J. J. W.*"—*Margate, states that there is nothing new in Mr. Dempster's Rig, described in our last number; and that the patent revolving masts answer every purpose for which the new invention is intended. The patentee, Lieutenant Shuldham, our correspondent states, resides in or near Bury, and has a boat rigged with triangular sails, without masts.*
"*Dundee*" *should enquire of some officer in the establishment.*
"*X. Y.*"—*The composition is very fair, but we have not room for its insertion.*
"*A Constant Reader,*" *Ayrshire.—The office is at* 18, *Cornhill.*
"*J. E. P.*" *is thanked for the sketch, but the subject is scarcely of sufficient interest for engraving.*
"*Edgar.*"—*The portrait shall appear next week.*
"*W.*" *Durham.—Beetle wafers may be purchased of any wafer manufacturer.*
"*The Hireling's Joy.*" *by J. B. S., will not suit.*
An ably written article has appeared in the "Leamington Spa Courier," advocating a commemoration of Shakspeare on a plan similar to that of the recent Burns' festival at Ayr.
"*W. C.'s*" *inquiry as to the comet has been referred to our astronomical correspondent*
"*T. S.,*" *Newcastle, should write again.*
"*Dilmngerbendi*" *sends the following inquiries:—*1. *Whether any entire English translation exists of the Works of the Emperor Julian?* 2. *What translations of them, either whole or in part, are extant in English or in any Continental language?* 3. *Where are any authentic MSS. of the same author, either in this country or abroad?*
"*W. R.,*" *Lisson grove.—We think not.*
"*Scotus.*"—*Our authority for stating the Highland costume to be modern, is Mr. Planché's excellent work on British costume. In No* 23 *will be found an excellent resume of opinions on the subject still much disputed*
"*X. Y. Z.*"—*Qui-tam denotes "as well," and is applied to actions brought in the name of the Queen, and of the informant, for the purpose of securing part of the penalty to the latter*
"*A. Z.*"—*The last words to all codicils as well as previous wills. The words, "or order" are requisite in a promissory note, to render it legally transferable. We wish the Government would take the management of the roads and abolish tolls*
"*The Rev. A. E. S.*"—*Under consideration.*
"*Veritas.*"—*Barnard Castle will, probably send the proffered sketch.*
"*J. D. F.*" *should have paid the postage of his inquiry.*
"*G C.*" *City. The pictures engraved were in the British Institution during the past season*
"*E. M.*" *must further substantiate his communication before we can print it.*
"*W. M.*" *Upper Norwood.—We have not room.*
"*M. G. C.*" *Coggeshall.—The charge for our journal is* 6*s.* 6*d. per quarter, paid in advance*
"*Vates.*" *The lines reached us too late.*
"*P. S. H. J. W. S.*"—*Mrs Fisher's Sculpture.*
"*R. L. C.,*" *Dublin.—See our present number. We have not room for the illustration*
The Refugee by Eugene Sue is too long.
Insipidle—Address to a Young Lady. by D. J. S.; Lines by a Student in the School of Christ, Burns' Festival, by R. D.; Lines by a Mother to her Child. The Unfeeling Husband, by W. D. B.
"*C. B.*" *must authenticate the sketch, and send a description.*
"*Elpis*" *should address a letter to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.*
"*A Subscriber*" *should purchase the number of our journal containing the report of the trial.*
*Glorious," Brook-street, Bath.—*1. *The banker should give notice of the non-payment of the bill but we doubt his liability.* 2. *The executor will be the loser by not being sufficiently circumspect.*
"*A Dunegal Subscriber*" *should order the number and supplement of his bookseller*
"*A Three Years' Subscriber,*" *Swaffham.—The puss may be obtained from the commanding officer. (See the Army List.*
"*B. B.*" *can claim the fee agreed on*
"*Spectator,*"—*The Duke of Wellington was born in Ireland, but is of English descent.*
"*Verax.*"—*Have patience.*
"*Enigma from Market-Rasen.*"—*We have not room.*

Cowes Regatta.—In consequence of the indisposition of N. M. Condy, Esq., Marine Artist, we are unable to present the Engravings we had purposed this week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1844.

The great topic of conversation during the past week has been the Bombardment of Tangier by the Prince de Joinville; the intelligence took every one by surprise, for the previous accounts spoke of a probability of an accommodation. There is some suspicion, indeed, that the telegraphic despatches received by the French Government were tampered with, and some important particulars suppressed till the event occurred.

By the details which have since been published, it appears that the English vessels and those of other neutral powers which were on the spot, were quite as much taken by surprise as the public here. Everything promised peace, till the French ships and steamers were put in motion, and took up their position before the town. Despatches, it is said, were received at the last moment from the French army, which left the Prince no alternative; but, as they have not been published, there are no means of judging of the truth of the assertion. As several English vessels of war were present, and spectators of the scene, we are in possession of the opinions of able critics, grounded on observation, not a little sharpened by the consciousness that the skill or want of skill displayed by the French might have to be met at some time or other by themselves. The reports of these naval officers are unfavourable to French tact and skill, both in taking up their position, and in serving their guns. Though every ship was towed to her station by a steamer, many of them contrived to expose themselves to a raking fire, by presenting their stems or sterns to the forts—an advantage to the enemy of which it is a matter of wonder the Moors did not avail themselves. The garrison, however, seem to have been taken by surprise, like the spectators, which may account for a little indecision at the outset. When the intentions of the French became apparent, however, the Moors showed no lack of activity and courage, and a great amount of skill than was expected from them. De Joinville's ship was severely handled; and the delay in bombarding the other towns on the coast, is attributed to the necessity he was under of repairing. The fortifications were in bad order, and in no condition effectually to resist even so badly-directed a fire as that of the French is stated to have been—which was, moreover, continued long after the Moorish guns had been silenced. But, after all, at the end of the day, though the walls had been injured, the garrison do not seem to have been driven from their guns, the Moorish flag still waved on the ramparts, and the French did not venture to attempt a landing.

Even allowing for a little national disposition to underrate the prowess of an old enemy, there are several circumstances that prove the French did not at all come off with *éclat*. Two of their ships were severely handled; the numbers of the killed and wounded on board of them have not been given, nor have the details of the action been published officially. It is not defeat, certainly; but is just as far from being success; the Prince should have done more or not attempted so much. It is a good commentary on his pamphlet, however; it proves the French navy is *not* equal to that of England—witness St. Sebastian and St. Jean d'Acre. They had better rest satisfied with the lesson they have got at Tangier; should they venture an experiment on ourselves, their experience may be somewhat more dearly purchased.

So that, after all, except the expenditure of so much powder and shot, and the great glorifications of the Paris press on the achievement of De Joinville, it is difficult to say what the French Government has gained by this act of aggression. The war in the interior cannot be affected by the destruction of a few perches of stone wall at one or even several of the towns on the coast. Property has not suffered, and very few lives have been lost; and as the alarm is now given, we apprehend the property of the merchants in the other sea-side towns will, ere the French arrive, be removed beyond the reach of danger. If these bombardments rendered it necessary to weaken the Moorish army for the defence of the coast, so as to enable the troops of the French to act more effectually by land, while the ships co-operated with them, we could understand the advantage, in a military point of view, of these bombardments. But with a strong force in possession of the forts, and outside the town (enough to prevent any attempt at taking possession), the army in the interior having to contend with the same enemy, the same numbers, and the same difficulties of soil and climate as before, we confess the mere sailing of a squadron along the coast, battering down walls, and dismounting a few guns, does not appear of much utility, as far as the settlement of the matter in dispute is concerned. At the very time the Prince de Joinville was pouring in his broadsides, the son of the Emperor was engaged more actively than ever in concerting measures of offence and defence with Abd-el-Kader. It remains to be seen whether the bombardment will produce much effect on them; as the place is not occupied, we incline to think it will not. Should the French make the attempt to seize it, it will immediately become a question whether England must not interfere; the greater part of the supplies of Gibraltar are from Tangier and the surrounding country, and it is needless to say how much we might find ourselves embarrassed by that district being in the hands of a power so jealous of our influence, our arms, and our commerce, as France undoubtedly is; she would immediately exclude our manufactures from it by excessive duties, as she has already done at Algiers.

The rest of the foreign intelligence is not important: Paris is the great centre of European politics, and there the affairs of Morocco absorb all other topics; the Tahitian dispute is almost pushed by them out of sight, being now entirely in the hands of the two Governments. The press has abandoned it for something more exciting.

Count Nesselrode is at present among us, taking a little relaxation from the toils of diplomacy, along whose indirect and crooked ways he has long been a pilgrim. His arrival has given rise to a violent controversy as to the place he is entitled to hold among the intellectually great of those men who influence the affairs of the world. By one party he is ranked with the highest, and placed among the political "Titans" of the modern world. We cannot see what he has done to merit this inordinate admiration. Nothing is easier than, from a want of examination, to mistake men in high stations for powers, when in fact they are but instruments of a power which may either be the despotic will of one man, or the public opinion of a people. This power they may either serve blindly, without in any degree controlling it; or they may control and direct it; or again (the task of spirits truly great), they may both create it and govern it. Nesselrode belongs to the lower order of statesmen; he has always been the industrious, untiring, but passive servant of a despotic master, who has more self-will and more ability to direct it than all the other Sovereigns of Europe put together. We all know what sort of instruments a clever despot chooses to do his work with:—

> I will converse with iron-witted fools
> And unrespective boys; none are for me
> Who look into me with inquiring eyes.

There is here a little of the exaggeration of the poet, as "fools" cannot be safely employed at all; but the quality of mind described as "iron-witted," when coupled with an intellect equal to, or rather above, the average, is just the one suited to the purposes of an astute tyrant; and it moreover aptly describes the character of Nesselrode. He is a hard, cold, steady, unscrupulous, decisive man of routine, who would execute the most complicated orders with accuracy and despatch. But, if required to frame and carry out an original line of policy, such a one as would stamp him a statesman, he has never exhibited the power of doing it; as the Minister of such a country as Russia, and as the servant of such a man as Nicholas, he would never have the opportunity of doing so; and history only judges a man by what he has done, not by what he might be supposed capable of doing under altered circumstances. There is a great deal of delusion and nonsense afloat about the vast—the "gigantic" abilities of these Ministers of depotic powers. We are prepared to maintain that it requires more varied talents, and a rarer combination of intellectual qualities, to be the leader of a large and powerful party under representative systems of Government like those of France and England. The greatest and wisest projects of a Minister of Russia, Prussia, or Austria, may be defeated by a word from their rulers, and the most splendid abilities may be neutralised by the caprice of a bigotted imbecile like the late Emperor of Austria. There are difficulties enough in the way of a Minister in free countries —or in those which imagine they are free; but, at any rate, they do not arise from the self-will of an individual, who may be wise or worthless just as it happens. What has been done for Russia in the last twenty years that proves any marvellous wisdom on the part of her rulers? She has a reputation abroad for skill in diplomacy, gained by enlisting the services of foreigners like Pozzo de Borgo, but the internal state of Russia and the physical and moral condition of the people is just what it was half a century ago. The descriptions of the Marquis de Custine, or any modern traveller, are exactly the same as those of Dr. Clarke; every other country of Europe has progressed and improved more or less since the close of the last long war; Russia has remained stationary; why her statesmen then should be chosen forth as the objects of fulsome flattery it is difficult to conceive. Metternich is far more deserving of admiration than Nesselrode. He is of a higher order of mind; he was and is the real ruler of the Austrian empire, for the late Emperor was incapable of governing, and the present one, if capable, is not disposed to interfere much with the policy that Metternich has been enabled to consolidate into a system. He crushes all freedom of thought and speech it is true, but he provides for the physical well being of the people, and probably the earth does not present a more contented or well-fed people than the Austrians. He has also done much for the financial and commercial prosperity of the Italian States, which are, in these respects, a contrast to those of the Papal Government; the jealousy of any taint of free principles creeping in, being about equal in each of them. But, under the Russian Government there

is nothing to redeem the miserable thraldom in which the people are held; they are physically depressed as well as morally degraded; where this state of things has existed for ages, where the monarchs have had unlimited power, and where so little has been done by either monarchs or ministers, for bettering the condition of the mass, it is unjust to lavish on them praise so unqualified, that it would scarcely be merited by a Sully, a Colbert, or an Alfred!

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL PRINCE.

We are highly gratified at being able to announce that her Majesty is improving daily in health and strength, and the most satisfactory accounts are given also of the royal infant. The Queen has so far progressed towards recovery, that Dr. Locock has been able to leave the Castle for the Continent. The following is the letter of our Windsor correspondent, dated Thursday evening:—

Her Majesty and the infant Prince are in the enjoyment of good health. Indeed, her Majesty is so well that in the course of day or two the Queen will be enabled to leave her chamber, in the Augusta Tower, for a contiguous room at the royal residence. His Royal Highness Prince Albert walked across the Home-park this morning, and visited the Queen's kennel and the royal aviary. The Prince was attended by Lieut.-Colonel Wylde, Equerry in Waiting to his royal highness. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice were taken for their usual airings, both this morning and in the afternoon, in the Great Park. The Duke of Beaufort, Master of the Horse, in attendance upon the Princess Royal, who rode out on her favourite Shetland pony. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out this afternoon, attended by Colonel Wylde. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty this afternoon. Her Royal Highness will dine with the Prince Consort at the Castle this evening. A public dinner, in honour of the birthday of the Marquess of Westminster, took place yesterday, at the Hope Inn, Frogmore. A splendid supply of venison, which was dressed at Frogmore House, was presented to the worthy host, Mr. Byles, by her Royal Highness. The anniversary was celebrated by the attendance of upwards of fifty of the principal inhabitants of Old and New Windsor. The chair was taken, and ably filled, by John Clode, jun., Esq., one of the town councillors of the borough of New Windsor. The usual loyal toasts were proposed and responded to in the best style, and everything passed off harmoniously and right loyally. The birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, will be celebrated, by a public dinner, at the Royal Adelaide Hotel, on Monday next, on which occasion the venison will be presented by her Majesty's illustrious consort. The splendid buck, the gift of the Prince, was shot by his Royal Highness himself, in the Great Park, on Monday last. In the same evening the town will be illuminated; and a splendid display of fireworks will take place on the east terrace of the Castle, under the direction of Mr. Fenwick, of Vauxhall, who received the necessary instructions from Mr. G. R. Spence, Prince Albert's private secretary, on Monday last. Several set pieces will be exh ibited, emblematical of the suspicious occasion, interspersed with immense discharges of rockets, maroons, &c.

On Saturday last Prince Albert left the Castle at two o'clock, to visit the Duchess of Kent. On the return of the Duchess of Kent to Frogmore her Royal Highness received complimentary visits on the occasion of her birthday, from their Roya. Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge.

SUNDAY.—This morning Prince Albert, the Court, and the domestics of the royal household attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. Charles Leshe Courtenay officiated. The Duchess of Kent attended divine service in Windsor Church. Prince Albert walked in the slopes and pleasure grounds of the Castle in the forenoon, and the royal children were taken out for an airing.

MONDAY.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert inspected the Scots Fusilier Guards in garrison, in the Great Park. Colonel Bouverie, Equerry in Waiting, attended his Royal Highness. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at the Castle in the evening from her residence, Frogmore Lodge, and dined with Prince Albert.

TUESDAY.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert went out early this morning deer shooting. In the afternoon his Royal Highness drove out in a carriage. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, and his Princess Alice were taken an airing in a carriage in the forenoon; and her Royal Highness the Princess Royal went out on a pony. The royal family were again taken airings in the afternoon.

WEDNESDAY.—Prince Albert left the Castle soon this morning, to inspect the Scots Fusilier Guards in the Great Park. In the forenoon the Prince walked out, attended by Col. G. Anson. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were taken for a carriage drive this morning. Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal took equestrian exercise. In the afternoon the royal family were taken airings.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.—That *France* says everything has been finally arranged for the visit of the King of the French to England, but that his stay will not exceed a week. All the preparations are on foot in Paris for the intended journey. M. de Montalivet, the Intendant of the Civil List, was said to have drawn a sum of 3,000,000f. to defray the expenses of his Majesty.

The Duke of Wellington arrived in town on Wednesday afternoon from Nuneham Park, the seat of his Grace the Archbishop of York. We are glad to learn that his illustrious guest is recovering from the fatigues he has recently undergone in accompanying the Prince of Prussia on his tour through England.

BIRTH-DAY OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—Her Royal Highness completed her 55th birth-day on Sunday last. Her Royal Highness received congratulatory visits in the course of the day from several members of the Royal Family on the occasion, and the event was celebrated in the metropolis by illuminations at the various clubs-houses, most of the principal tradesmen to the Royal Duchess testifying their loyalty in a similar manner.

DEATH OF THE GRAND DUCHESS ALEXANDRA.—Last week some of our contemporaries gave an account of the death of the Princess, but knowing from authentic sources, that the report was premature, we did not notice it. We regret, however, to learn that official accounts have since been received from St. Petersburgh of the decease of her Imperial Highness. She was third daughter of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and consort of his Royal highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, heir presumptive to the Danish throne, and next apparent to the throne of Hesse Cassel. This untimely and lamentable event has been expected for some time, and the fatal malady of his favourite daughter was the principal reason of the Emperor's shortening his visit to England. Her Imperial Highness was married at Barnstaple, near Bedale, to Miss Laura Russell, the niece of the Duchess Dowager of Cleveland.

Lord and Lady Palmerston have been to Belgium. At Brussels they visited the theatre, and also paid several diplomatic visits. Lord and Lady Palmerston left Brussels on Sunday for Prussia. On Saturday they dined with the King and Queen of the Belgians, who paid marked attention to them during the whole of their stay.

Prince Liegenstein and suite have arrived in this country.

MARRIAGE OF CAPTAIN HERBERT AND MISS OSBORNE.—The marriage of Captain H. Herbert, M.P. for Wycombe, and Miss Catherine Isabella Osborne, daughter of Lady Osborne, was solemnized on Tuesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.

DEATH OF THE BARONESS ROSEMORE.—We regret to announce the death of the Baroness Rosemore, which took place at the Deal, near Windsor, on Tuesday morning.

Lady Brougham left town on Wednesday for Westmoreland. Her ladyship is, we regret to learn, in a delicate state of health.

THE PRINCE ROYAL OF PRUSSIA.

Last Saturday evening the Duke of Wellington gave a magnificent entertainment at Apsley House to his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia.

The Prince has since been on a tour of visits in the country On Monday he Royal Highness went to Portsmouth. After inspecting various departments of the Dock-yard, his Royal Highness the Prince, the Duke of Wellington, with a numerous suite of naval and military officers, embarked on board the Comet steamer, for the purpose of going to Spithead to visit the Collingwood.

On Tuesday the Prince went to Oxford, and his visit, in company with the Noble Chancellor (the Duke of Wellington) excited great interest.

The royal carriages entered the garden of St. John's College at ten minutes after one o'clock, where, upon alighting, the Prince was received by the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Dr. Wynter, who, it will be recollected, is also President of St. John's College. The Duke of Wellington introduced Dr. Wynter to his Royal Highness, and the illustrious party then proceeded to the principal saloon of the Vice-Chancellor's residence, where coffee was served. The royal party subsequently proceeded to the bowling-room, where the gallant duke attired himself in his undress robes as Chancellor.

The Prince, who received his degree as a Doctor of Civil Law, upon the occasion of his visit to the University of Oxford with his late father, in 1814, wore the scarlet robe and black velvet cap of the order. The Earl of Westmoreland was also similarly attired.

An appropriate address was subsequently presented to the Prince by the Duke of Wellington, as Chancellor of the University, to which a suitable reply was given.

In one part of the address there was this passage:—"The mutual respect and good will which have happily long existed between Prussia and Great Britain have been refreshed and strengthened by the recent visit of the reigning Monarch to our beloved sovereign."

In reference to them the Prince said, in his answer, "I am thankful that the peace of Europe—the happy re-establishment of which brought me to this country in my first youth—has been preserved during these 30 years, and that the mutual regard and friendship between the two countries has been maintained without interruption, and strengthened.

"I am sure the King, my brother, will learn with the greatest satisfaction the continuance of feelings which he so fully appreciates, and which he warmly returns."

The Prince, after seeing all the curiosities of Oxford, went to Nuneham, to dine with the Archbishop of York.

Amongst the guests honoured with invitations to meet his Royal Highness were Viscount Melbourne, the Countess of Essex, Miss Johnson, and Mr. Samuel Rogers. Dinner was served in the banquetting-room, at eight o'clock, in the most *recherché* style.

After leaving Nuneham his Royal Highness went to Stowe, and from thence to Derby.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE POST-OFFICE SPY SYSTEM.—Within the last few days some facts have been disclosed which prove that the system of espionage, exposed by Sir James Graham, has been adopted by some of the letter-carriers. It appears that those individuals have been for some time in the habit of opening letters directed to noblemen, gentlemen, and other persons known to the sporting world, with the view of disposing of such information, for some pecuniary consideration, or betting themselves upon the strength of it. From what has already been ascertained, there can be no question but that this illegal and most reprehensible practice has been carried on for a length of time, and that letters, both inward and outward, have been thus treated, and their contents copied, the letters being afterwards duly delivered, or forwarded, as the case might be. The discovery was made in this way:—Two letters, open, were found upon the seat occupied by a letter-carrier named Tapson, directed to well-known sporting characters, but with which he had no business, as the parties did not live upon his district, or walk. Upon being closely questioned, Tapson admitted that such letters had frequently come into his hands, and eventually he gave so much information concerning the opening of the letters, the use made of their contents, and the parties connected with the extraordinary affair, that six other letter-carriers and one sub-sorter were afterwards brought up for examination. The six men, implicated by Tapson, have all admitted having received their information, as to the state of the odds and other racing particulars, from the opening of letters directed to, or received from Lord George Bentinck, Mr. Tattersall, Mr. Ives, and other celebrated sporting characters. By means of these communications several parties connected with the turf have received the earliest information of what it was proposed to do in the case of a favourite horse These letter-carriers, it appears, have been in the habit of betting themselves, to a large amount, at the races at Epsom, Goodwood, and other meetings of importance, as well as upon the Leger at Doncaster during the current week. The matter is still under inquiry.

THE ARTESIAN WELLS IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.—The Fountains in Trafalgar-square are in a state of forwardness, and the engine house in Hemingway-street, on the rear of the National Gallery, has been surrounded by an iron tank, capable of holding about 30,000 gallons of water. To this building there is attached a tower, at the top of which another iron reservoir will be erected. The boring for water has made great progress, having penetrated to a depth of upwards of 200 feet, and a plentiful supply of water is now obtained, rising to about 80 feet below the surface. Another boring is also being made in Trafalgar-square, adjacent to the National Gallery, contiguous to a tunnel at the former, which is intended to convey the water. The water obtained from these wells is intended not only for the supply of the fountains, but for the House of Parliament, and the various Government offices in the vicinity, and will be applicable in cases of fire.

THE MERMAID TAVERN, HACKNEY.—This once popular resort will soon be numbered among the "things that were." It is now in course of destruction, and in its place an office for transacting the manorial business of the parish will be erected. The only memento of the tavern will be its assembly-room, which, it is said, will be approached by a spacious passage.

SUPPOSED FOUNDATIONS OF A ROMAN TEMPLE.—On Monday, while some men were excavating the ground in Bread-street, south of Watling-street, they discovered a Roman brick pavement (the bricks one inch square), which was several feet in length, and at a depth of eight feet from the surface. On Saturday last some Roman pavement, of a similar character, and parallel with the former, was dug up in Friday-street. It is supposed that this pavement extends under the houses from street to street. A few days ago a Roman sewer was met with at the bottom of Friday-street, adjoining Great Fish-street, the first that has been seen in London. It was about eighteen feet below the surface, and composed of Kentish rags, bricks, and lime. The width of it was about two feet. Very extensive excavations have been made in this neighbourhood, for the formation of a sewer in the course of which numerous Roman walls impeded the progress of the workmen.

ALARMING EXPLOSION OF FOUL AIR.—On Monday morning an explosion took place at the sewer in White-horse-yard, Drury-lane, which has been open for upwards of seven days past. It appears that the men, 15 in number, descended for the purpose of cleaning it out, taking with them a lighted candle in a lantern, when the foul air suddenly took fire, and exploded with a loud report, forcing up several iron gratings, and injuring five of the workmen to such an extent, that they were obliged to be removed to Guy's Hospital. One man named Joseph Stewart, was so much injured that apprehensions are entertained of his recovery.

THE NEW POLICE COURTS.—The new police court which has lately been erected at the Clerkenwell Sessions House, in the Skinner-street entrance, is now complete. The new court will be opened for business at Michaelmas. The new court at Kensington will be completed at the same time.

THE ROYAL PARK.—The sports of this popular fair commenced on Monday morning, and a finer day for the amusements of the holiday keepers was never seen. The shows were numerous and of first-rate order, embracing every natural and artificial curiosity between the Tom-Tit and the Elephant, with Tom Thumbs" and "Unquestionable Ophtheways in fine preservation" were in great abundance. The visitors were very numerous, and the best order prevailed.

THE RAILWAY SPIES.—We understand that the Secretary of the Railway Spies fields with the London Docks, and to form part of an extended line of communication with the Eastern Railways, is in a state of great forwardness. The whole of the premises which at present are occupied by the Railway Spies fields Church are to be removed, and with these the most notorious dens of infamy and crime. These removals include the worst part of Wentworth-street, the whole of Petticoat-lane, Goldsmith's-row, and Duck-lane, and communicate with Ewer-street and Rose lane. In the first stood the Catherine Wheel public-house, noted as a former rendezvous of Dick Turpin and his comrades, from whence they sallied forth, and kept Epping Forest and the Essex roads in awe. Here was also a celebrated pubhic-house, known familiarly by the name of the "Black Hell," where Harris, a notorious cast-end prize-fighter and thief was apprehended about twenty years since, for a murder committed at Hackney having been concealed in the house three weeks.

FIELD-DAY IN HYDE PARK.—On Wednesday the Coldstream Guards (Col his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge) had a field-day in Hyde Park. The movements were gone through with great effect, and in a manner that reflected much credit on the commanding officers and men. After forming into line, the troops were arrayed seven deep in solid square.

STEAM BOAT REGULATIONS FOR THE RIVER THAMES.—At a full Committee of Aldermen, a long discussion took place a day or two ago upon the subject of the proposed regulations for the Thames, by-laws, consequent upon the clause upon the third clause, which went to regulate that the space given for every person should be four feet. The objectors to the clause had suggested three feet instead of four, but by this clause the Ruby Gravesend boat, which had been known to carry 1060 or 1100 passengers, would be limited to 674, and that number the committee considered to be quite large enough, and adopted the regulation. The other regulations will, of course, be regulated by the Court of Lord's criterion. The regulations will be reported to the Court of Aldermen on the next court day.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY.—A Commission of Lunacy has been held at St. Luke's workhouse, Chelsea, to inquire into the state of mind of Brent Spencer, the natural son of the late General Sir Arthur Brent Spencer. The alleged lunatic was in the house whose case excited so much public interest in 1832, when Mrs. Eleanor Pelham, his mother, was taken before the magistrates at Queen-square Police-court, and charged with having kept him confined in a room in a most filthy state. Mr. Thomas, who appeared as counsel for the authorities of the parish, stated that Sir Brent Spencer, the father of the lunatic, died in 1829, leaving him £6000, and to his mother, Mrs. Pelham, £3000, which, upon her death, would fall to her son. They would not have to inquire into the motives for the man's confinement, but it would appear that his insanity commenced in 1830, or before, when he was disappointed in a love match. While he took to drinking, and about the above time he became unsettled in mind, and was confined by his mother. Witnesses were examined who deposed to various strange acts on the part of the individual in question. When he saw several persons approaching the house, he said, pointing to a handful of dust in the entrance of a lunatic. When the names of "Tom Spring" and "Dutch Sam" were mentioned he said he knew them both. In fact, he appeared hardly conscious of what was said to him. The jury returned a verdict, "That Brent Spencer was of unsound mind, and that he had been so and incapable of managing his affairs since the 3rd of July, 1830."

The steam-ship Great Western, Captain Matthews, sailed from Liverpool, for New York, at noon, on Saturday last, with 132 passengers, and the largest amount of freight she has ever taken out.

DEATH OF DR. SYNTAX.—An eccentric individual, named Sheriff, but better known to the literary world as Dr Syntax, died last week at Edinburgh. Poor Syntax's harmless eccentricities were notorious throughout Edinburgh, but he chiefly loved to display them among the students of the University, in the Parliament House, and in our city churches. Dressed with the most scrupulous care and cleanliness, in an antiquated costume of a semi-military cast, he was to be seen every Sunday stalking through the streets at a rapid pace, with his stick over his shoulder, and was sure to plant himself in the principal seat of the front gallery of one of the city churches, where he made himself still more conspicuous by standing up while psalms were sung, and occasionally sketching the portrait of the preacher, while the rest of the congregation were composedly attending to the sermon. He claimed the merit of having been the means of introducing many improvements into the practice of church music. He was also a regular attender at the meetings of the General Assembly, where he employed himself in taking sketches of the principal characters there, and often drew around him groups of the clergy to inspect his portraits.

POSTSCRIPT

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO IRELAND.—It is stated on good authority that her Majesty intends to visit Ireland during the present autumn, probably in the month of October. Should the weather prove favourable, the Queen will also take a short aquatic excursion next month.

THE GRAND DUCHESS ALEXANDRA.—We learn that the death of the Grand Duchess Alexandra of Russia, announced in another part of our paper, took place at St. Petersburgh, on the 11th inst., in child-birth. The royal infant died on the same day.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.—His Majesty King Leopold is shortly expected to visit England.

THE O'CONNELL CASE.—The Judges are expected to assemble on Monday to consider their opinions in the case of the Queen *v.* O'Connell and others. The judgment, as has been already announced, will be delivered on the Monday following, September 2nd. A report is in circulation that in the event of the judgment against O'Connell and the other State prisoners being affirmed by the House of Lords, an act of Royal grace in their favour is contemplated, and that the remaining term of their imprisonment will be remitted.

FIRE AT ISLINGTON.—Yesterday a fire broke out in a newly-finished house in Downham-road, near the Rosemary Branch, Islington, and the building was completely gutted in half an hour. The house was insured in the Phœnix Fire Office.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE THAMES.—At an early hour yesterday morning a distressing accident took place near Wild's Ferry Hatcham. Four gentlemen—Mr. John and Thomas Hayes, of West Wilford; Mr. J. Staines, of Sutton; and Mr. William Peters, of the Ryde Farm—proceeded to angle in the Thames. The two latter gentlemen occupied a punt, Mr. Peters fishing with ground tackle, whilst Mr. Staines commenced trolling. Whilst in the act of throwing his line, Mr. Staines, who is somewhat bulky, caused the punt to incline suddenly, and the action threw Mr. Peters from his seat into the water, and before assistance could reach him he was drowned.

SHOCKING SUICIDE FROM DISTRESS.—Yesterday an inquest was held before Mr. J. Carter, at the Trinity Arms, Deptford, on the body of Ellen Kendall, aged 19 years, whose body was found in the water of the Grand Surrey Canal, near Black Horse-bridge, Lower-road, Deptford. It appeared from the evidence, that Mary Ann Kendall, a sister of the deceased, had attempted to drown herself at the same time, but was saved by a waterman. Jane Kendall deposed that she is sister of the deceased. Could not say what motive influenced the deceased. Thinks that she worked at home at needle-work. Her father did all he could for them. There were slight family disputes occasionally. The shop they worked for paid 1½d. to 3d. each for shirtmaking. It would take a hand two days to make one at 2d. At that price they must be well-made. Could not say how long it took to make one at 1½d. Could make three in sixteen hours. Deceased had pledged sheets some time previously to her death. They had been redeemed. Deceased and family were not in particular want of food at the time. They had breakfast on Tuesday. It was not a usual thing for them to have dinner. They did not look for it. Could not tell what led her to commit the act. She had a high temper. Had no work for last week. They clubbed their earnings together for food. Deceased had been for days together without breaking her fast. They all had. Did not think that caused her to commit the act. She had had food regularly for several days previous to death. In consequence of the absence of several witnesses, and the very weak state of body and mind of the surviving sister, Mary Ann Kendall, the coroner adjourned the inquiry to Monday morning next.

MURDER AND A WIFE AT RICHMOND.—Yesterday morning information was received at the different police stations, that a man named William New, a shoemaker, residing in the Marsh-gate-road, Richmond, had murdered his wife on the previous night, by stabbing her in the side with a carving knife. He afterwards made his escape, leaving his victim, who was found by the neighbours, quite dead. He is about 37 years of age, light complexion, about 5 feet 7 inches high. A man answering his description was seen by a policeman at Nottinghill.

It is computed that there were no fewer than 100,000 visitors in Glasgow last week, to witness the proceedings of the Highland Agricultural Society.

A melancholy instance of sudden death occurred last week at Hull. On the distribution of prizes at the Victoria Concert, Madame Boulmer, the wife of the proprietor of the Café des Abattoirs, proceeded to the ceremony in full expectation of enjoying the gratification of finding her niece amongst the successful ones. Not being very well placed for seeing what was going on, she inquired of those around her if the name of her niece had been mentioned, and on receiving a reply in the negative, the disappointment gave her so great a shock that she suddenly fell down, and died. Medical aid was immediately afforded, but life had fled. The deceased was an exceedingly strong, healthy woman, of about thirty years of age.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.—It appears from an official return just published, that the horse power of the Government steam-vessels, between April 1839, and August, 1841, was 4496, the number of vessels 18, and the tonnage 16,581. The horse-power between September, 1841, to July, 1844, was 11,361, the number 37, vessels 30, and the tonnage 26 893, being a considerable increase on the other return. A vessel is now being built, to be called the Terrible, which will possess greater horse power than any previous steam-vessel for war.

THE ABOLITION OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—Lord Brougham has written a long letter to the editor of the *Herald* in explanation of his measure for Imprisonment for debt, wherein he states that the amount does not exceed £30. The noble and learned lord insists that an attorney at law is not necessary to witness the petition, but merely some person to act as agent for the insolvent. Mr. Commissioner Phillipps, however, has decided in direct opposition to Lord Brougham, and insists that the signature to the schedule must be witnessed by an attorney. Lord Brougham, in his letter, hints at the conduct of certain Commissioners who endeavour to interrupt the justice and the mercy of the Legislature, and warns insolvents not to throw away their money in obtaining their release. We see by the country papers that the prisoners in various parts of the kingdom have taken the necessary steps under the new act to obtain their liberation, and the gaols have been emptied of debtors. The same thing has taken place in the prisons of the metropolis.

THE ORIGINATOR OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

(To the Editor.)

I have been much interested by your illustrations and descriptions of the New Royal Exchange; but, I think it ought to be generally known that the name which first suggested the present building to a Welshman. I am sure you will agree in thinking it but justice that this fact should be published. The truth of this may be seen at once, by a reference to "Pennant's History of North Wales," and also a memoir recently published, entitled "Burdett's History of Sir T. Gresham." While the name of this latter merchant is lauded to the skies, and his memory held in reverence by all connected with the trade of London, the name of the real promoter is scarcely known. It was Sir Richard Clough Knight, the friend and partner of Sir T. Gresham, and who resided at Antwerp, observing the great convenience experienced by the merchants of that city, by their beautiful buildings, he sent over to his partner, the plan, &c., for the Royal Exchange, which plans were executed, and part of the funds supplied by him. Sir R. Clough was born in Denbigh, in which neighbourhood he had an estate, and built two mansions; he was honoured by the high esteem of Queen Elizabeth, and she bestowed on him in marriage her cousin, the Lady Katherine Tudor. In a "list of benefactors to the poor of ye parish of Denb gh," the name of Sir R. Clough stands first, and he is there styled "factor to ye Queen." I hope when you recur to the Royal Exchange again, as I think you promised to do, you will take some notice of these facts, which, for the honour of my country, I wish to be known; and our English poets should ere long immortalize in the temple of fame as they do, will not grudge an humble nook therein for "a Taffy."

Your well-wisher,

Carnarvon. CADWALLADER.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

"There is no place in the town which I so much love to frequent as the Royal Exchange."—ADDISON.

If we may be allowed to point out that portion of the metropolis which has undergone the greatest number of changes, within the fewest years, we should point to the locality shown, under very various aspects, in the accompanying engravings—the Royal Exchange. It is true, many present instances of more general change; but, in the scene before us, the individualities of transition have been truly extraordinary, and this within the short period of one life, or somewhat more than sixty years!

One of the annexed pair of engravings shows the buildings on the site of the splendid Exchange just completed, as they appeared in the year 1760; copied by Mr. Whichcord, from a drawing in the collection of Mr. Sandby. The block of houses in the centre of the foreground, is that known as Bank-buildings, recently taken down; the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, now occupying the site of the end house. In the distance is seen the Royal Exchange, as it was rebuilt, within three years of its destruction in the great fire, nearly upon its former plan, it is stated by Wren, with a tower by Hawksmoor; but of the Bank are arranged and completed by Sir Robert Taylor, up to the corner of Prince's-street, then a crooked and narrow street leading to Coleman-street. Bank Buildings, just taken down, were built by the Bank, under the advice of the same architect, in the place of a square of old houses, which had occupied the site from the fire of London. At this time, though Cornhill was a broad street, the houses on the above site came to a point; and Threadneedle street is marked in Gwynne's plan so only 14ft. 9in. wide.

Reverting to the church of St. Christopher-le-Stocks, both this edifice and the new buildings of the Bank were exposed to great danger during the riots of 1780. On the morning of Wednesday, the 7th of June, the leaders of the mob made no secret of their intention to attack the Bank of England at night, and the clerks of the Bank, and a few of the citizens, formed themselves into a party for its defence, headed by the celebrated John Wilkes, who gave the rioters their

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE AND BANK BUILDINGS, IN 1780.

first check. Dr. Johnson, in one of his letters to Mrs. Thrale, declares that if the mob had attacked the Bank on Tuesday, in the height of the panic, by obtaining possession of St. Christopher's Church, which, like the Bank-buildings, was entirely undefended, "they might have carried irrevocably away whatever they had found."

St. Christopher's was a very ancient foundation, and was so extensively damaged in the Great Fire, that nearly the whole of the body of the church was taken down, and rebuilt by Wren, the original tower alone remaining. The architecture of the church was of a very unpretending character: the roof of the clere-story was so near the height of that of the Bank, that, in all probability, had the rioters once obtained access to the church, they could easily have passed from one roof to the other, and thus become possessed of the Bank treasure. After the riots the church was taken down, as we have already stated.

The church seen in the distance, is that of St. Bartholomew-the-Little by the Exchange, so called to distinguish it from St. Bartholomew-the-Less, in Smithfield. The tower was ancient, and in the upper story resembled a dismantled ruin; the body of the church was destroyed in the great fire, but rebuilt by Wren. The entire fabric was taken down in the year 1839 and nearly upon its site were erected the highly embellished premises of the Sun Fire Office.

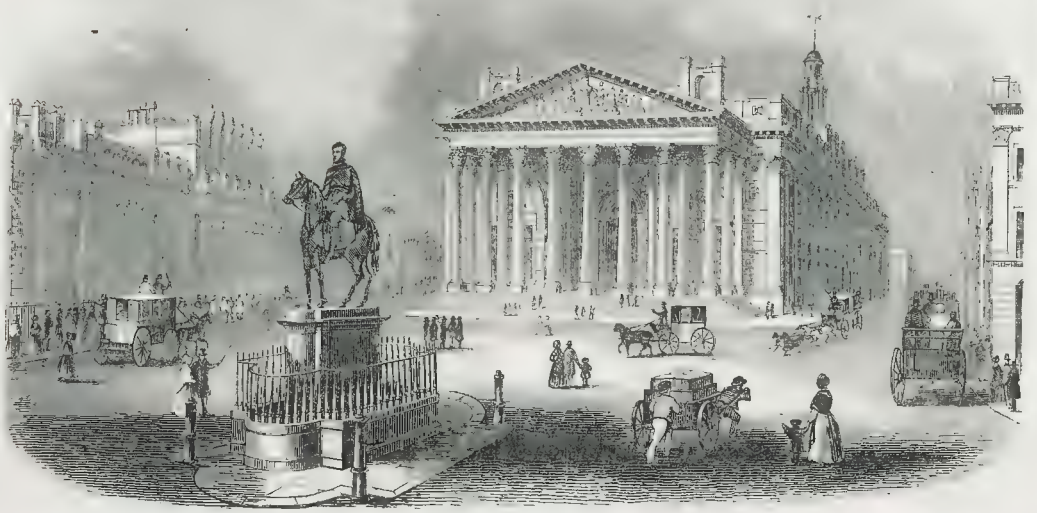
Thus, reader, you perceive how great has been the architectural change in this portion of the City, within somewhat more than 60 years. The extensive front of the buildings of the Bank of England, has altogether been changed; and Sir Robert Taylor's embellished façade has given way to the still more ornate creations of Sir John Soane, in unity of design, and exquaintness of detail, presenting a truly classic pile. In place of the unpicturesque block of houses, and the old Exchange, in the centre we have a truly magnificent palace-home—a superb temple of commerce for the assembling of our merchants. This, however, is but the nucleus of a grand scheme of embellishments; whence diverge streets of classic architecture, which have scarcely a parallel in any other European capital. Nor ought we to pass by, even for the present, the fine effect of the Exchange portico—(the most magnificent in the metropolis), in juxta-position with that of the Mansion House—a massive Palladian pile of extraordinary grandeur, and occasional beauty of detail. In each of these palatial edifices, the spectator will scarcely fail to be struck with the richness of the Corinthian order, so prominent in their decorative details. In the area between these noble structures, is placed the statue of the greatest hero of the age, an admirable work of art, and a fitting tribute for this focus of commercial ascendancy, to which the illustrious original has, by his conquests, so gloriously contributed.

It is expected that, during the ensuing month, the New Exchange will be opened with becoming splendour. Meanwhile, it may be interesting to report the finishing of the sculptural decorations, and the works remaining for completion.

On the outside the sculpture on the pediment has been finished, and is considered on the whole to be a work of considerable merit. On the stone base supporting the Statue of Commerce, which forms the centre and principal figure of the group, is the very appropriate inscription from the Psalms—"The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof." On the frieze of the portico a Latin inscription is partly cut, recording the very curious fact of the founding of the Exchange in the reign of one Queen, viz., Elizabeth, and its rebuilding in the reign of another, her present Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. In the centre of the south front, over the three openings, the arms of Sir Thomas Gresham, of the Mercers' Company, and of the city of London, are introduced on the key stones, and, with the architectural accompaniments of festoons and other decorations, give great beauty to this most important entrance.

The various offices and shops are in a remarkable state of forwardness, particularly the great rooms on the one pair floor, intended for Lloyd's establishment. In these rooms the scaffoldings have been removed, and they are to be the finest apartments in the city. One of them is 100 feet in length. Over the great western entrance is a coat of the royal arms, with supporters in *alto relievo*, carved in a style of amazing boldness and effect, by Mr. Carew. The fixing of it will be completed in the course of the ensuing week. Mr. Carew is finishing a splendid statue of Whittington for one of the principal niches of the rotunda.

The decoration of the interior is proceeding *pari passu*: it will present some fine specimens of fresco, encaustic, and other beautiful styles of mural embellishment; whilst the pavements will be triumphs of ingenuity both in hitherto-considered "lost art," and the ingenuity of our own age.



THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

THE WAR IN MOROCCO.

FRENCH FLEET OFF TANGIER.

BOMBARDMENT OF TANGIER.

We have been favoured with the sketches, whence the annexed engravings have been executed, by an officer on board her Majesty's ship Warspite, accompanied by the following :—

Warspite, Tangier Bay, August 1, 1844.

Dear Sir,—I send you by packet, thinking it may be useful for your valuable journal, a view of Tangier Bay, with the French ships taking up a position in the Bay, preparatory to their bombarding the town

The French force here now consists of three line-of-battle ships, one frigate, and six steamers. Prince de Joinville has his flag flying on board the Suffren, of 90 guns. They have on board about 2000 soldiers

The town certainly has the name of being fortified, but it is in a dilapidated state, and a frigate would take the place easily, though the French are making a formidable appearance. Tangier is now being pillaged by the different tribes coming from the country, and, altogether, the town is in a wretched state, the Pacha not being able to keep them down. The different Consuls are now all living on board their respective men-of-war.

I hope my drawings may be useful.

Yours, &c. &c.,
A Correspondent.*

P.S.—We have no communication with the shore, consequently, I have not much intelligence.

In our last publication we gave the important announcement of the bombardment of Tangier by the vessels under the command of the Prince de Joinville, and we now collect from various sources all the particulars which have transpired of the attack.

At daylight, on the 6th of August, an unusual stir and activity was apparent in the French squadron, the whole of the steam force getting up their steam, the other ships shortening-in cable, and altogether there were unequivocal indications of a general movement. It was supposed at first that the French were about to depart, but universal surprise was created at seeing, shortly after 7 a.m., the steamers with the ships in tow, and arranging them in hostile position before the town of Tangier, and also various other forts in the bay! Although the Moors were at their guns, both in the citadel and various defences, still they did not offer any interruption to their opponents in taking up their position for attack, which also the French did in a very leisurely manner. Had the Moors opened fire whilst in the above predicament, there seems but little doubt that the guns from the batteries would have been most destructive upon the ships; more particularly as the ships lay for a considerable time in a raking position. At the very outset, therefore, in this early stage of the proceeding, the Prince was loudly censured for evincing so much want of judgment.

At forty minutes past eight, a.m., the French ships, being in position, simultaneously, by signal, opened fire upon the fortifications of the town and other adjacent batteries, castle, &c. The Suffren and Gemappes were occupied till two p.m., in silencing the citadel and batteries of the town; and it must not be forgotten that those formidable liners received during the latter part of the above period the able assistance of the Belle Poule, whilst the other armed vessels were engaging the various detached forts in other parts of the bay. At the first onset the Moors smartly replied to their antagonists, but did not maintain the opposition much more than half an hour, excepting from one gun at the castle, and another sol lazy gun lower down. This latter was vigorously plied till near noon. Although the Moors soon relinquished their guns, yet these two guns afforded an obstinate resistance, which caused the French to continue a protracted cannonade, which was remarked to have been very irregular and desultory, and without precision. Indeed, at the termination of the above attack, from a distant observation, it did not appear that either the castle or batteries generally had sustained very material damage. Very few guns are disabled. The walls, from being in a weak and decayed condition, are of course greatly shattered in a few places; but, if those very batteries were in the possession of skilful artillerymen, they are, notwithstanding, in their present state, still capable of a formidable defence against such opponents.

According to another account, some shells and rockets were in the first instance discharged from the steamers; but being found to fall short, or from some other cause, the attack was afterwards by cannonade from the large ships and the Belle Poule, and directed towards the batteries only. The Suffren, on board of which the Prince was, having been the closest in, received the most damage. A gentleman who had been at Cadiz with the French squadron lately, has written to say that that vessel received twenty-one shots; forty had been previously stated. The Belle Poule was said to have been greatly injured, but the mischief to her has been but trifling as far as can be ascertained. From the distance at which the squadron was obliged by circumstances to take up their anchorage, or from some other cause, the six hours' firing was certainly followed by results very different from what might have been expected. The loss of lives on shore, including wretched Jews, has not exceeded seven or eight. We do not know with any certainty how far the French may have lost men or officers, these matters being always so vaguely stated. The Prince has admitted that the Moorish garrison behaved very well. Honour be to the gallant General (Ben-Abon Abd-el-Melach) who behaved so well, in preventing the Kabyles from entering the town and causing total destruction. The Moors stood to their guns to the last moment. It does not seem to have been a question of making a breach, for the parapets are not seriously damaged at any point in particular, and the landing of the 2000 men "*de débarquement*," stated by the *Débats* as being on board, could naturally not have been ventured upon in the face of the many thousand Kabyles close at hand.

The *Herald*o of Wednesday, gives the following report of the Prince de Joinville's proceedings :—

"Tangier has been bombarded, and the Prince de Joinville is preparing to attack Mogador and the other ports on the coast of Morocco. The cause of so unexpected an act, and of such hostile demonstrations, remains a mystery, which neither the papers nor letters from Gibraltar unfold."

Then follow some details about the bombardment, which concludes by stating, that "the result was the almost total destruction of the Moorish batteries, with the loss of 25 men killed and wounded on the side of the French, and some slight damage to the French vessels, and particularly to the Argus steamer. The loss of the Moors was considerable, according to a letter dated on board a Spanish vessel in the bay.

"The vessels of different other nations lying in the bay remained passive spectators of the fight, and on the evening of the 6th the French fleet sailed for Cadiz, where they arrived on the 7th, in order to repair all damages.

"If ere the Prince again sailed from Cadiz he did not receive satisfactory intelligence, he would proceed to bombard Mogador, Saltee, and Larache, but without effecting a landing or taking possession of any point on the coast."

The Montrose steamer, which brought the Lisbon mails, furnishes a few interesting facts respecting the bombardment. Prince de Joinville alone discharged 3000 shots. The Moors returned the fire with a rapidity which astonished their enemies. The Suffren received 40 shots in her side. The Moors fought their guns as long as they were serviceable.

Her Majesty's steamers Hecla and Vesuvius were quietly looking on the whole of the action, as well as the American frigate Columbia.

The town itself has not suffered. The Portuguese Consul's house having been abandoned by the persons in charge, is the only one which has been injured. The destruction of the works is not so complete as had been represented; many of the guns have been found still serviceable.

There are 23,000 troops at Rabat, and 1500 cavalry at Tangier.

The free communication with Tangier, since the Prince left, is re-established.

A correspondent of the *Times*, a Naval officer, who dates from on board the Warspite, Bay of Tangier, Aug. 7, after giving a version of the attack, says, "that

* Whose name we withhold.

BOMBARDMENT OF TANGIER.

upon the whole it appeared the universal impression that the Prince, with his two liners and frigate, had not displayed a good exhibition in gunnery; and, in two particular instances that occurred during the day, the impression as to the total deficiency of the French in the art of gunnery received most remarkable confirmation."

This correspondent proceeds to adduce the case of the Triton, 82 guns, and the Belle Poule a heavy new 60 gun frigate, as illustrative of this insufficiency with respect to gunnery.

Another Naval officer writes in the same spirit, and states his opinion of the Prince de Joinville's feat in these terms:—"According to the opinion of sailors the French went rather a lubberly way to work, and I may say rather a cowardly one too; the steamers being all under weigh, they took a position outside the ships amongst us that were remaining neutral.

"At fifty minutes past eight, the French line-of-battle ships opened on the forts with three broadsides, with a very bad direction, which we were rather surprised at, considering they had all the morning to consider, and that they were only 800 yards off. The forts returned the salute with spirit, and the bombardment then became general. As the smoke cleared away, we saw the poor unfortunate Moorish forts crumbling into dust. As they were in a dilapidated state before the action commenced, it was impossible that they should stand against the broadsides of the French line-of-battle ships; but still, though the firing was great, every now and then you would see the smoke bursting from the embrasures of the fort, and defying the Frenchman. One fort, on a hill, annoyed them very much, but after a little time, when the French knew they had nothing to fear from the enemy's fire, their direction became very good, and soon silenced the forts. The signal was made from the Suffren, with the flags of the Prince de Joinville, to cease firing, which was instantly obeyed; but then the forts would not give in, and fired a few shots, which, of course, made the Frenchman open fire again, and did sad havoc on the Moorish town, and, no doubt, slaughtered a great many of the inhabitants.

"At ten o'clock there was only occasional firing, the forts having ceased. I understand they have not much ammunition. I am confident that a frigate could take the place, and they are quite ignorant of the present destructive warfare of European nations. So the French have not had much to contend with, and have only enjoyed a little target practice at the expense of the unfortunate Moors. There are a few forts along shore which annoy the steamers (though they keep close to all the ships that are neutral on the occasion). The Prince has sent the Belle Poule frigate down to quiet them, but her firing is so wretchedly bad, that from all appearances she has given it up altogether. I forgot to mention the steamers fired a few rockets, which had very little effect."

The following letter has been received at Lloyd's:—

"Gibraltar, August 8.

"The fire on the part of the French appears to have been chiefly directed to the fortifications, as the town has not suffered much. Our negotiator, Mr. Hay, returned to Tangier at mid-day on the 6th instant, in the Vesuvius, from his mission to the Emperor, at Fez, and had the mortification to find that his mediation had been abortive by the premature commencement of hostilities four hours previously. Tetuan has been spared, and likely to continue so, owing to the locality and distance from the sea. The French squadron, it is said, intend to leave Tangier Bay; and, from a source which I consider worthy of credit, I believe the admiral intends to batter down and destroy all the defenceless sea-port towns on the western coast of Morocco as far south as Mogador inclusive, by which measure private property alone will suffer. Some of the British subjects here trading to that part of the coast have applied to Admiral Owen for the protection of their interests in that quarter, and which his Excellency will endeavour to comply with as far as possible, though the means at his command are extremely limited, being only one or two despatch steamers, and no small sailing vessels of war suitable for that service. I believe Commodore Lockyer, of her Majesty's ship Albion, at Tangier, will be instructed to send the Hecla steamer to pick up the British Consuls and subjects along the west coast of Morocco.

(Signed) "J. L. Cowell.

"P S —Aug. 11.—The occupation of Morocco by the French will give a severe blow to British commerce, already completely excluded from Algiers, in consequence of the heavy duties imposed by the French Government on articles of our own manufacture. I have also to bring to your notice the assembling of a Spanish army, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, of about 10,000 men, in our immediate neighbourhood and Ceuta, destined for an attack on the Moors in concert (so report says) with the French forces. I belive this is to be increased to 20,000 or 25,000 men. "J. L. Cowell."

A Gibraltar letter thus describes the attack:—

"Most of the Moorish artillerymen fell at their guns. The national flag remained flying over the town the entire day.

"During these operations the Suffren, being annoyed by a flanking fire from a battery called the Renegade's bastion, signalised to the Triton, 80 guns, which had hitherto been in reserve, and a few minutes afterwards that ship was towed within a pistol shot of the Renegade's bastion, which she soon silenced.

"As yet I have not seen the French list of casualities, but I hear they amount to between thirty and forty killed and wounded.

"The Suffren and Argus suffered most, owing to their proximity to the heavy armed batteries, which fired nothing but grape shot. These two vessels were considerably cut up in their rigging and sails. The Prince de Joinville had a narrow escape, a midshipman and a sailor being wounded close to him.

"During the cannonade a steamer attempted to rake the Renegade's bastion with Congreves, but this was decidedly the worst part of the day's performance, most of the rockets exploding in the air before they reached their destination."

The following letter was written by a gentleman who accompanied Mr. Drummond Hay on his mission, and it will no doubt be read with interest:—

"You may, perhaps, be already aware that I accompanied Mr. Drummond Hay in his embassy to the Sultan of Morocco. After remaining seventeen days at Morocco, we left it on the 29th ult., with every hope that the mission had succeeded, and on the 5th of August we had a personal interview with the Sultan at Rabat. He received us with the greatest kindness, seemed really grateful for Mr Hay's interference in the French and Spanish affairs, and ended by conceding *every point* in question, both by France and Spain. We were, therefore, surprised to hear a heavy cannonade next morning, when about fifteen miles from Tangier, and on coming into the bay about eleven o'clock, found the Prince de Joinville, with three line-of-battle ships, a frigate, two brigs, and nine steamers bombarding the town. Besides the English ships Albion, Warspite, and Hecla, there were also in the bay the Spanish squadron, and an American, a Swedish, a Sardinian, and a Danish frigate, and a Danish steamer.

"On the night of the 5th the Prince was on board the Albion, stated his intention of leaving for Cadiz, and hopes that all would be permanently settled; but declared that he knew nothing whatever of Hay's mission, and that if necessary to proceed to hostilities, he could not wait for his return.

"The French fired very badly. They began the affair with three broadsides. They have twenty men killed and wounded, and the Suffren has forty shot in her hull. The Moors fought very gallantly. After six hours' firing, the French ships were towed off by their steamers, the forts firing on them, and not a flag struck. I have been on shore at Tangier. The town is scarcely damaged at all, the defences about the water port a good deal, but no breach anywhere. The Moors had one man killed, and one wounded (since dead); two children killed by fall of a house. There are but 300 regular soldiers in the town, and they have defended it faithfully against the Kabyles, who are in great numbers outside, and wish to pillage and burn it."

The recent bombardment of Tangier by the French, is not the first time that place has been exposed to destruction of its outworks and defences. Now that destruction has been effected by an enemy, but in the reign of Charles the Second similar demolition was perpetrated by the friendly English. When the Merry Monarch married Catherine of Portugal, he received (in addition to a wife) £500,000, together with the two fortresses of Tangier, in Africa, and Bombay, in the East Indies. In 1681 the King adopted various schemes of economy for alleviating the necessities under which he then laboured. Among them was the abandonment and demolition of Tangier, though it had cost great sums of money; the mole being entirely destroyed, and the garrison, being brought over to this country, served to augment the small army which the Monarch relied on as the solid basis of his authority. Thus, Tangier, not being then deemed worth the expense of keeping it in the hands of the English, was given up by them, the whole of the works having previously been blown up.

The city of Tangier is very strong by its position and the number of its batteries, which are well armed. Its old walls crenellated, and flanked with round and square towers, are perhaps capable of a greater resistance than their appearance indicates. Several bastioned towers have been repaired, and put into a state of defence within the last few years. The city itself is of little importance; it is poor, and has little trade. Tangier has no interest but from its being the residence of the European Consuls, for its population only amounts to from 8000 to 9000, and its commerce is inferior to that of some other ports, notwithstanding its proximity to the European coast. The houses of the Consuls form the only ornament of the town. It is situate on the declivity of a calcareous mountain, part of which is not built upon, and presents a naked and unpleasant *coup-d'œil*. The town, like all other places in Morocco, is surrounded by a wall flanked by round and square towers; this wall is enclosed by a ditch, 2200 metres in extent, but which has no counterscarp; it is protected by a Moorish kasbah (fortress) of imposing appearance, and by a fort of Portuguese construction, bastioned in the modern style, but half in ruins. The kasbah is mounted by twelve pieces of cannon, which command the Straits of Gibraltar. The ditches round the city are filled with trees, and cultivated as kitchen gardens, the letting of which belongs to the governor, and who would take good care not to sacrifice the revenues he enjoys from them by putting the ditch in a proper state of defence. The rampart opposite the sea is remarkable for having two tiers of embankments with embrasures, mounted by guns. On the north side the city is defended by steep rocks which prevent the approach of a besieging force. The principal defences have been raised in front of the landing-place near the marine gate. They consist of two batteries, mounting 60 pieces of heavy calibre, and 8 mortars, all bearing on the port. The platforms of the batteries are very narrow, the parapets are of masonry, but only three feet in thickness, and the embrasures are not far enough apart, which tends to diminish the strength of the battery. The landing-place is flanked on either side by two batteries. Besides these defences of the port, the bay of Tangier is defended by six batteries in masonry, one built on Cape Malabata, and the others on the ruins of Old Tangier (the Tingis of the Romans). They mount together 40 guns. The two batteries which flank the roadstead at its two extremities are raised on small hills about 150 feet above the level of the sea, the others are at the water's edge. To attack the place by sea, it would be necessary first to destroy those batteries as well as those in front of the port, but in order to get into the town three enclosures must be forced, each having a very strong gate lined with iron. To do this cannon must be landed, or else a mine or the petard be had recourse to, but during this operation the assailants would be exposed to a murderous fire of the garrison, if the inhabitants should be resolved to defend their city. By land the point of attack would be on the sands, and the low hills to the south, between the Fez road and the sea after effecting a landing on the beach of Old Tangier, out of reach of the sea batteries. Once established on these points, the plateau on which the market is situate would be gained. On this plateau there is space enough to form an entrenched camp, to serve as a *point d'appui* for the troops acting against the town. The western rampart being only of earth, might readily be demolished. The last attack against Tangier was in 1790, when it was bombarded by the Spaniards. The inhabitants abandoned the place with all their effects, and peace was soon after concluded. The English draw their supply of beef, mutton, fruits, and vegetables from Tangier and Tetuan. Tangier is distant seventy leagues from Fez and Mequinez, and 150 from Morocco, these being the three imperial cities at which the Sultan alternately resides. From eighteen to twenty days is required to send a despatch, and get an answer, from Tangier to Fez, and from Morocco requires from forty-five to fifty days.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Bishop of Peterborough has appointed the Rev. M. Vavasour, M.A., vicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to be one of his rural deans in Leicestershire, in room of the Rev. M. D. Babington, M.A., resigned.

The Rev. John Thompson, formerly minister and missionary at Tanjore, Southern India, has been licensed by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury to the respective curacies of Woodsford and Tincleton, Dorset.

The Rev. H. Raikes, M.A., chancellor of the diocese, and the Rev. C. A. Thurlow, M.A., rector of the Higher Rectory, Malpas, have been appointed Honorary Canons of Chester Cathedral.

The Lord Bishop of London has instituted the Rev. W. W. Hanway, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Buckland, in the county of Hertford, on the presentation of the college. The right rev. prelate has also instituted the Rev. T. R. Birks, M A., Fellow of the same college, to the rectory of Kelshall, in the county of Hertford, on the presentation of the Bishop of Ely.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has sent a donation of £25 to the subscription fund for the enlargement of St. Paul's Church, Worcester.

By the death of the Rev. James Horseman, late Fellow of Magdelen College, the rectory of Middle, near Shrewsbury, has become vacant, value £1003 per annum, in the gift of the Countess of Bridgewater.

The Bishop of Gloucester's Charge.—The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol commenced his triennial visitation at Newenham, on Monday, and delivered his charge to a numerous body of the clergy of the district. His lordship, after adverting to the state of the church, commented on the efforts which the Dissenters, and Infidels, and sceptics, and latitudinarians, had made to overthrow the Establishment, but in which effort they had signally failed. He then proceeded as follows:—Being desirous of avoiding topics of an irritating nature, I might probably have abstained from all allusions to our own internal dissensions, had there not been a danger that, from my silence, a wrong inference may be drawn. Having three years ago deemed it my duty to declare my condemnation of certain recent publications coming from the reputed leaders of a section in the church, I have now to state that my sentiments have undergone no change whatever since. On the contrary, everything has tended to confirm my opinion that the tendency of those writings is to Romanism. After a short account of the rise of the party, his lordship proceeded to say—As to ceremonies I cannot do better than recommend you to attentively peruse the preface to the Prayer Book. It is so fraught with a Christian spirit that it can hardly fail to procure the assent of all candid minds, to whatever party they may incline.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

A Child Killed by Leap Frog.—On Tuesday Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the Prince's Head, Princes-street, Westminster, on the body of Richard Stevens, aged seven and a half years. The mother of deceased said he first complained of illness on Tuesday evening week last, and said he had been hurt by a boy jumping on his back whilst playing at leap-frog. Becoming worse, she took him to the Westminster Hospital on the following day. Mr. Tebay, a surgeon, said that when deceased was admitted he was suffering from partial inability to move the lower limbs and numbness of them. Paralysis supervened, and on Friday deceased had convulsions, and died the next morning. A *post mortem* examination showed that the cause of death was effusion of blood on the spinal cord, produced by external injury to the back bone. A number of boys who had been playing with deceased were examined, but their evidence was very confused. It was gathered from them that the game they were playing at is what is called "Spanish Flies," a species of leap-frog, with the addition of kicking the boy down as the jumper passes over him. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

Death from an Injury to the Finger.—On Tuesday afternoon Mr Higgs held an inquest at the Prince's Head, Princes-street, Westminster, on the body of James Fricker, aged 70, a porter. On Saturday fortnight deceased hurt the little finger of his right hand, by getting it jammed between two ale casks. The injury not getting better, he became an out-door surgeon's patient of Westminster Hospital. On Thursday he could not swallow, and next day he was admitted into the hospital as a physician's patient. It was then found that he was labouring under a severe attack of bronchitis, from having got wet through a week previously. He died on Sunday, having been attacked by lock jaw a few hours before his death. Mr. Tebay, the surgeon, said deceased must have died in a day or two of inflammation of the lungs, even had he not been attacked by lock-jaw. Either disease would have proved fatal. Verdict, "Died of disease of the chest, accelerated by lock-jaw."

A Girl Burned to Death.—Mr. Baker on Tuesday evening held an inquest at the Ironmongers' Arms, Lizard-street, St. Luke's, on the body of Maria Knight, aged eight years, daughter of the landlord of the above house. It appeared that early on Friday morning deceased stole away from the nursery with a younger brother, and going into a room in which there was a fire, she began melting lead in a tobacco pipe. Whilst so engaged her bedgown came in contact with the fire, and she was speedily wrapped in flames. Her cries brought her father to her assistance, and though he promptly extinguished the fire, and had immediate medical aid, the burns were so extensive that the deceased died on the following day. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

Prescriptions by Druggists.—On Tuesday Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the Carpenters' Arms, Burton-crescent, on the body of Robert Houghton Metcalf, aged four months, the infant son of a cab proprietor. From the evidence of the first witness it appeared that the deceased was suddenly attacked with illness on Saturday week, when its mother applied to a druggist, who ordered a mixture for the child. It appeared to have quite recovered, until last Wednesday, when it was again attacked, and died in convulsions at one o'clock the same day.—Mr. Wakley: Did the druggist prescribe for the child without seeing it?—Witness: Yes, sir.—Mr. Wakley commented upon the conduct of the druggist for prescribing for the child without seeing it, and observed generally upon the laxity of the law relating to medical practice. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural Death."

Robbery of £730 in Bank Notes.—On Saturday night as Mr. John F. Maund, a gentleman residing at No. 10, Edmond's-place, Aldersgate-street, was returning home, between London bridge and Cheapside, his pocket was picked of a black leather pocket-book, containing Bank of England notes for £20, £10, and £5, to the amount of £730.

Extraordinary Accident.—Mr. Wakley, M.P., on Wednesday, held an inquest at the Albion, King's-cross, on the body of Abraham Hawes Goulding, aged 35, a workman employed at the Imperial Gas-works, in the vicinity. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was what is termed a pattern-maker, or maker of pipes for the Company. On Monday last he was in the retort-house of the factory, with four other workmen, employed in moulding a pipe in a lathe ten feet long. He had a large iron gouge in his hand at the time, when suddenly the pipe flew, and some portion of it striking the deceased, knocked him down, and in his descent the unfortunate deceased fell with his left breast on the edge of the gouge, which passed through his left breast and penetrated his heart to the depth of several inches. He was heard to exclaim "Oh, I am bleeding, I am bleeding," but before any of his companions could get near him he had ceased to exist. The deceased had fixed the pipe in the lathe himself, and the whole arrangements respecting it were under his immediate controul. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

Suicide from False Pride.—Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest on Wednesday, at the Crown, Maida-hill, on the late Mr. Charles Edwards, aged 53, of 7, Clarendon-place, Maida-vale, a wealthy retired carcass butcher. From the evidence, it appeared that he and another had been executors to some property, and that a quarrel having taken place between him and his co-executor, the latter filed a bill and obtained an injunction against his receiving the property, which so hurt his pride and pressed upon his mind that he became extremely melancholy. Two days after the obtaining the injunction, he dressed himself and went out shortly after breakfast, as if to take a walk, but he was found in two hours afterwards, with his throat cut, in his own house, and the razor with which he committed the deed lying close by. All the witnesses were of opinion that he committed the rash deed in consequence of the Chancery suit having been decided against him. Verdict, "Insanity."

Accident to Mr. Edwin Landseer.—On Sunday afternoon this distinguished artist, whilst riding along Porchester-terrace, was thrown with great violence from his horse, in consequence of the animal suddenly stumbling. He fell on his head, which was severely cut and bruised. He is still suffering from the effects of the accident, but we are happy to hear that no ill consequences are apprehended from it.

Melancholy Sudden Death of a Clergyman.—On Sunday morning last during divine service at Emanuel Church, Camberwell, and whilst earnestly joining with the congregation in singing the 1st verse of the 41st Psalm, the Rev. J. T. P. Wyche, M.A., curate of Cranfield, Beds, was seized with a fit of apoplexy. He was immediately taken to the porch of the church, and there bled, and subsequently conveyed to the residence of his father, where soon afterwards he expired, in the 37th year of his age. The only words he uttered were "Wyche, Grove-hill, affliction, affliction." It is remarkable that this gentleman married only two years since, and his lady (aged 25) died on the 14th inst. Their only child died about three months since.

An Englishman named Snow, accompanied by four guides, effected the passage of the Col du Geant on the 6th. He left Montanvert at two in the morning, and, after having crossed the Mer de Glace, the Glacier du Tacul (which was found the most difficult part of the undertaking), and the Geant, arrived at Cormayeur at six in the evening.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

SONG—THE MAID OF GLENCOE.

By Andrew Park, Author of "The Mariners—Songs for all Seasons," &c.

Once more in the Highlands I wander alone,
Where the thistle and heather are bonnie and blown;
By mountain and streamlet, by cavern and glen,
Where echo repeats the sweet wood-notes again.
Give courtiers their gay gilded halls and their grandeur;
Give misers their gold—all the bliss they can know:
But let me meet Flora, while pensive I wander,
Fair Flora—dear Flora! the maid of Glencoe!

O first when we met, being handsome and gay,
I felt she had stole my affections away—
The mavis sang loud on the sweet hawthorn tree,
But her voice was more sweet and endearing to me.
The sun spread his rays of bright gold o'er the fountain,
The hours glided by without languor or woe,
As we pulled the sweet flowers from the steep rocky mountain—
My blessings attend thee, sweet maid of Glencoe!

The glen is more rugged, the scene more sublime,
Now hallowed by love, and by absence, and time!
And fondly resemble the thoughts of my heart,
Untouched by the cold smoothing fingers of art!
And lo! as I gaze on the charms of my childhood,
Where bright in the heath-bell the dew-drops still glow,
A fairy-like form ushers forth from the wild wood,
'Tis Flora! fair Flora—the maid of Glencoe!

Glasgow, 11th August, 1844.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S DESTRUCTIVE AGENT.

The merits of the invention of Captain Warner are still canvassed, and various reports have been circulated on the subject, but, in fact, nothing positive is known about it. Captain Warner has distinctly denied the statement that he had offered his invention to a foreign Government. With a view to dispose of the other rumours which prevail, the gallant captain has made the following offer to the Government. We confess it appears to us that it is a fair and straightforward proposition:—"If the Government will anchor a line-of-battle ship at the back of the Goodwin Sand, out of the ship track, so that no harm may happen to passing vessels, I will, from on board another ship, destroy her at a distance of five miles. I am willing to take on board the vessel in which I operate, General Sir George Murray, Captain Viscount Ingestre, R.N., Captain Dickinson, R.N., and Captain Henderson, R.N., who shall have every opportunity of inspecting my mode of operation, and satisfying themselves that on this occasion I use a projectile. The kind liberality of my friends enables me to exhibit this experiment without asking the Government for a shilling towards it. If I fail, I am to receive nothing but ridicule—of which I have received enough to satisfy any reasonable man already. But, previously, I require, a guarantee from her Majesty's Government for its purchase of my secret for £300,000, in the event of my destroying the ship, and satisfying the four above-named officers of the feasibility and practicability of my plans. Lastly, I invite Sir Howard Douglas, Sir Byam Martin, Sir George Cockburn, Colonel Chalmer, R.A., and Commander Caffin, R.N., to attend in another vessel and watch proceedings."

A RABBINICAL TRADITION.

There is a rabbinical tradition related by Fabricius that, when Noah planted the vine, Satan attended, and sacrificed a sheep, a lion, an ape, and a sow. These animals were to symbolise the gradations of ebriety. When a man begins to drink, he is meek and ignorant as the lamb, then becomes bold as the lion, his courage is soon transformed into the foolishness of the ape, and at last he wallows in the mire like the sow.—*Warton's Gesta Romanorum.*

POLITICAL CONTROVERSY IN AMERICA.

One of the American papers observes of Mr. Wentworth, the member of Congress for the district of Illinois, who, it appears, is of "pretty considerable" altitude, that "he is so tall that when he addresses the people, instead of mounting a stump, as is usual in the west, they have to dig a hole for him to stand in!" Another paper, which goes the whole ticket against Mr. Wentworth, politely observes, "That they dig a hole for him, not because he is tall, but because he never feels at home except when he is up to his chin in dirt."

INFLUENCE OF WEALTH AND POVERTY ON MORTALITY.

The time-honoured opinion, that poverty is conducive to longevity—that the rich are less favoured with the blessing of health than the poor—finds no confirmation in statistical investigations. That the hardy and contented poor man is exempt from the diseases of the wealthy and luxurious, is but a poetic fiction. Irresistible evidence of this truth is contained in every document by which the rate of mortality among large numbers can be correctly ascertained. Hence, taking the whole population of a country, wealth may be assumed as a true measure of happiness, and consequently of health; and indigence as the measure of unhappiness, and consequently of disease.—*New York Journal of Medicine.*

ADULTERATION OF OLIVE OIL WITH LARD.

The American papers notice some experiments made there, with a view to detect the frauds practised by the adulteration of olive oil with lard. A professor made a chemical analysis of lard and olive oil, for the purpose of ascertaining the result of their admixture. The specific gravity of both oils was about the same, but to discover the sophistications he dissolved six parts of mercury in seven and a half parts of nitric acid, and mixed two parts of the solution with ninety-six parts of the oil, and agitated the mixture every twenty minutes. The pure oil in seven hours assumed the form of a thick magma, and in twenty-four hours became quite hard. The admixture of olive and lard oils by this combination with nitrate of mercury becomes thick, but not solid with the pure oil. The mixture of animal and vegetable oils by this test coagulates in five hours, and the maximum of the vegetable oil swims on the surface, and may be decantered off. Pure olive oil is without any smell, but the adulterated article has a strong animal odour, and spoils a good salad at any time.

ADDISON'S CATO.

When Pope brought Addison the prologue to "Cato," which is properly accommodated to the play, there were these words, "Britons arise! be worth like this approved;" meaning nothing more than Britons! exert and exalt yourselves to the approbation of public virtue. Addison was frightened lest he should be thought a promoter of insurrection, and the line was altered to "Britons, attend!" &c.—*Johnson's Lives.*

INGENIOUS EXCUSES OF JURORS.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, several odd excuses were set up by different parties to avoid serving on the Petty Jury. One of the party summoned said he had lost his right arm, and therefore he could not take the book in his right hand to be sworn. The Recorder said, that under such circumstances, the left hand would do just as well, and he was directed, amid much laughter, to go into the jury-box. Another person assured the Court that he was very deaf, and that it was impossible for him to hear the witnesses. Alderman Gibbs, in a very low tone of voice, asked the individual how long he had been deaf. He immediately replied, "Several years." This caused a roar of laughter. The Recorder then said that his hearing did not appear to be so bad as he would represent. The person said, he could not hear distinctly, but he guessed at what the alderman had said. The Recorder, after putting some other questions, and receiving prompt answers, repeated that the party appeared to hear very well; but if he declared, as an honest man, that he was incapable of performing the duty properly, the Court must excuse him. The person having done so, he was excused.

A NEW YORK GIANT.

A New York paper says, "They are growing a giant at Coxsackie, in this state, who promises to overtop all competition in this country or Europe. His name is Nathan Lampman, and he is sixteen years old, weighing 198 pounds, standing at this time seven feet one inch in height, and growing 'like mad.' He is described by Dr. Smith, as 'a great tall awkward good-natured sixteen-years-old boy.' He is believed already to have the longest legs on the continent, and has actually grown nine inches in the last year. He is an ambitious youth, and has great desire to outgrow all creation—an aspiration quite likely to be reached, for he has good health and good habits. The Doctor thinks he will reach at least another foot, and, on the whole, we have a very good prospect of raising an 'empire' giant."

A FEMALE OURANG-OUTANG.

The *Salem Gazette* mentions the arrival at that port of a female ourang-outang in a ship from Africa. In the course of the voyage she had greatly amused the sailors by her pranks. On one occasion, having seen one of the crew employed in painting, she watched her opportunity and ran aloft with the paint pot and brushes, and, determined to display her powers on canvass, she daubed upon one of the sails a series of figures, such as, it may be safely said, were never attempted by any human artist. She is fond of the unfeminine accomplishment of smoking cigars, and she puffs away at the weed greatly to the delight of her Yankee visitors.

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord Mahon gives the following description of the privileges of the House of Commons in former times:—Throughout the reign of George the Second the privileges of the House of Commons flourished in the rankest luxuriance. On one occasion it was voted a breach of privilege to have "killed a great number of rabbits" from the warren of Lord Galway, a member. Another time, the fish of Mr. Jolliffe were honoured with a like august protection. The same never-failing shield of privilege was thrown before the trees of Mr. Hungerford, the coals of Mr. Ward, and the lead of Sir Robert Grosvenor. The persons of one member's porter and of another member's footman were held to be as sacred and inviolable as the persons of the members themselves. It would be neither a brief nor yet a pleasing task to enumerate all the cases of the kind which in that reign the journals of the House of Commons display. So long as men in authority are enabled to go beyond the law, on the plea of their own dignity and power, the only limit to their encroachments will be that of the public endurance.

THE NEW COMET.

A scientific individual who has been watching the comet, states that he had a sight of it on Sunday last, when it appeared near the star Eta (7, in the right arm of Perseus. It was distinctly visible to the naked eye, and may be easily distinguished from a fixed star by its cloudy and rather elongated appearance. At that time it was in the N E., nearly half-way between the horizon and the zenith. As its position is among the circumpolar stars, it will be visible during the whole of the night. At 9, P.M., it may be seen about N.E. by N., at an elevation of 30 degrees (the zenith being 90) above the horizon. At midnight it will be in the N.E. by E. at an altitude of 50 degrees: and at midnight it will appear nearly in the zenith.

IMMENSE STRAWBERRY.

The *Caledonian Mercury* states that a strawberry was pulled on Saturday week from the garden of Mr. David Thomson, Breadalbane Cottage, Ceres, measuring nearly eight inches in circumference. Several others, measuring six and seven inches, have also been raised on the same ground.

A PARALLEL.

SUGGESTED BY READING THE LATE NOTICES OF THE BURNS' FESTIVAL.

When Nature chooses to adorn
An Intellect with best of graces,
She cares not where her subject's born,
She seeks him not in highest places :—
But rears hers him sometimes from
The lowest cradle she finds rocking,
And far avoids the lofty dome
And palace hall - how very shocking!

But thus it is in other things—
The bird that builds his nest the highest,
Is not the one that sweetest sings
Although his home to Heav'n be nighest!
There is but one wild songster's note
Which heard, far up, enchants us wholly,
And that's the Lark's whose wing doth float,
'Bove eagles' though his dwelling's lowly!

Oh! thus, though humbly born, will Genius rise
And accidental heritance despise. W.

FINE ARTS.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE OPERA.—Part IV. D. Bogue.

If, as Keats says, "a thing of beauty is a joy for ever," this elegant publication bids fair to be immortal, for certainly nothing can be more exquisitely got up. The subject of the present number is the ballet of "The Devil on Two Sticks," with a beautiful portrait of that modern Terpsichore, Fanny Elssler. Considering it as a likeness of the muse, we should say there is a strong cast of her mother Mnemosyne's features about it.

A long'ring look of memory!

which clothes its beauty with a most interesting melancholy. We extract the following lively description of the fair *danseuse* :—

LA FANNY is tall, beautifully formed, with limbs that strongly resemble those of the hunting Diana, combining strength with the most delicate and graceful style; her small and classically shaped head is placed on her shoulders in a singularly elegant manner; the pure fairness of her skin requires no artificial whiteness; while her eyes beam with a species of playful malice, well suited to the half ironical expression at times visible in the corners of her finely curved lips; her rich, glossy, hair, of bright chesnut hue, is usually braided over a forehead formed to wear, with equal grace and dignity, the diadem of a Queen or the floral wreath of a nymph; and, though strictly feminine in her appearance, none can so well or so advantageously assume the costume of the opposite sex.

The ornamental borders to the pages are, as usual, of the highest order of fantastic elegance and beauty.

NEW MUSIC.

THE MESSIAH, an oratorio composed in the year 1741, by G. F. HANDEL, newly arranged for the pianoforte or organ by JOHN BISHOP, of Cheltenham. R. Cocks and Co.

A new edition of Handel's Messiah we had considered as a work of supererogation until we looked into Mr. Bishop's arrangement, or rather organ and pianoforte adaptation of that inspired composition, when we perceived at a glance the necessity there was for such a simple, and, at the same time, comprehensive a volume, which, as the preface truly says, "embraces, as far as practicable, the grand effects of the original score, with those of the accompaniments added by the master-hand of Mozart." These Mr. Bishop has interwoven with great care and skill, particularly in the sublime air, "The people that walked in darkness;" but, indeed, where every thing is so admirably treated, it is difficult to make a selection. One thing we very much admire, and that is the scrupulous delicacy with which he has forborne to introduce any thing of his own; for we consider his ingenious mode of accompanying the recitatives only as an eloquent interpretation of the composer's meaning. In short it is the most complete edition of "The Messiah" which we have seen. The insertion of the scriptural references in the index and throughout the work was an excellent thought, and exhibits the genius of Handel in a new light, showing with what care and judgment he selected from the sacred volumes the subjects for his immortal production. The "getting up" of this magnificent edition is in the very best possible style of simple elegance.

INTRODUCTION AND VARIATIONS on a favourite air in "La Sonnambula," for the Violin, with piano-forte accompaniments. Composed by HENRY FARMER. J. Williams, Cheapside.

Admirably well written for the instrument, and calculated to produce considerable improvement, in either amateur or professor, who may not have attained to first-rate excellence, which was the composer's intent, no doubt; for, although it is gracefully constructed, Mr. F does not, we are sure, put it forth as a proof of the strength which we know he possesses.

CERITO POLKA for the piano-forte, composed for, and dedicated to, Mdlle. FANNY CERITO, by JOSEPH LANNER. R. Cocks and Co.

LA POLKA GUADRILLE, par MUSARD. R. Cocks and Co.

ANNEN POLKA, for the piano-forte. Composed by JOHN STRAUSS. R Cocks and Co.

We cannot individually criticise these compositions (?)—they have no features which distinguish them from the "*id genus omne*" of the unceasing rubbish which is daily shot upon the public. We call ourselves a refined people, and yet we indulge in the most unsightly and barbarous gestures (we cannot call them dances) that ever characterised a savage tribe: the music to all we have as yet seen is on a par with the distortion it would fiddle to.

No. 1. THE MOTHER'S LAMENT. The words by BURNS; the music by H. J. HAYCRAFT.—2. THE BONNIE BLUE E'EN. Ditto, ditto.—3. SCENES OF BOYHOOD. Song; the poetry from "The Forget Me Not;" the music by H. J. HAYCRAFT.—4. REMEMBER ME NOT. Ditto.—5 AUTUMNAL THOUGHTS. Ditto.—6. 'TIS A BEAUTIFUL MORN. Ballad; composed by H. J. HAYCRAFT.—D'Almaine and Co.

These six compositions possess no very decided individual merits to be separately mentioned. They are, generally speaking, simply constructed, and correctly arranged—but there is not much of the "*novæ musicæ*" about them. No. 4 is the best arranged melody, but is considerably injured by the triplet accompaniment of the second verse. The same objection will apply to No. 6.

THE ORDER OF THE DAILY SERVICE of the United Church of England and Ireland, newly edited by JOHN BISHOP of Cheltenham. R. Cocks and Co.

This is a most interesting publication, and one which has been a long time a *desideratum* as a companion to the book of common prayer. Mr. Bishop enters fully regard for the truly sacred chaunts of old Thomas Tallis, and moreover exhibits consummate musical philology in his preface—his biographical sketch of Byrd's master, and, indeed, in his notes and annotations throughout. The volume (8vo.) is printed in the rubric fashion, and will afford as much pleasure to the antiquarian as to the musician. It is a beautiful and instructive production.

ON THE BONNY BANKS OF AYR. Scotch ballad; written by D. THOMPSON, Esq; composed by THOMAS BAKER. Leader and Cock.

A pretty, unpretending ballad, slightly tinged with the Scotch character.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF A YOUNG NAVAL OFFICER.—A few evenings ago, as Mr. Walpole, a mate of the Cadmus, lying at Chatham, was coming on board from a yacht a little after 12 o'clock, when within about 50 yards of the vessel, his boat, which was very small, upset. It was blowing rather fresh at the time, and being encumbered with his pea jacket, he must inevitably have perished but for the heroic conduct of Mr. Roderic Dew, a brother mate, who instantly jumped overboard, and swam to his assistance. Mr. Walpole was much exhausted when he reached him, as the sea being very rough, it was not without considerable exertion that he succeeded in bringing him in safety to the ship.

It appears from a recent statistical account in the German papers that the population of Hungary now amounts to 13,179,140.

In a case of tobacco smuggling, recently investigated at the Mansion-house, London, it was stated that 20 000 pounds of tobacco had been lately cleared out of the Custom house in Dutch cheese.

An interesting ceremony took place a few days ago at Val-de-la-Haye, near Rouen. A subscription of 5000 francs having been entered into for a monument to mark the spot of the first resting-place on the river, on the occasion of transporting the remains of the Emperor Napoleon to Paris, the inauguration took place in the presence of the authorities and an immense multitude.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On Tuesday evening this magnificent establishment came to a final close for the season, with an olio entertainment—a kind of panoramic view of the resources which it could at will command, and did so effectively throughout since its opening. Such a *réunion de force* was, perhaps, never before witnessed in any theatre of the world. Grisi, Persiani, Favanti, Mario, Moriani, Corelli, the great Lablache, and his rapidly-improving son, F. Lablache; with a splendid chorus, and the first orchestra of the world; all under the direction of the best conductor in the world, M. Costa. What could we wish for more? Then comes the ballet. When before have we seen two such twinklers together, such stars of beauty, as Elssler and Cerito? besides a host of *minores stellæ* who filled up the galaxy of charms,

Which nightly shed their ray,
And made us quite forget the day.

By the way, we must chronicle the beautiful manner in which Corelli (an injured and neglected *artiste*), performed the part of *Alexandrine* in "Il Bravo." We have always spoken in the highest terms of this vocalist's powers, and it is a cruel thing that fashion and bad taste are at the last hour made repentant enough to acknowledge his merits when, perhaps, he is on the eve of departure from a land where, as an *artiste*, which he unquestionably is, he has been so badly received. Let us hope for a better state of things, and expect to hear him next season in some parts that can vindicate him, and show that, if he be not a powerful singer, he is a chaste and elegant vocalist.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

"ABROAD AND AT HOME."

Lablache has left England for his villa near Paris; Costa for the waters at Ems; Grisi and party go to Dublin; and Persiani, Fornasari, and party, to give concerts in the provinces. Cerito and St. Leon remain in England: Cerito will visit Bristol next week, and Brighton early next month.

Captain Harvey Tuckett has been performing at the Brighton Theatre during the past week, with considerable success, as *Falstaff*, in "Henry IV." and *Goldfinch*, in the "Road to Ruin."

Drury-lane Theatre will be opened on the 14th or 21st of next month; and the Haymarket on the 3rd, for English comedy.

The Adelphi Theatre is undergoing various alterations, both in the stage and auditory, preparatory to the opening by Madame Celeste. We believe that French melo-drama will continue to be the card of attraction here.

The Olympic is stated to have found a new lessee; but Covent-garden remains untenanted.

PRINCESS'.—We hear nothing of the prospects at this elegant theatre; but its spirited proprietor is actively engaged in his refitment of the Colosseum, which, in splendour and magnificence, will eclipse the original outfit.

MADAME BALFE.—We understand that this fair vocalist is engaged for the ensuing season at Drury Lane, by Mr. Bunn, and will appear in the part of *Anna Bolena*.

MDLLE. ADELE DUMILATRE. This charming *danseuse* is also engaged to trip with "light fantastic toe" the boards where Kean used to walk in the "majesty of mind." What a variety of imitations the home of "her Majesty's servants" has undergone within these last fifteen or twenty years! As many as used to be made in the good old pantomimes.

That clever actor, Henry Betty, the son of the "Young Roscius," is on a provincial tour. This week he has been playing some of his favourite characters at Lowestoft, Norfolk, where he has experienced a very favourable reception.

THE LATE DR. DALTON.—This celebrated philosopher and chemist was the first and only Quaker upon whom the honour of Doctor of Laws was conferred by the University of Oxford. He was invited at the visit of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1833, as the enthusiastic reception which the illustrious individual met with on that occasion will be long remembered by every one.

HATRED TO EXECUTIONS IN SAVOY.—An execution recently took place at Thonon, a small town of Savoy, under circumstances indicative of the horror inspired by capital punishment. No person would supply the executioner with the necessary articles to erect the gibbet. They only yielded at length to the stern demands of the law; and even then they refused to take the price of wood, and set it by making the executioner answer a number of impertinents and apparatus, for which no money whatever was allowed to be accepted. A woman who kept a grocer's shop, being required to supply a certain length of rope, her husband exclaimed—"Take what you want, but do not have anything back, or pay any money." All the journeymen carpenters had refused to labour in the erection of the fatal gibbet, and when compelled to lend their tools by the legal authorities, they broke them in pieces, in order that they might not in future be able to distinguish those which had been soiled by the hand of the executioner. The ladder and the gibbet were constructed by the executioner himself and his assistant. The culprit died amidst the death for the murder of a child nine years of age, after having mutilated it in a previous manner. A report went abroad, that being a professor of the "black art," he was in want of a child's heart for his magical purposes, and of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1833, and the enthusiastic reception which the illustrious individual met with on that occasion will be long remembered by every one.

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THE GAME LAWS.—We understand that the Government have been making searching inquiries into the operation of the game laws; and that they intend to submit a measure on the subject to the House of Commons next session.

THE ALLEGED MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—A long investigation has taken place at Liverpool, respecting the death of Captain E. L. HALEY, late of the Thomas Benner, which had put back to that port in consequence of the alleged murder of that gentleman, which occurred on the 8th inst. as already stated. The cook, John Kent, was charged with the murder, but the evidence at the inquest on the remains, went to prove that the deceased had acted with great violence towards the prisoner, and attempted to stab him, and the jury found a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Sport!—that wrinkled Care derides!

Codmus he praised that this, our good pen, is moved by this our free and wholesome fancy, to notice pleasant matters, in ten of those "various" paragraphs which our less-favoured brothers of the broad sheet are fain too often to transcribe. Here's one taken at random from our morning's journal; it touches on the "misunderstanding" (that's a polite word—*hint to ministers*) between France:—"The Consul General received a despatch from the Emperor, announcing that he had caused *to be staged alone* El Gourmoud, *offering to send his ashes to the Emperor (de Jonville)*, and requesting the French Government *to provide him, in return, with that of Marshal Bugeaud.*" There's a sample of the interchange of civilities in the middle of the nineteenth century! Smelfungus, curl up thy nose at the cruelty of the sporting field, and turn from this our column, to the Christian chronicles of the battle field—come with us, son of nature! to reap the red grouse among the purple heather—to win the pink trout from the silver waters—to pitch thy tent over a twelve-foot brook, and follow it on thy thoroughbred, with the Quorn or Pytchley cheering thee to the encounter —and, if thou hast done nothing worse in the generation, fear not what the recording angel shall set down against thee!

There was goodly doings in the Southampton Water during the latter portion of the past week—the six days of aquatic revelry finding a fitting catastrophe in the race for her Majesty's Cup on Saturday. This is a contest for R. Y. S. cutters of the first class, and but two champions had courage to enter the lists for it: Mr. Weld's splendid Aarm, of 193 tons, and the Owen Glendower, of 133 tons, a fine-stepping vessel belonging to Mr. Barwell. Although, in the course round the Island the Alarm only won by seven minutes, there is little doubt she could have made very different time of it. Being, however, restricted to nineteen men, and there being an appearance of heavy weather, Mr. Weld had her under easy canvass,—a double reefed mainsail, forsail, and second jib. He got his gaff-topsail, indeed, on her for the finish, but it is probable more for the look of the thing, than any need of it. The racing of the last five days was merely of local interest; that at York not excepted. For that reason, and because the Derby for 1845 is now coming into negotiation, we postpone the notice of small events that are past, for a glance at the conditions of a rich stake which is to come.

The original entry for the Derby of next year, was 144. This, by casualties, has been reduced to 141, of whom, at the present time, one hundred and twenty-eight are in training! Its enough to take one's breath away, 128 horses to lay against; will any man want money after that? In the market the field has five divisions, or lots, viz., C. and T. Dawson's, consisting of six nominations; Scott's, of eleven; Day's, of eleven also; Rogers's, of three; and Boyce's, of five; Kent's lot is a strong one, but it is not in the betting. We will have more to say on it, at the present moment, to attempt an analysis of the pretensions of any of the horses to the odds at which they are quoted—or to give a list of their performances. Many of them are engaged in the various autumnal meetings, when probably there will be great changes in their spring and summer forms. As a rule, it is good betting to back all the market nom nations at their present quotations. Here and there one may be worse—but two will be better. Among the former will assuredly be the Colwich, Virago, and Minikin colts -and Melbourne. We only suggest that Old England should not be despaired of. He was very green at Newmarket in July; but he has shown good speed, and if he comes out in October and runs hard, he will be a rattling winter favourite.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—SCOTT'S HORSES.—The Caré and Foigh-a-Ballagh monopolized the betting in the St. Leger; not, from the little disposition shown of late to back Red Deer, and the unequivocal evidence given of the Ugly Buck's decline and fall, does it seem probable that any others will enter into competition with them as public favourites. As a brief explanation of the state of the market, we may observe that The Caré, Ishmael, Valerian, and The Princess, were the most in demand; and that the first and the last of the four were backed for three or four hundred pounds each. Foigh-a-Ballagh was at one time 20 to 1, but owing to a timely and very liberal outlay by one Piccadilly bootmaker, rallied four points. The even handicap betting was flat, but nothing whatever was done with the Derby.

EVEN HANDICAP.

6 to 4 on Franchise (t)	8 to 1 agst Godfrey (t)
6 to 1 agst Rowena	12 to 1 Ambitious (t)

ST. LEGER.

7 to 2 agst The Caré (t)	12 to 1 agst Red Deer
7 to 2 —— Ishmael (t)	12 to 1 —— The Princess (t)
8 to 1 —— Valerian	16 to 1 —— Foigh-a-Ballagh
8 to 1 —— Bay Momus	20 to 1 agst Ugly Buck
	40 to 1 —— Lightning
	40 to 1 —— Milton

GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.
5 to 1 agst Mickey Free.

THURSDAY was a *dies non*.

CHELMSFORD RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Chelmsford Stakes of 25 sove each.

Lord Exeter's Pergularia, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb	..	.. (Pettit)	1
Mr. Batson's Father Mathew, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb	..	.. (Cotton)	2

A good race with two from the stand. Won by two lengths.

The Stewards' Plate of £50.

Lord Exeter's Pergularia, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb	..	(Pettit)	1
Mr. Paullmore's Syntaxina, 6 yrs, 9st 5lb	..	.. (Sly)	2

Even on Pergularia, who won the first heat easy, and walked over for the second.

Sweepstakes of 5 sove each, with 50 added by the county members.

Mr. Edward's Trudget, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb	..	(Sharp)	1 1
Lord Exeter's Mocha, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb	..	..	2 2

First heat—Won by a neck. Second heat—Won easy.

WEDNESDAY.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas. Heats, two miles.

Lord Exeter's Wee Pet, 4 yrs, 9st 11lb	..	(Pettit)	1 1
Lord Lonsdale's Black Drop, 4 yrs, 9st 11lb	..	(Rogers)	2 2

Two well contested heats. The first won by a neck, and the second severely.

The Highland Stakes of 10 sove each, with 50 added.

Lord Lonsdale's Sister to Canadian, 2 yrs, 8st 5lb	..	(Rogers)	1
Mr. Edward's Foil Sail, 2 yrs, 8st 5lb	..	(E. Edwards)	2

An excellent race, and won on the post only by a neck.

The Town Plate of £50. Winner to be sold for £.20, &c. Heats, once round and a distance.

Mr. Rogers's Prosody, 5 yrs, 9st 5lb	..	(Rogers)	1 1
Mr. Edwards's Currycomb, aged, 9st 5lb	..	E. Edwards)	2 dr

Currycomb the favourite. First heat—Won easy Second heat—Walked over for.

YORK AUGUST MEETING—WEDNESDAY.

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas, for three yr olds.

Mr. Salvin's Alice Hawthorn, 6 yrs	..	(Templeman)	1
Mr. Singleton's Teresa, 3 yrs	..	(Lye)	2

10 to 1 on Alice. Won by two lengths and a half.

The Great Ebor Handicap of 20 sove each.

Mr. Micklam's Godfrey, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb	..	(Berwick)	1
Mr. Wreford's Franchise, 5 yrs, 6st 7lb	..	(A. Day)	2

READING RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The Innkeepers' Plate of £35, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sove each.

Mr Hepple's Lady Flora, 6 yrs	..	(Bateson)	1
Mr. Caffill's Gaiety, 3 yrs	..	(T. Day)	2

The Berkshire Stakes of 20 sove each.

Mr. Coleman's Devil-among-the-Tailors, 5 yrs	..	(Penny)	1
Mr. Briscoe's Freystrop, 3 yrs	..	(Hutchinson)	2

The Ladies' Plate of £30, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sove each. Heats, once round.

Mr. Preston's Bonphorus, aged	..	(Preston)	1
Mr. Osmaldeston's Euclid, 5 yrs	..	(Abdell)	2

The Hurdle Stakes of 3 sove each and 25 added, one mile and a half, were won in two heats by Mr. Bladon's Palsemon 6 yrs (Clark) beating three others.

AQUATICS.

LAMBETH REGATTA.—The Lambeth watermen, the majority of whom have acquired considerable celebrity as wagermen, on Monday contended in three heats, with six pair of oars, for a purse of sovereigns, given by the ladies and gentlemen of St. Mary's. The race was well contested throughout, and drew a vast number of spectators. George Maynard was the winner.

WATERLOO-BRIDGE AND STRAND LANE REGATTA.—This regatta, for some very good money prizes, annually subscribed by the residents of St. Clement's Danes, St. Mary-le-Strand, the Strand, and Wych-st., came off, and afforded much amusement to the spectators, who were very numerous. It was a double scullers' contest among the watermen plying at Waterloo-bridge, Arundel-stairs, and Strand-lane, in three heats, with three competitors the distance rowed being from the Temple-gardens, round a boat moored off the Fox-under-the-Hill, down the north shore, round the boat moored off the Temple-gardens, up again to the Fox-under-the-Hill, and finish at Strand-lane. J. Small-horpe and R. Ridgway were the winners.

GREENWICH REGATTA.—The first East-end regatta here, took place on Monday, and was as attractive as could have been interwished. The regatta was under the patronage of Admiral the Hon. Sir R. Stopford and the nobility and gentry in the vicinity, the race being for a new boat, and about £30 divided in fair proportions amongst the successful men. The course extended the entire front of the town, the distance being repeated, and five heats afforded a whole day's amusement. Henry Lego was the winner.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE AQUATIC CLUB RACE MATCH.—The gentlemen of this club rowed their scratch match on Tuesday, which was well contested. The distance was from Vauxhall to Putney. Plunkett and Johnson were the winners.

THE NAUTILUS BOAT RACE.—A very excellent race came off on Tuesday amongst the members of the Nautilus Club (Bankside). The gentlemen who contended in this, as in the above, were drawn by lot, and the award of victory was two silver cups. It was started about half an hour after the Westminster aquatics, on the same course, and was not unequal in interest to the one which had preceded it. Smith and F Chantler were the victors.

THE GREAT BOAT-RACE BETWEEN THE NEPTUNE AND ARGONAUT CLUB.—This great eight-oared cutter race—which has been the subject of much speculation in the aquatic circles for some weeks past—came off on Wednesday, and was a very animated affair. The race was from Westminster to Putney. As half-past six approached the rival boats were at the starting-place, manned as follows:—

THE NEPTUNE.

Messrs. J. Walmsley (stroke); 7. Robinson; 6. G. Palmer; 5. Ede: 4. Gough; 3. Smythe; 2. C. Robinson; 1. J. Ede. Elliott, coxswain.

THE ARGONAUT.

Messrs. J. B. Johnson (stroke); 7. E. Duplan; 6. C. Shubridge; 5. G. Inman; 4. J. Duplan; 3. Wallis; 2. R. Butterfield; 1. J. Butterfield. Noulton, coxswain.

The Neptune crew arrived first at Putney-bridge; the Argonauts being about five lengths, including their own stern, astern of them. Betting was 5 and 6 to 4 on the Neptune at starting.

SECOND CHESS MATCH BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND M. ST. AMANT.—The preliminaries of another match at chess between these distinguished champions of England and France have been arranged, and it is to come off at PARIS in about a month. It was at the request of M. St. Amant, who was desirous of another trial of skill with Mr. Staunton, should come over to London to fight the match; but, as that could not be arranged, Mr. Staunton, rather than seem to shrink from the contest, has agreed to go over to Paris a second time. The Liverpool Chess Club has contributed £50 towards the expenses of the match.

THE MOORS.—The Scotch papers contain very long accounts of the shooting on the Moors on the 12th. The sport was all that sportsmen could desire and, according to *John O' Groat's Journal*, a vast quantity of birds was shot all over the country.

ST. WILFRID'S FEAST AND RACES, RIPON, YORKSHIRE.

The Feast of St. Wilfrid, at Ripon, in Yorkshire, always falls on the Sunday following Lammas-day; and, during the present week, there have been joyful doings in the good city. If, gentle reader, you should ever chance, during the middle of some future August, to be sojourning at the ancient city of York, or happen to be penned up in the thriving manufacturing town of Leeds, mount, if possible, the Telegraph, or Courier coach, for the city of Ripon, on the Saturday of the Feast of St. Wilfrid; and, depend upon it, you will meet with a warm and hearty reception from the worthy citizens; have an opportunity of viewing some of the finest remains of "the olden time" in England; and, if you have an inkling after horse-flesh, and an affection for the turf, find two capital days' sport.

Ripon is a fine healthy town, right in the heart of Yorkshire, and on the banks of the river Ure, with a large old cathedral, displaying six distinct styles of our national architecture, and, fortunate, in the possession of some of the finest and most curious carved wood-work in the kingdom. It owes its rise to the Saint (Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, in the seventh century), in whose honour the feast is held, and whose return from exile to his favourite monastery of Ripon, so long as *twelve centuries ago*, is still commemorated in the fashion we have more palpably shown in the engraving. A jolly Dr. Syntax-looking effigy, with cocked hat, black coat, and top boots, having nothing clerical about him, except the bands dangling from his chin, is manufactured by some labourers in the town, and carried from house to

ST WILFRID FESTIVAL, RIPON.

house, tied on a cart-horse; and accompanied by a fife and a fiddle, and a host of children, who greet the oblations to the Saint with shrill buzzas. The good old folks haste into the street to shake hands with the founder of their town; and the proprietors of the effigy (sometimes a "wick Wilfray," as the children style him), retire at dusk to divide the proceeds, and wind up with a "jollification."

Then the feast commences in earnest. The cathedral bells ring out merrily on the Sunday morning following; the Mayor and Corporation proceed in gowned solemnity to service at the minster; the city is crowded with strangers, and those natives, from a distance, who come to visit friends and relatives; there is a gathering in the sylvan glades of Studley Park; and the ivy-grown, venerable walls of the "mighty carcase" of the abbey of fountains echoes with the music of glad voices, and smiles blandly in the glorious sunshine on the merry pilgrims gathered around.

The races date as far back as 1713, for, on the 2nd of February in that year, an order was issued by the Mayor and Corporation of Ripon to level the High Common, "fitting for a horse course." The support they received from the Corporation was considerable; aided by the munificent donations of John Aislabie, Esq., of Studley Royal, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1718-20. In those days, the horses in one of the most important races *were ridden by women;* and on such occasions Mrs. Aislabie contributed the plate, or the money for the prize. In 1826, these ancient races were put a stop to by the enclosure of the High Common; but, in 1826, Mr. Haygarth, a publican, got up some races on a small scale, in his own fields, which roused the old sporting spirit of the town, and induced several respectable individuals to form themselves into a committee, when the present ground—a pleasant spot on the north banks of the Ure, and a good mile from the city—was selected, and here they have been carried on ever since.

The races came off on Monday and Tuesday, with great spirit. On Monday the Two-year-old Stake of 10 sovs. each, with 20 sovs. added, was won by half a length, by Mr. Shepherd's Alaric; the Selling Stake of 5 sovs. each, with 15 sovs. added, was won easy, by a length, by Mr. T. Walker's Master Thomas; the £50 given by the Town Members, was won, first heat by half a neck, and third by a length, by Mr. J. Osborne's Boniface; and second heat, by a length, by Mr. Banks's Strathmore. On Tuesday, the Great St. Wilfrid Handicap was won easily by Mr. Muthbank's Robinson; and the Corporation £50, by Mr. J. Osborne's Boniface.

CHARLES WATERTON, ESQ.

A second volume of "Essays on Natural History," from the pen of this true "field naturalist," has been issued from the press, and presents a favourable opportunity for engraving a "portraiture" of the humane author, from a sketch by a correspondent.

This celebrated naturalist was born at Walton-hall, near Wakefield, in the county of York, about sixty-two years ago. On his father's side he is descended in a direct line (through his grandmother) from Sir Thomas More. On his mother's side he is akin to the Redingfields of Oxburg, to the Charltons of Hazleside, and to the Swinburnes of Chapheston.

The Watertons emigrated into Yorkshire, some centuries ago, from their family seat, bearing their own name, in the island of Axeholme, in Lincolnshire. The Watertons fought at Cressy and Agincourt, and at Marston Moor. They were preferred, in the Catholic times, to places of great honour and trust; but since the Reformation they have experienced opposite fortune.

Walton-hall was gallantly defended against Oliver Cromwell's troopers. It stands on an island in a lake, and was, at that time, provided with a draw bridge, the remains of which are standing, mantled with ivy, to this day. The land rises gently from the water on all sides, and is crowned with fine timber; the whole park being enclosed by a formidable stone wall. But, to return to the subject of our sketch.

Charles Waterton received his education at Stonyhurst, the celebrated college of the Jesuits, in Lancashire, where he remained until nearly twenty years of age. Here he became an elegant Latin scholar, and renounced for ever the use of wine and spirituous liquors. His love of natural history often led him into playing truant, but eventually his instructors gave him further liberty to pursue his favourite study. Soon after leaving Stonyhurst, the young squire made a tour into Spain. Here he met with many strange adventures—fever, earthquakes, &c., and was seized with sickness on his return home.

In 1804 he went out to superintend his uncle's estates in Demerara. In 1812, his father and uncle being dead, he delivered up his trust, and all subsequent visits which he paid to South America were undertaken with no other object in view than the pursuit of natural history. "The Wanderings" bear testimony to the wonderful adventures of Mr. Waterton during these visits. The veracity with which these narratives abound, render them the most charming productions of the kind in the English language. In 1859 Mr. Waterton married a Miss Edmonstone, but their felicity was of short duration; she died within a year, leaving him a son. He has since made frequent journeys to Belgium and Italy. His "Essays on Natural History" have been collected from "London's Magazine," and edited by himself in a handsome volume, to which is prefixed a most amusing autobiography. This work is as rare as "The Wanderings," and full of interesting and acute observation. We cannot resist closing this brief sketch by quoting Mr. Waterton's portrait of himself:—

"I stand," says he, "six feet high, all but half an inch. On looking at myself in the glass, I can see at once that my face is anything but comely: continued exposure to the sun, and to the rains of the tropics, has furrowed it in places, and given it a tint which neither Rowland's Kalydor nor all the cosmetics Belinda's toilette would ever be able to remove. My hair, which I wear very short, was once of a shade between brown and black; it has now the appearance of any great strength of arm, but my legs—probably by much walking, and by frequently ascending trees—have acquired vast muscular power; so that, on taking a view of me from top to toe, you would say that the upper part of Thomas has been placed on the lower part of Ajax; or, to speak zoologically, were I exhibited for show at a horse fair, some learned jockey would exclaim, 'he is half Rosinante, half Bucephalus.'"

ST. WILFRID FESTIVAL, RIPON.

In closing this brief sketch of Mr. Waterton, we must not omit to mention that he is the first bird-stuffer in the world, and one of the most kind-hearted of landlords, and a zealous and conscientious Catholic. A highly recommendatory feature of his writings is that they uniformly enjoin tender treatment of animals, and a generous sympathy with their persecutions.

CHARLES WATERTON, ESQ.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

SOUTH WINFIELD MANOR-HOUSE, DERBYSHIRE.

Few counties possess nobler, or more numerous specimens of the old baronial mansion than Derbyshire. In what other nook or corner of old England shall we find such a genuine relic of the olden time as Haddon? or where revive such vivid remembrances of England's golden age, the palmy days of "good Queen Bess," as at Hardwick; these two alone would render Derbyshire attractive enough to the artist or the antiquary, but there are yet others which are scarcely less interesting, and comparatively unknown. Of these, Winfield Manor-house has manifold claims upon the attention of every lover of the picturesque. This once princely pile is situated in a village on the line of the North Midland railway, which renders it easily accessible to the tourist; it was built in the reign of Henry VI., by the Lord Treasurer Cromwell, founder of Tattershall, and lord of many a noble house besides, and who, as if to carry to all posterity the fame of his wealth and liberality adopted as his badge the open purse, which may yet be seen carved in stone over his once hospitable gates.

The mansion is beautifully situated on a commanding eminence, rising from deep valleys, again surrounded on every side with richly-wooded hills; its tall grey towers and battlemented turrets, mantled with ivy, rising proudly above the noble oaks and walnuts in which it is embosomed. The mansion is quite dismantled, and much of it destroyed; but the remains, which are still very extensive, bespeak it to have been very similar in plan to Haddon Hall, but much larger. It consists of long ranges of buildings, surrounding two large court-yards, with numerous towers and turrets, the loftiest of which rises eighty or ninety feet from the ground; tall chimney shafts, richly traceried windows, and graceful oriels, with the beautifully-wrought masonry, giving to it a rich elaborate effect which we do not find in the more severe and simple Haddon. There are several fine circular staircases in some of the towers; but the finest feature is the magnificent crypt, which has suffered but little from the vicissitudes of time and violence: it is upwards of ninety feet long, by about thirty-five wide, beautifully groined with clean-hewn ashlar, having rich fan-traceried bosses at the intersections of the moulded ribs, which spring from two rows of octagonal columns. But, it is not alone the intrinsic beauty or picturesqueness of the structure that renders Winfield so peculiarly interesting: there are historical recollections attached to it, which give it a still greater charm; here it was that Mary Queen of Scots was, for some time, imprisoned in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury, to whom the estate had passed from the Cromwell family, and here a daring attempt was made by some of her devoted adherents to set her at liberty. In after time, Winfield stood as one of the bulwarks of loyalty in the great rebellion, having

SOUTH WINFIELD MANOR HOUSE.

undergone two sieges, palpable marks of which are yet visible on every side; it was at first occupied by the Parliament's forces, but was taken after a siege of four days, by the royalists, who put a strong garrison into the place; they were, in turn, soon besieged by the republican forces, under Sir John Gell, of Hopton, who, in vain, attempted to reduce the place, until the main army, commanded by the Earl of Manchester, with a train of heavy battering cannon, came to his assistance, when, after a severe bombardment, the place was taken by storm; though not without a desperate resistance on the part of the besieged, who, aided by the natural strength of the place, had held out against a greatly superior force, for nearly four months. The governor, Captain Dalby, was killed in the assault; and it is traditionally said that he was shot by a common soldier through a loophole in the entrance gateway, which is still shown.

The whole of one side of the building is covered with the marks of cannon shot, which have, in many instances, penetrated to the depth of two or three feet in the outer ashler casing, leaving a circular cavity where the ball has lodged in the interior rubble. The people who reside at an adjacent farm-house also show several cannon-balls, which have from time to time been dug up.

In short, there is at Winfield abundant material to repay either the artist, the antiquary, or the simple lover of the olden time, for a visit to South Winfield.

MANCHESTER REGATTA—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. HAYES.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD REGATTA.

The annual meeting of the Manchester and Salford Regatta Club (being the third regatta held on the river Irwell, near this town) took

R. KYNASTON, ESQ.

place on Monday and Tuesday, the 19th and 20th of August, under distinguished patronage, including Lords Skelmersdale and de Tabley, and Lord Francis Egerton, M.P.; Sir Benjamin Heywood, William Entwisle, Esq., M.P., the Mayor of Manchester, and a number of gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood. The president of the club this year is James Heywood, Esq., F.R.S.; the stewards, Messrs. Gale and Rymer; and the appointed judge, Elias Chadwick, Esq., of Swinton Hall, in whose absence, we believe, Mr. Chew acted as adjudicator.

This meeting excited great interest, and there was a numerous collection of booths for refreshments in the neighbourhood of the Grand Stand, and in other fields nearer the town. On Monday the morning was delightfully fine, and the concourse of people on both sides of the river was very large. Towards noon, however, the clouds lowered, and a small drizzling rain fell, with but few intervals, during the remainder of the day. The fine military band of the 5th Dragoon Guards attended, by permission of the Hon. Colonel J. Yorke Scarlett, and performed a variety of music in the first style of excellence.

The sports of this day consisted of four races—the Stanhill Hall Stakes, for four-oar pleasure-boats, value £10, won by Mr. Jones's Fearless; the Ordsall Stakes, for two-oar boats, won by Mr. Beardsall's Mystery; and the Swinton Hall Cup, value £16, won by Mr. Walker's Sons of the Dee, a Chester boat, by half a length—the Britannia, a Manchester boat, with a young crew, struggled manfully for the Cup, and the honour of the town. The Irwell Stakes of £12, won by Mystery—Forester second.

On Tuesday the weather was exceedingly fine, and the company very fashionable. The races were well contested. The Plate, value £20, was won by a Chester boat, the "Echo." The sports terminated, at a late hour, with a very brilliant display of fireworks. The meeting thus year has given great satisfaction; and though the principal prizes have been carried off by boats from Chester, &c., it is no discredit to the members of the club, who have had to strive against the picked men of Chester and Warrington.

GRAND CRICKET MATCH AT BRIGHTON.

SUSSEX V. THE MARYLEBONE CLUB AND GROUND, WITH PILCH AND MARTINGELL.

The return match between these two elevens (Pilch and Martingell having been substituted for Wenman, in consequence of the growing strength of the Sussex players,) commenced on Monday in Hoc's Ground, in the presence of upwards of 2000 spectators. Fortunately, the weather was fine, not a drop of rain falling during the match. Sussex went in first with Dean and G. Picknell, Hillyer and Martingell bowling. Dean made a score of 31, when his wicket was lowered by Hillyer. Bushby then went in. G. Picknell was bowled by Hillyer, after scoring 13 runs. Box then came, and Bushby soon after lost his wicket.

After dinner, Hawkins went to the wicket, and was bowled out by Hillyer at the second ball. Mr. Taylor succeeded him, and was bowled by Bayley. Hammond was next, and in the first over he was bowled by Hillyer. Mr. Napper succeeded him, and struck the second ball to the wall for 4; but his stumps were lowered by Bayley at the next ball. Sopp next went to the wicket, and with Box, succeeded in adding materially to the score. At length, Sopp struck the ball in the air, when Sewell caught him out very cleverly. R. Picknell then took the bat, but at the second ball from Bayley, his stumps were scattered. Hodson, the last of the Sussex, then went in, and got 4 first stroke. Dorrinton, after playing three-quarters of an hour, was stumped by Box. A few more runs were then got between them, when Hodson was caught by Sewell.—Box carrying out his bat, after scoring in a splendid manner no less than 68 runs.

At twenty-five minutes to six, the Marylebone Club commenced their first innings by placing Martingell and Dorrinton at the wickets; Dean and Mr. Taylor bowlers. Sewell was next, and got fours and threes in quick succession, Martingell following suit. After some very fine play, Sewell struck a ball towards Dean, and he was nearly caught out, retiring with a score of 41. Hillyer filled the vacant place, but the stumps were directly drawn for the day.

The game was resumed on Tuesday morning at 20 minutes past 10, with Martingell and Hillyer at the wickets; the former of whom was caught by Hawkins, without adding to the score. Pilch then went to the wicket, and was bowled by G. Picknell for 18 runs. Mr Kynaston had scored only 4, when Dean lowered his wicket. Mr. Hartopp came next, but was immediately run out. Mr. Bayley followed, but was bowled by G. Picknell without scoring, and Good was served in the same manner. Mr. Dewing, who succeeded him, began to score very fast, and with Hillyer ran it up to 150, when Mr. Dewing was bowled by Hodson. Lord Glamis was the last to go to the wicket. Hillyer after making 98 by some fine play, was caught at the point by Dean, Lord Glamis carrying out his bat. The innings amounted to 153, being 18 less than their opponents. It being now nearly two o'clock, the players went to dinner, after which Sussex commenced their

C. TAYLOR, ESQ.

second innings by placing the two Picknells at the wickets. Robert's wicket was soon lowered by Hillyer; and Dean, who succeeded him, was caught by Dorrinton, the wicket-keeper, without

GRAND CRICKET MATCH AT BRIGHTON.

scoring. Box, on coming in, was greeted with applause, and he began to bat in the same style as the day before. Good lowered Pickrell's wicket, after scoring 22 runs. Bushby came next; but Good found the way also to his wicket. Hammond was now called for, and, with Box, gave the scorers plenty of employment; a change of bowlers was tried, but without avail, and the field began to get weary. At length he mounted a ball which fell into the hands of Pilch, mid-wicket off. Applause greeted him on his returning. Hawkins, after scoring 5 runs, hit the ball into his wicket. Mr. Napper succeeded Hawkins, and, after receiving two balls, the batting was at a stand-still. Silence for a time reigned their opponents 238 runs, with three wickets still to go down

The game was resumed on Wednesday morning, soon after ten o'clock, when Mr. Taylor added another laurel to his brow, by making the very extraordinary number of 100 runs in one innings, and carrying out his bat. His play this morning was a repetition of the previous evening's display, and was throughout masterful, so as to excite the admiration of every beholder We have much pleasure in presenting a portrait of Mr. Taylor in our present number. When Sussex finished this, the largest innings they had ever obtained, the betting was almost anything in their favour. The Marylebone eleven began their second innings shortly before ten o'clock. For their performance, see the score.

SUSSEX.—1st INNINGS.		2D INNINGS	
Dean, b. by Hillyer	21	c. by Dorrington	0
G. Pickrell, b. by ditto	13	b. by Good	22
Bushby, b. by ditto	10	b. by Pilch	1
Box, not out	108	b. by H. Hyer	64
Hawkins, b. by Bayley	0	b. by Martingal	7
C. Taylor, Esq., b. by ditto	7	not out	100
Hammond, b. by Hillyer	3	c. by Pilch	57
R. Napper, Esq., b. by Bayley	4	b. by Good	11
Sopp, c. by Sewell	21	c. by Box	0
R. Pickrell, b. by Bayley	0	b. by Hillyer	5
Hodson, c. by Sewell	9	run out	0
Wide ball	1	Wide ball	1
Byes	5	Byes	17
	171		328

MARYLEBONE.—1ST INNINGS.			
Dorrington, run out	10	c. by Dean	4
Sewell, c. by Dean	61	b. by Hodson	94
Martingell, c. by Hawkins	23	hit wicket	30
Pilch, b. by G. Pickrell	13	b. by Sopp	30
R. Kynaston, Esq., b. by Dean	6	b. by Hodson	4
Good, b. by Pickrell	3	st. by Box	11
H. Hayward, Esq., run out	0	b. by Hodson	0
— Dewing, Esq., b. by Hodson	18	b. by Hodson	0
Bayley, b. by G. Pickrell	0	c. by Napper	0
Lord Gilenis, not out	0	b. by ditto	0
Hillyer, c. by Dean	28	not out	22
Wide balls	7	Wide balls	2
Byes	6	Byes	10
	194		219

We are indebted for the preceding spirited report, which we have abridged, to the *Brighton Gazette*. Annexed are portraits of Mr. Kynaston and Mr Taylor, from the characteristic series of prints published by Mr Mason, of Brighton. By the way, this enterprising publisher is progressing well with his grand plate of a Cricket Match. We inspected the drawing on Monday last, and were much struck with the fidelity of the portraits, and the picturesque treatment of the subject.

R Kynaston, jun., Esq., secretary to the M.C.C., was formerly an Etonian, when he highly distinguished himself both with hook and bat. He was always a resolute batter, and is now one of England's best fieldsmen, his post in the game of cricket being the very arduous and multifarious one of long stop.

Charles George Taylor, Esq., of Sussex, is a Cantab, and admitted to be the most finished batsman of the day. He is rather spare in figure, and of small stature, but his unflinching courage, science, and activity, enable him to accomplish equal severity of hitting with any of the more gigantic batsmen. As a bowler he far surpasses the generality, and is considered at all points of the game, the Nimrod of cricketers. He has already done much to support the honour of the county of Sussex.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPS IN THE COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The *Morning Herald* publishes the following apparently accurate account of the ships now building, or ordered to be built, in our dockyards:—"There are seven first-class ships ordered to be built, in her Majesty's dockyards, fifty-seven sailing men-of-war. Of these, six are three-deckers namely, one of 120, and five of 110 guns; sixteen two-deckers—six 90's, one 84, and nine 80's; seven frigates of 50 guns; four of 36 guns; four of 26 guns; thirteen sloops—three 20's, one 18, and nine 16's; five brigs—two 12's, one 10, one 8, and one 3. The shipwrights of all the dockyards, excepting Pembroke, are generally employed in repairs. Where not so engaged, they are turned over to the ships building. Their progress in this department has been slow for the last two years, in consequence of the immense repairs required in the ordinary. Of the three-decked ships, the Royal Albert, 120, is one-third in frame; the Royal Frederick, 110, is having her sides planked; and the Victoria 110, is in a forward state; the Prince of Wales, 110, has her frame out and stacked for seasoning; the Marlborough, 110 and Windsor Castle, 110, have their frames cutting. The Ahoukir, 90, and Exmouth, 90, are up in frame, and might be got ready for launching next year; the Princess Royal, 90, has her sides being planked; the Duke of Cumberland, 80, and Conway, 80, are in a forward state; and the Mars, 80, is so far advanced, that she could be ready to go off the stocks at the end of next year. The Algiers, 90, St. Jean d'Acre, 90, Brunswick, 80, Cressy, 80, Irresistible, 80, Agamemnon, 80, and Majestic, 80, have their timbers preparing. The Hannibal, 90, has hers already prepared. The frame of the Sanscarelli, 84, is already cut out for seasoning. The 50-gun frigates Constance and Raleigh, are in builder—the latter is in a forward state, and will be launched this year; the Arethusa, 50, Liffy, 50, Severn, 50, Shannon, 50, and Leander, 50, have their timbers in course of preparation. The 36-gun frigate Flora will be ready for launching in September. The Active, 26, is in frame, and is well seasoned, as the hands have been taken off her for three years; she could be launched next year. The Sylphide, 16, is in a forward state; and the Thetis, 36, has her timbers all prepared and stacked. The 16-gun brigade Juno was launched last month; the Creole, 26, will be launched about the end of October; the Acheron, 26, immediately. The frames of the Alarm, 26, the Malacca, 26, and the Niobe, 26, are all ready. The Calypso, 20, will be launched this year; Coquette, 20, Challenger, 20, and Camilla, 18, have their timbers preparing. The frames of the 16-gun sloops, Atalanta, Dispatch, Elk, Heron, Mariner, Martin, Sparrow, Alderney, and Orbit, are ready, and will be launched next year. The Kingfisher, 12, is nearly ready for launching; the frames of the Britomart, 10, and Hound, 6, are now prepared; and the Dart, 3, is in a forward state."

Sir George Seymour has hauled his flag on board the Collingwood at Portsmouth; being now the senior admiral in port, he assumes the duties of commander-in-chief. Lieutenant Pel. R. W., one of the right honourable baronet, has gone on board preparatory to sailing in that vessel to the Pacific, where he joins his ship, the Cormorant.

FOREIGN ORDERS.—Orders have been issued to enter seamen forthwith on board the Victory, for general service. A similar order has been proceeded together to be paid off and recommissioned. The St. Vincent, 120, Captain Rowley, and Collingwood, 86, were expected immediately to join the squadron from England, as the French ships were increasing in number. The Warspite, according to accounts, is in good fighting order.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Letters from Naples state that several shocks of an earthquake were experienced on the 13th ultimo at Messina and other places, but add that no serious injury was caused by them. It appears also, by letters from Rome, of the 27th ultimo, that shocks of earthquake had taken place on the 5th ultimo, in different parts of the papal territories. Some houses fell in, but no lives were lost.

A shocking murder was committed on the night of the 2d inst., at a small commune near Laigle, in the department of Orne (France). A man named Vilcfare cut off the head of his wife with one stroke of a reaping-hook He then attempted to shoot himself, but the ball only wounded his ear. He is supposed to be insane.

There are in the possession of Mr. Harrison, landlord of the Peacock Tavern, Islington-street, Clerkenwell, the largest collection of coins in this country. They are each under six drachms weight, and are remarkably lively, notwithstanding the change of climate, being from the South African coast.

A letter from Florence of the 3d states that the body of the ex-King of Spain (Joseph Buonaparte) was deposited on the 3d in the vaults of the church of Santa Croz, the temple of honour of the great men of Italy. It had been exposed for eight days in a leaden case, simply covered with a black dress, and bearing the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour, and the chain of the Golden Fleece. He is said to have left 13,000,000l. to his widow and daughter, who is married to her cousin, Prince de Musignano, son of Lucien Bonaparte.

Another monster train started to Brighton on Sunday morning last. It consisted of no less than 53 carriages, propel led by four engines, and arrived at Brighton about half past 11 o'clock, and upwards of 1800 persons left the carriages, a large majority of whom proceeded immediately to the beach, where numbers of them remained during the whole day.

The King of Prussia arrived at Vienna on the 11th inst., and immediately proceeded to the Palace at Schœnbrunn. The Prince de Metternich was expected on the 12th.

A letter from Sierra Leone, dated July 7, contains an account of the drowning of four of the prine pal persons of the island, by the upsetting of a boat, viz. the Rev. Mr. Illingworth, colonial chaplain; Mr. Benjamin Scott, the colonial surveyor and engineer; Mr. Abbott barrister, and colonial emigration agent for Trinidad; and Mr. Cathcart, marshal of the Court of Vice-Admiralty, and also emaration agent for Jamaica.

Accounts have been received from Quebec, to the effect that the Captain of the brig Hannah of Dundee, had been murdered by the crew for the purpose of possessing themselves of the vessel and cargo. The whole crew had been committed to Italy.

A strange circumstance occurred recently to the Duke of Genoa, second son of the King of Sardinia. He was attacked and robbed near the Royal Château of Racconigi, where there are several thousand men in garrison.

Letters from Modena announce that the Duke was taken exceedingly ill on the night of the 6th, at his villa of Cottajo. Physicians were sent for in all haste.

A letter from St. Petersburgh states that the Government is about to send several professors of the University of Casan and St. Petersburgh, on a scientific mission to Italy, Germany, France, Switzerland, and England

The saving between Odessa and the port of London market from Lincolnshire and conveying it by steam-boat or railway, is proved to be no less than ten per cent in favour of the latter mode.

The *Observateur Français* of the 8th announces that the merchant vessel Victoria, which had arrived at Ragusa from Otranto, had brought word that a Neapolitan war steamer had captured, off Calabria, a piratical vessel, manned by sailors of all nations. The *Lloyd's* of Trieste of the 7th states that the Austrian war schooner Prince had received orders to cruise on the coast of Albania, against the Cyniatotes.

The general exhibition of the produce of national industry in the States of Germany was opened at Berlin on the 15th inst. At the first the catalogue contained only 1913 members, but was expected to be shortly increased to 2300. In the 1912 Frankfort exhibition 1815, but as yet only 21 of the States of the Confederation have contributed.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, Friday.—Since Monday the arrivals of English wheat up to our market have been on a very limited scale, while the stands to-day were scantily filled with samples. The trade, however, was heavy, at barely stationary prices. The imports of foreign wheat continue good The few parcels sold at Mark-lane current last week in other lands next to nothing was doing. The duty is now 12s per quarter. The supply of barley was small, yet the sale for it was heavy, at Monday's rates. Malt, oats, beans, and peas ruled dull at barely equal to those obtained on Monday

ARRIVALS—English Wheat, 1,800 qrs.; Barley, 1,200 qrs.; oats, 1,760 quarters. Foreign. Wheat, 6140; barley, 13,460; oats, 18,880 quarters. Flour, 3880 sacks; malt, 2666 quarters

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 50s; ditto white, 48s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 48s; ditto white 42s to 50s; rye, 31s to 32s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malting ditto, 34s to 36s; malt, 52s to 56s; Kingston and Ware, 52s to 56s; Chevalier, 54s to 58s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire fed ditto, 50s to 52s; potatoe ditto, 52s to 55s; Youghal and Cork, black, 32s to 34s; ditto white, 36s to 38s; ditto potatoe ditto, 38s to 40s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 35s to 36s, boilers, 36s to 38s per quarter. Town made flour, 45s to 48s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Yorkshire and Berkshire, 37s to 38s, per 280 lbs.

Foreign.—Free wheat, 44s to 56s; Dantzig, red, 50s to 56s, white, 56s to 61s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 22s to 24s; oats, 17s to 19s; ditto fed, 16s to 17s; beans, 34s to 36s. peas, 32s to 34s per quarter. Flour, America, 24s to 28s; Baltic, 22s to 26s per barrel. Town made, 45s to 48s

The Seed Market.—In all kinds of seeds very few sales have been transacted this week, and prices remain the same.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 53s to 57; Mediterranean and Odessa, 52s to 53s; hempseed, 29s to 30s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 12s to 16s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 6s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 26l5 to 26l6 per last of ten quarters, Linseed cakes, English, 5l5 to 5l6 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 3l5 5s to 3l5 10s per ton; canaze 8s to 8s 6d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 49s 1d; barley, 34s 6d; oats, 20s 6d; rye, 35s 11d; beans, 35s 7d; peas, 36s 1d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty. Wheat, 51s 9d, barley, 34s 5d; oats, 20s 10d; rye, 36s 7d; beans, 36s 2d; peas, 36s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 19s; barley, 6s; oats, 5s; rye, 7s 6d; beans, 6s 6d; peas, 6s 6d.

Tea.—There has been a large business doing in all kinds of tea this week, and prices have had an upward tendency. Sound congou cannot be purchased under 13½d to 15½d per pound.

Sugar Fine qualities of West India sugar are in active demand, and higher rates have been paid. In the inferior parcels, only a moderate business is doing. Fine yellow is selling generally at 40s to 40s 6d; middling ditto, 39s to 39s 6d; low ditto, 38s to 38s 6d; fine low, 35s 6d to 37s 6d; and brown, 34s to 36s per cwt. Bengal and Mauritius, including foreign parcels, are selling at full prices. The refined market is also active, at 73s for brown lumps, and 75s 6d to 76s per cwt, for standard.

Coffee.—Holders of Ceylon coffee are firm, and will not sell under 84s 6d to 85s per cwt, for good ordinary. In West India, and other kinds of coffee, only a limited business is doing, at late rates.

Cocoa.—This article is in better request, and Grenada has sold at 42s 6d to 44s 6d per cwt

Rice—For most descriptions, the demand is less active than of late, and prices may be considered 3d per cwt lower.

Provisions.—There is very little doing in any kind of Irish butter, and prices are barely supported. Foreign continues in a dull way, at 85s per cwt for the best Carlow.

Oils.—For palm oil the demand is quiet, at £34 per ton. Linseed oil is without nothing is passing.

Tallow.—This market has assumed a firmer appearance. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 41s to 41s 9d; and for forward delivery 42s per cwt.

Coals.—Adair's, 19s 6d; Carr's Hartley, 20s; New Tanfield, 18s 9d, Old Tanfield, 18s 9d; Braddyl's Hetton, 19s 6d; Lambton, 19s 6d; Harper Cowpen, 18s 6d; Kent and Brownsdon, 20s per ton.

Wool.—The sale for all kinds of wool continues to rule active at very full prices.

Potatoes.—New potatoes are in good supply and active request, at from 4l to 4l5 per ton.

Hops. Although the accounts from the plantations are still unfavourable, the demand here has become less active, at about previous rates. The duty is fixed at £0.210,000.

The supply of hops on offer is extremely small. The following are the current prices:—Sussex, new pockets, 3l 5s to 4l 15s; Mid Kent, 4l 5s to 5l 5s; East Kent, 4l 5s to 4l 15s; Choice do., 5l10 to 6l11 11s; Sussex do, 3l 6s to 4l 15s; Mid Kent bags 4l 7s to 5l 5s.

Smithfield.—The supply of beasts on sale in to-day's market was tolerably good as to numbers, but very fresh set sets in early. Although the attendance of buyers was rather numerous, the beef trade was heavy, at barely Monday's quotations. We had on offer 100 Scots from Aberdeen, and 20 oxen and cows from Holland. Sheep the supply of which was rather limited, sold steadily, and previous rates were well supported. As is almost invariably the case at this period of the year, the lamb trade was very dull, at nearly stationary prices. In calves, very little was doing, and, in some instances, the rates had a downward tendency Pigs were a mere drug Milch cows sold at from 2l15 to 3l19 5s each. Per 8lbs, to sink the offal—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large oxen, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality do. 2s 10d to 3s 2d, prime large ones, 3s 4d to 3s 6d. Prime small ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d, coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 10d to 5s; large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 4s 0d, prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lambs, 5s 8d to 6s 10d. Suckling calves, 21s to 23s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 352; cows, 59; sheep and lambs, 2710; calves, 270; pigs, 290

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had a full average supply of each kind of meat on sale-day, while the demand ruled heavy, on the following terms:—Per 8lbs by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small do., 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; lambs, 3s 8d to 4s 8d.

SOAP, HARDMAN.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent)

It will be seen, upon references to the *London Gazette*, that the country bankers have commenced making their returns of the amount of their issues, and that the first return has rounded upon the average of the twelve weeks prior to the 27th of April last.

The quarterly return of the Bank of England, ending the 16th of August, shows an increase in the circulation of £676,000, and an increase in the stock of bullion of £68,300.

The English Market opened flatly on Monday, influenced by the intelligence from France relative to affairs in Morocco Rumours of war became very general both in the market and among the money changers, and caused a depression in prices, as evidenced by such quotations. Some increased premiums were demanded at Lloyd's, and the probability of a collision between our ships and the French was freely discussed. Although the Consols market closed firmer, every endeavour to give it an impetus failed. Some few purchases were made on Government account, but the fact that large operations were known to be in progress for the fall, and had not the market been firm on Monday, the 3 per cents. 1853, and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 352; cows, 59; sheep and lambs, 2710; calves, 270; pigs, 290

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The state of the English market during the week has almost suspended business in the foreign house, which, previously to the Continental holidays, was very limited, is now entirely close. Spanish Actives opened on Monday at 22¾, declined a fraction on Tuesday, regained the former quotation on Wednesday, and still remain at that price. The Three per Cents have varied proportionately, and close at 33¾ Mexican has quoted and remains at 34¼ to 34½ Portuguese has improved a point, closing at 44½. Dutch Five per Cents remain at 103½ to 3/4 Two-and-a-Half per Cents yielding 5, and closing at 5-3. Colombian 66 Venezuela are 12¾; and Mexican, 103¾.

The share market has been tolerably steady during the week, and prices have not materially varied. The French lines were shortly affected at the commencement of the week, but prices rallied towards the close, and the transactions were scarcely one per cent. from the previous week's prices at present exists. This fact contrasts strongly with the state of the market in the English markets. The following quotations are without regard to premium or discount:—Birmingham and Gloucester, 128; Blackwall Railway, 9¾; Chester and Holyhead, 6¾; Eastern Counties new, 12¾; Great North of England, 113; Great Western, 177; Birmingham Stock, 221; Croydon, 21; Hull and Selby, 105 (half-shares), 53; Dover, 37¾; Paris and Rouen, 27½; Paris and Orleans, 35½; Greenwich, 8¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 89¾; Lancaster and Carlisle, 6¾.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The accounts from Paris, yesterday, continuing to be of a tranquil nature, Consols advanced a point upon the previous day's quotation, the market closing, with tolerable firmness, at 98¾, for money and account. Prices in the foreign house have not undergone any variation worth recording. The only feature of interest in the railway market was the fall in Birmingham and Gloucester shares, which, in consequence of the small dividend declared of 3l5s. per annum, receded at one period nearly 10 per cent. They have, however, rallied, and close at 128. South Eastern were flat, closing at 37¾. No material change has taken place in the want of the French lines.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20.

WAR OFFICE, AUGUST 20.—9th Light Dragoons: Veterinary Surgeon Richard John Gedaliah Hurford to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice George J. Instone. 14th: Cornet Francis Delaval Gray to be Lieutenant, vice Horton; Cornet George Anthony Foster to be Cornet, vice Gray. 15th: Sergeant-Major Walter Clarkson to be Cornet, vice Vizard

11th Foot: Majors S. Crosse to be Brevet, vice Bowes. 17th Regiment Rodney Payne Pasley to be Ensign, vice Minster; Ensign Wm Ian Henry Howard Erskine to be Lieutenant, vice O'Shea. Charles Pratt Brice to be Ensign, vice Elliott 18th: Capt. Cryn Frankow Trapaud to be Captain, vice John Philip Mitford, Lieut. Alexander Murray to be Captain, vice Trapaud; Ens George Henry Cadalso to be Lieutenant, vice Murray. 19th: Lieut. John Fowke to be Lieutenant, vice Langley Ensign John Lees Richard Rooke to be Lieutenant, vice Fowke; William Hutchinson, A A. Cross to be Ensign vice Kelly. 23rd: Lieut J Le M Carey to be Lieutenant, vice Sir T. Erskine; 83rd. T Adams to be Ensign, vice Cazalet; Ensign Thomas Dyer Edwardes to be Lieut H. G. Sayer to be Captain, vice Cotton, Ensign T. H Boddard to be Lieutenant, vice Butler. Ensign J A Bruce to be Lieutenant, vice Boddard; R. T. Hearn to be Ensign, vice Edwards, J. 3rd West India Regiment.—Capt. T. Walker to be Captain, vice Smales; Lieut. J. de Blaquiere to be Captain, vice Walker

BRAEVE.—Major A. Champain to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; Capt. I. Walker to be Major in the Army.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—J. B. L. FARRANT, Maidstone, agricultural implement maker.

BANKRUPTS.—G. P. GILES, Redford street, Covent-garden carver and gilder. T. MORETON, Blackfriars-street Southwark, upholsterer E M GOOD Hayle-place, Peckham, farmer. J. MARSHALL, Bridge-street Westminster, G PURT Upper Thames street, silk merchant. R EDWARDS, City road, draper. W. FULLER, Cliffe, Sussex, carpenter, blacksmith W BRIDGEN, Tenterden, Kent cloth manufacturer. J. GREGG, Birmingham

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—J HAMILTON, Old Cumnock, grocer.

FRIDAY, AUG. 23

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 23.—1st Dragoon Guards: C. S. R. Brise to be Cornet, vice Rennie. 7th: R. Jolbuston to be Cornet, vice Robinson 8th Light Dragoons: Capt. F. G. Sewell to be Major, vice Webster Lieut C. C. Longmore to be Captain, vice Sewell; Lieut. H. E. Pakenham to be Lieutenant, vice Longmore

1st Foot: A. R. Mus bray to be Ensign, vice B Meio 7th Lieut the Hon. C. L. Harris to be Captain, vice Sir Wm Erskine, Bart. who retires upon half-pay 9th: Ensign Wm Fowler to be Lieutenant, vice Floyd; Ensign J D. Verrer to be Lieutenant, vice Hare. 22nd: Lieutenant R. Sandilands to be Captain, vice Bell. 24th: Ensign and Adjutant G. F. J. Williams to have the rank of Lieutenant, Lieut F C. Skurray to be Lieutenant, vice T Hodgetts, 25th: Capt. J. Impett to be Captain, vice S. P Fenwicke. 26th: Lieut T. Andrews to be Lieut., vice Jones. 56th: Capt. H. Bell to be Captain, vice W Mashwicke; Lieut R. G. Butler to be Captain, vice Pratt, Ensign J. M. Peckin to be Lieutenant, vice Butler; G. Burrey to be Ensign, vice Peckin. 59th: Lieut. Wm Chase to be Captain, vice Lord C. Kerr 60th: Lieut. C. H. M Smith to be Captain, vice Puleston; Lieut F. S. Bunbury to be Lieutenant, vice Burney Ensign W. Wood to be Lieutenant, vice Taylor; C. Chamberlain to be Ensign, vice Fausett; Lieutenant A. L. Phipps to be Adjutant vice Bunbury W. A. Poke to be Paymaster, vice Archer 76th: Lieut. Joseph F. Boggs to be Lieutenant, vice M Mowatt; to be Ensign, vice Rogers and W. G. Spicer to be Ensign, vice Mc Keagh 79th: Ensign E. Dent to be Lieutenant, vice Perrin; J. B Watson to be Ensign, vice Dyson. 81st: Lieut. J. F. Brisdale to be Adjutant, vice Deacon, Ensign A. Grant to be Lieutenant R. G Brackenbury to be Ensign, vice Grant. 84th: Assist-Surg. W. Fegan, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Henderson. 2d: Ensign J Mackenzie to be Lieutenant, vice Pakenham; Ensign D. D. Graham to be Lieutenant, vice Taylor to be Captain, vice Butler; Ensign R. Fyfe, vice Mackenzie. 79th: Lieut H C H. T. Mant and to be Ensign, vice Wood

NINTH REGIMENT.—Ensign D. D. Graham to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hildyard; Lieut. J. Newbury to be Paymaster, vice Middleton

Royal India Regiment.—Assistant-Surg W. Robinson, to be Regimental Surgeon.

2d West India Regiment.—Ensign T. B Tuite to be Lieutenant, vice Mackay; G. G. Griffith to be Ensign, vice Tuite

Royal R E Regiment.—Second Lieut. A Deane to be First Lieutenant, vice Colby; Lieut. J. Gillespie to be Lieutenant, vice Phelan, Second Lieut. J. A. Layard to be First Lieutenant, vice Gillespie; Ensign D. G. Graham to be Second Lieutenant, vice Layard; G. S. Dwyer to be Second Lieutenant, vice Dean.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist.-Surg. W. H. Brownson, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Pardoe

ROYAL CAPE.—Capt. H. Pratt to be Major in the Army.

ROYAL MARINES.—Lieutenant G. Elliot to be Captain, vice Captain R. G. Bridge, Second Lieut. W. Hutchinson to be First Lieutenant, vice Rumbold; Second Lieut. J. Turner, to be Second Lieut. C. Cobb, Ashby street, Hardinge-street, Silver cutler. E. PETERS, Godstone, Surrey, farmer. R. REESLEY, Oxford-street, draper. J. and W NOEL, Jermyn-street, St. James's, shoemakers. T. and R. BARRS, Worcester, tobacco manufacturers.

BIRTHS

In Lowndes street, Belgrave-square, Lady Marian Alford, of a son.— Lady Norreys, of a son.— The lady of Sir Edward Filmer, Bart., of a son.— The lady of Fortunat street, the lady of the Hon. J. C. Dundas, M.P., of a son.— At Kingston, Jamaica, the wife of John Davis, Esq., of her Majesty's 84th regiment, of a daughter.— At Alexander Rectory, the Hon Mrs. Cojne, of a daughter.— At Belvoir park, Belfast, the lady of Captain Gladstone, R.N., M.P., of a daughter.— In Portland place, the lady of C. G Du Pre, Esq., M.P., of a child still-born.

MARRIAGES

James Shuter, Esq., of Kinthury, Berks to Susan, youngest daughter of the Rev. Henry Wilson, rector of Colmgbourne Duns, Wilts.— At Cippenham-house, Cippenham, Bucks, Joseph John Gray Chichmonesley, Esq. of Vicarage, Page Turner, of Cippenham house.

DEATHS.

Richard Mansel Philipps, of Coedgala, Carmarthenshire, Esq.— At Dogmersfield-park, Lettia, the wife of Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart.— At Bath, Sir Thomas Hyde Page Wroughton, Bart.— At Maida Hill, Robert Will am Currie, Esq., late 3rd Dragoon Guards.— At Croydon, Surrey, the Rev. Richard Hunter, rector of Newsham cum-Maple Durwell, Hants.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday Evening.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W Batty —Nightly overflows to the Wonders of Mr. CARTER, the American Lion King, with his extraordinary Troop of Performing Lions.—30th Night of the CHINESE WAR, and BRILLIANT FEAST OF LANTERNS.—Entire Change of Performance.—Mr. BATTY and his Trained Steed Bedu.—First appearance of the Miniature Horse, TOM THUMB, Ten Hands high, 75 Inches long, the smallest in Europe, presented to Mr. Batty by the celebrated Equestrian, Mr. Wells.—On MONDAY, August 26th, and during the Week, at Quarter to Seven, the YOUNG PARIS, or the Lion Tamer of the Sager, Karta, Mr. Carter, who will introduce the performance of his Lions, Tigress, Leopard, &c., in the Dens. Also, the Wonderful Steeds of Horsemanship, concluding with (30th time), the Spectacle of the Chinese War.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D Broadfoot. Box Office open from 11 till 5.

TO THE LADIES.—Madame TUSSAUD'S NATIONAL GROUP, in honour of the Visit of the Princess Wellington.—The Queen and France Abbott are supposed to be offering to the hero the honours due to as we deserves, and rounded by companions in unity with England, supported by the great characters of the day, in splendid costumes, are the principal features of the Exhibition.—The exhibition, in its present state, is one of the very best sights in the metropolis, and abounds with such a variety of objects, that it is impossible to enumerate them in a single bill. Splendid feats of Horsemanship, concluding with (30th time), the Spectacle of the Chinese War.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D Broadfoot. Box Office open from 11 till 5.

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CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK-CORNER.—Open daily from 10 till 10.—NEW CHINESE TEA.—This unique collection has been honoured by the flattering approval of all classes in England and the United States. The Saxon, the Celt, the Anglo-Norman, and the Anglo-Saxon of the United States, at this moment the greatest attraction in the metropolis. His Royal Highness Prince Albert's hand will be in attendance on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, from seven to nine o'clock, to satisfy the curiosity of the thousands. Assistance One Shilling Fee. Descriptive Catalogues obtained in the Saloon, and a new edition, the one hundred and twenty-seventh, now in course of preparation. Omnibuses run from all parts of London to the Chinese Collection until the close of the evening's entertainment.

THE IOWAY INDIANS ENCAMPED AT LORD'S CRICKET-GROUND, ST. JOHN'S WOOD-ROAD, under the Superintendence of Mr. GEORGE CATLIN.—ON MONDAY, AUGUST 26, and every Day this Week, Indian Archery Fête.—Ceremony of the Medicine or Mystery Man's Benediction.—Exercising on the Slack-wire by the Squaw.—Indian Love-day Speech from the Second Chief, explained by the Interpreter.—War-dance, and several other Characteristic Dances.—The Ioways will be in the Red Men of the Forest, who will be seen, as in their Native Villages, for the First Time in Europe, on MONDAY, AUG. 26, and during the Week, at Quarter to Seven. NO Free admission.—No re-admission.—On each evening of the week, from Eight to Ten, the Ioways will be at the Egyptian Hall, where Mr. CATLIN resides on their Morals.

GRAND ARCHERY FETE and BALL-PLAY by the IOWAY INDIANS, at CHRIS. CRICKET-GROUND.—Trial of Skill by the Children of the American Forest and Prairie for several prizes. First Time of Indian Dressing in Europe. During the Ball-play of the Ioway Indians, when encamp pal at Hoboken, opposite New York, Thousands were present on one day. The large area is inclined not to crowd too close to the players during this interesting game, as a large area is necessary to see it played to advantage. The Ioways will be ready to depart at the appointed time, on MONDAY AUGUST 26, and ever following day. The Squaws will erect the Wigwam immediately after their arrival The Exhibition comprises the Ball-play and Archery Fête) will be on an elevated platform—Admission, 1s. No re admission.

THE IOWAY INDIANS will be ENCAMPED at LORD'S CRICKET GROUND, on MONDAY, AUGUST 26, and FIVE FOLLOWING DAYS.—Opinions of the Press:—"They are the finest specimens of the Indian tribe that have ever visited England."—Times. "The Ioway Indians far surpass the Ojibbeways in interest. They will delight whoever visits them."—Court Journal. "The party consists of Wee-no-ne-ga, the head chief of the Ioways, the 'Mystery Man,' a third chief, five 'braves' or warriors, four 'squaws' or wives, a boy, a girl, and a 'papoose' or infant."—Morning Chronicle. "These dances, songs, &c., are singularly wild and interesting while characteristic of the women, with their little children, are those of the Indians which we read of in Cooper's novels."—Sunday Times.

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1. A Scripture Exposition of Scripture, wherever the chapter admits of it, and which closet readers especially may peruse with much advantage 2. A new and orderly Analysis of each Chapter, giving, at a glance, a connected view of its contents. 3. References founded on the same principle, to connect the same subject or subjects of each chapter. 4. Questions, for examining the young members of the family and the domestics, with a view to excite their attention to the Scriptures, and to ascertain if they have noticed and understood what has been read. 5. An arrangement of the Scriptures, with the dates affixed to the proper chapters, so as to enable the reader to peruse the whole Bible in the course of the year.

Several minor advantages also be mentioned:—

1. New paragraphs are prepared with great care, so as to give every subject in each chapter a more distinct pre e nsented form, than those given in our common Bibles. 2. Chapters are marked where they be omitted in family reading, their subjects being merely shown logical, highly adorned with familiar eastern metaphors, or declining histories of iniquity which it is not necessary to read before family worship and the thoughtless. 3. Certain words and phrases which are either obsolete or coarse y rendered, are substituted by those that are more suitable but in such a manner as to leave their use to the choice of the reader. 4. Very long chapters have been carefully divided, with further reflections. The DOMESTIC BIBLE will be printed with a new type, and in the very best manner. For the convenience of every class of purchasers, it will appear in numbers at Sixpence.

London THOMAS ARNOLD, Paternoster-row, and all booksellers.

WALMER.—BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A Lady can be received as Parlour Boarder in a SCHOOL of the highest respectability. The house is delightfully situated, combining an extensive land prospect with an uninterrupted view of the Downs.—Respectable reference required.—Address to A. T., Post Office, Walmer, near Dover

CANDLES TO BURN WITHOUT SNUFFING, 6½d. per pound.—PALMER and CO.'s DECIMAL PALM CANDLES (16 to lb) give the light of two common tallow candles, require no snuffing, and can be used in any candlestick. Sold at the Co. shops, Grocers', &c., at 6½d. per lb. Also, at the same price, Palm Candles, 8 to lb, to be used in the Candle Lamps

Manufactory, Sutton street, Clerkenwell, London.

NEW PATENTS.—BROCKEDON'S IMPROVED STOPPERS.—This important Invention, a Substitute for Corks and Bungs, has, by new and Great Improvements, become a pure, imperishable, and perfect means of preserving, for any length of time, Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c. They are cheap and easily applied, and the appearance when they now have of fine Cork has removed the prejudice against their former dark colour. Also, DECANTER STOPPERS, to keep Wine which is fit for use in perfect condition.—C. MACINTOSH and Co., 19, Walbrook, London, and 52, York-street, Manchester.

SMOKE from CAMPHINE LAMPS PREVENTED.—The BEST and PUREST SPIRIT, warranted not to Smoke or Smell, is to be had only at the LIGHT HOUSE 201, Strand

MESSRS. MOSELY, 32, Haymarket, St. James's, SURGEON DENTISTS (by appointment to his Majesty the King of Hanover), appoint their Patients, residents of the country, that they may be consulted at home daily

15, MANCHESTER SQUARE

MRS. JAMES RAE begs to announce that she has LEFT Mrs. RAE'S, TONBRIDGE WELLS, to fulfil her former and future duties the FOLKA to her numerous pupils in Kent. Mrs. Rae will remain for the first six Weeks at the Sussex Hotel, Tunbridge Wells, and then proceed to Maidstone and Rochester. Mrs. Rae will be in London every Tuesday and Friday, for the purpose of giving Lessons, at her residence, 15, Manchester-square, and also receiving any new Pupils. The Academy will be resumed as usual the first week in December.

CITY of LONDON SCHOOL. Milk-street, Cheapside established by Act of Parliament, and under the superintendence of the Corporation of London: Head Master, the Rev. G. F. W. MORTIMER, D.D., of Queen's College Oxford.—THE SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED for the next term (extending to Christmas) on Tuesday, September 3. Persons desirous of entering their sons as pupils may obtain prospectuses of the school, containing also particulars of the foundation scholarships, and of exhibitions at school to it, together with forms of application for admission, at the Secretary's office, between the hours of 10 and 4.
THOMAS BREWER, Sec.

ALL PRIZES. -GRAND DISTRIBUTION of £70,170 Sterling at VIENNA, on the 2nd SEPTEMBER, authorised by his Imperial Majesty and the Government of Austria. Only 80 Bonds, in all 9 receivable 700 Prizes of £5,000, £3000, £1000, &c; the lowest £60. A few Fifth Bonds, £25 each (£15 to be paid on purchasing, the remaining £10 to be deducted from the Prize), may be had of Messrs A. J. STRAUS and Co. (late Fuld and Co.) Bankers and Receivers General, Frankfort, by remittance, to their Office, 28, Bernard-street, First-class Banking Establishment Chiefs of the Drawing will be sent to each Bondholder Office hours from Twelve to Three

WORN-OUT PLATE IMMEDIATELY RE-SILVERED —COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or Silver Solution, immediately restores Plated Articles, and preserves and cleanses Plate, Patent Wire, and Electro-Silver, by depositing a Coating of Pure Silver. It is highly approved by Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other eminent Chemists and Silversmiths. Sold by Messrs. BARCLAY and Co., 95, Farringdon street, London, at 1s and 2s the bottle, and to be had of the principal Silversmiths and Chemists in the Kingdom.—None are Genuine, unless signed on the wrapper by J. D. COGAN and G. GILLO.

BERDOE'S SUPERIOR WATERPROOF FROCKS SHOOTING JACKETS, GARMENTS for the SEA SIDE, &c.—An extensive variety of the above in NEW and greatly improved materials, always ready, guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, and combine in recommended to those who have experienced the disappointment and vexation consequent upon purchasing articles made by slops, less, and sold by parties not Tailors. FIRST-RATE CLOTHING of every description upon the lowest terms possible, consistent with the best workmanship and materials.—W. BERDOE, TAILOR, WATERPROOFER, &c., 69, CORNHILL (corner side).

SHOOTING SEASON.—GEORGE and JOHN DEANE have just completed a large and most various COLLECTION of ARTICLES adapted for the field. Their stock of Guns comprises, first, those which are manufactured on their own premises (and for them they exchange a compensation will a any other maker, however celebrated); and then a very careful y selected assortment by other approved gunsmiths, all warranted, and proved exceedingly low. George and John Deane's powder-flasks, and shot belts, Improved Locks, game bags, gunpowder, wadding, &c., are of the very best manufactures, and at the most reasonable charges. Their carts deliver purchases in all quarters of the town daily.—62, King William-street, London Bridge.

IMPORTANT to FAMILIES FURNISHING.—A considerable saving can be effected in the purchase of Furnishing Ironmongery, by visiting the PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, 58, Baker street, Portman-square, where may be inspected the most extensive STOCK of IRONMONGERY GOODS in the Kingdom, consisting of kitchen cooking utensils, German silver wares, drawing-room stoves, shower and vapour baths, ornamental iron work, garden implements, japanned water cans and toilet pails, best Sheffield plate, kitchen ranges, fenders and fire-irons, tea trays, ornamental wire work, flower-stands, table cutlery, &c. Every article being marked in plain figures, at the very lowest price the same will fully correspond with the quality, and without any trouble or care resulting from Cash payments, as the Proprietors warrant every article of the very best manufacture, and allow a saving of at least 20 per cent.—THOMAS and CO., 58, Baker street, Portman square.—A libera. allowance to merchants and captains.

EDWARD PRICE and Co. beg respectfully to request that all parties wishing to purchase their COMPOSITE CANDLES, will ask in the shops simply for "PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES." Some dishonest persons substitute other trade names for make candles, and called them by the name "Composite," used by Edward Price and Co.; but the process by which the real Composite candles are made, being a patent one, the Law will fully protect purchasers, when they require what they are at all the same as the real ones. The chief properties of these latter are their burning without snuffing, more brilliantly than the best wax, and that from the long keeping of light, that they are cheaper, taking this into account, than the consumment tallow candles, one of them giving the light of two ordinary candles. They may be had of most of the respectable Dealers throughout the kingdom, and are supplied to the trade wholesale by EDWARD PRICE and Co., Belmont, Vauxhall, and by PALMER and Co., Sutton-street, Clerkenwell.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.—Under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and Nobility.—A fragrant White Powder prepared from Oriental Herbs of inestimable virtue for strengthening, preserving, and cleansing the TEETH and GUMS from the pernicious formation of tartar, and by the removal of that extraneous substance, lends a salutary growth to the gums. It removes from the surface of the teeth the spots of imperfect decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, substituting for discolour and the aspect of impurity, the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; while, from its sublimates and disinfecting properties, it corrects the fetor arising from decay, and of most of such, duly inclined.

CAUTION.—To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's Stamps have authorised the Proprietors' signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus.—A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London, is affixed on each Box

. All others are FRAUDULENT Counterfeits !

THE HAIR.—Of the numerous compounds constantly announced, for promoting the growth or reproduction of the Hair, few survive even its name, beyond a very limited period, while ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with a reputation unparalleled, is still on the increase in public estimation. The singular virtues of this successful invention for Restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Human Hair, are too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very first trial of this and delightful perfume it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with numerous test manials constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all attempts of a similar nature. Being universally preferred, its consequent great demand secures the rapidity of unprincipled speculators, who vend the most spurious trash as the "GENUINE" Macassar Oil; whereas, the genuine article is wholly the invention and property of A. ROWLAND and SON, and the amalgamation of its costly exotic materials (really procured by them) renders absolutely any attempt to discover its component parts—thus proving the imposition of all other articles bearing the title of "Macassar Oil." The genuine article may be had of the Proprietors, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, price 3s. 6d. and 7s. on the Wrapper. and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1000 names, comprising 29,028 letters.—Price 3s 6d., 7s., Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s. per bottle.—A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London.

CHEAP PLEASURE TRAIN from LONDON to SHEFFIELD, LEEDS, YORK, and NEWCASTLE, ONE FARE THERE AND BACK, leaving the EUSTON STATION on Monday the 2nd of September, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, with the option of returning either on Tuesday the 3d, or Saturday the 7th September.

Passengers may be conveyed to the following intermediate places:—

PLACES	First Class.	Second Class.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Leicester, ...	1 0 0	0 16 6
To Nottingham, ...	1 1 0	0 18 6
To Derby, ...	1 1 0	0 18 6
To Rushden, ...	1 2 0	1 1 6
To Normanton, ...	1 12 6	1 16 0
To Leeds, ...	1 15 0	1 17 6
To York	2 0 6	2 1 0
To Darlington, ...	2 5 0	2 6 6
To Durham	2 10 6	2 14 6
To Newcastle	2 15 0	2 19 0

Further information may be obtained at the London and Birmingham Booking Office Euston Station. August 15th, 1844

IMPORTANT SALE of Ancient, Rare, and Beautiful ORIENTAL CHINA, and a Cellar of about 600 Dozens of fine old-crusted and other WINES, the property of the late Mr. MANSION, Bromley, Kent, late the property of JOHN WELLS, Esq., within Mr. SEPPINGS is honoured with instructions from the Proprietor to submit to PUBLIC SALE, by Puke AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th, and THURSDAY, the 29th days of AUGUST, 1844, in the Library. The CHINA will be sold on Wednesday, the Cellar of Wines on Thursday, specimens of Pot-pourri Jars, magnificent Punch bowls, Vases, Flower-jars, Decanters, Jugs, Dishes, Plates, Beakers, Dinner and Dessert Services, Ice Wells, Tureens, Teapots, Cups, Saucers, Basins, &c., will be sold on the First Day First Lot, in a chaser and handsome Enamel gilt stand, with glass shade. The WINES to be sold on Thursday, the 29th, consisting of about 70 dozen splendid Old Port, 60 dozens magnificent Old East India Madeira, 40 dozen very Old high flavoured East India Sherry, 50 dozen fine Old Brown and pale Sherry, 10 dozen delicious Old Claret, 12 dozen superb Champagne, Hermitage and Burgundy, several dozens of Ware (various), and a quantity of Bottles, in lots. The China may be viewed on Monday, the 26th and Tuesday the 27th, each day from One till Five o'Clock Cards of permission to view the China, and descriptive Catalogues to be had on application to Mr. EWELL at the White Hart Inn, and Mr. BAKER, Druggist, Bromley; and at Messrs. SEPPINGS and Jowes' offices, 1, Exchange-street, Norwich, and the Terrace, SWAFFHAM, Norfolk. Each Day's Sale to commence at Eleven for Twelve o'Clock precise.

PORT, SHERRY, and all other FOREIGN WINES for cash, in quantities of one dozen and upwards.

Sherry pale or brown	21s., 24s., 30s., 36s., and 40s. per dozen.	
Port from the wood	22s., 26s., 30s., and 36s	——
Ditto crusted	26s., 30s., 36s., and 42s.	——
Madeira	24s., 30s., and 42s	——
Claret	12s., 15s., 18s., and 24s.	——
Champagne	24s., 30s., and 36s	——
Ricolles	42s	——
Vidonia	24s	——
Lisbon (dry or sweet) ..	24s	——
Marsala	24s	——
Cape	18s	——

Bottles is 6d per dozen, the price of old ones; hampers at the rate of 9d. per dozen. To all who pay ready money Messrs. Cornwall and Co address themselves, soliciting attention to the above prices, under which it is impossible for genuine wines to be sold, offering to purchasers the immense saving of from 10s. to 20s. per dozen. The continued and rapid increase of their connexion is a gratifying proof to them of the approbation of the public Their wines are warranted genuine, and those at only one pence the guest imported; any not approved of will be exchanged, or the money returned, and a trial of any one kind is respectfully requested. Samples can be tasted at the office from Ten till Four o'Clock. Payment to be made on or before delivery. Those in the country can be supplied by remittance, and will be executed with punctuality and dispatch

CORNWALL and Co., 14, WALBROOK, CITY.

QUITE A NEW DISCOVERY.

NO MORE SUFFERING FROM CORNS OR BUNIONS.

JONES'S PHILOSOPHICAL REMEDY is peculiarly applicable for Corns between the toes, and immediately enables the greatest sufferer to walk with the most perfect ease and comfort

Sold who reside by Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, and may be obtained through all Patent Medicine Vendors in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

A box will be sent free on receipt of fifteen postage stamps, addressed to Messrs. JONES and Co., Light House, 201, Strand

A NATURAL REMEDY and CERTAIN CURE for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, DISEASED JOINTS, &c. — COD LIVER OIL is prepared on the Continent from the Liver of the Cod fish, and is without exception the most marvellous remedy for the above complaints yet discovered. Prospectuses, containing cases of extraordinary Cure, with testimons from the most respectable authorities and a full account of this remedy, will be sent to any address on receipt of two postage stamps. To protect purchasers against fraudulent and spurious imitations, the following important. Can ion must be strictly attended to.—Messrs JONES and Co having been appointed as the sole mercenale Agents for this remedy by the only manufacturer, of eminent chemist and practitioner, residing on the Continent, they beg to state that every bottle sent from their establishment will be contained in a wrapper, bearing a fac simile of their signature, and that the outside wrapper will be further protected by their Trade Mark and address, "JONES and Co., 201, Strand, London."

Wholesale Agents: BARCLAY and SONS, Farringdon street; E. EDWARDS, 67, St Paul's Churchyard; SUTTON and Co., Bow Churchyard. Sold in bottles at 2s 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each

THE Public compare the quality of the EAST INDIA COMPANY'S TEAS with their advertised prices, and marvell! ist would indeed appear incredible! how they can sell nearly good Tea at the low rate of 3s. 6d. per lb. The simple fact is, that the Company treat all alike, and give the private consumer all the advantages of the public dealer. Offices 9 to 5, Great St. Helen's Churchyard Bishopsgate street.

PRIZE CUPS.—New and Second hand SILVER PRIZE CUPS are offered at very REDUCED PRICES, and selection may be made from a great variety, both of sizes and patterns, at T. COX SAVORY'S, Goldsmith and Watchmaker, 47, Cornhill, London (only 3 doors from Gracechurch-street).—Drawings of Cups will be forwarded in answer to a post-paid application. Letters for drawings should mention the price which it is proposed to give for the cups that are required.

SYLPHIDE UMBRELLAS.—W. and J. SANGSTER beg to inform the public, that they have applied their Patent Improvement to Umbrellas of various kinds, which will be found to possess all the advantages of the Sylphide Parasol, 30,000 of which have been sold this season. W. and J. SANGSTER, Patentees, 140, Regent-street, and 94, Fleet-street.—N B. No additions. charge is made for Umbrellas with this improvement

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLASTERS are generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate either Hard or Soft CORNS. From their easie quality, they can be worn with perfect ease, in the tightest boot or shoe that can be procured, and will last a long time. Prepared only by CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk N B.—On receipt of thirteen postage stamps (free), a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the Kingdom

OCCUPATION for PERSONS of INDUSTRIOUS HABITS.—Shopkeepers wishing for a respectable addition to their business, or persons having part of their time unoccupied, may add consiserably to their incomes by the Sale of the Genuine Genuine Tea Company's celebrated TEAS, established November, 1818, at 32, Ludgate-hill, the oldest concern of the kind in the kingdom, by the sale of whose teas many families have been entirely maintained during the last 26 years. Applications to be made at the Company's warehouse, 2, Laurence Pountney hill, London

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST are entirely prevented and effectually removed in Youth and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the PATENT ET. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily employed outwardly or invisibly, without banda beneath the arms, uncomfortable exercise, dumb-bells, or any other exercise. Sent per post by Mr. BINTON, 40, Tavistock street, Strand, London, or full particulars on receiving a postage stamp.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are requested to call at 162, Fleet-street, to be appointed a London are 4 Country Town by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street,). They are packed in shown boxes containing from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and the little profit is accumulated by the many purchases made daily. No capital required, and many during the last year have realized from £50 to £100 per annum by the Agency, without it. or an Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

GOLD, SILVER, LACQUER, and BRONZE, have their original beauty and lustre restored by a single application of UPTON'S PARISIAN, DETERGENT. Dirty spots are at once removed from Gilding, and covering Surfaces Fretwork rendered unnecessary, sponging the surfaces the only trouble. Gilding Detergent, 2s 6d; Silver, 1s 6d; Lacquer, 1s. 6d. each. Lamp Lacquer 1s. 6d. Sold by UPTON and Co., Lamp Manufacturers, &c., 33, George-street, Hanover-square, and 65, Bengal-street, Manchester. Wholesale and Retail Agents for English's Patent Camphine, price 4s. per gallon—Improved Camphine Lamps, &c. &c.

SPORTSMEN should see DOUDNEY and SON'S Celebrated SHOOTING JACKETS, 30s. 6d. and 31s.; and all sorts of Sportsman's Clothing, at 10, London-street, Fenchurch-street, and 49, Cornhill. Surtout dress coats, 42s.; Dress coats, 42s. and 50s.; Codrington, every make and shape, 12s. 6d. and 21s.; doeskin, and all the new patterns for trousers, 10s. 6d. and 12s. A large cloth blue Spanish cloak, four and a half yards round, 21s. Ditto extra cloaks, 25s. Suit of livery, 85s. Boys' blanket suits, 21s.; boy's cloaks, 7s. 6d. and 10s. Ladies' elegant riding habits, 63s. and 84s.—Doudney and Son, 10 London-street. Established 1794

DAWSON'S AUXILIAR.—A delightful and economical PRESERVER of the HAIR; it peculiarly combats all causes of decline, and imparts a beautiful luxuriance. It restores hair, when bald or grey, and supersedes the use of dyes, mixtures and all destructive—sold at 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., and 21s. per bottle, by Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street, Wholesale; Sanger, 150, Oxford street; Prout, 229, Strand; Sutton, 10, Bow-church, and most colonies, perfumers, &c.—Caution. Particularly ask for Dawson's, and observe the signature, R. DAWSON, on the envelope. A saving in the larger sizes. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world.

TOOTHACHE INSTANTLY CURED by COLBY'S INSTANT CURE for the TOOTHACHE, a few drops of which applied to the tooth immediately stays the most inveterate pain. The proprietor pledges himself that the above will be found a safe and perfect safety, as the articles in the composition are not in the least injurious to the teeth, and that the nauseous or burning sensations caused by preparations hitherto offered to the public are entirely obviated in this purely vegetable one. Several testimonials of this astonishing remedy may be seen at J. C.'s, which will at once establish the above facts. One trial only is sufficient.—Prepared only and sold by J. COLBY, 61, Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields, London, and by post free to all parts of the kingdom on the receipt of 1s. and four postage stamps, by directing as above.

THE CURE OF COMPLAINTS THE ONLY REMEDY FOR QUACKERY.—Let Doctors treat Complaints as they ought to be treated; they will soon find that Quackery will be done away with as an Quackery.—Medicine is a simple science, which should, and can, be understood by all persons. If Nature's laws are exposed (which it is supposed they are, under the stagnant theory of the faculty), all the learning and research in the world will not enable Doctors to Cure Complaints. So long as these laws are not understood, nostrums have been introduced as medicines, in order that the public should not attempt to cure their own complaints, are used as medicines, and useless visits made upon the sick, the science of medicine will not cease from being (what it might never to have degraded) to, sig, a TRADE! ! ! Issued by the British College of Health, New-road, London, for, and on behalf of, the body of Hygeists

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching between the teeth and the bottom of the gums in a manner hitherto unknown, and in an extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose, in. An improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbreakable bristle, which does not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes, of improved gradations and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which are the most surprising and astonishing manner. The genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, for the purposes of direct application, and its unrivalled softness, delicacy, and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge (No.) at METCALFE'S sole establishment, 130 B, Oxford street, one door from Holles street.—Caution.—Beware of the words, "from Metcalfe's," assumed by imitators.

SELF-MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.

No longer let those who are dwellers afar,
Themselves from the Warehouse of MOSES debar.
By adopting our plan, which has never a failure,
Ev'ry gentleman now may become his own Tailor!

E. MOSES and SON are desirous of directing especial attention to their plan of "Self-Measurement." The extreme simplicity and the minute exactness of this admirable plan are such as cannot fail to answer the purpose designed. No failure in point of fit can arise from any error, or misunderstanding of the kind ever, the proprietors of this well known establishment are responsible. Thousands are thus enabled to avail themselves of the choice Clothing of MOSES and SON, without any inconvenience whatever, attending the A Book with a wood cut and full directions may be obtained on application (gratis) and free of postage. Residents in the country cannot be better than strictly attended to, favourable an opportunity for purchasing at the greatest Economy Establishment in the Kingdom.

READY-MADE.	£ s. d.	MADE TO MEASURE.	£ s. d.
Shooting Coats, in every variety, from	0 10 0	Sporting Coats in fashionable approved style	0 13 6
Velveteen do., 7 pockets ..	0 15 0	Velveteen do., 7 Pockets ..	1 3 6
Tweed Trousers	0 8 6	Tweed Coats trimmed with silk ..	0 18 6
Ditto, silk facings, collar and cuffs	0 16 0	Cashmere fine Saxony do ..	1 3 6
Cashmere Coats, in every shape, handsomely trimmed, from ..	1 1 0	Cashmere Coats, new and improved article, warranted waterproof, trimmed with silk, cloak, cuffs, &c.	1 18 0
Summer Vests	0 2 6	Cashmere Vests 7s. each, or 3 for ..	1 0 0
Cashmerette and Fervien do., from 3s. to	0 8 6	Cashmere ditto, in choice patterns	0 15 0
Black Satin Vests	0 6 6	Trousers assigned for the season	0 9 6
Cloth do.	0 6 6	MOSES and SON are also prepared to	
Cloth Trousers	0 9 0	Best quality West of England ..	1 3 0
Regal mixed Doe do., from ..	0 11 0	Super Black do. do.	1 5 0
A great variety of Summer do. ..	0 7 0	Best Black dress do	1 6 0
Dress Coat, edged	1 1 0	Dress Coats	1 12 0
Frock do. do.	0 6 6	Ditto, best manufactured Frock Coats	1 15 0
		Do. do. best manufactured	2 2 0

MOURNING to any extent, at FIVE MINUTES' NOTICE

Important.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen

Caution.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons They have no connexion with any other house; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing should, to prevent disappointment, &c.) call at, or send to, 154, Minories; or 55, Aldgate, opposite the Church.

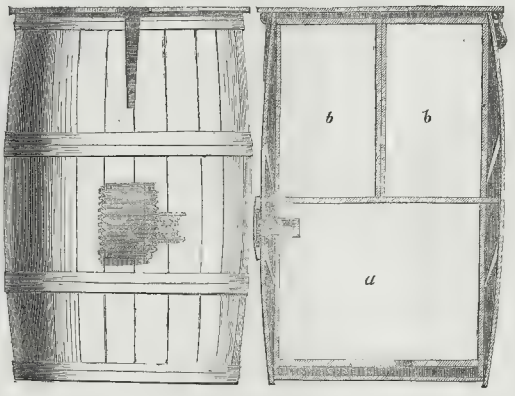
N.B.—No business transacted at this Establishment from Friday at sunset, until sunset on Saturday, when it is resumed until twelve o'clock.

PRINCE ALBERT'S APIARY.—SHOLL'S NEW BEE-HIVE.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, as we stated in No. 117 of our journal, has lately taken much interest in the management of bees; and Mr. Sholl has had the honour of presenting to the Prince two of his newly-constructed hives, for the apiary just completed on the royal farm near Windsor. We are happy to record his Royal Highness's gracious acceptance of the present; since it will have the effect of drawing attention to what appears to us to be a very humane and ingenious improvement; for this new bee-hive, by its improved arrangement, is calculated materially to contribute to the healthful economy of bees, to cause them to produce a larger quantity of honey than hitherto, as well as to supersede the barbarous practice of killing these wonderful illustrations and descriptive details.

The details of this interesting ruro-economical invention have been communicated by Mr. Sholl to the *Magazine of Science*, No. 265, to which popular work we are indebted for the annexed illustrations and descriptive details.

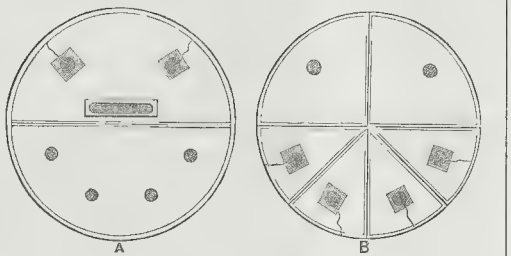
Mr. Sholl's cottager's hive may be thus described:—The stand is of wood, consisting of five pieces, which are so arranged that they may be taken to pieces readily, if required, and put away in the hive, if necessary to send it to a distance. A common American flour-barrel forms the outworks of the hive. The pavilion is formed of wood, and may be either square or circular, and is placed at the bottom of the barrel. It is furnished with a wire-gauze door, fixed in the bottom, which answers the purpose of a ventilator: two cross bars are fixed at the top of the pavilion, to which the inhabitants attach the comb. The entrance to the pavilion is circular, and towards the top a metal tube is carried through the wall of the house or barrel, and is furnished with a sliding shutter, also of metal, to keep them in when necessary. This slide is perforated so as to assist the ventilation. The pavilion, which can be removed from the house or barrel at pleasure, stands upon four legs, for the purpose of fully ventilating the space between the outer walls of the house, or barrel, and the pavilion; towards the bottom of the barrel is another aperture, furnished with wire-gauze, for the sake of ventilation. On the top of the pavilion is a folding partition by which it is covered: this partition contains six, or any greater number of apertures that may be required, to each of which is a plug of wood, with a tin cover; each plug is attached to a string, which is secured to the side of the barrel, so that when the plugs are removed from the apertures they may not be lost. The use of these apertures is to admit the bees when necessary from the pavilion into the surplus cases above. A small window is fixed in the partition, to ascertain the state of the bees at any time. These cases, six or more in number, are also constructed of wood, nearly fitting the sides of the barrel or house: each case is of a segmental form, and open at bottom to admit the bees, and further, is lighted by a small window in the top. When the bees have filled the pavilion with honey as far as possible, admission is afforded to them to one or more of the surplus cases, or additional apartments, in which they deposit new comb. The pavilion remains undisturbed so far as removing honey is concerned, the additional apartments being supplied for that purpose. When a case is ascertained to be filled with honey, it is removed to a distance from the barrel, carefully turned on one side, and the bees returning to the pavilion, the apartment may be cleared of the honey accumulated, and another case may be immediately inserted in its place. It is readily ascertained which surplus apartment is occupied by the bees, as the admission plug from the pavilion will be found placed on the top of it. The cover or roof of the hive-house or barrel is hung with common hinges, and secured either by a common lock or padlock.



b b Surplus Honey Cases. *a* Pavilion.

THE HIVE.

SECTION OF THE HIVE.



(A) Folding Partition belonging to Pavilion.

(B) Top of Surplus Honey Cases.

SHOLL'S BARREL BEE-HIVE.

THE WELSH HARP.

[We have received the following communication from a correspondent, whose authority on the subject is beyond all doubt. It will be found interesting to all lovers of national music.]

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Sir,—I was much pleased with the sketch which appeared lately in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the venerable Richard Roberts, the blind minstrel of Carnarvon, who, besides being the best harper in the principality, is a very well-formed man. The following anecdote of him, will, I trust, prove interesting to your readers. At an Eisteddvod, or congress of bards and minstrels, held at Denbigh, in North Wales, in 1828, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was present, when the contest took place for the golden harp, which was awarded to Roberts, who, on being invested with the badge of honour by his Royal Highness, delivered himself in the following simple, but poetical manner:—"I have never had the honour of performing before any of the Royal Family before—I never saw the blessed sun—but I never regretted the loss of sight so much as I do at this moment, that I might behold the hand which confers on me such honour. God bless your Royal Highness." "And *God bless you*," responded the Duke most fervently. The Welsh Harp has three rows of strings; the outer rows are tuned in unison, and the middle one contains the semitones; so, when an accidental flat or sharp occurs, the performer inserts his finger between two of the outer strings, and touches it. For instance, supposing the key to be G with one sharp; should C sharp be required, it will be found between G natural and D; and so on with any casual notes. The harp is always tuned in the key in which the composition is written.

Pennillion Singing (epigrammatic stanzas), with the Welsh harp, is extremely curious, and is by no means so easily accomplished as may be imagined. The singer is obliged to follow the harper, who may change the air, or perform variations *ad lib.*, while the vocalist must keep time, and end *precisely* with the strain. The singer does not *commence* with the tune, but he takes it up at the second or third bar, as may best suit the metre of the *pennill* (stanza) he intends to sing; and this is constantly done by the peasantry in North Wales, who are totally unacquainted with music! In the year 1821 his Majesty George IV. signified to the late Sir W. W. Wynn that he would honour Wynnstay with a visit, in his way to Ireland.* The late lamented Mrs. Hemans wrote the following stanzas, at the request of Mr. Parry, to be sung after the manner of the *Pennillion*, with the harp.

Awake! ye gifted sons of song,
Your Druid haunts among!
O'er your hills are banners streaming,
Arms amid your woods are gleaming,
Yo, by glen and torrent screaming,
To the triumph throng!

Awake! though arms be gleaming bright,
'Tis not the hour of fight—
But each mountain-wind is swelling,
Where the echoes have their dwelling,
With a voice of music telling
Cambria's proud delight!

It is an hour for harps to ring
With soul in every string!
And for joyous crowns descending
All our ancient bards attending
Shouts, the Alpine stillness rending,
As they greet their king!

P.

* His Majesty did not honour Wynnstay with his presence.

THE ACT FOR FACILITATING ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.—This act will come into operation on the 1st of September next. It contains sixteen sections, which, with rules, &c, are to be worked out by the Court of Bankruptcy, in addition to the other branches of judicature on the law of debtor and creditor. The object of this act is to enable *non-traders* to apply to the Court of Bankruptcy to petition, making a full disclosure of their affairs, with a proposal to pay their creditors, on which a protection from arrest can be obtained. It does not appear that there need be any public examination if the conduct of the applicant should be satisfactory, and at the last meeting a "certificate" is to be given, as in bankruptcy, but not to operate against the debts set forth by the petitioner, whose application cannot, however, be entertained unless one-third in number and value of his creditors express their concurrence. The act is to be construed beneficially for creditors.

CHANGES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS DURING THE LATE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.—From the commencement to the conclusion of the late Session of Parliament, or that which has just been brought to a close, as far as boundaries is concerned, there have been no less than eighteen changes in the Representatives of constituencies. Of these, twelve have been in English boroughs and cities, and two in English counties; one in an Irish city, and two in Irish counties; and one in a Scotch borough. The English boroughs and cities are Abingdon, Burmingham, Christchurch, Cirencester, Devizes, Exeter, Hastings, Horsham, Huntingdon, Kendal, Woodstock, and Launceston; the Scotch counties are North Wiltshire and South Lancashire. The Irish city was Limerick, and the two counties, those of Enniskillen and Tipperary. The Scotch borough was Kilmarnock. Those of the English boroughs and cities, in which contests took place, were Birmingham, Christchurch, Devizes, Exeter, Hastings, and Kendal; the uncontested boroughs were, Abingdon, Cirencester, Horsham, Huntingdon, Launceston, and Woodstock. In the English counties, South Lancashire alone was contested, North Wiltshire being re-tilled, unopposed, by a Mr. Sterl member. In the Irish constituencies there was no contest whatever. In the burghs of Kilmarnock, which has been the only vacancy in Scotland, during the session, there has been a contest. The constituencies who have reversed their previous decisions, in favour of either party, have been Burmingham, for the Ministry, and Horsham, for the Opposition. All the seats have been decided as before. The Conservative members who have died, have been the Hon. George Wilbraham (South Lancashire), and Sir Francis Burdett (North Wiltshire). Those who have retired, have been Thomas Duffield (Abingdon), Sir George Rose (Christchurch), Thomas W. C. Master (Cirencester), T. H. Sotheron (Devizes), Hon. M. Planta (Hastings), Hon. R. C. Scarlett (Horsham), Sir Frederick Pollock (Huntingdon), Sir Henry Hardinge (Launceston), Frederick Thesiger (Woodstock), Hon. Arthur Henry Cole (Enniskillen county). The Opposition members who have died, have been Joshua Scholefield (Burmingham), George William Wood (Kendal), Alexander Johnstone (Kilmarnock), Patrick Maher (Tipperary county). Sir David Roche (Limerick city), is the only Liberal member who has retired. There have been, in all, six deaths, and twelve resignations. The new members who have been returned, are in number eighteen—namely, thirteen Conservatives, and five Opposition. The former have been, Richard Spooner (Burmingham), Frederick Thesiger (Abingdon), Hon. E. A. Harris (Christchurch), Lord Viliers (Cirencester), W. H. L. Bruges (Devizes), Sir William Follett (Exeter), John Briscoe (Hastings), Thomas Baring (Huntingdon), William Entwisle (South Lancashire), Admiral Bowles (Launceston), F. H. Sotheron (North Wilts), Marquis of Stamford (Woodstock), Capt. A. H. Cole (Enniskillen county). The latter have been R. H. Hurst (Horsham), Henry Warburton (Kendal), Hon. E. P. Bouverie (Kilmarnock), James Kelly (Limerick city), and Nicholas Maher (Tipperary county). There being only one seat reversed in favour of each party, the state of the house is exactly the same as at the commencement of the session, there being no gain or loss on either side. The number of changes, in 1841, was seven; in 1842, forty-three; in 1843, fifteen; and in 1844, eighteen; making no less than eighty-three since the general election in 1841.

THE ABOLITION OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—The act for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, which, as we have already stated, received the royal assent on Friday week, came into operation immediately, there being no clause to prevent a retrospective effect, as is usual where a new principle of importance is established. Some misapprehension prevails as to whether this amount is to include costs, and it may be well to state therefore that the words are "exclusive of costs." If the costs were to be included, the act would be of very little benefit, for, from the complexity and carelessness of proceedings, costs frequently exceed the amount of the debt. By the operation of this act one of the goals will be entirely unclosed, at the same time effecting a saving to the City of London of between £400 and £500 a-year. The prisons allowed to be the Borough Compter, situate in Mill-street, Tooley-street. Within the last seven years there have only been three persons confined within the above prison whose debt, on which the arrest was founded, exceeded £20. Similar results will attend the Court of Requests. The act gives considerable power to judges in regard to imprisonment, in cases of fraud, or where the debt is contracted without a reasonable assurance of the party or debtor being able to pay it. On Wednesday, Mr. Justice Maule, at chambers, made orders for the discharge of debtors in custody, for debts not exceeding £20, under the new act, on ex parte application, only requiring a copy of causes and an affidavit of the amount, leaving the other parties to their remedies if the discharges were obtained in fraud. On an opposed summons it was intimated (on an order of discharge being made) that application would be made to the Court, out of which the judgment was obtained, to bring the case within the 59th section, in order that the party should be retaken. At the City Court of Requests, on Wednesday, petitions were presented for three persons in Whitecross-street, praying for their discharge, and the Commissioners declared them to be entitled to it.

BALLOON ASCENT ON MONDAY LAST.

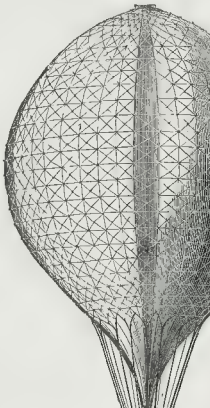
On Monday evening, Mr. Hampton ascended in his splendid new balloon, from the gardens of the White Conduit Tavern, on the occasion of a *fête* for the benefit of the Hope Benevolent Institution. Many years have elapsed since the ascent of a balloon from these gardens; the attraction was, accordingly, very powerful. Within the grounds there were present upwards of 4000 spectators, and the concourse of persons in the neighbourhood was immense. The balloon was filled at the Imperial Gasworks, Battle-bridge, and placed on a car, to which it was secured by ropes, it was conveyed to the gardens, by six o'clock on Monday morning; an extra supply of gas being provided to keep up the loss by condensation.

All things being prepared, at half-past six in the evening, Mr. Hampton, accompanied by Mr. Wells (the gentleman who was to have ascended with him from Burmingham last month), stepped into the car, and the signal being given, the balloon rose in majestic style. The weather was somewhat gusty, and the aeronauts at no period rose above half a mile; and they descended shortly before seven o'clock, in a meadow belonging to Mr. T. Rust, of East Ham Hall, about eight miles eastward of White Conduit House. Owing to the confined state of the gardens, there were certain difficulties in the ascent, in mastering which Mr. Richardson, the engineer of the Gasworks, and Mr. House, the landlord of the tavern, were very efficient. To prove the buoyancy of the new balloon, it may be stated that the aeronauts took with them four cwt. of ballast, and rose with ease; whereas, at Burmingham, on the 22nd ult., so inferior was the quality and supply of the gas, that Mr. Hampton was compelled to ascend *par ae.*

This new balloon, in its construction, comprises certain improvements, which we shall proceed to detail to the reader. The huge machine is next in size to Green's celebrated "Nassau," is composed of forty-one gores of the best silk, which is varnished to make it gas-tight; each gore is sixty-seven long and one yard wide at its full breadth; consequently, the circumference is 123 feet, and the diameter forty-one feet; and the entire quantity of silk is 600 square yards.

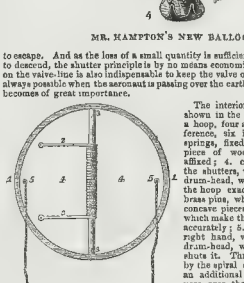
The valve, in the crown of the balloon, Mr. Hampton states to be entirely on a new principle, which will be of great importance in the management of the balloon, inasmuch as it will enable the aeronaut to let out the gas gradually; and it will also permit its escape in such a vast quantity as to reduce the bulk of the balloon in a few seconds, and thereby render it a manageable machine. The kind of valve commonly used in balloons is objectionable for two reasons—1. the impossibility of precisely ascertaining how much gas may pass when the valve-line is pulled; 2. the constant attention required for the regulation of the valve, when the aeronaut's exertions are demanded elsewhere. Now, in this new valve each of the above difficulties is provided for.

The old valve consists of a hoop, fitted with a pair of shutters, which open in the middle by means of the valve-line attached to each; and, when closed, are kept gas-tight by means of spiral springs. In using a single line, however, it is necessary to open both shutters at once; and the dimensions of the valve being four and a half feet in circumference, the least opening allows a great deal of gas



MR. HAMPTON'S NEW BALLOON.

to escape. And as the loss of a small quantity is sufficient to enable the aeronaut to descend, the shutter principle is by no means economical. A constant strain on the valve-line is also indispensable to keep the valve open; and as this is not always possible when the aeronaut is passing over the earth's surface, the difficulty becomes of great importance.



The interior of the new valve is shown in the annexed wood cut:—1. a hoop, four and a half feet circumference, six inches deep; 2. spiral springs, fixed internally; 3. circular pieces of wood to which they are affixed; 4. contrivances to supersede the shutters, which may be called a drum-head, which fits the inside of the hoop exactly, and works on two brass pins, which are incased in two concave pieces of brass in the hoop, which make the drum work freely and accurately; 5. two lines—that on the right hand, when pulled, opens the drum-head, whilst that on the left shuts it. This is likewise regulated by the spiral spring, but the line is an additional safeguard. Two rings pass over the straight part of the springs, which slip off when the drum-head is opened beyond a certain distance; and when this is effected, the drum-head remains open, and allows the gas to pass without the least obstruction. This final measure is only adopted when the balloon is on the earth. Attention to the valve then becomes unnecessary, and the aeronaut is, consequently, at liberty to consult his own personal convenience. The line to the left so precisely regulates the pulling of the line to the right, that the drum-head can be opened only the eighth of an inch, if advisable: consequently, the least portion of gas may be parted with, or the balloon be exhausted speedily by opening the drum-head to its full extent. The exterior of the valve is plain, and, therefore, is not exposed to friction or violence.

The car differs from that attached to other balloons, in being circular instead of oblong, an improvement which must be manifest to every mind of a mechanical turn. It is not only in character with the shape of the balloon, but is better adapted than any other form for coming in contact with obstacles, whether they be hedges, trees, houses, &c. The car also gets bigger than usual towards the bottom, and is made so as, in every respect, to lessen the violence of a collision. The rope for the grapnel has been manufactured of cocoa-nut fibre, by Wildey and Co.; it is stronger, lighter, and more elastic than common rope—three grand points as regards its use for balloons. A minor contrivance of Mr. Hampton's may be mentioned here: it is a simple substitute for knots, by the use of a piece of wood called a toggle.

Mr. Hampton, we understand, will make another ascent in his new balloon, on Wednesday next, at Cheltenham, where he has already distinguished himself by an intrepid parachute descent.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 122.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1844. [Sixpence.

ROYAL VISITS.

THE almost eastern seclusion with which the immediate predecessors of her Majesty surrounded themselves was a peculiarity that distinguished them from nearly all the Monarchs of Europe; but there were circumstances which accounted for this retirement. We need not do more than allude to the blindness and mental alienation of the latter years of George III.; George IV. was exclusive by disposition, and in addition never recovered that confidence in the good humour of his subjects which he lost in the rather violent expressions of their disapprobation with which they assailed him when he appeared in public during and after the unhappy affair of the Queen. His dislike of the public gaze increased with years, and during the latter part of his life his walks and rides were as carefully guarded from observation as if he had been a Sultan. William IV., more hearty, frank, and popular, was too far advanced in life to go through more than the routine of royalty; besides, he had been a sailor in his youth, and had seen more of the world than most of his kindred; he had scarcely ascended the throne ere he felt the necessity of peace and repose. From all these reasons, then, the people of England had for many years become accustomed to look on their Sovereign as a fixture, which it would have been something astonishing to have found out of its place, or moving out of its orbit, which was the rather circumscribed one including Windsor, Buckingham Palace, St. James's, or now and then Ascot.

But, with the accession of Victoria the whole scene was changed—and changed for the better. Young—why should she not indulge the active curiosity so natural to her years? Popular—why should she not receive from her people themselves the proofs of that popularity? Queen of a fair land—why should she not visit the princely seats and residences of her nobility? And mistress of the ocean—why should she not launch her splendid yacht upon the seas and make its waves minister to her pleasure even as they do to the greatness of her empire? There were no reasons why her Majesty should *not* do all this, and many reasons why she should; and they were done accordingly. The reign of Victoria will present to the historian as many Royal progresses as that of Elizabeth, without the stiff and cumbrous state ceremonial that impeded the march of the virgin Queen. Her Majesty lays aside her sovereignty for a time and accepts the invitations of the greatest names among her aristocracy, on what may be called equal terms. The ruinous expense which the Earl of Leicester lavished on the *fêtes* of Kenilworth, for the entertainment of Elizabeth, was not required of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, nor of the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir; yet we doubt if the feeling between the Sovereign and subject was not as cordial and sincere, though its expression was less formal and ceremonious, in the latter cases than in the former.

But her Majesty has done more than this; she has departed still more widely from the example of her predecessors. Her visits have not been circumscribed by the bounds of her own kingdom; she has crossed the seas and exchanged courtesies with the Monarchs of other countries; and Leopold, on the throne of Belgium, and Louis Philippe, on that of France, have each been the hosts of the Sovereign of Britain. The two Monarchs who are the *parvenus* among the Kings of Europe, who have been chosen by the people in defiance of hereditary right, and the *prestige* of legitimacy, are the only two Monarchs who have received the visits of the Queen of England. The other Sovereigns of Europe confine their intercourse with them to the cold courtesies of what are called "diplomatic relations." We rejoice to see our Queen partaking of the freer spirit of her age; and it was, at the time, hoped that this friendly feeling between the Rulers of two great rival nations would have had a beneficial effect in preserving a good understanding between them, and that peace which is the natural consequence of it. But, as far as France is concerned, we have just been compelled to see how fallacious were such hopes; all the glowing anticipations of harmony between the states, in proportion to the friendship expressed by the Monarchs, have turned out vain; the compliments are forgotten, and old grievances are raked up and remembered on both sides, their bitterness being increased by the events which are every day crowding thickly upon us. The ferment in the public mind of both nations—especially in that of France—would hardly permit Louis Philippe to visit England, were he so inclined, if he wishes to preserve anything like popularity, or rather to escape growing more unpopular than he is already. Unless the prospect presented by the foreign relations of both countries brighten a little, the Isle of Wight will not present a repetition of the festivities of the Château d'Eu.

But another royal visit is spoken of, which gives us even more pleasure to contemplate. It is very generally reported that her Majesty intends to make an excursion to Ireland. We hope the rumour is better founded than rumours generally are. Ireland feels heavily the existence of an Executive Government in various ways, in Arms Bills, Coercion Acts, and such matters. Of the Royal authority it sees nothing, save in the faint shadow of it possessed by the Lord Lieutenant. We should like to see her Majesty residing for a short time in Dublin Castle, governing that part of her empire, for a space, in person instead of by deputy, and reducing the Viceroy for the time being to what he really is—a cypher—made conspicuous by much empty pageantry, which is beginning to excite ridicule even in the House of Commons. All this "borrowed majesty" would fade before the reality.

> A substitute shines brightly as a King,
> Until the King be by—and then his state,
> Empties itself as does an inland brook
> Into the main of waters.

If Ireland is really to be a portion of one empire, it would be far better to do away with the establishment of a Vice Royalty, which keeps up the form, and preserves the idea of a subjugated and conquered country, while the real business of the Government is just as much done in Downing-street and the Home-Office as that of Scotland. For a time at least,—though a short one—it would be superseded by the presence of the Monarch.

In the present state of affairs there has been some little doubt as to the reception her Majesty would receive. We are certain it would be a most loyal one, if the visit were deprived of all appearances of a political tendency, which it probably will be. It is to be taken as nothing more than a pleasure trip, having this peculiar recommendation, that it will make her Majesty acquainted with a part of the empire of which too many of its rulers have been perfectly ignorant. The total neglect that has been displayed towards Ireland has produced worse results almost than the unequal laws, the oppressions of her social state, as exhibited by the working of the land tenure, or the anomalies of her religious condition. We know that all these evils lie too deep to be remedied by anything so brief—brilliant as it may be—as a Royal visit. But it will draw attention to the country; it will give the inhabitants there something to talk about besides the everlasting story of Saxon wrongs and injuries; it will, for a time at least, somewhat change the current of discussion of public affairs which have for a long while been running in a darkened channel.

Some material benefit, too, may arise. Many will go with the Queen; many more will go after her, thinking they may safely visit, without loss of dignity, what has attracted the attention of royalty. We should not be surprised to see an Irish mania take possession of the fashionable world, as it was seized last year by a Scotch one; and we shall find everybody "wearing the green," as it was then considered "the thing" to display the plaid in all its varieties. But, seriously, we should anticipate considerable good from this excursion; and we hope soon to hear that her Majesty's yacht is in preparation to bear with all speed the Queen of the Ocean to the island which the poet has called the "gem of the western world," and which, like many a gem in story, politicians have found to be inscribed with strange characters, that converted it into a talisman of wonderful and troublous power; for which reason we have omitted all mention of that one political question which there absorbs almost every other—we should wish to keep party feelings out of sight in treating of the Royal Excursion. And, besides, the visit, after all, may not take place, which will be unfortunate, but, everything considered, not surprising.

ENCAMPMENT OF IOWAY INDIANS, LORD'S CRICKET-GROUND.—THE WELCOME SPEECH.

THE IOWAY INDIANS.

During the past week this celebrated party of Indians (described in No. 119 of our journal) have been encamped at Lord's Cricket-ground, St. John's Wood, where they have exhibited their skill in shooting with bows and arrows, in a grand archery *fête*, in ball-play, characteristic dances, &c. The party numbers fourteen persons, including the principal Chiefs, Braves, or warriors, and the great Mystery or Medicine Man of their tribe, with their Squaws, their children, and a Papoose, or infant. The several performances (excepting the archery and ball-play) took place on an elevated platform. They

commenced with the ceremony of pitching the wigwams, or tents, beside the platform, which was performed by the Squaws, after the Medicine-Man had invoked the benediction of the Great Spirit; this ing one of the most interesting rites of the tribe. The wigwams ere struck by the Squaws each day previous to the party leaving the ground, and the erection, as well as the taking down, of the tents, was accomplished in an incredibly short space of time.

The second performance was a speech from the second chief—the Walking Rain, explained by the interpreter; in which he stated this to be the first encampment of the kind formed in this country; adding his congratulations on the numerous attendance. He then performed

The Opening, or Welcome Dance, in full dress, as given in compliment to strangers or friends visiting a village, and when taking leave.

Next was the first part of the War Dance, called the Approaching Dance, in which their actions exhibit the mode of approaching an enemy, by hunting their track; and in tracing them up, skulking after them, and, at last, when the war-whoop sounded, of rushing upon them for the attack. For this dance, their costume was changed to what they call the war-dress and war-paint.

In the Archery, the prizes, &c., were shot for with their own bows, brought with them from America. This was but a very mediocre performance.

The Ball-play, peculiar to the North American Indians, was next played, with a ball-stick, which each player held in both hands as he ran, catching the ball as it flew, in a little hoop or racket at its end, from which he threw the ball home to his bye or goal.

The Eagle-Dance was given as a part of the War Dance, in compliment to the valour of the War Eagle, the bird that conquers all others of the eagle species in their country, and from the tail of which they procure the plumes which adorn their heads.

The Wild Horse Dance was the next performance, and showed the modes of chase, catching and taming the horse, &c.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Our intelligence this week from the French capital is deeply interesting. The bombardment of Tangier seems to have been but the *commencement de la fin*, for the Prince de Joinville, with breathless haste, and in spite of the peaceful prognostications of journalists, abroad and at home, has attacked and destroyed Mogadore. The following is the telegraphic despatch announcing this significant event:—

"TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

"Bayonne, Aug. 26, Half-past two o'Clock.

"Mogadore, Aug. 17.

"THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE TO THE MINISTER OF MARINE.

"On the 15th we attacked Mogadore.

"After having destroyed *(ecrasé)* the town and its batteries, we took possession of the island and of the port.

"Sixty-eight men, including seven officers, were killed or wounded. I am busied in establishing the garrison of the island. I have placed the port in a state of blockade.

"Attested copy.

"Baron de Mackau, Vice-Admiral, Peer of France,
Minister of Marine and Colonies."

The only other document of an official character upon the subject is the subjoined letter from Gibraltar, dated Aug. 18, received at Lloyd's:—

"Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you that her Majesty's steamer Hecla arrived this morning from Mogadore, bringing about thirty-five passengers from the west coast of Morocco, for which purpose she was despatched, as reported in my communication of the 8th instant. She brings news of the bombardment of Mogadore, on the 15th instant, by the French squadron. The land forces were about disembarking to take possession of the small island near to it, when the Hecla left. Mr. Willshire, our consul, and some other British subjects, were not allowed to embark, owing to some local regulations relative to Custom house engagements. Admiral Sir E. Owen has dispatched the Vesuvius to Mogadore, where her Majesty's ship Warspite was lying for the protection of British interests. At Tangier everything was quiet, and order prevailed. The markets were re-opened and trade resuming. The defences were about to be repaired. The savage tribes in the neighbourhood had dispersed.

(Signed) "J. L. Cowell.

"To W. Dobson, Esq., Secretary, Lloyds."

"P.S.—The Moors are reported to have fought with great bravery, and that they opened fire from the batteries, when they found the three line-of-battle ships were about to take up positions at two o'clock P.M., on the 15th instant. The cannonade lasted till near sunset, when the steamers towed off the large ships to the regular anchorage ground. At night there was firing between the contending parties till ten o'clock, when the Hecla departed, and till eleven o'clock at a distance firing was still heard. This firing was between the shore and the steamers with small French sailing vessels of war. The French had not attacked any other part on the West coast."

Another letter from Gibraltar of the same date furnishes a few particulars. It says:—

"Her Majesty's steamer Hecla arrived in the course of the night from Mogadore with the intelligence that at about half-past two o'clock on Thursday last the Prince commenced his attack upon the defences of that place, which continued briskly for some hours, without the results being known when that vessel departed at half-past ten. Up to one o'clock, however, firing was heard by the officers of the Hecla. This time the Moors did not wait until the French ships got into position, but fired upon them while forming. The large ships, which had not depth of water as close in perhaps as they would wish to go, were the first to fire at the works; afterwards the Belle Poule and brig closer in; and lastly the steamers. The distance to which the Warspite and Hecla were hauled off prevented the damage done to the works from being seen by persons on board, but certain movements gave an impression that a landing on the island in front of the town was about to be made as the day closed. Operations would, no doubt, have recommenced on the following day.

"A statement is freely handed about, and is believed by those who have particular means of information, that the Prince has declared that, instead of the lenity shown at Tangier, he will sweep all away at Mogadore—a sort of naval *razzia*. But it is permitted us to hope that he never uttered anything of the kind. Contrary to what had been expected, the French squadron, instead of attacking any of the intervening ports between Tangier and Mogadore, went direct to the latter place; they will, however, it is understood, call at those places when they shall have done all they intend at Mogadore. According to very good authority, the number of batteries at or near the town amounts to eight."

The French papers are, of course, occupied exclusively with the discussion of the fresh warlike operations of the Prince de Joinville before Mogadore, of which they speak in terms of high satisfaction, and many of them are in great rapture at the event. As to the *National*, that journal considers the occupation of the island as the sure indication of an approaching war. The *National* says

"Whether an immediate war will be the consequence of the difficulties which at present exist between France and England we know not; but we know that it is time to prepare for it. England is preparing for such an event with significant activity, and the petty comedy which was lately performed between the Whig orators and the journals of their party, when they affected to deplore the diminution of the maritime armaments of England, ought not to mislead us as to the real facts. It is certain that England is arming actively, and that she is preparing to attack us everywhere with vigour, and to place her possessions in defence against any attack. At the period when she had on her hands a war in India, another in China, and when she saw complications in the East, England never made such extensive preparations. England, consequently, foresees a war, and if she foresees it, it is because she wishes it."

The *Siècle* after publishing the despatch of Prince de Joinville, observes:—

"The number of killed and wounded mentioned by the Prince, proves that the affair was more serious than that of Tangier, in which two cabin boys were killed and only one sailor dangerously wounded. The number of officers *hors de combat* would seem to indicate that the troops, on landing, experienced a lively resistance, and that the chiefs had rushed forward. There is on board only one officer for every thirty or forty men, and the casualties among the officers is one to ten sailors. This is a painful but noble reply to the calumnies of a portion of the British press."

The effect of the news, when first received in Paris, was a slight fall in the funds.

The news from Algeria, received in Paris, had also created considerable interest, Marshal Bugeaud having obtained an important advantage. The news, however, was soon eclipsed by the more important announcement of the destruction of Mogadore. Marshal Bugeaud's despatch is as follows:—

"Marseilles, 22nd August, 5 P.M.—The Governor-General of Algeria to the Minister of War.—Bivouac of Koudiat, Abderrahman 14th:—Having marched upon the Morocco army, which became daily more strong and menacing to Algeria, I came up with it at two leagues in front of its camp. It assumed the offensive with 20,000 horse at the moment the heads of our columns were crossing the Isly. We were surrounded on all sides. The most complete victory remained to us. Our infantry, which stood most firmly, and a little knot of our cavalry fought with the utmost bravery.

"We have taken, in succession, all their camps, covering more than a league, eleven pieces of cannon, sixteen standards, from 1000 to 1200 tents—amongst them that of the son of the Emperor, his parasol, his insignia of command, all his personal baggage, a great quantity of the munitions of war, besides an immense booty which has fallen into our hands. The enemy have left about 800 dead on the field of battle. Our loss, though severe, is comparatively light for a day so distinguished as we may name that of the Battle of Isly."

The *Moniteur Parisien* says: "The Moorish army, which attacked our troops on the banks of the Isly, reckoned 24,000 cavalry. The enemy must, in addition, have possessed a numerous irregular infantry, and probably some regular troops, to defend and work the artillery. Marshal Bugeaud, as has been already stated, had under his orders only 7000 infantry, 4400 cavalry, and twelve pieces of cannon."

The Tahiti affair is by no means settled, although the *Revue de Paris* contains the following pacific intimation:—"After the exchange of several diplomatic notes, M. Guizot has proposed to England the following arrangement:—Tahiti to be a free state, and France and England each to have a consul there, on terms of perfect equality as to commercial advantages; the French expedition is to be recalled, the authority of Queen Pomare to be re-established, and Mr. Pritchard to have permission to return to Tahiti, but merely as a private individual, and never to perform any public functions."

As may be naturally supposed, the letters published here, insinuating that the Prince de Joinville and his men are not perfect masters of the art of gunnery created a perfect storm in Paris, and for some days our Paris contemporaries were absolutely furious.

The *Moniteur* publishes a royal ordinance, restoring to Count Duchatel, who had returned from Ems, the direction of the Home Department, which had been confided *ad interim* to the Minister of Public Instruction. M. Lacave Laplagne, the Minister of Finance, and M. Cunin Gridaine, the Minister of Commerce, had also returned from the country to Paris. Marshal Soult still remained at his estate of St. Amand, having, it is said, replied to the King's invitation to attend in Paris, that he was unable to travel, from indisposition. Much inconvenience was experienced by his absence, but "he would not be commanded." The despatches of Marshal Bugeaud were sent home unread from Paris, and had not yet been returned!

SPAIN.

The letters from Madrid of the 21st inst. mention the arrival of the Queen in that capital at four o'clock in the morning of that day. The civil and military authorities went out beyond the gate of Atocha to compliment their Majesties, and the city was illuminated during the entire night. General Narvaez rode on one side of the royal carriage, and the Captain General on the other. A Cabinet Council was held on the 21st, at which the appointment of a Minister for Foreign Affairs was discussed. M. Martinez de la Rosa and the Marquis de Miraflores were still candidates for that office. The son of Sir Robert Peel had arrived at Madrid. Queen Christina went in the evening to return thanks at the church of Atocha. The young Queen and Infanta, who are far from enjoying good health, suffered considerably during the journey, but the Government journals assert that there is no truth in the report of the Queen being ill.

According to correspondence dated Ceuta, the 13th, the Emperor of Morocco had not only acceded to the just demands of Spain, but had agreed to pay the expenses of her recent armament, and to grant her a territory of three leagues in extent round Ceuta. Tangier was tranquil. The Governor and the Emperor's son were encamped at the distance of a mile from the place. All the Spanish ships of war, with the exception of the Christina frigate, had left for Algesiras. No other foreign vessels either had remained. The Albion ship of the line had followed the French squadron. The Israelites, who retired to Gibraltar before the commencement of hostilities, had, for the most part, returned to Tangier.

Mr. Drummond Hay was stated to be seriously indisposed, arising from the great exertions he has lately made, and the mortification at seeing his efforts to prevent a rupture between Morocco and France defeated.

PORTUGAL.

Our accounts from Lisbon, which are to the 20th instant, represent the state of affairs to be still exceedingly critical. It is evident that the result of the agitation which prevails must either be the triumph of the policy of Costa Cabral or a return to absolutism.

The decree respecting the judges, to which our letters last week alluded, and the intention of which was no doubt to make them entirely dependent upon the crown, has excited so much alarm, and raised so determined a spirit of opposition, that the Ministers will find it no easy matter to stand their ground against it. The sentiments of indignation of the greater part of the judges who preside in the different courts having been laid before the Queen in the form of protest by Senor Jose da Silva Carvalho, President of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, her Majesty was pleased to signify her disapprobation of the same by receiving him in the most ungracious manner, and he has been dismissed from the high office he held. This harsh measure betokens anything but a conciliatory spirit on the part of the crown. Similar addresses are in preparation from the Tribunal of Commerce and the other courts of justice, and although the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gomez de Castro, is gone to Oporto for the express purpose of preventing, if possible, a similar step on the part of the judges of that city, it is thought that they will follow the example set by their Lisbon colleagues.

The Duke of Palmella has had an interview with her Majesty, at which he communicated his sentiments with respect to the illegality of the decree. That interview, it appears, did not alter her Majesty's opinion. The Duke on his return addressed a letter to the dictator, as a member of the council of state and president of it, in the absence of her Majesty refusing to accept the functions which that decree imposed on the council.

Some sensation has been created in Lisbon, by the arbitrary proceedings adopted towards a British subject, Mr. John Alfred Tozer. This gentleman was imprisoned at Coimbra, on the 14th of April last, changed from one gaol to another there, sent to Lisbon on the 2nd of May, put on board a ship of war, taken to the felon's prison (Limoeiro), and afterwards removed to the Castle of St. George, where he *still* remains under the most rigorous confinement and surveillance. It was not till the 23d ultimo that he was placed under the jurisdiction of the British Judge Conservator, and by his order only *then* notified of the nature of the accusation against him. He was thus kept 101 days without the pale of the laws, stipulating British privileges and those regulating the criminal process of this country. In virtue of the illegality and irregularity of the proceedings, the prisoner concluded that by appealing to the British Judge Conservator they would have been promptly annulled, and he set at liberty. Such was not the case, as this functionary referred the case to the tribunal of the "Relaçao" of Lisbon. The "Relaçao" would not take cognizance of the case, under the plea of being incompetent to decide.

GREECE.

Accounts from Athens, to the 11th instant, mention some changes in the Ministry, and state that great ferment existed. The following decree, proclaiming a political amnesty, has been officially published:—

"Otho, by the grace of God King of Greece. Upon the proposition of our Council of Ministers, we have decided and do ordain—

"Art. 1. We grant an amnesty to those who have taken a part in the insurrectionary movement which took place in Acarnania and in Western Greece during the months of May and June last.

"2. Theodore Grivas, Procopapa, Demetrius, Tarcasica, Nicolas I. Sollio, Costulla, Chasapi, Constant Colocytha, Sp. Macristate, and Costa Capo Georgachi, are excepted from the benefit of this decree.

"3. We reserve, should it become necessary, the exercise of our royal clemency to the persons excepted, after their judgment.

"Athens, July 31, 1844. "Otho.

"(Countersigned)

"Mavrocordato, A. Londos, C. Londos,
"Rodius, Tricoupi."

EGYPT.

In our late impression, last week, we announced that Mehemet Ali had repented of his hasty abdication, and had resumed his functions. Little light has been thrown upon the causes which first led to his resignation. We have seen letters from Alexandria, which attribute it to a sudden fit of ill-humour at his son Ibrahim supporting a measure in the council disapproved by him, and that the old Pacha was induced to return to Alexandria by the council and Ibrahim giving way.

Another account gives this explanation of the origin of the abdication:—"The Pacha by the advice of his sons, made some changes this year in the mode of collecting the 'ferda' (rents or taxes) from his subjects; and that in consequence of such alterations, the sum has fallen far short of the usual amount. His highness, it is said, on being made aware of this, called on his sons to make up the deficiency amongst them, alleging that it was through their advice it occurred. This they positively refused to do. The consequence was a family quarrel, during which the Pacha drew on the Treasury for 10,000 purses, equal to £50,000, with which he set out for Cairo without saying a word."

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

Trial for Murder.—At Liverpool, on Monday, *Owen Leonard* was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife, Bridget Leonard, and inflicting several wounds on her body with a razor.—It appeared from the statement of James Leonard, the principal witness for the prosecution, a boy 12 years of age, that his father, the prisoner, was a tailor, living in Peter-street, in that town. The deceased was his mother. There was a family of six children, of whom the witness only was residing at home. The deceased was in the habit of letting a part of the house to lodgers, and on the 27th of July the attic was occupied by a person named Livingstone and his wife. There was another male lodger in the house, whose name did not appear. On the evening of that day this boy had retired to bed, in a room on the first floor, where the deceased and the prisoner slept. He had, on going to bed, left them and Livingstone and his wife and the other lodger in the kitchen. He was awoke by a noise, and found it was the lodger singing; and he then heard the voice of his father in altercation, insisting upon the lodger leaving the house. The boy came down stairs, and found the lodger on the point of departing. After he was gone, the prisoner continued very angry. He called the deceased an opprobious name, and accused her of misconduct with one John Guest, who had been a lodger several years before. Soon after, the Livingstones went to their room and were let up stairs by the deceased. The prisoner followed to the room on the first floor, and the boy saw his father put something bright into his pocket. He went up to the room of the Livingstones and desired his wife to come down stairs. He himself went down to the kitchen and barred and fastened the door and window. The deceased soon after came down, and the prisoner recommenced his abuse of her on the subject of John Guest, and used the same epithet as before. She only replied, "Are you sure?" which she repeated several times. She was sitting in a chair behind the door, and the prisoner struck her with his fist somewhere about the face, and then took "the bright thing" out of his pocket, which proved to be a razor, and began cutting her about the throat. The boy cried "Murder!" and endeavoured to pull him away, but he repeated the blows on different parts of his unfortunate victim. The boy at last got the door open and ran for the police. In the meantime Michael Hamilton, a neighbour, came to the door and endeavoured to push it open. The parties were behind it, and he could only get hold of the hair of the prisoner, who again forced the door to. On a second attempt, he forced an entrance, and found the deceased lying on the ground, and the prisoner standing over her, striking her with something he held in his hand. He said to the prisoner, "You old villain, what are you doing to your wife?" He then found that the nose of the unfortunate woman was entirely cut from her face, and she had a severe gash upon her cheek. The witness ran to call the police, and the unfortunate woman in the meantime crawled partially out of the door, saying faintly, "Keep him in, keep him in; put something to me, I shall die; he has cut my throat." The prisoner then pushed her with his foot, when she fell out on the pavement, and he shut the door to. Several policemen coming up she was carried to the house of a surgeon, and thence to the hospital, but died from loss of blood before she arrived there. The prisoner was found in the middle of the kitchen floor washing his hands, and being asked why he had committed the act, spoke of her in very coarse terms. He seemed to have been drinking, but yet to know what he was about. On examination of the body of the deceased, it was found that several frightful wounds had been inflicted on the face, neck, legs, and thighs, one on the latter being seven inches long and near six inches deep. The lateral jugular vein and the femoral artery were divided. Mr. M'Oubrey addressed the jury for the defence, and contended that the prisoner was insane; and that, at all events, under the provocation stated, the offence did not amount to more than manslaughter. The learned judge summed up the case very elaborately, and the jury found a verdict of "Guilty of Manslaughter." The prisoner was sentenced to be transported for life.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

An Unfortunate Plea.—On Wednesday, *Charles Lamb Dowden*, alias *Charles Lamb*, a young man of the theatrical profession, was indicted for forging and uttering orders for the payment of money, and thereupon receiving divers sums, with intent to defraud T. Lamb, his late uncle. The prisoner, when he came to the bar, pleaded guilty.—Recorder: Prisoner, it is not for me to advise, but you had better take your own consideration before you plead guilty. The Court has a reason for throwing out that suggestion.—Prisoner: I am guilty, my lord.—Recorder: Then let the plea be recorded: let the witnesses stand forth.—Evidence was then given that the uncle of the prisoner (lately deceased) allowed the prisoner sums of money upon his (deceased's) order; but, at a certain period, that system was abandoned. The prisoner, however, has since obtained sums of money on a signature purporting to be that of his uncle, and had altogether received fraudulently about £23. The prisoner was formerly an actor at Sadler's Wells. The deceased had made a bequest in his favour, notwithstanding.—Another class of witnesses spoke to the general good character of the prisoner. Owing to the "slackness" of employ in the theatrical world, he had recently fallen into distress.—The Recorder told the prisoner that his plea could not affect the judgment of the Court, because the act of Parliament decided what must be the minimum of punishment. He (the Recorder) had advised consideration, because the Court thought that, as the prosecutor was dead, the fact of forgery might not have been proved. The mildest sentence he could pass was, that he be kept to hard labour for two years, as his plea did away with the discretion of the Court.

This case concluded the session, and the following sentences were passed:—

Death Recorded Against.—W. Beveridge.

Transportation for Life.—P. Larkin, J. Middleditch, J. E. Lingard, W. Scarborough, W. H. Watts, W. Windley, T. Ashford.

For Twenty Years.—Sackville Sackville.

For Fifteen Years.—J. Ingram *alias* Walker, G. Edwards, W. Fisher.

For Fourteen Years.—J. Smith.

For Twelve Years.—H. Brown, Elizabeth Jones.

For Ten Years.—C. Ottenwey, T. Woodcock, J. Tennison, J. Beaumont, P. Vallon, F. Enrice, R. Mallett, W. Woodward, B. Sculthorpe, C. Manning, H. Harrison, W. Wright, T. Boutle, T. Brown, J. Brown, G. Gray, J. Davis, Frederick Rider, H. Harrison.

For Seven Years.—Maria Lewis, Mary Burke, Elizabeth Dubois, Jane Robinson, J. Fitzgerald, S. Cartright, R. Wilson, A. Hallifax, C. Salmon, W. Harvey, J. Barratt, J. Bushell, W. Bradshaw, T. Jones, G. Golding.

A number of prisoners were sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour for different periods.

POLICE.

EXTRAORDINARY CRUELTIES ON THE AFRICAN COAST.

A day or two ago a man named William Laidler, went before Sir John Pirie, at the Mansion-house, and made a most extraordinary statement. He said he had been a seaman on board the ship John Campbell, of Liverpool, a vessel of 600 tons, in the palm oil trade, and then disclosed the particulars of a mutiny on board that vessel, and a series of cruelties which, he stated, had been crowned with murder. He solemnly pledged himself to the truth of the statement, which was to the following effect:—"The ship John Campbell left the Liverpool Docks on the 21st of October last, bound for Old Calabar, on the African coast, in the palm oil trade. Two weeks after the ship sailed, the skipper (Robert Nelson) died off Madeira, when the supercargo assumed the command, in defiance of the senior officer on board. We had now gained our destination, working under an African sun, unloading the ship, but, finding ourselves oppressed with heat, and languishing for the want of food, we consulted, went aft, and respectfully complained to the proper officer, the first mate, that, in consequence of the reduction of our rations, we felt weak, and unable to do our work. The officer referred us to the supercargo. We then addressed ourselves to that personage, who also refused our request, on the ground that the ship's provisions were short, and should be reserved for the homeward passage. We knew this to be an evasion of our just claims, and a falsehood, as the owner, Sir Joseph Sharp, at the time we signed the ship's articles, said we should have plenty to eat, and be well used. As the petition was rejected, we returned quietly to our duty, whilst the supercargo sent off to some of the ships in port, and having conversed with their skippers and supercargoes, several of them accompanied him on board the John Campbell. We now believed our usual allowance of food would be granted to us, and, being satisfied, we gave them three cheers as they passed over the side, being under no apprehensions. On this occasion the supercargo was told that the John Campbell's crew did not recognise him as master, but were ready to obey the senior ship's officer on board. The supercargo did not return on this day, but remained all night ashore, and next morning he sent for half the ship's crew, no reason having been assigned for this unusual order. This mysterious request having excited our suspicion, all hands refused to comply until the intent was known. When the messenger returned he said we might look to ourselves, as the war canoes were preparing to come off. Our amazement may be conceived; and there now ensued a scene of barbarity and cruelty that could not be exceeded by the most ignorant savages on the coast, and, inhuman and bloodthirsty as the natives sometimes are, they cannot be excelled by the butchery and bloody purpose of the orders issued in this deplorable instance. We saw about fifty armed war canoes put off, with from eighteen to twenty natives in each, chanting their war songs of blood and slaughter, with the supercargo at their head. They soon drew up in a circle round the ship, and swept her decks with vollies of shot and poisoned arrows. Being astonished at such an extraordinary attack, and shuddering at the idea of instant death, we stood on the defensive with such weapons as came to hand, but becoming weak from wounds and loss of blood, the ship was easily boarded, and nine of us tied with cords, and thrown, covered with gore, into the canoes, and taken ashore and paraded through King Yambo's town, where every species of cruelty and insult was also inflicted upon us. The natives having exhausted their cruel energies, we were stripped, our clothes taken away, and ourselves put in chains, and suffered to lie on the damp ground in separate huts, and fed on water and half a pound of biscuit a day during forty-three days, two of our number having died from this brutal treatment—the carpenter and Edward Johnson. The crew being now in chains, and the ship defenceless, the natives turned upon the supercargo, and plundered the vessel of her gear, and every moveable article upon which they could lay their hands. This was but a slight portion of retributive justice upon the supercargo. The statement concludes with the expression of determination to bring the supercargo to public justice upon the arrival of the other injured parties, and gives the names of the other men who were ironed, viz., Alfred Benness, Samuel Gillin, William Hall, Edward Cadogan, Edward Johnson, Joseph King, William Laidler, and the carpenter; and the names of those stated by the applicant to have been murdered, viz., Edward Johnson and the carpenter. The statement, which is dated "Gambia, 1st July, 1844," is signed William Laidler and William Hall. Sir John Pirie put some questions to the applicant, who showed one of the poisoned arrows which he said had been sent against the vessel from the armed canoes. The latter most solemnly declared that every word he had written was perfectly true, and that as many of the crew as survived would testify to the accuracy of it. Sir John Pirie then sent the seamen to a place of refuge, and wrote to the owner of the vessel, alluding to the matters detailed, and requesting information on the subject.

On a subsequent day Mr. Goodman, the chief clerk, who had written to the owners of the ship John Campbell, by direction of Sir John Pirie, handed to the Lord Mayor the following answer:—

"Liverpool, 26th August, 1844.

"Sir—In reply to your letter of the 24th inst., I beg to state, for the information of Sir John Pirie, that my ship, the John Campbell, has not yet arrived from Africa, and I scarcely know when to expect her. I do not know whether any others of the crew are in this country, and I have no reason to suppose Captain Burnley would commit such an act as that with which it appears he is charged by the man Laidler. A mutiny took place on board the John Campbell soon after her arrival at Calabar, which was quelled by the interference of the King. I perceive that Laidler, the complainant, was one of the mutineers, and, having observed in the London papers a long account of his examination before Sir John Pirie, I have deemed it but justice to Captain Burnley, and to prevent the public forming an erroneous opinion of the case from exaggerated statements, to publish the depositions and statements of the mutiny, which I received from Capt. Burnley on the 8th of June last. [These letters describe a mutiny which had taken place on board the ship.]

"I beg to remark that Capt. Burnley was put on board the John Campbell by the charterers of that vessel, as supercargo only, but assumed the command by my authority, on the death of Captain Nelson.

"I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

"S. R. Goodman, Esq., Mansion-house, London. "Wm. Sharp."

Laidler, the seaman, upon being told that his lordship would, on a future day, take cognizance of the case, stated that he should be punctual in attendance.

On Wednesday *Laidler* again appeared before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. Sir J. Pirie sat with the Lord Mayor on the occasion. The Lord Mayor stated that the owner of the John Campbell, which had not yet arrived, had remitted to town an account of the depositions of Mr. Burnley, relative to the extraordinary transactions on board that vessel. From that account it appeared that a mutiny had taken place; that several of the crew, of whom Laidler was one, objected to Mr. Burnley as captain, although the appointment was made by the owner upon the death of Captain Robert Nelson; and that so menacing and insubordinate was the conduct of the mutineers, that he was obliged to apply to King Eyamba for assistance to protect his own life and the property

of his employers. From the details of the statement, which showed that Mr Burnley had acted with becoming zeal, spirit, and discretion, it appeared that several of the crew had evinced the bloodthirstiness which had been ascribed with so much emphasis to the captain, and had manifested a determination to destroy him.—Laidler: All that appeared in my statement was true. We were in a dreadful condition. Mr Burnley cut short our allowance, and reduced us to grass and herbs, and even to the natives in their canoes upon the coast, and committed dreadful slaughter and bloodshed.—The Lord Mayor: You knew he was your captain by the appointment of the owner after the death of Captain Nelson, and was not at liberty to dispute his authority? Laidler: Mr. Bell was the first mate, and by right he ought to be captain, but Mr. Burnley thought to curry favour with the owner by diminishing our allowance, and it was quite impossible that we could work without being even half-fed. At the very time that we were kept in that condition he was sending off buckets of beef and quantities of bread ashore to K ng Eyamba. The attack upon us was dreadful. I was covered with blood.—The Lord Mayor: Why, it appears from the depositions that you fired upon those who went to you on Mr. Burnley's account to induce you to act subordinately, and that you had written outside the bulwarks "Blood for blood;" and after all, you said the only reason you had for not returning to your duty was, that you would not obey Mr. Burnley as master, but would have Mr. Bell. You persevered in this desperate course notwithstanding the advice of the captains of the several vessels on the station. Laidler admitted that the crew knew of the appointment of Mr. Burnley to the command of the vessel, but said they would not have him, as he had cruelly shortened their allowance. He said the depositions were false, in stating that any hostile measures were taken by the crew until they were fired upon, and attacked in the most murderous way by the natives in their canoes. He denied that the crew had mutinied. They had only defended. Some further conversation took place between the Lord Mayor and Laidler. His lordship told Laidler that he had no doubt there was a dangerous mutiny on board the ship, and read portions of the documents to prove the fact. Laidler denied the mutiny.—The Lord Mayor:—Why, you admit that you were guilty of mutiny, by stating that you discharged Captain Burnley, whom you were bound to obey. It is quite plain to me that you were one of the principal leaders in the mutiny, and take care that you are not called upon to answer to the charge by the person whom you have come here to calumniate.—Laidler: I have not stated a word that's false. I say that after being slaughtered and wounded we were dragged out of the ship, and confined in huts, and two of the crew were killed with poisoned water.—The Lord Mayor: You were not fired upon until you fired upon and killed two of King Eyamba's men, and I judge from the depositions that you were treated with forbearance, to which you had no claim. Laidler then left the justice-room, declaring that he would try elsewhere for satisfaction. The manner of the seaman was brutal and menacing in the extreme, furnishing an extraordinary contrast to the gentle and pathetic description of his sufferings and feelings on the occasion of his first application to Sir John Pirie. Sir J. Pirie most unequivocally expressed his opinion as to the mutinous conduct of the crew.

A STRANGE STORY.—At Union-hall on Tuesday, *Edward Rowley*, a respectable looking young man, living in Dorset-place, Pall-mall, was charged with stealing a gold watch from Mrs. Sophia Pye, of Sussex-place, Westminster-road. The complainant stated that she was a married woman, and left home the preceding evening to witness the illumination; that in the course of her perambulation she met the prisoner, with whom she was previously acquainted, and, after walking a good deal about, in passing over Westminster Bridge, they sat down in one of the alcoves, where, being exhausted, she fell asleep, and when she awoke she found her companion was gone, and missed her watch from her bosom. She immediately recrossed the bridge, and, meeting with a policeman in Whitcomb-street, she apprised him of the circumstance, and gave him the prisoner's address. They proceeded to his house, and found her watch, and she gave him into custody. The policeman stated that he accompanied Mrs. Yes to the prisoner's house, between three and four o'clock that morning, and found him in bed. He left the complainant in the parlour while he went into the prisoner's bed-room, and, addressing him, inquired if he had been on Westminster Bridge that night with a lady; he immediately replied in the affirmative, and at the same time expressed a great deal of surprise at the visit of a policeman to his abode at such an unseasonable hour. He, however, made no allusion to the watch until the complainant entered the room. On hearing she was then asked if he knew anything of her watch. He said "Yes; I have the lady's watch; she gave it to me to keep for her before she fell asleep on the bridge, and I intended to have taken it over to her house this morning, but you have got up." Mr. Traill asked the complainant if it was true that she had given him the watch to keep for her before she fell asleep. The complainant said that she had no recollection of anything of the kind.—Mr. Traill: Were you perfectly sober? The complainant admitted that she had taken a little negus, but she was not at all inebriated. The policeman said that the comp ainant was sober. It was between three and four o'clock in the morning when she spoke to him on the subject of the missing watch. The prisoner, mentioning that she was so near home they had better proceed forward. She was opposite to Chelsea, and they had not been many minutes in the alcove before she took out her watch, and assured him to keep it for her, and she then fell asleep. As he could not arouse her he got up, leaving her where she was, and walked to his house, but he had not been long in his bed when, to his astonishment, the complainant brought a policeman, and charged him with stealing the watch. He had no intention of appropriating the watch to his own use, and his only motive in taking charge of it was to prevent her being taken home for her while he remained asleep in such a desperate situation. Mr. Traill, after remarking upon the extraordinary nature of the affair, said that under all the circumstances he should discharge the prisoner

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DEATH OF THE CHAMBERLAIN OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—We regret to have to announce that William Heygate, Esq., Chamberlain of the City of London, died on Wednesday, at Roecliff, Leicestershire, in the sixty-third year of his age. The deceased baronet was only elected to the Chamberlainship about fifteen months since. Mr. Alderman Brown has offered himself a candidate for the vacant office.

We engraved a portrait of Sir William Heygate, at the time of his election, about the year 1838.

CENTENARY OF THE BIRTH OF THE LATE REV. ROWLAND HILL.—On Tuesday evening, a large public meeting was held at Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars-road, for the purpose of commemorating the centenary of the birth of the late Rev. Rowland Hill, and also to consider the propriety of erecting a memorial to him.—The Rev. James Sherman, M.A., Minister of the chapel, presided, and was supported by Mr. Pritchard, Mr. Bennett, Chamberlain of the City of London, and several other gentlemen. The Chairman said that it had been suggested to him to take measures for erecting a memorial to the late Rev. Rowland Hill, and that circumstance, and the circumstance of having completed the centenary of his birth. Many plans had been recommended, but that which had met with most general approbation was that which proposed to erect, contiguous to the chapel, premises where a number of poor children might receive the blessing of a sound, liberal, and scriptural education. In addition to this it was proposed to erect two large infant schools, one of which should be for Borough children. Resolutions to that effect were submitted and adopted. Upwards of £600 was subscribed. Mr. Pritchard detailed at some length the progress of education at Tahiti and the South Sea Islands.

MEDICAL PROTECTION.—On Monday afternoon a numerous and highly influential meeting of general practitioners was held in Exeter Hall, to receive the report of the committee of the Medical Protection Assembly. Dr. Carpue in the chair. The report having detailed the proceedings of the committee for securing to the general practitioner the right to meet in consultation, in accordance with the council of the College of Surgeons, which was rejected, and that they subsequently begged an interview with the Home Secretary, which Sir James Graham refused, on the ground of impropriety in the meeting to discuss, on conclusion, condemned *en toto* the conduct of the council and Sir James Graham's reform bill. Several resolutions sanctioning the report were adopted, and a committee was appointed which had the power to add to their number. It was to meet again early next month to reconsider the conduct of the council. Mr. Warley denounced the measures of the council and Sir James Graham's bill, and said that in the operation of the act, 11,000 practitioners were to receive the one and present the other being carried.

CONFLICT BETWEEN LORD BROUGHAM AND THE SOLICITORS.—Lord Brougham's measure for the partial abolition of imprisonment for debt has worked up the solicitors almost to frenzy, and very naturally, for it will certainly be the ruin of the most disreputable portion of them, as their prosperity has been occasioned by their oppressions. It is now no longer possible to issue an increase a debt three-fold by costs exacted under a fear of imprisonment. A public meeting of the solicitors took place on Monday evening, in Bedford-row, to consider the operation of the late act, Mr. Goddard in the chair. The Chairman animadverted in strong language upon the tendency of all Lord Brougham's attempts at legislation to injure the profession, from the some members of which he had never received very cordial countenance. They came into the profession after incurring heavy charges, and it was necessary that they should maintain a respectable position in society: but they were now to be deprived of the means. (Hear.) But not only themselves were encangered by the new Insolvent Act, but the interests of the tradesmen and shopkeepers of the metropolis, and throughout the kingdom, were deeply implicated, as their debts, in the majority of instances, were under £50. A plan had been organised of petitioning the Legislature, in which the latter class of the community could assist, and, working cordially together, they would form a formidable body.—On the motion of Mr. Clarke, a petition to the Legislature was adopted, praying for the immediate repeal of the 97th clause of the act.—A discussion took place as to the best means of furthering the objects of the meeting, in the course of which it was resolved to appeal individually to the 11,000 solicitors in the kingdom, and entreat their co-operation. It was also resolved to summon a general meeting of all the members of the profession in London, on Monday next.

THE POST-OFFICE SPY SYSTEM.—The inquiry into the nefarious practices of some of the subordinate *employés* at the Post-Office, to which we alluded last week, is concluded. Beside the letter carrier, Tapson, upon whose seat in the Northern Office the two letters which led to the discovery were found open, the men delivering Cavendish-square district, North Audley-street, Grosvenor-place, Connaught-square, as well as others employed to ring bells at night, in several western localities, have been subjected to rigid examination. This inquiry has not only fully confirmed our statement as to the extent to which this practice has obtained, but several important circumstances have been elicited. When charged upon the evidence of Tapson's book, with having obtained their information from the opening of the letters of Lord George Bentinck and others, the fact was readily admitted by all the parties then charged, and the further chain of evidence was shortly concluded that that information had been furnished to parties who were willing to pay for it. Indeed it was the regular practice of some of the parties to visit Tattersall's, and being distributed during the day in different parts of the metropolis, while one of them was in attendance on business at the West-end, others were busily engaged at the several sporting houses in the city, the eastern and the southern districts of the metropolis. Here it was that they employed their improperly acquired information, to the extent to which they netted no inconsiderable sum, as is already proved. It is most probable, and it is partially so proved, that much of the information obtained by these men was from the letters received of Lord George Bentinck and others who were given to the postmen from the hotels and other places where these noblemen and gentlemen resided. The letters thus obtained were easily examined, their contents copied, and the letters then forwarded, without losing the regularity of the evening. Up to the conclusion of the inquiry, for the present, although a great number of men have been examined, no other persons have been suspended upon the existing charge. All that, as yet, is officially known is this, that the original six are still suspended, not dismissed; and that other officers are put on, both in the morning and in the evening, to do their several duties, both in and out of the office.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The plan for opening a direct line of communication between the new Houses of Parliament and the north-west district of London, has been agreed upon. The new street will commence at the western boundary of the Royal Parks (Hyde), and extend in an oblique line from Abingdon-street to Eaton-square, from which point there is already a corresponding continuation to the Great Western-road. By this project two desirable objects will be attained. The public will have a more direct and convenient approach to the Houses of Parliament, the Law Courts, and the Government offices, from the extensive neighbourhood referred to, whilst the removal of the Pimlico streets, courts, and alleys in that part of Westminster will serve to abate a nuisance which was considered deserving of legislative reprehension. The new street is to be of the width of Regent-street, and of nearly equal length. Mr. Rigby Wason, the property of an hon. Member for Ipswich, has entered into a contract to complete two-thirds of the line at 36 per cent. less than the Government surveyor's estimate. Between Holborn and Oxford-street the line of the new street is in a state of considerable forwardness. The walls for about one-third of the way are complete, and the width of the thoroughfare is now marked out. When the whole length is finished (which is now expected to be in the course of three months) there will be a direct communication between Holborn and Oxford-street for foot passengers. Many now take this course, avoiding the circuitous way by St. Giles's Church.

MORTALITY OF THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths in the metropolis for the week ending Saturday, the 24th inst., amount ed to 936, of which 488 were males, and 451 females. Of that number there died with n 15 years of age, 523; from 15 to 60, 394; and above 60, 148; the exact of one person, whose body was found in the Thames, being unknown. The average weekly mortality for the last five summers was 900, and for the last five years 946.

LONDON AND BLACKWALL RAILWAY COMPANY.—On Thursday the six-month's half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this Company was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; J. M. Daniell, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that the directors must defer recommending the declaration of a dividend until the result of the current half-year shall have been ascertained. It was received and adopted.

THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL.—A splendid *fête* was given at the Royal Zoological Gardens on Monday and Tuesday for the benefit of the excellent Institution. The gardens were thronged on both days, and such were the arrangements of the committee, aided by the spirit and liverality of Mr. Tyler, the proprietor, that the public must have been abundantly gratified and a large sum must also have been realsed for the school.

COUNTRY NEWS.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE EARL OF DURHAM.—On Wednesday last the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the monument to the memory of the late Earl of Durham, on Painshaw Hill, in the county of Durham, was performed with great splendour. The Earl of Zetland presided on the occasion, and was attended by the large bodies of Freemasons dressed in their usual paraphernalia, with bands of music and flags; the concourse of people from the neighbouring towns of Newcastle, Sunderland, and Durham, must be immense, being estimated at about 15,000. Several columns of the testimonial are already some feet from the ground. The stone used for the ceremony was at the bottom of the hill; and, being raised by decorated shears, the vessel found its hill, followed by the Earl of Zetland, &c., until it reached the place on the summit. We have received a sketch, taken on the spot, of this magnificent scene, which we shall present to our readers next week with a more full account.

PROPOSED STATUE TO GEORGE STEPHENSON, ESQ.—The Liverpool and Manchester and Grand Junction Railway Companies have it in contemplation to order a statue of the eminent engineer, executed by Gibson, and place it in some public place in Liverpool, as a monument of their respect for his talents and services in introducing the railway system, and especially in planning and executing the first work of railway connection with the principal port. A proper room in the new St. George's Hall is spoken of as the most likely place for the reception of the proposed statue, but the plan is not yet sufficiently advanced for any decision to have been come to on this point.

A MONUMENT TO DR. DALTON.—On Monday last, a preliminary meeting of the various literary and scientific societies of Manchester, was held in the Rooms of the Literary and Philosophic Society, "for the purpose of considering what steps it is desirable should be taken, with a view to secure the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Dr. Dalton. The meeting came to a resolution, "That, in order that the steps necessary to be taken may be adopted without delay, and to give to the public generally the opportunity of joining in this additional mark of respect to the memory of Dr. Dalton, it is desirable that a requisition should be presented to the Mayor, to convene a public meeting to determine what steps shall be taken to secure the erection of such monument; and also to consider as to the propriety of testifying in any further, and in what manner, the sense entertained by this community of the valuable services rendered to science by the late illustrious philosopher.

THE PRISTLEY ASSOCIATION.—The general subscription fund for the approaching erection of this scientific association has already reached a sum exceeding nine hundred pounds. It is exclusively appropriated for covering the expenses at York, in which city the annual meeting is to take place. It is intended to bring forward at the several rooms and important scientific discoveries. The daily scientific business of the association is to be distributed into seven sections, namely:—Section A. Mathematical and physical science; B. Chemical science, and the chemistry employed in the arts; C. Geology and physical geography; D. Zoology and botany; E. Medical science; F. Statistics; G. Mechanical science. The meeting is expected to be a most important and interesting one.

POWDER-MILL EXPLOSION.—On Wednesday morning, between four and five o'clock, one of the powder-mills in Small Marsh, belonging to Sir Henry Bridges, Bart., exploded, and the building was entirely destroyed. The report was heard at a distance of two miles, and the police were very soon on the spot. A man, whose name is Henry Hawkins, was at work in an adjoining mill, and experienced the effects of the shock, but the explosion originated not communicate. There appears to be a singular fatality about these mills, this being the third or fourth explosion within twelve months time.

FATAL STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION IN EXETER HALL, on Tuesday morning, in the village of Windham, near Chard, in Somersetshire, and terminated in the complete demolition of no fewer than thirty houses. The fire broke out soon after ten o'clock, during divine service; and on the alarm being raised, the fire was raging in the upper part of a house about the centre of twelve others, at the extremity of the village, and the thatch roof soon igniting, the building was speedily reduced to ashes. Attempts were made to check the flames from running along the thatch of the adjoining houses, but ineffectually for, within the space of a quarter of an hour, no less than eight of the adjoining dwellings had caught fire; and there being no engines in the neighbourhood, it extended its ravages until twelve buildings were consumed. The remainder were preserved by the inhabitants stripping the thatch off the roofs, and throwing water on the exposed rafters, so as to prevent them being fired. A second explosion, of greater violence than the previous one, took place about half-past ten o'clock on Monday night, in a small outhouse at the back of a dwelling in Church-street; and scarcely had an hour elapsed before upwards of fourteen houses were consumed. The whole of the dwellings, with the exception of the last incendiary, but nothing decisive is as yet known. The loss must be very heavy.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE AT BURY.—Within the last few days Captain Goate, R.N., C.B., committed suicide at his apartments in the Assembly Rooms, Bury, Suffolk, of which establishment he was one of the directors. From the facts adduced at the coroner's inquest it appears that for some time past he was in a sullen, desponding state, arising from his infirm condition and advanced age, being in his seventy-eighth year. On Friday week he retired to rest at an early hour, apparently in his usual spirits. On the following morning he was called at eight o'clock by one of his servants, and answered her, but on her taking up his breakfast to his bedchamber in the course of two hours afterwards, as was the custom he was not to be found in the apartment. Immediate search was then made, and the unfortunate gentleman was at last found dead in a cistern of water, his head being downwards. A surgeon was promptly called in, who stated that life had been extinct for more than an hour. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased destroyed himself whilst in great distress of mind from fear of losing his sight, but whether in an unaccountable state there was no evidence to show."

EXECUTION AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—Yesterday week Mark Sherwood was executed on the Town Moor, Newcastle, for the murder of his wife. On the preceding day he made a confession, in which he denied all premeditation in the commission of the deed; that he slept with his wife during the night, and that she got up once to know (as she said) how the cursed still was going on. In the morning, when he arose, he partly dressed himself, and put on his greatcoat, and while lathering his chin for the purpose of shaving, his wife reproved, in irritating language, to the quarrel of the preceding night —and this, together with her gross and indecent conduct before him, so excited and enraged him, that he did not consider he suddenly turned round, seized and threw her down, and with the razor which he held in his hand, made several gashes on her throat; after which he drank spirits to excess, to destroy himself, and fell down at the place where he was found. He further stated, that with respect to the death of his first wife, he denied all participation in it, and said that the reports against him about it were all false. Sherwood ascended the steps to the floor of the platform, with a steady, firm tread. The executioner approached him with a white cap which he put on the head of the culprit, who said, "Take off my stock, but leave my eyes open," and, at his request, the cap was not drawn over his face in the usual way. The drop fell about nine minutes to one o'clock, and the culprit died without a struggle. He had a small book and a manuscript in his hand, and many thought that he intended to address the multitude, but he never manifested the least intention of doing so. The crowd to witness the execution, notwithstanding a tremendous shower of rain, was immense. There were at least 25,000 people present.

MURDER AND RAILWAY BACK COURSE.—Information has been received of the murder of Samuel Newman, a hawker, a few nights ago, on the above racecourse, by two men and a woman, who are well known as frequenters of racecourses, and fairs. They brutally assaulted him, and after they had rifled him of everything, threw him into a river near the spot, where he was discovered. A verdict of "Wilful Murder" has been returned by the coroner's jury against them. One of the men is known by the name of Glove-ster Bill. The woman is known as Gloucester Elsa, and is always in company with the above men.

ALARMING STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSION NEAR SHEFFIELD.—Another of those terrific explosions which have of late disgraced the locality of Sheffield took place on Sunday night last, at the colliery known by the name of the Deep Pit, in the occupation of the Sheffield Coal Company. This pit is situate about two miles from the town, on the right side of the road to Eckington, and is one of those from which the colliers turned out a few months since. A number of the old hands intended to go to work again at the pit, and it appears that a number of others were determined to prevent it. It is supposed, therefore, that to carry this determination into effect, the boiler of the engine which works the drawing engine was accordingly re olved on. The explosion was heard many miles off, in the direction of Eckington, the wind at the time being in the west. On this occasion the chief mischief in the act has been caught in their own trap; for not being aware that the embers under the boiler were then smouldering, they introduced a cask of gunpowder, and by some means it ignited while they were close to the door of the boiler. The effect on the unguarded men was of a most dreadful and terrific. He reached the door of his sister, who keeps the Norfolk Arms at the Manor, about twelve o'clock, and who but from his voice and dress would not have known him. His face and breast presented a appearance truly grievous to behold. The face was like one large black cinder, the hair entirely singed from the head, and the eyes, though not lost, fearfully swollen and burnt round the lids. Both hands were in a similar state, and the left side was also much injured. On being let into the house, he merely observed that he was dying and immediately afterwards became almost speechless, only articulating at times something that could be understood. The explosion blew the roof, and coals were found near the boiler, all much burnt by gunpowder. Parts of some wooden hoops and staves were also found, indicating sufficient to prove that the cask contained the gunpowder. The amount of falling stones is supposed to be very great, as hats and caps was also enough to show that the heads that wore them are in no enviable condition. The whole of the metal work surrounding the stove door was forced away, and more or less broken. The fire grate was much damaged, and the stone plate shattered. A poker, nearly an inch thick, which had apparently been used to force the barrel of gunpowder under the boiler was broken off about two feet from the handle. The iron chain which was fixed about ten yards from the boiler, but connected by an iron tube, was also forced off and the bolt itself had been driven six inches from its orig nal position. Boulden is about 28 years of age, and it is said that his father, who was a collier, once received a similar injury from an accident.

IRELAND.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—A letter from Dublin dated Tuesday, says:—"The engrossing topic in all circles is the royal visit, which is now spoken of as a matter almost of certainty, although nothing whatever in a positive or official form has been announced to the public." The *Dublin Evening Post* says:—We stated on Saturday that a communication had reached us, which left little doubt on our mind that the Queen will arrive in Dublin in the course of the month. We have since received a confirmation of that impression, but, on the contrary, much to confirm it."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—PRINCE ALBERT.—At the last weekly meet ng of the council of the Royal Dublin Agricultural Society, the following letter from General Wemyss, Equerry to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, was read:—"Windsor Castle, Aug 12, 1844. Sir—In compliance with the request communicated to me from the council of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, I am commanded by his Royal Highness Prince Albert to acquaint you that it will afford his Royal Highness much pleasure in being nominated a member of the society, and you will be so good as to communicate to the council his Royal Highness's cheerful acquiescence in their wishes. Your obedient servant, W. WEMYSS. To the secretary, &c. &c." Ordered—That the above letter should be acknowledged, and that Mr. Scott should be directed to take the necessary steps for announcing to his Royal Highness that he had been admitted a member of the society, and for presenting to him the society's medal, which had been gained by him for the best animal in the yard at the late cattle show.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The weekly meeting of this association was held on Monday at the Conciliation Hall, Dublin. A letter was read from Sir James Graham, stating that the address in favour of repeal had been laid before her Majesty. It appears from the other proceedings that agitation is about to be commenced with the view of inducing the people generally to abstain from the consumption of excisable articles. A long address was read which had been presented to Mr. O'Connell on the subject. In this address the authors, after contrasting that England had always acted despotically towards Ireland, allude to the Repeal of the Union, and express their confidence that the measure must be conceded. Pending this question, however, the memorialists submit for the consideration of Mr. O'Connell this intermediate plan of abstinence from excisable articles, and proceed thus:—"The effect of such temporary separation, through your instrumentality, must be effectual in wresting from the reluctant hand of England a speedy and ample justice for our ill-fated country. It is the plan which marked the origin of the American revolution, and led to American independence. It is the plan which was partially carried into effect by yourself in Clare, and is just now put into operation in the county of Wexford. It is the plan of arousing an organised determination on the whole Irish nation of abstaining from the consumption of *all* taxed articles. If this can be effectuated through your advice and influence three great results will be obtained. It will exhibit the union, the determination, the power of the Irish heroism, and the injured feelings of an entire people. It will tend to eradicate the injurious habits and elevate the moral character of our countrymen, and it will lessen by four millions sterling the receipts of the English exchequer. It will thus touch Ecg and in her most sensitive part, her pocket, and force from her an immediate compliance with Ireland's just and moderate demands. The undersigned will cheerfully abandon the comforts, the enjoyments, the necessaries of life rather than swell from Irish resources the finances of haughty and ungrateful England. England show a disposition to act fairly, impartially, and justly towards Ireland, and we shall willingly assist, in proportion to our means, in defraying the enormous charges by which she is pressed down; but as long as she refuses, in return for the great objects Ireland has won for her, to aid us in obtaining equal political freedom, so long shall we refrain from contributing to her revenu e or bearing any share in her burdens. To your influence, your patriotism, and your great position in the country, do we look with confidence for the accomplishment of this peaceable and bloodless project. If it meet your approval it must succeed. Call on your countrymen; your advice will be followed; and, through the instrumentality of their great national abstinence, Ireland may yet, within the period of a single year, work out her political regeneration. This is a weapon she can easily and effectively wield, without destroying human life or impeding national prosperity. It requires but the will. If she refuse let her abandon the Repeal of the Union, for she has not sufficient moral determination to be free." The signatures are those of men entirely unknown to fame. Lord Cloncurry and Lor Reilly handed in £5 each, Dr. Shuttard, and £7 from county Louth, and observed that he was sorry he had not more money from them at present, for it was by money England was to be beaten. (Hear, hear); and, through the instrumentality of their great national abstinence, Ireland may yet, within the period of a single year, work out her political regeneration. This is a weapon she can easily and effectively wield, without destroying human life or impeding national prosperity. It requires but the will. If she refuse let her abandon the Repeal of the Union, for she has not sufficient moral determination to be free." The signatures are those of men entirely unknown to fame. Lord Cloncurry and Lor Reilly handed in £5 each, Dr. Shuttard, and £7 from county Louth, and observed that he was sorry he had not more money from them at present, for it was by money England was to be beaten. (Hear, hear); and, through the instrumentality of their great national abstinence, Ireland amounted to £634 13s. 11d.

MURDER NEAR LEINSTER.—A dreadful homicide has taken place in this latterly peaceful district, by the murder of a man named Pierce Campion, residing at Moate, near Leinster. On Thursday evening, the 15th instant, between nine and ten o'clock, Campion went into his field, when he heard a violent knocking at the door of his house. On going to the road for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the disturbance he was served by a man named Patrick Cole, who held his arm while he was struck on the head with a stone by another person named Francis Cole. Campion immediately fell on the ground, and his assassins fled. He was soon afterwards carried into his house, where he lingered until the following Monday, when he died

A man of the detachment of the 86th Regiment, lying in Waterford barracks, was drowned in the tank at the Artillery barracks magazine a few nights ago. His name was John Nu.eland. He was on sentry over the magazine, when, it is supposed, he set his fire o.k against the sentry-box, where it was found standing, and went and sat down upon the low wall which separates the yard from the tank, fell asleep, and fell backwards into the tank, where he was found quite dead by the corporal who went to relieve him. There was not more than three feet of water in the tank.

ST BARNABAS CATHOLIC CHURCH, NOTTINGHAM.

CONSECRATION OF ST. BARNABAS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, NOTTINGHAM.

The public consecration of this admirably designed edifice, the largest Catholic church yet completed in this country since the Reformation, took place, on a scale of unusual magnificence, on Tuesday last. Dr. Wiseman was the officiating bishop, supported by twelve other priests; and an amazing number of persons were present. The ceremonies commenced at seven A M, and extended over seven hours.

On Wednesday the church was solemnly opened, with a procession of the bishops and priests inside the church; there was also a Pontifical High Mass at half-past ten o'clock, and vespers at half-past five o'clock, with a sermon at each service, in the morning by the Right Rev. Bishop Wiseman, and in the afternoon by the Right Rev. Bishop Gillis. The public were admitted to the church by tickets, divided into three classes, corresponding to three different divisions of the church; the proceeds of the sale of these tickets being devoted towards the expenses of the opening, and the building fund. Arrangements were made with the Midland Railway Company for a special train for the conveyance of passengers from Birmingham to Nottingham, and back, within the day, and the attendance of visitors was, consequently, very numerous.

After the ceremony of opening the church, there was a public collation at the Nottingham Exchange Hall, which was graced by the presence of several ladies. The Right Hon. the Earl of Shrewsbury presided; and among the Stewards were the Lords Arundell, Camoys, Dormer, Newburgh, Southwell, and Stourton; Sir E. Blount, Bart.; the Hon. Charles Clifford; P. H. Howard, Esq., M.P.; the Hon. Charles Langdale; Sir Piers Mostyn, Bart.; Sir E. Smythe, Bart.; the Hon. T. E. Stonor; the Hon. P. Stourton; Sir E. Vavasour, Bart.; Sir C. Wolseley, Bart., &c. &c. After the collation, the Right Hon. Chairman addressed the company, and then returned to the church. We subjoin the architectural details of this important structure:—

This splendid church, dedicated to St. Barnabas, is erected on an elevated site on the south side of Tollhouse-hill. The first stone was laid by the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman, on Tuesday, the 16th of May, 1843; and, when complete, it will be one of the most successful revivals of ancient ecclesiastical architecture; it is from the design of Mr. Welby Pugin, architect of St. George's, London, and many other Catholic churches recently erected. The choir is entirely surrounded by aisles and eastern chapels. Beneath the choir is a crypt, with vaulting springing from two rows of low pillars; at the eastern end of this undercroft is an altar, dedicated in honour of St. Peter, as being the foundation or rock of the church. The same staircases which lead up to the rood loft, at the entrance of the choir, are continued down to the crypt, which is lighted by side openings in the walls of the choir, which being elevated several feet above the pavement of the aisles, afford sufficient space for their introduction. The various chapels, as well as the choir, are enclosed by oak screens of open tracery, and panel-work. That portion of the church eastward of the transept is divided from the rest of the building by open screens and gates, on a line with the great rood-screen. The rood-loft extends the whole width between the great east pillars supporting the tower, and is raised about fourteen feet from the choir; it is about seven feet in breadth, and in the centre a great rood is erected, with appropriate images, standards for lights, &c.

The choir is furnished with sixteen carved oak stalls and desks, precisely on the old model, and at the backs of the stalls are oak screens, which extend along both sides of the choir between the pillars. The pavement of the choir and sanctuary, as well as that of the eastern chapels, consists of incrusted tiles of various colours, similar in design and composition to those used in ancient churches. On the epistle side of the altar are fixed the sedilia, framed and carved in wood, somewhat similar in design to those still remaining in the choir of Westminster, and vulgarly called "King Sebert's Tomb." The high altar consists of a single slab of stone, supported on eight shafts with gilt cap and bases. Immediately behind the altar a rich perforated oak screen extends across the eastern extremity of the choir, enriched with gold and colours, and, like the other screens, surmounted by standards for wax tapers. Through this screen the arched entrance and stained windows of the Lady Chapel are distinctly seen. In a chapel, on the epistle or south side of the choir, the Blessed Sacrament is reserved, on a rich altar, surmounted by a ciborium, or canopy, supported on four marble pillars, between which curtains are hung on brass rods, extending from cap to cap.

The windows of this church, 76 in number, are all glazed with stained glass, of various devices and subjects in the rich early style. The circular window over the eastern end of the choir represents the adoration of the lamb. In the windows of the nave are the following armorial bearings: Talbot, Neville, Furnival, Lovetot, Verdon, Lacie; Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman; Right Rev. Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Hobart Town; The Town of Nottingham, St. Jermyn's Cross, Croxton Abbey, and Worksop Priory. The lights of the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament have been designed with especial reference to that great mystery: they consist of a succession of cherubim in ruby colour, signifying the intensity of Divine love, and are placed on a field of azure, bordered by alternate crosses and ciboriums, *Or*. The eastern window of the Ladye Chapel contains the mysteries of the Annunciation, Visitation, Birth of our Lord, Adoration of the wise men, and the coronation of our Blessed Ladye: these are placed in circular compartments on a field of lilies intersected by blue bands:—in each of the side lights are angels, each bearing a verse of the *Magnificat*, or Canticle of the Blessed Virgin. (Luke i. 46.) It is proposed eventually to cover all the spandrils of the arches, walls, &c., with painted enrichments.

The plan of the Church is cruciform, 190 feet in length, from east to west; the transepts are 83 feet by 20 feet, and 34 feet high; the nave is 78 feet by 32 feet; and the north and south aisles are each 16 feet 6 inches in breadth; they are separated from the nave by eight columns and ten pointed arches, and from the transepts by the two west pillars of the tower and two arches. From the floor to the top of the clere story wall is 34 feet. The choir, 37 feet by 22 feet, is separated from the transepts by the east pillars of the tower, and from the aisles north and south of it by six, and from the east by two pointed arches. The three aisles are each 40 feet by 14 feet 3 inches. The Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, south of the choir, is 41 feet by 13 feet, and separated from the south aisle of the choir by three pointed arches. The Sacristy, east of and adjoining to this chapel, is 17 feet 6 inches, by 12 feet. St. Mary's Chapel, in which are seven stalls at the east end, and three on the south side, is 28 feet by 16 feet; on the north of this is the Chapel of St. Michael and the Holy Angels, and on the south side the Chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury and Venerable Bede, in each of which are three stalls; and each chapel is 18 feet square. The organ gallery, 16 feet by 12 feet, is on the north side of the choir. The north and south porches are 12 feet square. Each of the pointed gables terminates with a cross, and contains an evangelistic symbol.

The tower contains eight belfry windows, and is surmounted by a spire of the early style, about 150 feet in height, terminating in a metal cross, surmounted by a cock; at the bases of the spire are four-angle niches, containing images of Saints Peter, and Paul, St. John the Evangelist, and St Barnabas; over these are four pinnacles, and between the niches are four double lancet windows with high gables, on the crests of which are emblems of the four Evangelists. The whole of the spire is built in solid masonry, and the weight is borne by internal skew arches in the angles of the tower, and down to the four great pillars, which rest on invert arches. The entrance porches are on the north and south side, and the principal entrance is at the west end.

Beside the high altar there are five other altars, dedicated in honour of St. Peter, St. Michael, and All Angels, St. Thomas of Canterbury and Venerable Bede, and the altar of the Blessed Sacrament. These are all furnished with hangings, plate, and other ornaments, in the same character as the building, and the minutest details have been executed in the spirit of Catholic antiquity. Immediately behind the high altar is an image of our Blessed Lady, under a rich canopy, and supported by a corbel, representing a serpent coiled round an apple tree. The entire cost of the church is about £16,000, and the chief benefactor is commemorated by the following inscription, running along the bottom of the aisle windows:—"Good Christian people, of your charity pray for the good estate of John, Earl of Shrewsbury, the chief benefactor to the building of this church, dedicated in honour of Saint Barnabas."

BERLIN.

THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL, AT PARIS.

The dissolution of the Polytechnic School, at Paris, was noticed in our Foreign Intelligence of last week. The French Government, according to the *Courrier Français*, "has been long labouring to disorganize the Polytechnic School, in order to subject it to the arbitrary will of the Ministry. An institution, having its regulations, usages, and traditions, gives umbrage to our rulers, who are striving to undermine by degrees all the guarantees which it insured to the pupils, for the sake of setting up in their place the arbitrary sway of administrative and military despots. They wish to convert a school, possessing regular conditions of existence, into a barrack. The exercise of acknowledged rights keeps up the spirit of independence. With a view to break that spirit, which they dread, they suppress the rights and destroy an establishment, which is indebted for its energetic vitality to its particular organization. Marshal Soult commenced the work of destruction, and it behoves M. Guizot to give it the finishing

PUPILS OF THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL AT PARIS.

blow. From 1795 to 1835—that is, in an interval of thirty-nine years—the Polytechnic School furnished the land army with 2839 officers, the navy 289, and 818 civil engineers—in all, 3946, or a little more than 100 per annum. Since the great development assumed by the public works, between 40 and 50 engineers of the department of bridges and roads came out of the school annually. In 1799, the school consisted of 274 pupils, 160 of whom were without fortune, 75 in easy circumstances, and 39 rich. In 1840, the institution contained 270 pupils, belonging all to rich families, for, in order to be admitted, it is at present necessary that each pupil bring with him an outfit valued at 700 or 800 francs, and their family must, besides, pay a pension of 1000 francs a year."

The Polytechnic School, in the *Rue Descartes*, was founded by a decree of the National Convention, in March, 1794. Its object was to diffuse the knowledge of the mathematical, physical, and chemical sciences, and likewise to prepare pupils for the different schools of engineering, military, civil, and naval; and for the artillery, and military geography, into which persons cannot be admitted without having studied in the Polytechnic School. Under the Government of Napoleon, the school underwent various modifications; and by Louis XVIII., in 1816, it was completely re-organised, and placed under the special protection of the Duke of Angoulême. A great number of excellent officers, engineers, and scientific men have been trained in this school. Our engraving represents two of the pupils—in their undress and full uniform.

STRIKE OF WORKMEN AT BERLIN.

Accounts have been received from Berlin, of a general strike among workmen in the extensive calico-printing works of that city, comprising a body of from 2500 to 3000 men, for an augmentation of wages; but which, it appears, the owners are not inclined to grant. It originated in the very extensive works called the Dannenbergsche-Cotun Fabrick, belonging to the Messrs. Nauen, Loire, and Co., a firm well known in Prussia for the extreme liberality with which it has treated their workmen, and extended itself among the neighbouring works of Messrs. Goldschmidt and Co. It was at first rumoured that some very serious disturbances had succeeded the strike, and that the works had been fired; but this has not been the case. There appears no real or just cause why the men should have acted so unwisely, since the wages hitherto granted have been very liberal, considering the great depression which has existed for some time back in the calico-printing trade.

At Breslau, it has been said that some disturbances have also occurred among the weavers; but there is no certainty as yet in the matter. Generally speaking, the people of Prussia are much against such outbreaks, and at Berlin the police and military have had more to do in keeping the more respectable part of the working-classes from inflicting punishment on the refractory than keeping the latter in order. These people are aware that, in general, the manufacturing part of the population are by no means ill-paid or illiberally treated, and, from a moral and sensible feeling, dislike such unreasonable and unjust proceedings; whereby they can only injure themselves and their families more than any one else. Some partial arrests have, however, taken place, but it is expected the men will soon return to their work, seeing that the general feeling is against them.—*Hamburgh Correspondent of the Times.*

The engraving represents a view in the old quarter of the city of Berlin.

"JOE SMITH," THE MORMON PROPHET.

The murder of this popular fanatic has been already recorded in our journal. The numbers who adhered to him, a few months ago, amounted to twenty thou-

THE LATE "JOE SMITH," THE MORMON PROPHET.

sand, and formed themselves into a town, called the City of Nauvoo. A code of Mormon laws was drawn up for its government. Joe Smith was Mayor, or Theocrat; and the influence of the prophet prevailed so widely that he commanded a majority of votes in the states of Illinois, and *elected for the office and dignity of President of the United States*, with no mean prospects of success. In the spring-tide of his popularity he indulged in the most sensual excesses: he justified his licentiousness on each occasion of its notoriety by pretending to a new revelation from heaven; and twenty thousand Americans believed his lies and defended his conduct. The *Nauvoo Expositor* was got up by a knot of seceders, and, owing to its representations and other evidences, the fanatic Smith had to seek refuge in a prison from an infuriated mob. In prison, however, he was murdered in cold blood.

Joe Smith, according to his own statement, was born in the town of Sharon, Vermont, on the 23rd of December, 1805, so that at the time of his death he must have nearly entered his fortieth year. His parents, when he was ten years of age, emigrated to Palmyra, where he resided until he was twenty-one years old. Joe Smith, being probably the son of poor parents, of quick natural powers and sagacity, but of limited education, must have been thrown upon his own resources for means of existence at an early period; for we find him pretending to have discovered the Book of Mormon in Ontario County, in 1827. General Bennett, an influential Mormon, published a work in 1842, in which he exposed the iniquities of Joe Smith, in connection with Mormonism. From an affidavit of Peter Ingersoll in 1833, we learn that he lived in the neighbourhood of Joe Smith, senior, from 1822 to 1830, and represents that the general employment of the family was digging for money. Joe had found a miraculous stone, which he averred by looking into he could discover hidden treasures.

With such a character and such a family and such pursuits, Joe Smith began his great scheme of trickery and delusion in Mormonism; the book itself is a mass of absurdities, written in imitation of the style of the Bible, in which Joe was proclaimed a prophet and priest of the Most High, and thus he drew around him a vast body of uneducated enthusiasts, who journeyed west to commence their operations on a great scale. The history of Mormonism since its establishment in the Western states, the budding of the city of Nauvoo, the increase of the deluded followers of Joe Smith, his conflicts with the authorities of the States of Missouri and Illinois, his indomitable spirit of intrigue and mischief, his loose morals, violence, and chicanery, have been the subject of newspaper discussion for the last seven years.

It is evident that Joe Smith contemplated, whenever he had sufficient force, to conquer several of the Western states, and erect there a Mormon empire, and he organized his Nauvoo legion, amounting to several thousand men, with this object. He was a source of constant inquiry side to the State of Missouri.

The immediate cause of Joe Smith's recent difficulties was the destruction of a press in Nauvoo, to which he was opposed; he was compelled to take refuge for safety in the gaol, guarded by a body of troops which had been placed there by the Governor of Illinois to protect him; but a band of men broke into the prison and murdered him and his brother.

COAST RAILWAYS.—Mr Rastrick and numerous assistants are now busily engaged in setting out the lines of railway from Brighton through Lewes to Hastings, and from Shoreham to Chichester, and as soon as these preliminaries are completed the earthworks will be immediately commenced; the Adur is to be passed by means of a pile bridge—and we hear that Mr. Rastrick promises to open as far as Worthing in May next; we also understand, from good authority, that the line from Hastings to Lewes is likely to be opened to the public in May or June next. In a national point of view, the early completion of these coast lines is of immense importance. There is little doubt that the branch line about to be made to Chichester will at an early period be continued to Portsmouth—and should the eastern line in like manner be extended to Dover, there will be an unbroken communication between two of the most important points on the southern coast.

THE QUEEN OF GREECE.

Amelia, the lovely young Queen of Greece, is the eldest daughter of the reigning Grand Duke of Oldenburg, by his first wife. She was born on the 21st of December, 1818, and is consequently in her 26th year. She was married to King Otho (whose portrait and memoir we gave in a former Number) on the 22nd of November, 1836, and as yet

AMELIA, QUEEN OF GREECE.

has no children. Her Majesty is universally beloved by her subjects, possessing all those feminine virtues and accomplishments which are the brightest jewels of a crowned head. The above portrait (which we have just received from Athens) represents her Majesty attired in the beautiful Greek costume which she wears on state occasions.

INSPECTION OF REVENUE CRUISERS, IN KINGSTOWN HARBOUR, DUBLIN.

TROPHY FROM INDIA.

For several days past thousands of persons have been attracted to the river frontage of the Tower, to inspect a "monster" gun, which was taken during one of the brilliant victories in India, in 1841. It appears to have been manufactured of several valuable metallic compounds, and is in good condition. It possesses fewer embellishments than what are generally to be seen on British trophies brought from the eastern hemisphere. The following are its dimensions:—

Length	..	..	17 feet 3 inches.
Diameter of the bore	..	..	0 9 ,,
And weight	..	..	.. 7 tons 5 cwt. 15 lb.

MONSTER GUN, AT THE TOWER OF LONDON.

It has been placed beside the numerous pieces of heavy artillery in front of the Ordnance-office.

NEW METHOD OF PAINTING ON WALLS.—We understand that a new method of painting on walls has been submitted to Her Majesty's Commissioners of Fine Arts, by the inventor, Mr. S. Bendixen, who vouches for its durability under all vicissitudes of climate, temperature, &c. It has, at least, one advantage, which may be seen by viewing the artist's two pictures in Westminster Hall—"Law" and "Peace"—that of possessing the intensity of oil-painting, without the *glare*.

FORTUNE'S FROLICS.—A gentleman, named Clements, died a few days ago at Lower Clapton, Middlesex, at the age of eighty-five. He resided, when a lad, in Aylesbury; and his life is remarkable for a continuation of good fortune which never forsook him. His first start in life was an engagement at the King's Head Inn, Aylesbury, then kept by the late Mr. Homeyer, who took him into his employ as pot-boy and errand-lad. Here, by his industry and perseverance, he soon became a great favourite with those by whom he was employed, as also by the persons who frequented the inn at that time; and he shortly saved himself £15, with which he started to London, as the term is, "to seek his fortune." Here he at once obtained a situation as waiter at an hotel much frequented by stockbrokers; from servant he soon became the master and owner of the house where he had served as assistant; from landlord to banker; and from banker upon 'Change, returning, it is said, the enormous amount of £1,000,000 per week, eventually realising a fortune of £300,000. Mr. Clements was not, however, regardless of the poor of his native town, and has, for many years, distributed an annual gift of bread and coals at Christmas, to the indigent families thereof; in addition to which, a pound's worth of silver was regularly sent to be distributed amongst the poor recipients of the holy sacrament at the parish church.

INSPECTION OF VESSELS IN KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.

On Monday his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant expressed his intention of inspecting the vessels. They were moored in a half circle for that purpose, dressed in their flags, which gave to the harbour a most enlivening appearance. At about half-past eleven his Excellency embarked in the barge of the Shamrock, steered by the Vice-Commodore, Captain Bowie. The commander of each cutter, according to seniority, received his Excellency, and saluted him with care tossed through their double line of boats. Having rowed round the fleet, he proceeded to the Shamrock, where he was received by a royal salute from each of the vessels, with their yards manned. He complimented Sir James Pomtree, Inspector-General, and the officers, on the perfection and state of efficiency of the fleet, and landed under another royal salute. The cutters were immediately stripped of their flags, and in a few minutes were in the bay, under all sail. His Excellency proceeded in her Majesty's steamer Lucifer, sailed round the fleet twice, and witnessed their evolutions.

On the following day, Saturday, about the same time, the vessels weighed and proceeded out of the harbour, with the wind at N.W., fresh breeze off the land, and smooth water. It was previously arranged to sail round Lamby Island, through its sound, and round the Kish light-ship, to Kingstown pier-head—a distance of forty miles. The start was admirable; the vessels being close together, except the Prince of Wales, which was half a mile astern. The strong breeze prevented the cutters carrying more than a reef in their mainsail, until rounding Lamby, when they were enabled to carry their gaff-topsails and square-sails, running to the Kish light-ship before the wind, which they rounded in the following order:—

Kite	3 h. 11 m.	Hamilton	3 h. 34 m.
Royal George	3 h. 20 m.	Dolphin	3 h. 40 m.
Prince of Wales	3 h. 20 m.	Swift	3 h. 41 m.
Wickham	3 h. 26½ m.	Chance	3 h. 56 m.
Badger	3 h. 29 m.		

The smaller vessels had previously been recalled. In proceeding from the Kish light-ship to the pier four tacks were made, and they arrived in the following order:—

Kite	4 h. 39 m.	Hamilton	5 h. 16 m.
Royal George	4 h. 49 m.	Dolphin	5 h. 30 m.
Prince of Wales	4 h. 51 m.	Chance	5 h. 35 m.
Badger	4 h. 52 m.	Swift	6 h. 36 m.
Wickham	4 h. 54 m.		

On Friday, the 16th inst., the squadron of H.M. revenue cruisers assembled in the harbour off Kingstown, for their annual inspection and exercise, under the orders of John Bowie, Esq., Inspecting Commander, being eighteen in number, viz:—

Shamrock (brig), 200; Royal George (cutter), 149; Prince Albert, 149; Prince of Wales, 166; Kite, 164; Wickham, 180; Swift, 164; Dolphin, 84; Badger, 60; Hamilton, 59; Chance, 58; Racer, 60, Elizs, 53; Albatross, 47; Liverpool, 30; Neptune, 40; Bat, 35; Viper, 43, tons.

At eleven A.M. the Inspector-General of the Coast Guard hoisted his flag on board the Shamrock, and made the signal to weigh. This evolution was performed in an incredible short space of time, and the vessels proceeded into the bay with a strong wind at S S W., under a single-reefed mainsail, and closed round the senior officer, who directed another reef to be taken in, and "try rate of sailing by the wind, without regard to order." At three the general recall was made; the vessels bore up to close round the brig, when the Badger was declared to have been the weather vessel, being half a mile to windward of the Kite; the Royal George, Wickham, and Hamilton being the next vessels.

The jetties were crowded with fashionables. Special trains were provided by the railway directors. The vessels sailed round the harbour, and came to mooring in their usual seaman-like style, concluding one of the finest sights we ever witnessed.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

BISHOP'S BRIDGE, NORWICH.

This picturesque bridge is situated at the end of Bishop-street, and leads to the roads to Mousehold, to Thorpe, and other villages and towns to the east of Norwich. It is an excellent specimen of early bridge-building; its pointed arches and quaint appearance make it an exceedingly picturesque object.

Mr. Britton, in his "Picturesque Antiquities," states that "it has its name from having belonged to and been connected with the palace as early as 1240. In 1275, the prior had licence to erect a gate on it. Since the year 1399, it has been taken charge of by the city, who appointed a porter to keep the gate. An hermitage was connected with this bridge, and was, probably, on the site of the old houses pre-

BISHOP'S BRIDGE, NORWICH.

sented, on the right hand, in the annexed view. At a bend of the river, to the north of the bridge, is an ancient tower, called the Dungeon, which, according to Blomefield, was finished, at a great expense, in 1390."

The houses in Bishop-street are very old. At some little distance from the bridge, on the road to Mousehold, the ground rises gently, till it forms a tolerable eminence, at the base of which, on the right of the road from Norwich, there was formerly a pit, in which persons convicted of heresy were burned. This pit has been filled up many years, and the original name of the hill, St. Leonard's, forgotten. The river crossed by Bishop's Bridge is the Wensum: it is of no great width, or depth. The view of the cathedral from this bridge is very fine; its lofty tower and spire being peculiarly striking

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The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have great pleasure in announcing the forward preparation of a most Superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842."

In selecting this engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

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OF

THE RIVER THAMES,

showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thame;" its "Forests of Masts," its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;

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The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in it execution.

☞ Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.

198, STRAND, April 18, 1844.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 1.—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 2.—Partridge shooting begins.
TUESDAY, 3.—Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.
WEDNESDAY, 4.—Riot at Oxford, 1830.
THURSDAY, 5.—Old St. Bartholomew.
FRIDAY, 6.—Butcher died, 1819.
SATURDAY, 7.—Dr. Johnson born, 1709.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending September 7.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 0	5 18	5 53	6 11	6 10	6 29	6 52	7 15	7 47	8 04	9 8	9 49

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Constant Subscriber."—*The Act for the Amendment of the Law of Settlement was brought in by Sir J. Graham on the 8th of August. He then stated the principal provisions of the measure, saying, at the same time, that it was not intended to pass it into a law during the present session. This course was taken that the members might consider the measure fully during the recess. Our correspondent will see, therefore, that the law is proposed only, not passed; but it will be re-introduced and carried through next session. An act of Parliament comes into operation from the day it receives the royal assent unless there is a day specially provided by the act itself on which it is to commence. The act in question proposes to repeal between 30 and 40 existing acts relating to settlement, substituting birth for the many present complex modes of gaining it; but it will not disturb old settlements already gained and confirmed by order, or a decision of a court of law. Our correspondent had better obtain the act itself, which may be procured of the Queen's printer at a very slight expense.*

"A Subscriber," Portman-square, *should write to the Secretary of the School of Design Somerset house.*

"M. M." *Brighton.—The drawing of Box's Cricket-ground was by Mr. Sergeant, and the report was abridged from the Brighton Gazette.*

"Benna," *Bala.—The company give a receipt for the fee, when paid.*

"Young King" *Temple.—The manuscript shall be returned, if not available.*

"H. I. L., a Constant Reader," *—An engraving of Greenwich Hospital will not suit.*

"A Constant Reader" *should send a note, addressed to Mr. J. S. K., under cover, to Mr. Mozon, publisher, Dover-street.*

"M. I. G."—*An action would lie, and the defendant's oath would not be received as evidence.*

"Caleb Brown" *should send the pamphlet.*

"A. Z.," *Bradford, will find much information in the Parliamentary Report on the Fruit Trade.*

"K. G. B.," *Monchester.—The large diamond in the possession of the Emperor of Brazil is, we believe, cut.*

"W. V." *Belfast.—The report reached us much too late.*

"L. N.," *Hull-place, Newington.—The cost of the Thames Tunnel is stated at £614,000. See the detailed account in No. 48 of our journal.*

"I. F. H." *Bolton.—The dirge does not reach our stand ard.*

"Walter Bishop," *—The charge for a newspaper sent by post to Van Diemen's Land is one penny.*

"R. M. X." *—We do not know.*

"A Subscriber," *Manchester —See future announcements of the great engraving of the Panorama of the Thames.*

"Glasgow" *is thanked for the sketch of the railway accident, for which we have not room.*

"D. E.," *Romney.—The print was designed by Mr. Thomas Landseer.*

"A Subscriber," *South Molton.—The price of the Large Print is 1s. The Nelson Monument will be at length completed by Government.*

"I. W. S." *-Yes.*

"W. E.," *Birkenhead, should write to Mr. Deacon, Coffee-house, Walbrook, London.*

"W. Pendomer."—*A gold mine is a dangerous speculation to meddle with.*

"Lynch," *Louth.—A pamphlet on the British and French Customs has been published by Mr. C. Knight, Ludgate-street, London.*

"An Inhabitant of Winchester."—*We will endeavour to obtain the sketch.*

"B. A."—*We have not room for the note on the New River.*

Chapter on Moustaches is under consideration.

"G. S.," *Burslem.—We cannot undertake to recommend medical books. A note to Messrs. Highley, Fleet-street, might answer the purpose.*

"Medicus."—*Southey's edition of the Pilgrim's Progress.*

"A Briton," *—The observation was an oversight.*

"N. M.," *Ross-shire.—We have not room for the long letter on Scottish customs, and we have already stated the authority for our remark as to the modern character.*

The Author of "Ireland and the Irish" should see our Address in the present number.

"A. W. L.," *Liverpool.—The height of the Duke of Wellington is about 5 feet 8 inches.*

"S. C."—*The marriage should take place within a month of the publication of the banns.*

"A Constant Subscriber," *Dublin, should address a letter to Mr. Hobson, news-agent, Leeds.*

"L. L."—*The charge for servants in an inn can be legally made, if publicly announced.*

"W. I. R.," *Newcastle-upon-Tyne, asks the simple question, "Which is the greatest wonder of the world?" We answer "The* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

"A Petitioner," *Kingston.—If a person go to a nuisance he has no remedy, but, if the nuisance come to him, he has a remedy by indictment.*

"J. H.," *Farnborough. - The Large Print may be sent by post.*

"Andrea S."—*All the back numbers are kept in print: he will have the Large Print.*

"I. S. D.," *Lisson-grove.—Ineligible.*

"Capt. A.," *Weedon Barracks.—The engraving and description shall appear next week.*

"I. S. D.," *Stafford-street.—We have not room.*

"R. L. I," *Liverpool.—We have frequently illustrated our subscriber's native town.*

"E. M." *near Wakefield, is thanked; but the subjects have been too often engraved.*

"Continuous" *Brighton.—The Census of Scotland and Ireland will be ready in a fortnight. Thanks for the suggestion.*

"G. T.," *Maidstone, and "A. M.," Hartlepool, should write to the Waroffice. We have not room for the sketch of the regatta.*

Reviews of several books, and replies to a few correspondents, are unavoidably deferred until next week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1844.

THE feverish excitement caused by the events in the Mediterranean still continues, and appears to deepen in its effect on the public mind. The echoes of the cannon that played upon Tangier had scarcely ceased to vibrate, ere they were followed by another bombardment on the same coast. Mogadore has fallen, the French going a step further here than they did in their first attempt; they have taken possession of the place, thus making a lodgment on the coast of Morocco, which will probably be visited with all the blessings of the French colonial system, as exhibited at Algiers. The question now arises, as to what effect this occupation will have on the interests of England, and what is the course she ought to take. This course cannot be distinctly laid down till it is ascertained whether the French really intend to keep possession of the place; they cannot do so without a considerable military force, and Marshal Bugeaud has not any troops to spare, for the Moors, though beaten in the last engagement, made a stout resistance, and give promise of much military obstinacy for the future. At present the mania of France is for naval greatness; enough is being done by the army of Africa to satisfy the national vanity as to the land forces. But as to their naval strength, they are rather doubtful; they have all the wish to be a first-rate naval power, but a suspicion that they are not adapted to be one is forced even on themselves; that doubt must have been rather increased than diminished by the ineffective display at Tangier. But their irritable, exciteable nature will be stimulated by it to other attempts, carried a little further than in the instance we have cited. Hence, at Mogadore, in addition to bombarding the place, we find the despatch leaves the Prince "engaged in establishing the *garrison* of the island." A little military business is here mixed with the naval; the Tangier experiment was too unsatisfactory to render an exact imitation or repetition of it desirable. So we have the bombardment and a military occupation combined.

The effects of this occupation on our interests might not be immediate, but they would be certain. The French are animated by a spirit of national jealousy that is as hostile to our commerce as our arms; and wherever they obtain a footing, there our manufactures are excluded by rates of duty absurdly high and disproportioned.

This has destroyed our regular and legitimate commerce with Algiers; it has been converted into a contraband system of dealing with the inhabitants of the coast, which the French are not in sufficient numbers to guard completely. It will as surely injure our intercourse with the Empire of Morocco as it has already done that of Algiers. This is an injury that will operate to the extent of the value of that trade on the commercial interest of this country, and must have much weight in dealing with the question.

This is not all however; other questions enter into consideration besides the commercial one. We hold our influence in the Mediterranean by our possession of the fortress of Gibraltar, and the Island of Malta. Spain, weakened and distracted as she is, does not forget that Gibraltar is on her territory, and would not be sorry to see us evacuate it, though a poor and embarrassed Government could not hope to maintain it in its present efficient state. And France would be glad of any opportunity of regaining possession of Malta; by converting the whole of the coast of Algeria and Morocco into the seaboard of a French colony, she would have most efficient means of embarrassing the supply of these two important posts, and some dim vision of such a contingency may have its influence on these bombardings and seizures, which are disturbing the repose of politicians, awakening the anxieties of the peacefully disposed, shaking the sense of security in which we have, perhaps, too long indulged, and, doing worse than all this, giving rise to discussions on points of national courage, and national skill in war, which inflame the desire on both sides to bring the dispute to the one fatal and decisive proof which is only to be derived from war itself. It is sad to think that the education and experience of the present, combined with the history of the past, should not have taught nations a juster estimate of what are their true interests. Is it inevitable that of every half century twenty-five years must be passed in battles and bloodshed, to the waste of energies and wealth that might be so much better employed? It is little more than a quarter of a century since Europe sat down after one of the longest, most general, and most bloody wars recorded in history. It loaded us with a debt that at this moment presses like an incubus on every spring of industry throughout the empire, increasing the cost of every article of life, and proportionally tasking the energies of every individual beyond the amount of toil that would otherwise be required to earn them. Are we to be compelled to bring additional burthens upon ourselves, and anticipate still further the resources of posterity—for war is but a synonym for running the nation deeper in debt? Most fervently do we hope that the extremity will be avoided; there is no one party in England anxious for war; it is here looked on as it deserves to be, as an evil of the most desperate kind; we do not surround it with any false glare of glory; we do not array the bloody reality in the dazzling hues that blind the eyes of men to the hideousness of the demon to whom they give themselves as the self-immolated victims of an unholy sacrifice. But this full appreciation of the true character of war, will not preserve us from it; it is always in the power of a quarrelsome nation to drive a quiet neighbour into hostilities, and this is our position at the present moment with respect to France. We shall be compelled to some act of hostility by the mere necessity of self-protection: the consequences we need not anticipate. A desire to be at peace does not imply the absence of that spirit and resolution which are necessary in war; these we have always possessed, and to them we add a naval force whose power is tremendous, should it be necessary fully to exert it. There is no desire on our part to engage in a war, neither should we be capable of avoiding it by any mean or dishonourable compromise. The Government, perhaps, has relied too much on the pacific professions of France, and left our force in the Mediterranean too small to meet any sudden emergency; but this is a mistake that is already, we believe, being rectified.

THE old Pacha of Egypt did not abdicate, notwithstanding the positive report of his having done so. He quarrelled with his council, got into a passion, quitted Alexandria in a fury, and did, it seems, threaten to give up all interference with the affairs of government, and make a pilgrimage to Mecca. Those second thoughts, however, which are said to be generally the best, came to his aid. He cooled down, and, on their part, the council reconsidered their share in the dispute, gave up the point to the Pacha, who thereupon returned, and was himself again. It is easy to perceive how this affair might be exaggerated into a formal abdication; but it was an unlikely step for the old Pacha to take. In the East there is nothing between dethronement and death; the step is from the divan to the tomb. Even with respect to subordinate officers of Government the surest dismissal is considered to be that of the bowstring, which discharges the dignitary of his office and his life together. Mehemet Ali himself disposed of Defturdar, his son-in-law, whom he made Governor of Kordofan, by a bowl of poison—so that he understands both the principle and the practice. He must rule or die. Abdication by an Eastern monarch would be little better than an act of suicide; and the only thing that could account for it would be, that exhaustion of soul which the long possession of absolute power sometimes induces, and which drives them from being despots to become devotees. Charles V. is an instance of it, which will occur to every one:—

> The Spaniard, when the lust of sway
> Had lost its quickening spell,
> Threw crowns for rosaries away,
> An empire for a cell;
> A subtle disputant on creeds,
> A strict accountant of his beads,
> His dotage trifled well;
> Yet better had he never known
> The bigot's cell or despot's throne,

But we remember no instance of a Mahometan ruler abdicating in consequence of the "mind diseased," by ambition taking the direction of piety. The religion of the Koran was that of an enthusiast, a soldier, and a ruler; it does not, therefore, inculcate such self humiliation in the "Commanders of the Faithful." Neither is Mehemet Ali the sort of man of which pilgrims and hadjis are made. He is a shrewd, calculating, unprincipled, and worldly man; much of whose tolerance of the Christians arose from his perfect indifference to all religions—his own inclusive. A more orthodox Mussulman would have been a hater of the "Infidels;" but then Egypt would have lost the services, the example, and the teaching which it derived from the many Christians Mehemet Ali encouraged and employed. We are glad that the Pacha resumes the reins of government: his retirement at the present moment would have added to the complications that surround our position in the Mediterranean. He has an able head, and keeps together a government, that, without him, would fall into a mere mass of anarchy. He is, besides, well disposed to the English, and renders us essential service in keeping open our overland communication with India. The French always had a desire to establish a footing in Egypt, and the death or abdication of the Pacha would probably induce them to make a move in that direction; their occupation of any part of Egypt would be anything but an advantage, either to that country in particular or the world in general. We should inevitably have to seize the territory that would enable us to command the Isthmus of Suez, or consent to be driven round the Cape of Good Hope as the route to India. Even when we were battering down his forts and beating his troops, the old Pacha escorted the mail-bags and passengers across the desert as if nothing had happened—an act that none of the rulers of civilised Europe would have had the forbearance to do. Mehemet has his good points about him, and Egypt would probably gain nothing by a change; any other ruler would be as despotic, would grasp at and monopolise the whole trade of the country, and engage in the slave-trade. But very few would possess his ability, and none would long maintain the supremacy necessary for a stable government. We are glad that Mehemet is again smoking his pipe, levying taxes, and abusing his council at Alexandria.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY.

We have the pleasure of stating that the Queen is now sufficiently restored to be able to take short airings in the grounds of the royal residence. Her Majesty left the Castle, for the first time since her accouchement, yesterday week, during the finest portion of the day, and was drawn about the royal gardens for upwards of half an hour in a low chair, his Royal Highness Prince Albert walking by the side of the Queen.

PRINCE ALBERT'S BIRTH-DAY.

Monday being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Prince Albert, the auspicious event was celebrated at the royal residence, and throughout Windsor, with every demonstration of attachment and respect.

At twelve o'clock a royal salute was fired from the corporation ordnance, in the Bachelors'-acre; and at one o'clock a royal salute was also fired from a battery erected in a field in the Frogmore-road, opposite the Castle.

Her Majesty, who, we rejoice to state, looked remarkably well, and seemed to be in most excellent spirits, appeared in public, for the first time since the birth of the Infant Prince, this day. The Queen left the Castle at noon, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in a pony phaeton and a pair of greys, the Prince Consort driving, and proceeded through the Long Walk into the Great Park. The Queen and the Prince returned to the Castle after an absence of upwards of an hour. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness returned the loyal and affectionate salutations which greeted them throughout their drive in the most marked and affable manner.

At eight o'clock the eastern terrace of the Castle was illuminated.

In addition to the illumination of the Castle terrace, a most brilliant display of fireworks took place at the lodges forming the entrances to the Long Walk.

In the metropolis, the bells rung merry peals, whilst from their several towers was displayed the royal standard. At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns fired a royal salute in honour of the day. The various vessels on the river dis-

played the royal standard, union jack, &c. In the evening the illuminations were more general than usual.

On Saturday last Prince Albert rode on horseback attended by Colonel Wylde. The Royal family were taken an airing in the grounds about the Castle, and in the afternoon were taken a carriage drive. The Duke of Wellington and Princess Royal were the recipients of the Duchess of Kent, Frogmore Lodge.

SUNDAY.—The ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. The Duchess of Kent attended divine service at St. George's Chapel.

MONDAY.—To-day was the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The auspicious event was celebrated at the Castle. In the afternoon Prince Albert walked in the royal gardens. A number of the nobility and gentry called during the day at the Castle to pay their respects.

TUESDAY.—Prince Albert inspected the second battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards in the Great Park. The Queen took an airing in a pony phaeton for upwards of an hour. Prince Albert drove her Majesty out. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, after lunching with the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore House, went with her Royal Highness to the Castle, on a visit to the Queen.

WEDNESDAY.—The ceremony of churching the Queen took place this morning, in the private chapel of the Castle, the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiating. His Royal Highness Prince Albert attended the ceremony. The Queen and Prince Albert walked on the Terrace and in the pleasure grounds adjacent to the Castle this morning. A garden chair was taken for her Majesty's use when required. The Judge Advocate-General arrived at the Castle in the forenoon, and had an audience of the Queen, to submit to her Majesty the proceedings of some courts-martial. The Queen took an airing in the afternoon, in a pony phaeton. The Royal Family were taken their usual airings.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—This morning, at seven o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert left the Castle in a travelling carriage and four, prec d d by outriders, for the Farnborough station on the line of the South Western Railway, en route to the Isle of Wight. The Prince was attended by Mr. G. E. Anson and Lieut.-Colonel Wylde, equerry in waiting. The object of his Royal Highness's visit to the Isle, was to inspect Osborne House, (where he was met by Mr. Saunders, of the Lord Chamberlain's department, preparatory to the arrival of the Royal Family, who are expected to reach there in about ten days or a fortnight. His Royal Highness returned to the Castle this evening to dinner. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and her Majesty this morn ng and remained to luncheon. The infant royal family were taken for their usual airings, this morning, in the private grounds. The Princess Royal rode on her Shetland pony, her royal highness being attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. Her Majesty, who is entirely restored to her usual excellent state of hea th, walked this morning in the private gardens, and this afternoon, the Queen was driven out for an airing in a pony phaeton in the pleasure grounds of the Royal, and attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttel on. The Hon. Colonel Grey was in attendance on horseback. A very beautiful fly rod, elaborately mounted in silver, with silver w nch, and with the arms of the Prince Consort engraved on the rod, has just been presented to the royal h phœus in a highly-finished mahogany case, lined with purple velvet, by Mr. Little, fishing tackle manufacturer, of Fetter-lane, London. His royal highness was so pleased with the whole affair, that he immediately ordered a warrant to be issued out, appointing Mr. Little fishing-rod maker to the Prince. A bottom rod, also, beautifully mounted in silver, weighing not more than seven ounces, has likewise been presented from the same manufacturer to the Prince of Wales. It is fitted in a richly ornamented case, inclosing a variety of lines, floats, &c., with the Prince-of-Wales's feathers, highly wrought at the end, in frosted silver. The christening of the infant Prince, according to present arrangements, will take place in the Queen's private chapel, at the Castle, on Friday, the 6th proximo. His Royal Highness Prince William of Prussia is expected to arrive at the Castle, upon a visit to her Majesty, on Saturday next, the 31st instant. Numerous royal and distinguished personages have been invited to the Castle, during the stay of his Royal Highness. Mrs. Lilly, her Majesty's monthly nurse, left her illustrious charge yesterday; her Majesty being sufficiently well, after the expiration of only three weeks from the period of her *accouchement*, to dispense with her services. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent is expected to dine with the Queen and Prince Albert this evening.

HER MAJESTY'S MARINE EXCURSION.—Our Windsor correspondent says that, according to present arrangements, her Majesty and the Prince Consort will take their departure from Windsor Castle about Monday or Tuesday, the 9th or 10th proximo, and proceed to the coast of Hampshire, to embark on board the royal yacht. Their Royal Highnesses the Princes of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice will, it is fully expected, accompany their illustrious parents to the Isle of Wight. Her Majesty and Prince Albert will shortly afterwards proceed to Scotland in the Victoria and Albert yacht, leaving the infant royal family at Osborne House, where it is expected they will remain until the return of the Queen and the Prince from the north. It is believed that her Majesty's marine excursion, and series of visits to the Scottish nobility, will occupy from three to four weeks.

MORE ROYAL EXCURSIONS.—According to the *Brighton Gazette*, it is certain that her Majesty will pay a visit to the Duke of Norfolk, at Arundel, in the course of two months. The same paper says:—"We hear from very good authority, that we shall shortly be honoured with a visit from some of the Royal Family. On Wednesday instructions arrived at the Palace to keep the workmen employed earlier and later. We believe nothing in the Court arrangements will be the absence of the Court. The Prince of Wales and his royal sisters will, it is expected, be at Brighton about the 20th of next month, perhaps even earlier. We hear that the Princess Alice steamer is to be fitted up, for the accommodation of the royal yacht, in an excursion which her Majesty and Prince Albert intend to make to the Netherlands early in September."

REPORTED VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT TO PARIS.—The *Perth Courier* states that Prince Albert intends to pay a visit to Lord Glenlyon at his noble residence of Blair Castle early in September, for the purpose of taking part in the pastime of deer stalking, the season of the season amongst the mountains of Perthshire. Every preparation is already in progress for the reception of the royal visitant, and we understand that the Highlanders who made so prominent a figure at the coronation of her former her Majesty's royal grandfather last visit to that place in 1842, are again to be under arms during the sojourn of her illustrious consort amongst the mountain fastnesses of Athole. According to another report, her Majesty intends to accompany Prince Albert to Scotland.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.—There are contradictory reports respecting the projected visit of Louis Philippe to this country. Letters from Paris state that the visit of the King to England has been postponed to the 17th of October, and that the rendezvous has been fixed for that day at Cherbourg. According to another account, Louis Philippe is expected at Dieppe, to be present at the *fête* to be given on the inauguration of the statue of Duchesne, from the 3rd to the 5th of September, and that he will proceed from thence to England. The *Constitutionnel* says—"The King's journey to England is postponed. Orders, it is said, have been despatched to the ports to delay the preparations." The *Presse* says it has reason to believe that the visit will take place between the 8th and 10th of October.

THE PRINCE ROYAL OF PRUSSIA.—At the end of last week the Prince Royal of Prussia enjoyed the splendid attractions of Chatsworth, and thence proceeded to York. The royal party proceeded to Edinburgh and Glasgow, and afterwards next week to Ireland. After leaving Liverpool, the Prince went to Birmingham and Coventry. From Coventry, the royal party proceeded to Tamworth direct, where the Prince, on alighting, was met by Sir Robert Peel. His Royal Highness appeared agreeably surprised at meeting the right hon. baronet at the station, and having shaken hands heartily with Sir Robert, entered an open carriage drawn by four horses, which were in attendance to receive him, and drove off in the direction of Drayton. Arriving at the Manor House, the Prince was received in the entrance hall by Lady Peel and the other members of the right hon. baronet's family. At eight o'clock dinner was served. On Tuesday morning the Prince, in company with Sir Robert Peel, inspected the park and grounds in the vicinity of the mansion, and afterwards departed for Apethorpe, the seat of the Earl of Westmoreland, travelling the whole way of Lord Exeter's Castle, which public structure the royal party spent a considerable period in inspecting.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford are making a tour in Germany.

The Duke of Northumberland still remains confined to his room at Sion House, by an attack of gout. His Grace is expected to visit Leamington, for the benefit of the waters, prior to proceeding to the North for the season.

Lady Alice Peel and f mily returned from the Continent last Wednesday. Col. Peel, her ladyship, and family, are expected to leave London shortly, to pass the winter in Pa is.

LORD PALMERSTON.—Accounts from Cologne, dated the 30th inst., mention that Lord Palmerston had arrived there.

SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT.—We are happy to learn that Sir W. W. Follett has, since his departure for the Continent, considerably improved in health.

DEATH OF ARCHDUKE RAINER OF TUSCANY.—Intelligence has been received of the demise of the youthful Archduke Rainer of Tuscany, third son of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany, which event took place on the 14th inst., at the Villa Casagnole, at Florence.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.—A marriage is said to be on the *tapis* between his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin and a Wurtemburg Princess.

It is rumoured in fashionable circles that the eldest daughter of a distinguished and popular Duke, who has long been celebrated for the magnificence with which he dispenses the princely hospitalities, is about to bestow her hand upon a foreign nobleman, who at present occupies the important post of representative of an Imperial Power at the Court of her Majesty.

Count Neasrode is at Brighton. Baron Brunow is also in that town, on a visit to the Count, who is stated to have received great benefit from the sea ba hing.

Lord Wharncliffe and party have sailed from Southampton in his lordship's cutter yacht, the Romulus, on a cruise in the Channel, prior to his lordship laying up his vessel for the season.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES WATSON, BART.—we have to record the death of the above venerable baronet, who died on Monday last, at Wratting Park, Cambridgeshire, at the advanced age of ninety-three years, having been born in 1751. He was the eldest son of Admiral Charles Watson. In consideration of the great services his father had rendered to his country, George II. conferred a baronetcy on him, but before the patent of the creation was completed he died, and that dignity was eventually conferred on his son, the deceased, then in his 20th year.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, has presented the Rev. William Thomson, M.A., Principal of St. Edmund's Hal., Oxford, to the living of Gatcombe, Isle of Wight. The Lord Bishop of Peterborough has instituted the Rev. George Monnington, M.A., to the vicarage of Botteswell, Leicestershire, vacant by the death of the Rev. James Powell, on the presentation of the Haberdashers' Company. The Rev. John Thomas Barclay, M.A., of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, has been licensed to the incumbency of the new district church of St. Simon, Bristol. The Lord Bishop of Norwich has instituted the Rev. J. K. Tucker, B.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Pettaugh, Suffolk. The Rev. Elisha White, B.A., has been licensed to the perpetual curacy of Quernmore, in the diocese of Chester. The Rev. J. Winter, M.A., has been instituted by the Bishop of Lichfield to the incumbency of St. John's Church, Wednesbury, Staffordshire. His Lordship has also instituted the Rev. Samuel Fox, M.A., Vicar of Horsley, to the rectory of Morley, in the county of Derby. The Lord Bishop of Gloucester has instituted the Rev. William Harris Roach, M.A., to the incumbency of the new church of St. Paul, Whiteshill, Stroud.

On Wednesday last, the first stone of a new church, to contain 250 sittings (all free), was laid at Coton in the Elms, in the parish of Lullington, by Lady Wilmot Horton.

The Archdeaconry of Stow, vacant by the death of the Rev. Henry Vincent Bayley, D.D., has been been conferred on the Rev. William Proctor Lamert Stone, M.A., Vicar of Preston, Lincolnshire, Canon of Empingham, and official to the late Archdeacon.

The Queen Dowager has transmitted a donation of £30 in aid of the fund fo the erection of the intended new church at Chilton, near Ashbourn, Derbyshire, the foundation-stone of which is to be laid on Wednesday next by Archdeacon Shirley.

The Rev. John Charlesworth, B.D., of Queen's College, Cambridge, has been instituted to the rectories of St. Mildred's, Bread-street, and St. Margaret's Moses, on the presentation of the Lord Chancellor.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. Joseph Gedge, M.A., Vicar of Humberston, to the rectory of Ashby-cum-Fenby, Lincolnshire, to which benefice the reverend gentleman has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

RECREATION FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—The Duke of Norfolk has promised, on the expiration of a few leases, to give up fifty acres of his land for a pleasure-ground for the recreation of the people of Sheffield. At Birmingham the question has already been discussed in the Town Council, and the great advantage and benefit of public parks unanimously affirmed. That body has opened a communication with Government, for the purpose of forming a grand towards providing the public walks, which in Birmingham, with its 220,000 inhabitants, are felt to be imperatively needed.

LUSUS NATURÆ.—On Sunday night a cat, the property of Mrs. Lee, landlady of the Duke of York Inn, Huddersfield, kittened, and the produce was a very remarkable one. The creature was born with the head and shoulders and fore legs proportioned in the usual manner, but from the two bodies separated entirely, and each body was also perfectly formed, with the hind legs and tails equally perfect, the colours of each being quite similar—what is called a chintz.

JOHN CRANFORD'S RECOVERY ACT.—We have heard it mentioned, as from authority, that Dr. Murray, Dr. Healy, Dr. Kinsella, Dr. Blake, the Right Hon. D. R. P got, and the Right Hon. A. R. Blake, have been named by Sir Robert Peel as the Roman Catholic Commissioners under this Act.—*Dublin Monitor.*

POSTSCRIPT.

BOMBARDMENT OF TANGIER AND MOGADORE.

The official report of the Prince de Joinville of his operations before Tangier, has at length been published, and has arrived from Paris by express. We give this important document entire, because it contains the explanation of the motives which induced the attack upon Tangier, and also the interesting details of the object which the Prince had in view in bombarding Mogadore.

Report of the Prince de Joinville to the Minister of Marine, on board the steamer Pluton, Aug. 19 —

M. le Ministre—Not having time to give you an account by the last courier of our affairs, in detail, as well as of our operations before Tangier, I take advantage of the first moment of leisure to fulfil this duty.

I informed you that on the 2d August, the day fixed for the reply to the *ultimatum* of our Consul-General, nothing reached us.

I waited then for news of Mr. Hay, before commencing hostile acts.

On the 4th a letter of Sidi Bousselam, Pacha of Larache, was sent as more measured, more conciliating, than preced ng ones; it renewed, nevertheless, the insolent refusal of the Emperor to the demands of the Government. The letter of Sidi Bousselam and not a word of the dislocation of the corps of troops collected near Ouchda. As to Abd-el-Kader, Sidi Bousselam asserted that he was no longer on the Morocco territory, and that orders had been given to prevent him returning so it.

Nevertheless, the Marshal learned at the same time that Abd-el-Kader had come to the interior of Morocco.

These accounts had but one object—to trifle with us. Annoyed at learning nothing of Mr. Hay, I sent the Veloce steamer to inquire and bring news of him. The Veloce came back on the 8th to Tanger, bringing me word that Mr. Hay was in safety at Mogadore.

In fine, on the evening of the 8th, the Oloe, coming from Oran, brought me your despatch of the 2d, announcing me of numerous hostilities on the part of the *ultimatum* was not satisfactory. It brought us news, also, of the Marshal proving the falsity of the assertions of the Moors respecting Abd-el-Kader.

The Emperor, then, had resolved on the deceitful and dreadful messages while they were preparing war; and we were thus obliged to have recourse to arms.

On the morning of the 6th I attacked the batteries of Tangier. My instructions were to destroy the exterior fortification, but to respect the town.

I could easily have attained this aim by disembarking; but I preferred simplifying means, and rendering the batteries untenable while respecting the quarters of the consuls, which but five or six stray bullets reached. We attained this result with the loss of three dead and sixteen wounded, the ships receiving very slight injury.

The enemy confesses a loss of 150 dead and 400 wounded; but it is impossible to ascertain the number of dead, since they were only drawing them from under the guns the 8th.

During the engagement, Mr. Hay arrived from Rabal, where he had stopped to see the Emperor. I received him the next day. He told me he found the Emperor much depressed by the news of the retirement of the consuls he had reached him. Mr. Hay thanked me for the solicitude I had shown with respect to him.

I have proceed to Mogadore, at the other extremity of the empire. Mogadore is the private property of the Emperor. The town itself, as well as the public revenue, is his property. He lets the houses and the ground. It is, in a word, one of the principal sources of his revenue. It is attack that city, to destroy it, or to occupy the island that forms the port, until we obtain satisfaction, is to give the most sensible blow to Muley Abderrahman and all the south of his empire.

I shall limit myself for the moment to these two operations, in order to prove to the Emperor that he is deserted by all the world. The affair of Tangier has produced a great effect upon the Moors, and the means of disembarking the injury (which we shall try to prove at Mogadore). Moreover, our presence on the coast will recal the Moors from the frontier to the defence of their homes, and will be a relief from the Marshal's embarrassments.

We can then warn the Emperor, that in spite of what has passed, we still desire peace, and that what we have done at Tangier and Mogadore will prove that he has acted with bad faith. If he wishes for peace let him accept from us what we demand, and let acts follow words. If not, if he is not contented, and if he continues to receive and encourage our enemies on the frontier, he must expect extreme rigour from us.

The later despatch of the Marshal Bugeaud contains the following particulars:—Our loss in the day was 14 killed and 64 wounded, including one officer. The island taken, it only remained for us to destroy the batteries of the town which lie opposite the harbour. Our cannon had already damaged them, but it was necessary to make them completely unfit for service.

Yesterday, when under the orders of three steamers and two brigs, 500 men were disembarked; they met with no resistance; we spiked the guns, and threw some of them into the sea. We carried away some of them; the powder magazines were swamped; in fine, we sunk, set off or sunk all the vessels which were lying in the harbour. I believe that we could at that time have penetrated into the interior of the town without danger, but it could have been only a promenade without an object, or without other result than useless pillage. Therefore I abstained, and brought back the troops to the island, and the crews on board the ships. I am busy establishing on the island a garrison of 500 men. The occupation of the island without the blockade of the port would be but a half measure. I therefore follow your orders, in closing the port of Mogadore.

The town at this moment is on fire, pillaged by the Arabs, who have taken possession, after having driven out the imperial garrison. The English Consul, his family, and some Europeans, have just come to us.

Mogadore, Aug. 17. FRANCOIS DE ORLEANS.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—At Torlom's in the evening the funds opened at 80f. 35c., but soon afterwards they fell to 80f. 20c., at which they closed.

ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR ROBERT AND LADY SALE.—On Thursday last all entertainments were given at the Mansion-house, by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress to Sir R. and Lady Sale, and Mrs. Sturt. The guests were about 120 in number. After the usual toasts, the Lord Mayor proposed the health of Sir Robert Sale in appropriate terms. Sir R. Sale, in returning thanks, said he was convinced that if the exertions of British officers should at any time be required, there were innumerable numbers in the service as capable as he was of acting for the public good, and ready at a moment's notice to prove their ability and zeal. If any occasion should offer for testing their promptitude, the country would not be disappointed in the expectation she had formed. (Cheers.) Mr. Cotton, the Governor of the Bank of England, proposed "the health of Lady Sale," whose courage and power of endurance were an honour to her sex and her country. He also expressed an earnest wish that the blessings of peace might be universally diffused. The toast was drunk with three times three, and immense cheering. The company were much pleased with the whole entertainment.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.—The latest letters from Paris state positively that Louis Philippe has abandoned his intention of visiting England this year. Should this prove to be the fact, it is highly significant of the menacing position of affairs between the two countries.

THE RELATIONS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The *Morning Post* contains the following important announcement of a crisis in the relations between England and France. Our contemporary, however, does not positively pledge itself for the accuracy of the news:—According to our information, the receipt of the intelligence from Mogadore on Tuesday night was immediately followed by the despatch of a special courier to Paris in the bearer of a communication from Lord Aberdeen to M. Guizot. His lordship is said to have demanded the immediate evacuation of the island of Mogadore by the forces under his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville, and to have intimated that, in the event of a refusal to withdraw the French troops, measures would forthwith be taken, in conformity with the established usage in similar circumstances."

CHANCELLORSHIP OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—The contest for the above lucrative office has already commenced with great spirit. Alderman Brown has offered himself, and Sir John Pirie is also mentioned as a candidate.

MR. HAMPTON'S BALLOON ASCENT AT CHELTENHAM.—On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Hampton, the intrepid aeronaut, made a beautiful ascent, with his new balloon, from Pittville Gardens, Cheltenham. The gardens were numerously attended by parties of rank and respectability. At a quarter past five o'clock the "Monster Balloon" left the gardens, amidst the hearty cheers of the spectators. There being little wind, the balloon rose almost perpendicularly, and passed over the town in the most splendid view was afforded and enjoyed. After being in mid-air for more than an hour, Mr. Hamilton and his companion, Mr. Carter, jun., descended on the west side of Day-hill, the locality where his parachute alighted in the year 1838.

On Wednesday, about noon, Capt. Fisher, for many years Captain-Superintendent of the royal dockyard, Sheerness, and who had previously been in his accustomed good state of health, was suddenly attacked by paralysis, and expired a few minutes before four o'clock in the afternoon.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—Yesterday (Friday) an Irishman, named *Michael Rand*, was charged, at Bow-street, with having cut and assaulted James O'Flaherty, with intent to murder him. The complainant resided in Dolphin-court, Drury-lane, and was visited in his house by the prisoner and a woman who accompanied him. They quarrelled over some drink, and the prisoner struck the woman. The complainant took her part, and was immediately struck violently on the face by Read. A scuffle ensued, in which they both fell on the floor, and while the Read stabbed O'Flaherty with two pairs of scissors in all parts of his body. The wounded man was conveyed to King's College Hospital, where it was some time before he was pronounced out of danger.—Mr. Twyford committed the prisoner for trial, for cutting and maiming with intent to murder, and refused to take bail.

FIRE AT THE DOVER AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—Yesterday morning about ten o'clock, a fire took place in an extensive shedding at the New Cross station of the Dover and Brighton Railway. Flames were first seen issuing from the centre of the building, which had a frontage of at least 200 feet, and a depth of 40 feet, by one of the railway police. He instantly gave the alarm, and with assistance, succeeded in rescuing from the flames several valuable carriages. By this time the fire had obtained great hold, and the heat being very intense, the men were prevented from doing more to save the building, which was in less than half an hour on fire from the top to the bottom. By half-past two o'clock the whole range, with its valuable contents, consisting of carriages completed, and others in an unfinished state, was completely burned down, and everything consumed. How the fire originated is not known.

FOREIGN.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF MINISTRY IN GREECE.—Our accounts from Greece, contained in a previous column, stated that Ministerial changes were expected. The following telegraphic despatch announces that they have occurred:—"Athens, August 20. M. Mavrocordato and his colleagues have resigned, and their res gnations have been accepted. The King has entrusted M. Colettis with the new administration. The Athens elections have been suspended for some days. The town is perfectly quiet.

UNITED STATES.—ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.—The Caledonia has arrived at Liverpool, with the mails from the United States, Canada, and Nova Scotia, and 46 passengers. She left Boston on the 10th, and Halifax on the 18th inst. Although the accounts from New York are a fortnight later than those received by the previous packet of importance, the public attention there was chiefly fixed on the exciting contest for the office of President. According to the *New York Herald*, however, it is of very little consequence whether Polk be elected; for it was the country party, and not Polk, that was all events. The project of a line of American steam-ships between Liverpool and New York is exciting some attention in the latter city. An army of 15,000 men is ordered to have Mexico for Texas, and will not be expected to reach Metamora in November next. A dreadful destruction of property has taken place at Caracca, arising from inundations caused by excessive rains. The Philadelphia papers give an account of another steam explosion, by which several lives were lost. The harvest is likely to be very good. The commercial news is rather gloomy. It is stated that the fall trade is about commencing, and the impression is that the business will be transacted on a less full appearance than formerly. Exchanges on England and France have further advanced, being at 9½ to 16 for London, and 5f. 24c. on Paris. The accounts from Canada state that no administration has yet been formed.

THE GRAND CONSERVATORY AT CHATSWORTH.

Towards the close of our account of her Majesty's late visit to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, we promised our readers an engraving of the vast Conservatory, upon a scale corresponding with its gigantic proportions; which we have now much pleasure in submitting for their approbation.

This unequalled structure is beautifully situated, to the south of the princely mansion, near the celebrated Waterwork Willow; a portion of the wood, several acres in extent, having been cleared for its erection. The situation could not have been a happier or more picturesquely chosen—on high ground, yet effectually screened from the chilly winds, by a belt of the loftiest forest-trees.

On leaving the mansion, after crossing the spacious lawn, and passing the water-works, the fountains, the cascades, &c., a path, winding amongst the natural and artificial beauties of the rock-gardens, leads to an easy flight of steps amongst the stupendous rocks, which ascend to a broad raised path, running around the Conservatory, at some distance from the building, and forming one of the most delightful promenades that can be imagined.

The building itself contains one acre of ground, and is, in plan, of the form of a "trefoil," wholly composed of glass, arranged in the "ridge and furrow" plan; the slips of glass being long, have no lapping in the widths of the ridges: the ribs are composed of thin pieces of wood, clamped together, which is considered to have much more strength than if solid. The area of the interior of the Conservatory is about 324 feet long, by 210 wide; the central compartment 80 feet high; and the sides about 52 feet. Around the central compartment is a light and elegant gallery, which is approached by a winding flight of steps amongst gigantic rock-work, stocked with the most rare and valuable plants, ferns, &c., and from which one of the finest scenes is obtained, which an eye, even accustomed to oriental grandeur, can desire.

Around the principal area is built a strong foundation of solid masonry, in which arched basement wall with a solid stone plinth about four feet high. In this are fitted wooden valves to equalise the temperature and regulate the currents of air. From this wall spring a series of large quarter circular ribs of wood, the upper ends of which are firmly fixed into an horizontal framework of iron, which rests on two parallel ranges of iron pillars, with cross pillars at the end. From this framework spring a similar series of semi-circular ribs of 70 feet span, the spaces between the ribs are filled in with glass, in the "ridge and furrow" plan. The slips of glass, four feet long, are arranged in perpendicular rows at a height of sixty, every alternate row inclining similarly, so as to form a series of zig-zag panes one above the other; thus insuring the monotony of square lines, and being much more likely to withstand hail-storms, rain, and wind.

On the ground-floor is a broad walk running around the whole building; and down the centre, the entire length, is a beautiful carpeted in soils essential to the growth and nature of each species in borders, and the temperature so managed in its application to the different beds as to suit the natural character of the plants.

The merit of this arrangement is, that the specimens from the lofty and magnificent palms and plantains—the bread-fruit and date—the light and elegant acacias—the aloes—the oranges, citrons, and lemons—the cactuses and ferns—the papyrus, the callows, rice, and every other plant—whatever its original nature or climate—are all in the most luxuriant state of vegetation; and, grouped and arranged as they are, with every attention to picturesque effect—with the lofty palms and plantains (80 feet high) formed into arcades, interspersed with the most fragrant and odoriferous flowers and shrubs—the ponds stocked with myriads of gold and silver fish—the numberless little foreign warblers, in every diversity of colour and tone, from all cli-

THE GREAT CHATSWORTH CONSERVATORY.

THE EXTERIOR, FROM THE ITALIAN TERRACE.

mates—the Italian cats, from the mountains near Rome—and the gems and crystals—combined with the rocks and seats—render the grand Chatsworth Conservatory the most luxuriant place yet raised in this country.

Around the Conservatory, beneath the building, is a railroad tunnel for the conveyance of fuel to the stoves, and for the removal of the ashes, &c. The plan of watering adopted is most efficacious: the building is supplied from the immense reservoirs on the hill, pipes being laid all around the interior, and the gallery, to various parts of which a rose hose can be fastened, throwing a jet of 80 feet in as complete and natural a shower as the leafy inmates could get in their natural open-air situations. The whole of the design, arrangements, and management of this splendid pile are under the direction of Mr. Paxton, head gardener to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, whose "Magazine of Botany," and other works, are so well known.

THE INTERIOR, FROM THE CENTRAL WALK.

GRAND FETE AT MOUNT EDGECUMBE.—THE BAZAAR AND ITALIAN GARDENS.

GRAND FETE AT MOUNT EDGECUMBE.

This very interesting *fête* and bazaar have been held in the beautiful and picturesque gardens and grounds of Mount Edgecumbe, by the kind and express permission of the noble owner of Mount Edgecumbe, in aid of the funds of the Devon and Cornwall Female Orphan Asylum, and of the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital.

The estate of Mount Edgecumbe is situate in a south-western direction from Plymouth, a distance of about two miles; and is approached by crossing in boats from various parts of the town, or by the ferry-boat from the Admiral's Hard, Stonehouse. The demesne is about three miles in circumference, and occupies the whole peninsula between the Hamoaze and the Sound, and in that space presents as great an alternation of product, and as great a variety of scene as any spot of similar size in England. With the knowledge of what then transpired for the benefit of the asylum, the officers and committee hailed with feelings of gratitude and delight the announcement that the kind-hearted owner of the beautiful domain had expressed his desire that his park should be again used for a similar purpose, and the necessary preparations were immediately commenced to carry the object. Thursday and Friday, the 22nd and 23d inst., were fixed for this a lendid *reunion* of all c asses.

Fortunately the weather, though rather dull in the morning of the first day, turned out favourably; and the immense concourse of persons who thronged into Plymouth showed that the interest felt towards the object was not confined to the towns.

The hour appointed for opening the Park gates was eleven o'clock; but so early as ten o'clock parties began to arrive, such was the interest excited. That part of Hamoaze which divides Mount Edgecumbe from the opposite shores was a scene of much animation, from the numberless boats engaged in transporting the throng of persons who crossed the water on this day, there being a continuous stream of boats until three o'clock, and nothing could exceed the enlivening appearance of the fine harbour and river at this period; the majestic view of the numerous fine ships of war, combined with all their other wonders, formed a picture truly splendid—such as will cause thousands to remember with grateful feelings the place where—

> "Fam'd Tamer winds her wanton streams,
> And deck'd with villas, forts, and towns,
> With woods and pastures hills and downs,
> With docks and navies—England's pride,
> And lighter beats that swiftly glide."

The entrance to the grounds was by the lower Lodge-gate, an elegant canopy being formed by flags, beneath which, many members of the Committee, aided by several ladies, stationed themselves to receive the contributions of the visitors.

The Bazaar was held in the Orangery, and in the Italian Garden—a charming spot, the extreme beauty of which could not fail immediately to fasten the attention of the beholder. The Orangery, of Palladian design having a Doric front, is a noble building, 160 feet in length; proportionately lofty. It presented on this occasion a splendid appearance, being tastefully decorated with flags; the exhibition tables ran the whole extent of the building, and, in addition, two extensive ranges of stalls, covered with flags, were arranged in other parts of the garden, those under cover of the Orangery not being sufficient for the articles that had been kindly furnished.

The Stalls were covered with beautiful specimens of work, which were eagerly purchased of the Countesses of Mount Edgecumbe and Morley, Lady Jemima Eliot, Misses Macdonnell, the Hon. Miss Eliot, Lady Louisa Cornwallis, Lady Elizabeth Cornwallis, Lady Lopes, the Hon. Mrs. Murray, Miss Buller of Morwel, and the other distinguished ladies who kindly undertook the task of conducting the sale. The youthful Lord Valetort superintended a flower-stall.

The Italian Garden was evidently the centre of attraction. From the grouping of all its beauties, its statues, its plants, rare exotics, its fountains, &c., it presented a truly classic scene.

The French Garden also had its admirers, all the avenues being thronged. This inclosure is surrounded by high clipped evergreen hedges, the ground being laid out in parterres, with trellis work and bowers, a basin, with a jet d'eau being in the centre.

A numerous company were here assembled; the retirement of one party being instantly followed by the accession of others, who, in their turn, added to the living stream which was constantly pouring into the English Gardens—in the arrangement and planting of which nature is more attended to, and art less seen. Beds of beautiful shrubs and flowers, fine cork trees, and some splendid specimens of the cedars of Lebanon and of Virginia, serve here to variegate the scene. The numerous walks beneath the lofty trees and close underwood, connecting the various gardens and pleasure-grounds, were also crowded with company, and exhibited a delightful contrast to the more open scenery of the gardens. In the slope facing the sea, and near the Battery, booths had been erected for refreshments, superintended by a committee of gentlemen. The bands of the Royal Marines, the 44th Regiment, and of the San Josef guard-ship, were stationed in the gardens, and played for several hours.

About four o'clock, the numerous and fashionable company, congregated from the towns and country around, began to thin, and at six, the gardens were cleared, though many persons remained in the grounds, wending their way amongst the charming beauties and sylvan scenery of this far-famed spot.

The number of visitors the first day was upwards of 10,000, and the amount taken at the gate was £516. The amount received the first day at the stalls, from all sources, exceeded £906.

We should notice that the establishment of a Post office in the Gardens was a source of revenue; every applicant found on enquiry that a letter was waiting for him, but the wholesome practice of *pre*-payment was not observed, and the postage of sixpence at least followed the delivery of a letter; the ladies who managed this affair, displayed much wit and ingenuity in preparing the epistles.

On the second day, the weather, we are happy to state, was equally fine. The proceedings of the second day were similar to those of the first, and the large party left the grounds much delighted

The number of persons entering the grounds this day was about 2500, being about 2200 less than on the second day in 1843, the number on that occasion being 4700. The receipts this day for entrance, sale of work, &c., amounted to about £220, being about £40 less than the receipts of the second day on the occasion of the former *fête* at Mount Edgecumbe.

The Earl of Mount Edgecumbe appeared highly to enjoy the enlivening scene; his lordship was in various parts of his noble domain, on his pony, during both the days.

It is a source of much gratification to be enabled to state, and a pleasing circumstance which reflects the greatest credit on the conduct of the vast number of persons collected—that not the slightest damage of any kind was sustained. Every visitor appeared to appreciate the generosity which had led the noble proprietor to expose the choice and valuable collection of plants and flowers, which the garden contained, to the risk which must necessarily be incurred by admitting so many persons to range through the whole of them.

THE "TARTAR SOLDIER" IN HYDE-PARK.

A very large number of people, principally military men, have been attracted into Hyde-park, to witness the horsemanship and military exercises of a very curious individual, a Tartar soldier, formerly in a Mahomedan regiment of cavalry in the Russian service, who, it was understood, would exhibit himself and his horse in front of the Horse Guards barracks. The Tartar made his appearance, accompanied by several gentlemen on horseback; one of whom appeared to act as his interpreter, and in some degree to direct his movements, and a large space

THE "TARTAR SOLDIER," IN HYDE PARK.

of ground for his evolutions was cleared out, and kept by the privates of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards. The Tartar is a good-looking man, apparently between 25 and 30 years of age, of an athletic frame, with considerable appearance of limb, but with no superfluous flesh. He stands about 5 feet 10 inches in height, and may weigh about 13 stone. He was dressed in a tight-fitting tunic of rose-coloured silk, wadded, and capable of resisting a hard blow; very loose trousers, drawn tightly round his legs just below the knee, and met by tight black boots, almost resembling long gaiters. On his head was a sheepskin cap of black wool, similar to those worn by the Cossacks. He had moustachios of the upper lip. His arms consisted of a pair of pistols, which, in the course of his performances, he repeatedly discharged, and a pole about ten or a dozen feet long, which he used as a lance, throwing it with considerable force and skill, and with correct aim. We believe this part of his practice is what is called throwing the "Djereed." The Tartar also displayed considerable skill in lifting this weapon from the ground without discounting it, but this he performed without using a horse in motion, making him stand still whilst he recovered his weapon. He also threw himself off his horse whilst at the top of his speed, and vaulted again into the saddle with great ease.

Towards the close of the exhibition, Mr. Maynard, formerly an officer of the Blues, the son of Lord Maynard, mounted upon a troop horse with a fencing foil, undertook to encounter the Tartar, who was armed with a basket-hilted single stick, and, nothing daunted by his formidable appearance and reputation as a swordsman, succeeded with apparent ease in inflicting a "palpable hit" upon his ribs, just beneath the left arm (the Tartar is a left-handed swordsman) as the latter raised his arm to inflict a perpendicular cut at his head. The Tartar did not appear to comprehend what had occurred, and in rather an irritable manner denounced, and did not admit the contact. Mr. Maynard then threw his fencing glove on the ground, and putting his horse in a canter, lifted it up without dismounting. This gentleman also exhibited the feat of vaulting into the saddle, and in the course of his horsemanship with the Oriental foreigner certainly suffered nothing. As a skilful swordsman the Tartar is certainly to be surpassed by many of those who were on the ground, and many of the Life Guardsmen expressed their willingness to contend with him. He has since exhibited at the barracks in the Regent's-park, and has been matched with Lieutenant Hammersley, a good swordsman in the regiment quartered there, and also with Hemmingway, a good swordsman of the same regiment. Limbard had the best of him, and Hemmingway also set him at naught.

The following account of this singular personage may not be uninteresting to our readers. Balthazar Beck Fogia is the son of a Turkish officer, and of Independent Tartary. At the early age of fourteen Balthazar joined the Circassian army and fought against the Russians for three years. At the end of this time, the troop in which he served were taken, and themselves engaged in a battle near Tiflis. As Balthazar had no choice left but to be sent to siberia or to take service in the Russian army, in hopes that some day or other a chance of escape would offer itself, he chose the latter, and was sent to Warsaw, where he was placed in a Musquilan regiment, and served in it for nine years. When on parade, being outraged without cause before his own men, the Tartar, in a state of frenzy, drew his sword and cut down his officer. He saw at once that there was a lost man, and that there was no safety for him but in flight. Beckoning to his cousin and his servant, who served in the same regiment, to follow, he started without losing a moment. They made for the Prussian dominions, but by mistake they took the road of Plock instead of Plonsk. Meanwhile an alarm was raised, and Cossacks were sent in pursuit of them, and very near the Prussian frontier they were overtaken. In the attempt to capture him, his two companions were shot from their horses; their pursuers, one by one, dropped off, till only one remained - the officer; who, as he rode after the Tartar, fired at him, and wounded him in the thigh. Notwithstanding this, he still urged on his horse, the Cossack officer followed closely, but failing, fell with his horse into the water.

Balthazar, now in Prussia, for that brook (formed the boundary), was no-at claimed as a free soiter, but the Prussian authorities refused to give him up. Some Prussian gentlemen of distinction now supplied him with money for the journey, and with letters to friends at Dantzic, and he proceeded on his horse to that city, where he met with far better kindness from the consul of Sweden, by whom he was also horse were sent to this country, whence it is said he intends to depart for France, and by way of Marseilles to get to Constantinople. We understand he has been patronised by Lord Dudley Stuart, and other influential persons, and that a subscription to defray his expenses and journey to Constantinople, to the amount of £50, has already been made. He has the greatest affection for his horse, a grey Arab, of great beauty and power, and many good points, and has refused to part with it for any price. On being asked, a few days ago, by an officer of the Life Guards, if he would sell the animal, he energetically laid his hand upon the scalp of his head, and said, "Sooner will I scalp out this from my head, and make my horse eat it, hair and all, than sell her, my preserver!"—*Abridged from the Times.*

LITERATURE.

KNIGHT'S WEEKLY VOLUME—I. to IX. C. Knight and Co.

In this very economical series, the ingenious editor and enterprising publishers, are carrying out Archibald Constable's "Magnum Opus," projected some seventeen years ago, and honoured with the especial patronage of King George the Fourth. Constable, in his famous "Miscellany" scheme, thought he had reached the *ne plus ultra* of cheapness; whereas, Knight's series is sold at less than half the price of the Edinburgh publisher's volumes, and is of more sterling character than the British Library ware. His additional advantage is, in the main, referable to the printing machine, which, to use Mr. Knight's words, "has done for the commerce of literature, what the mule and the Jacquard loom have done for the commerce of silk—it has made literature accessible to all."

Mr. Knight opens the campaign bravely, with a "Biography of William Caxton," the father of English printing; which in neatness of execution, as well as compression and detail, is a good example for his *collaborateurs:* to the memoir is appended a postscript showing the progress of the press in England, from its introduction by Caxton to the present time, in which "The Mirror," established in 1822 (the parent of all the periodicals), is made entitled to mention as the "Penny Magazine," commenced ten years subsequently. II. "Mind among the Spindles," is a selection from the "Lowell Offering," written in American cotton factories. III. "The Englishwoman in Egypt," is a selection of letters written by Sophia Poole, during a residence at Cairo with her brother, Mr. Lane, author of "The Modern Egyptians," and containing much novel information on domestic life in the capital of Egypt: this is a very charming little book. IV., VI., VII. "Tales from Shakspere," by Mr. and Miss Lamb, is an entire reprint of that very popular work. V. "The Textile Manufactures of Great Britain," is an interesting picture of the progress of some of the principal national manufactures, by which this country has reached its present point of industrial greatness. VI., IX. "The Chinese," are the first and second volumes of the best work yet written on China, that by Mr. J. F. Davis, Governor of Hong-Kong. VIII. "Lays on the Fiord" is a reprint of Miss Martineau's domestic Norwegian tale.

Such are the "Weekly Volumes for all Readers," already issued. Their price, one shilling each, is a marvel of cheapness; equalled, however, by the attractiveness of the subjects, and the soundness of the information conveyed. Indeed, we despair of ever seeing economy and excellence more advantageously combined than in this undertaking.

MOGADORE.

We last week gave a brief description of Mogadore, to accompany our illustration, but as the place has acquired additional interest since its destruction by the Prince de Joinville, we subjoin some additional particulars:—

Situate on a peninsula, and surrounded by a plain of shifting sands, Mogadore is quite a new town, built by the Emperor Sidi Mohamed in 1760, in order to have a commercial port on the nearest maritime point to the city of Morocco. Mogadore is 48 leagues from the capital. The population of Mogadore does not amount to more than 14,000 souls. There are not more than 15 Europeans. It is the most commercial port of all Morocco. The town is called Souirah by the Moors. The island alone is called Mogadore, after a saint called Sidi Mogdoul, whose tomb is seen on the opposite coast at a league south of Souirah. The island is a quarter of a league long, and 600 yards broad. It is armed with batteries in masonry work. The most considerable part of the fortifications of the town commands the island. It would be impossible to occupy the port without having first destroyed the defences of the town which are opposite to it.

Mogadore has never before been attacked by an European squadron, but it was twice besieged on the land side by the neighbouring tribes of Arabs. In Morocco, as well as in Algeria, the towns possess no influence over the surrounding country. The tribes of the country frequently come to blockade them, in order to pillage the fine houses which they imagine the houses are filled with the constant dream of their ambition. The commerce of Mogadore has been extremely flourishing. It has exported to Lisbon, Cadiz, Marseilles, Gibraltar, and even to New York, large quantities of barley, beans, almonds, olive oil, figs, wax, leather skins, cochineal, orange-peel, and various kinds of medicinal drugs. The imports consist of bar iron and steel cutlery, and iron ware of every description; woollen and cotton stuffs, handkerchiefs, gold and silver trinkets, pearl, amber, coral necklaces, looking-glasses, sugar, and spices.

The factory consists of ten or twelve mercantile houses of different nations, whose owners, protected by the Consulate, live in complete security from the Moors, and keep them at a right distance. The Jews, generally speaking, are compelled to reside in the outer town, which is walled in, and protected by batteries, no less than the citadel itself. Mogadore, curiously enough, was built according to plans furnished by a French engineer, and as far as parapets, ramparts, embrasures, cavaliers, batteries, and casemates, constitute a fortress, it is one, but these works are said to be of a very flimsy and imperfect construction, totally incapable of protecting the place for any length of time against a regular force.

The mouth of the harbour is narrow, yet a heavy sea rolls in; but behind the island the anchorage is good. The battery is much more remarkable for beauty than for strength. The roadstead is very much exposed at certain seasons, and the port, although the only one in the empire of Morocco which maintains a regular commercial intercourse with Europe, is in many respects inferior to that of El Wallalia.

Mogadore is situate in 31 deg. 32 min. 40 sec. north latitude, and in 9 deg. 35 min. 30 sec. longitude west from the meridian of Greenwich. It is exactly opposite Funchal, the chief town in the island of Madeira, and is at a very considerable distance to the south of Salee, the next point of importance to Tangier. Between Salee and Mogadore the coast projects considerably, and forms the Point Blanco and Cantin, which appear to be about equi-distant from the two ports.

DEATH OF LORD KEANE.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of Lord Keane. This gallant officer breathed his last at Bath, on Friday last, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, the diseases with which he was afflicted having terminated in dropsy.

The deceased John Keane, Baron Keane of Ghuznee, in Afghanistan, and Cappoquin, County Waterford, is the peerage of the United Kingdom, was second son of Sir John Keane, Bart., of Belmont, Waterford, by his first marriage with Miss Reilly, daughter of Mr. John Reilly, of Belgrave, and brother of Sir Richard Keane, Bart., of Cappoquin House, Waterford. He was born in 1781, and married first, in 1806, Miss Smith, second daughter of General Smith, by whom he had issue several children; and secondly, in August, 1840, to Miss Charlotte Maria Boland, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Boland. He entered the army at a very early age, his commission as ensign dating as far back as 1793. In the Egyptian campaign of 1801 he served as aide-de-camp to the Earl of Cavan; and in 1809 we find the then Lieutenant-Colonel Keane in the command of the 13th Regiment at the capture of Martinique. In 1812 he was destined to join the army under the Duke of Wellington at Madrid; and his reputation was such that he was, immediately on his arrival there, intrusted with the command of a brigade in the third division, in which corps he served until the end of the war with France, in 1814, and was present at the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle (near Bayonne), and Orthes; action at Vic Bigorre, battle of Toulouse, and the less gallant actions of that war. In August, 1814, he was appointed to a command, ordered for particular service, and, on the arrival of Lord Hill, being senior officer, assumed the command of the army, force destined to co-operate with Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, for the attack on New Orleans and the province of Louisiana.

In the year 1833 he succeeded Sir Colin Halket as Commander-in-Chief of the army in Bombay; and, after nearly six years service in that presidency, on the 29th of October, 1838, Lord (then Sir John) Keane, received authority from the Government of India to assemble a force and take such steps as might be necessary to operate with the army then on the north-west frontier of India, under the command of Sir Henry Fane. In the month of December following, however, Sir Henry forwarded from Candahar his resignation of the command of the combined forces devolved upon Sir John Keane.

His services in India are well known. Lord Keane received the thanks of the Court of Directors of the East India Company on the 18th of December, 1839, while on the 11th of the same month he was raised to the peerage, and obtained a pension of £2000 a-year for his own life, and that of his two immediate successors in the peerage. He received the same thanks from both Houses of Parliament in the month of February, 1840.

Lord Keane is succeeded in his pension and peerage by his eldest son, Edward Arthur Wellington, who having been also engaged in the Indian campaign under the command of the army of the Indus, may be presumed to have shared in the honours of that campaign. He is a captain in the 87th Foot, and a major in the army.

The late lord was a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—The presentation of colours to this gallant corps, recently returned from China, took place at Winchester, on Tuesday, in the presence of a numerous body of spectators, who had congregated from all parts of the country to witness the interesting ceremony. The Bishop of Winchester addressed the men, and at the conclusion of the address the colours of the regiment were presented by the ladies of the Paganism formerly reigned. May I express a humble hope that such will be the case in China, and that the success of the 49th at Amoy may be the pledge of this happy result? Receive these colours, and bear them forward as gallantly as you have already done, and may the Lord God, the God of Battles, give you the victory." Sir Barnabas Pakenham and Lieutenant-Colonel Adams afterwards addressed the regiment. The men then marched in front of the colours of the regiment in the usual manner, after which the regiment marched past the General in slow and quick time. After the men were dismissed they all sat down to a substantial dinner, provided for them by their friends, the arrangements of the barrack yard for the purpose. The officers subsequently entertained their numerous visitors at a splendid *déjeuner à la fourchette.*

STEAM FORCE OF ENGLAND.—The *London Standard* contains an estimate of the steam force possessed by England, from which it appears, that the French, in spite of their boasting, are as far inferior to us in regard to steam power as they were in their sailing navy during the last war. The French are apt to consider that we possess no steam-ships but what are registered as belonging to the navy, but the fact is, if we take into account all the vessels plying along our coast and to foreign ports, we have a greater fleet of steam-vessels than a navy of 107,000 horse-power, and of to these we add the vessels already belonging to the navy, and averaging 30,000 horse-power, we may calculate upon a force fully equal to anything Frenchmen can boast. The Liverpool Times supplies the following steam power equal to 14,452 horses; London, 24,000; Hull, 9000; Glasgow, 7000; and so on with almost every other sea-port in the country.

APPARENT PEACE WITH FRANCE.—It is said that frequent communications are being made by the Government to the several departments at Devonport, on the subject of the state and state of the materials necessary in case of any emergency which may require sudden equipment. Orders have been issued for the entry of seamen for general service, a step only taken in the expectation of more than the ordinary demand. One hundred able seamen are also ordered to be entered in the dock-yard, as labourers, at 2s. 6d. per day; petty-officers to act as leading men, at 3s. 6d. per day. They are to be entered on the express understanding that they are to join any ship when required, and at a moment's notice.

The garrison of Gibraltar is to be reinforced by another regiment, and another company of Artillery. The 72nd, at Buttevant, are hourly expecting the order to march to Cork, and embark there forthwith for the East.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 28.—The Right Hon the Earl of Haddington, First Lord; Admiral the Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B.; and the Right Hon H. T. L. Corry, Secretary to the Admiralty, arrived o'clock by train from London, on their annual visit of inspection to this port and arsenal.

INCREASED ACTIVITY AT DEPTFORD DOCK-YARD.—Orders have been received at the dock-yard at Deptford to prepare the Terrible, 826 horse power, burden 1670 tons, for sea immediately. In consequence of the above orders, it is expected she will be ready for the water at the close of the present year. To expedite the work, 80 more shipwrights have been taken into the yard since Monday last; 30 of them have been set to work upon the Terrible. By a public notice posted at the gates, we find that 100 seamen are advertised for, a great number of whom have already engaged. In this dock-yard there are now upwards of 400 persons employed in constant daily labour.

The name of the vessel built at Woolwich under the title of the Infernal, has been changed to *Eclair*, and was launched from the Government dock-yard at Woolwich on Saturday, in the presence of Commander Walter G. B. Estcourt. The Volcano steam-vessel, Captain Sir William Jackson, is expected at Woolwich from the coast of Ireland, to have her defects made good. The Princess Alice steamer, master Commander L. Sunderland, arrived at Woolwich on Sunday, from Dover, and will leave early next week for Portsmouth, to join the royal squadron.

The Neptune, 120, and several other ships, are being masted and otherwise brought forward for service if required.

PROMOTIONS.—Lieuten nts: John B. Marsh (1830), who was senior of the Enrymion, 44, during her last term of service in the East Indies; Jason Sankey (1835), who became first of the Inconstant previous to last paying off; and George Wodehouse (1838), first of the Thunderbolt, steam-sloop, to the rank of Commander. Mates: Henry de Lisley, of the Alfred, Charles Sullivan, of the Formidable; Thomas Miller, of the Agincourt; and Thomas Sockett, of the Thalia, to the rank of Lieutenant.

APPOINTMENTS.—Commander Walter G. B. Estcourt (1841), to the Eclair (late the Infernal), steam-sloop, which vessel has been commissioned at Woolwich. Commander Estcourt, when a lieutenant, commanded the Lizard, steamer, in the Mediterranean, and was promoted from that service to his present rank.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

What a glorious week has this been for the rural life of England! Far and wide has the golden harvest been gathered; on every side is seen plenty: a generous measure, pressed down and flowing over, and health and happiness, are the symbols of the season. All hail to the Source of these boons; all hail, and thanksgiving! And turning from the indisputable merits of the Author of all good, lo! there roameth abroad other active spirits, full of lusty life and joyous enterprise, who, with a blue hill-tops they hasten, to win rosy health and the red health-bird. Grouse-shooting is Hygeia's callisthenic; a fortnight in Braemar would put health upon the ribs of death—but

Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum—

everybody cannot have shooting quarters in the Highlands; and, as we write for everybody, we confine ourselves to those sports which offer the greatest amount of enjoyment to the greatest number of persons. Haply the reader is partial to aquatics—apart from warm water. Gravesend is good, and Woolwich well enough, in their ways; but, without any offence to steam, there *is* nothing gallant in boiling-up an excursion, or doing a bit of tea-kettle on any scale. When we speak of aquatics, we mean brave sailings in salt seas for profit or pleasure - extending our license to a trip in a R. T. Y. C. craft, provided she be a clipper. The week's principal regatta was that of the Royal Western Yacht Club, held at Plymouth. It was a very brilliant spectacle, for the weather was beautiful, and the steamers formed by nature for a marine exhibition. For the principal event—the race for the Club Cup—four cutters started, the Comet, the Corsair, the Medina, and the Elizabeth. They came in as here set down—a great achievement for the winner, the renown of the Corsair being inferior to none of her class in this water. Nine went for the second prize, a piece of plate, for cutters between 18 and 32 tons, won by the Weazel, after one of the finest contests ever seen. The small Yacht Cup the Termagant won in a field of three: a good race. We have been somewhat dull at home, the Thames giving us only a few small rowing matches, above bridge and below. Of the former, the best was a race between four of the Sphynx Club, from Chiswick Mort to Kew-bridge, for a pair of Silver Challenge Sculls, won very cleverly by Mr. Muxworthy.

Passing from the flood to the field, we find the present position and prospects of the economy of the turf, is far from a satisfactory state. The leaders of racing circles having provided for the annoyances with which they were threatened by the memorable *qui tam* actions, left the little folks to shift for themselves, and the consequence is, they are threatened with all sorts of damage and discomfiture. Actions by the score have been commenced against those publicans in town and country, at whose houses Derby or other lotteries have been dispensed and drawn. Unless some very energetic measures are adopted before the close of the session, their case will go hard. If a conviction take place, the penalty cannot be mitigated under the statute. This is a discouragement—another blow was the discovery of the wholesale *legerdemain* of the postmen: the ramifications of racing scoundrelism must be pretty extensive, when they have reached so immaculate an institution as the Post-office!

Taus bad begins—but worse remains behind. There is no longer any doubt about a direful robbery having been practised by means of Ratan for the late Derby. How it was effected, and who the actors were, is still kept as dark as possible; nevertheless, the plot and its machinery are in the hands of those who are engaged in the investigation. As an official statement will presently appear, any partial revelation would be inconvenient. But, pending this postponement, it cannot be too generally known that the whole business of racing is at this moment—and long, very long has been—tainted by all sorts of foul play. That the Derby has frequently been won by four-year-olds during the present century, is certain; and if that facility for plunder no longer exists, it only incites the wits of the sharp practitioner to discover other means. More than one scheme is already on the stocks; and our counsel is earnest, that those who will indulge in betting, be especially careful with whom they wager, and whose horses they back. The latter point must not be lost sight of, most particularly at this moment. The Leger has constantly been obnoxious to suspicion; and that on whose threshold we stand is certainly not free from good reasons for caution. According to the betting, the field is contemptible—let it not be despised: *verb. sap.*

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The sinister reports now in circulation with regard to the Ratan affair, the suspension of the jockey by two of his principal employers, and the subsequent examination of several parties of some standing in the betting ring, have tended greatly to check the spirit usually displayed on the Monday, and until the mystery shall have been thoroughly investigated by the "powers that be," will no doubt make a look-askance a profit-a-head proceeding. For this reason we may dismiss the transactions at the Corner this afternoon with the single remark that the Curé, Ithuriel, Red Deer, and Fogh-a-Ball gh, were in general demand, and that all the other favourites were in *statu quo.*

ST. LEGER.		
3 to 1 agst The Curé	10 to 1 agst Vauxian (t)	20 to 1 agst Godfrey
5 to 1 ——— Ithuriel	11 to 1 ——— Fogh-a-Ballagh (t)	25 to 1 ——— Nutlon
7 to 1 ——— Red Deer	15 to 1 ——— The Princess (t)	10 to 1 ——— Dawson's lot
9 to 1 ——— Ray Momus		

DERBY, 1844.	
25 to 1 agst Kedger	25 to 1 agst Newsmonger

BETTING AT MANCHESTER.—TUESDAY.

LEAMINGTON STAKES (WARWICK)	
6 to 1 agst Counsellor (t)	10 to 1 agst Algereen (t)
6 to 1 ——— Mosqua	5 to 1 ——— Avalice (t)

GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP (DONCASTER).	
6 to 1 agst Mickey Free (t f)	6 to 1 against the two (t to f)
6 to 1 ——— Artful Dodger (tf)	100

ST. LEGER.		
3 to 1 agst The Curé (offrd)	7 to 1 agst Red Deer	13 to 1 agst The Princess
4 to 1 ——— Ithuriel (t and	8 to 1 ——— Red Deer	13 to 1 ——— Fogh-a-Ballagh
aft offrd)	10 to 1 ——— Valerian	

CRICKET.

MARYLEBONE CLUB AND GROUND, WITH PILCH, V. THE NORTHERN COUNTIES, WITH MR. A. MYNN.

This match, which for some time has been looked forward to with considerable interest, commenced on Monday last, at Barker's Cricket-ground, at Leicester, in presence of a large number of spectators. The weather was propitious, the ground in beautiful order, and the players, as a reference to their names will show, were of first-rate character, consequently all went off with *eclat.* The game began by the Marylebone side going in; after scoring 71 for their first innings, they resumed their bats, and the play was resumed the following morning. The result will be found in the subjoined score:—

MARYLEBONE.					
1ST INNINGS.			2ND INNINGS.		
Hon. F. Ponsonby, not out	- -	9	not out	- -	1
C. T. Freer, E-q., b. by Mynn	- -	0	c. by Hartopp	- -	3
A. K. George, Esq., run out	- -	0	b. by Clarke	- -	7
Good, b. by Mynn	- -	15	b. by Mynn	- -	8
Ca decourt, c. by Guy	- -	0	b. by Mynn	- -	0
D-an, st. by Guy	- -	0	b. by Mynn	- -	0
Burrington, c. by Elmhirst	- -	17	b. by Mynn	- -	4
Lillywhite, b. by Mynn	- -	5	b. by Clarke	- -	14
Pilch, b. by Mynn	- -	7	c. by Mynn	- -	15
Hillier, b. by Mynn	- -	1	st. by Guy	- -	0
Sewell, st. by Guy	- -	12	c. by Dakin	- -	9
By-s	- -	3	Byes	- -	4
Wide	- -	1	W.de	- -	0
		71			72

NORTHERN COUNTIES.		
H. O. Nethercote, Esq., b. by Hillier	- -	0
E. Elmhirst, Esq., b. by Lillywhite	- -	16
E. Hartopp, not out	- -	8
F. Noyes, c. by Hillier	- -	4
— Williams, Esq., c. by George	- -	0
A. Mynn, Esq., b. by Hillier	- -	31
S. Dakin, Esq., by Hillier	- -	37
Clarke, c. by Lillywhite	- -	8
Guy, c. by Dorrington	- -	5
Buckle, c. by Dorrington	- -	0
Tinley, b. by Dean	- -	17
Byes	- -	3
		130

SURREY V. BUCKS.—The first match this season between the counties of Surrey and Bucks was played on Mr. Bragg's field at Slough, on Tuesday. The score was as follows; Bucks, first innings, 42; second innings, 80—total 122. Surrey, first and only innings, 132; winning the match by forty runs in one innings. The return match will be played at Chertsey, on Monday next.

ASCOT.—On Wednesday last the members of the St. George's Archery Club, who have lately challenged all England for a trial of strength in that old English sport, had a grand contest on the Captain's-day of the club, at their grounds, in Hamilton-terrace, St. John's Wood. The shooting commenced at about half-past three, and terminated near seven o'clock. On the whole, the hitting was extremely good, the highest score being 248. There were twenty competitors for the honour of captain. Each was attired in the club dress, viz., green coat and cap, white trousers, with accoutrements, &c. In the first score the distance was 100 yards; in the second, 80 yards; and in the third, 60. There were eight targets, four being placed on mounds at either end of the ground. At the termination, Mr. Tetling was declared captain, he having scored 248. Mr. Wyett, being the second in amount, was declared lieutenant of the fraternity. Several ladies and gentlemen witnessed the shooting from the pavilion erected in the grounds, in which the members dined together in the evening.

EGHAM RACES — TUESDAY

Egham is now so completely out of the world, and the means of its inhabitants, for the purposes of sport, so contracted, that it is surprising, not that the races should be curtailed, but that there should be any races at all. Of this meeting, under the stewardship of Captains Bastard and Marlyn, it is unnecessary to speak at length. If the prizes were deficient in value and importance, they had the recommendation of brevity. The following are the particulars of—

The Gold Cup of £30; the winner to be sold for £500; two miles.
Lord Exeter's Pergolana, 3 yrs, 8st 11lb .. .. (Pettit) 1
Mr. Death's Misdeal, 5 yrs, 9st .. .. .. (Chapple) 2

The New and Old Windsor Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 20 added. (Heats).
Lord G. Rentinck's Vol-au-Vent, 3 yrs .. .. (Abdale) 1
General Wyndham's Hashed Venison, 3 yrs .. .. (Chapple) 2

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas.
Sir G. Heathcote's Campanero, 3 yrs .. .. (Chapple) 1
Lord Exeter's Pergolana, 3 yrs .. .. .. (Pettit) 2

The Runnymede Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 30 added. (Heats).
Mr. T. Coleman's Devil-among-the-Tailors, 3 yrs, 8st 5lb (Coleman) 1 2 0 1

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, with 40 added by the County Members. Heats.
Mr. Coleman's Devil-among-the-Tailors, 5 yrs .. .. (Coleman) 1
Mr. Belchin's Epaulette, 5 yrs, 8st 11lb .. .. (C. Belchin) 2

The first heat was won by a length, the second by three, and the third by two.

The Surrey and Middlesex Stakes of 25 sovs each, with 50 added.
Mr. Ramsbottom's Pine Apple, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb .. .. (Bell) 1
Mr. S. Scott's The Whaler, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb .. .. (Abdale) 2

The Egham Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 25 added. Heats.
Mr. Osbaldeston's Escrick, 3 yrs .. .. (Piggott) 1
Mr. Thompson's g by Hindoo, 5 yrs .. .. (Chapple) 2

AQUATICS.

PORT OF PLYMOUTH REGATTA.—FIRST DAY.

PLYMOUTH, August 27.—The Port of Plymouth regatta commenced yesterday morning, with very fine weather and a pleasant breeze from the north, which continued with but little intermission throughout the day. The number of spectators on the Hoe was unusually large, and the prizes were admirably competed, the whole of the arrangements being under the immediate direction of the Royal Western Yacht Club.

The first prize sailed for was the Club Cup (a beautiful silver tea urn, with nautical emblems), for yachts of 32 tons and upwards, for which the Comet, Capt. Burrough, 69; the Elizabeth, 35, R. Wright, Esq.; the Corsair, 86, J. Congreve, Esq.; and Medina, 44, — Hornbourgh, Esq., started at seventeen minutes and thirty seconds past twelve. The Corsair accomplished the three rounds in the shortest time, but, allowing for the tonnage, the prize was awarded to the Comet. The second prize sailed for was a piece of plate for cutters of from 18 to 32 tons, which was won by the Weasel, 25, Thomas Pope, Esq. The Lily of Devon was the first cutter in point of priority into the Lizzar the last. The third prize sailed for was the Members' Cup, for yachts of 10 tons to 18 tons, won by the Termagant, 15, beating the Sylph, 17, and the Gem, 18. The Termagant is the property of R. Wright, Esq.; the Sylph, of W. Bush, Esq.; and the Gem, of W. Luscombe, Esq., of Plymouth.

The Kestrel, Lord Yarborough; the Brilliant, G. H. Achers Esq.; the Georgian, W. Lyon, Esq.; the Noran, Sir H. B. Hoghton, and a fleet of upwards of fifty yachts have arrived here from the eastward.

WOOLWICH REGATTA.—The whole of the watermen engaged in this regatta proceeded on Tuesday in procession to the Almshouses, at Penge Common, near Sydenham, Kent. The races, which had terminated late on the previous evening, were in honour of the natal day of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the award of victory being at boat, and some handsome money prizes given by the nobility, gentry, and others resident in the vicinity. The contest was in five heats, with a pair of skulls, starting upwards on the flood tide, and downwards on the ebb, and extending the whole length of the town, the distance being rowed twice round. It was decided thus:—First heat—Thomas Townshend (Pink), 1; Francis Hunter (Green), 2; Joseph Brook (Light Blue), 3. Second heat—John Hawkes (Red), 1; James Davis (Dark Blue), 2; John Bryant (Yellow), 3. Third heat—Bryant, 1; Davis, 2. Fourth heat—Hawkes, 1; Bryant, 2. These two started on the fifth and grand final, and Bryant, shortly after the lead, retained it, and won by some lengths. The race was very numerously attended and well conducted.

RICHMOND ROYAL REGATTA.—The fourth anniversary was competed for by nine watermen of Richmond on Monday last. The first heat was rowed for by Wheeler, colour red; Redknap, white; Howard, blue; and won by Wheeler in twenty-three minutes. Second heat—Jackson, white; Rigby, red; Kepley, blue; won by Jackson in twenty-three minutes. Third heat—The men were Cripps, Rigby, and Thomas, colours red, white, and blue. In this heat Rigby was the winner in twenty-one minutes and a quarter. The fourth and grand heat was contested for by Rigby, Jackson, and Wheeler, and won by Rigby after a spirited trial on the part of Jackson, who was interrupted by a barge along shore, and afterwards by a boat under Richmond-bridge. The grand heat was won in twenty-two minutes and a half.

THE SPRING BOAT RACE —The gentlemen of this club on Wednesday rowed a sculling race for a pair of silver challenge wrists and a corresponding pair of decoration *bijou*. The water selected for the contest was from Chiswick Eyot to Kew bridge. The fol owing are the names of the competitors, with the order in which they came in:—Mr. Musworthy, 1; Mr. Fencham, 2; Mr. Reid, 3; Mr. Adams, 4.

THE LATE DERBY.—We understand that within the last few days some important information has been communicated to the noble owner of the late Derby, and that a full investigation will take place before the Jockey Club at one of the Newmarket October meetings. Several parties are said to be deeply implicated.

SWIMMING MATCH FOR A SILVER CUP.—A large number of persons assembled on Tuesday at the National Baths in Holborn, to witness the contest for a silver cup. Some first-rate scientific swimming took place, and the prize was won by James Kenworthy, the well-known swimmer.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT OF PEDESTRIANISM.—On Tuesday a large concourse of persons took place at the Rosemary Branch, near Peckham, to witness the performance of a match undertaken by Manks (better known under the cognomen of the Warwickshire Antelope). The match was to run ten miles and pick up 100 stones, placed in the ground at a yard apart, to be fetched separately and deposited at one end, making, in the whole, a distance of 15 miles, 6 furlongs, and 209 yards, and complete the same within one hour and 40 minutes. The stakes were £20. In the betting the odds were on time. The ground being measured, he commenced his Herculean task by running the ten miles, which he completed in 59 minutes. He then went to work at the stones upon the ground, which he cleared in 38 minutes—thus accomplishing the match in 97 minutes, having three minutes to spare.

GROUSE SHOOTING.—We understand that a distinguished party is now staying at Longwater, near Lyndhurst, in the New Forest, consisting of the noble duke himself, with the Duke of Bedford and Lord Jersey, each of whom is above sixty years of age, have been as active and indefatigable as many younger sportsmen. The Marquis of Granby and Lord H. Manners, are also among the party. The game, it seems, has been abundant, and, barring a few obstructions from the weather, the sport excellent.—*Derby Mercury.*

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—We are happy to announce that Mr. Lumley has engaged for next season that distinguished *artiste*, Signor Moriani.

THE NEW ROYAL, LIVERPOOL.—A successful adaptation of "Martin Chuzzlewit" has been produced at this theatre. *Peckniff* is cleverly played by Mr. Lambert, and Mr. Compton's *Tom Pinch* is an excellent transcript of the author; but the character which carries the piece through, is Mrs. Strickland's *Mrs. Sairey Gamp.* The piece is well put upon the stage.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SHOCKING SUICIDE FROM DISTRESS.—On Friday week an inquest was held by Mr. C. J. Carttar, at the Trinity Arms, Deptford, on the body of Eliza Kendall, aged 19 years, whose body was found in the water of the Grand Surrey Canal, near Back Horse-bridge, Lower-road, Deptford. It appeared from the evidence, that Mary Ann Kendall, a sister of the deceased, had attempted to drown herself at the same time, but was saved by a waterman. Jane Kendall deposed that she is sister of the deceased. Could not say what motive influenced the deceased. They all worked at home at needlework—slopwork. Her father did all he could for them. There were slight family disputes occasionally. The shop they worked for paid 1½d. to 3d. each for shirtmaking. It required two hours hard work to make one at 3d. At that price they must be well made. Could not say how long it took to make one at 1½d. Could make three in sixteen hours. Deceased had pledged shirts some time previously to her death. They had been redeemed. Deceased and family were in particular fair want of food at the time. They had breakfast on Tuesday. It was not a usual thing for them to have dinner. They did not look for it. Could not tell what her father earned. He was a shy person. He had no work the last week. They clubbed their earnings together for food. Deceased had been for days together without breaking her fast. They ate had. Did not think that caused her to commit the act. She had had food regularly for several days before to death. In consequence of the absence of several witnesses, and the very weak state of body and mind of the surviving sister, Mary Ann Kendall, the coroner adjourned the inquiry to Monday. On Monday morning the inquest was resumed.—The first witness was police-constable Gates, 144 R: Remembered deceased being ordered to pay one shilling for damage done to a bonnet, and two shillings costs. The magistrate allowed her a fortnight to pay it in, on account of her poverty. The time had expired, when he called and asked her why she had not paid the money. Deceased replied, that it had not been in her power, having had no work. Witness told her she must pay it by the following Wednesday, or take the consequence.—Christopher Kendall, father of the deceased, deposed that he resided in a small cottage, in Trencher's-fields, Deptford, for which he paid two shillings a week rent, and that the deceased was one of four daughters. He last saw her alive on Tuesday morning. By the coroner: On Tuesday evening the landlord called for five shillings, two weeks' rent, and one shilling off a back account, which he had entrusted to his eldest daughter Jane, who was then out. He could not find it anywhere in the house, and, on Jane returning, she said that she had lent it to Eliza and Mary Ann, and had been unable to repay it, and were afraid to meet his anger. He was not angry with them for the sum they would have taken. He could not find it, but for some very urgent circumstance. His daughters had the best of characters, and they could have gone to service, had they not been so much distressed, and worked their clothes. By the surgery: They worked at slop shirts, but earned a very scanty pittance. They could not do enough to gain a proper subsistence, the price being so very low, five farthings only given for making up some.—The unhappy girl, Mary Ann, who was rescued from the canal, was then led into the room. Her appearance excited the deepest sympathy. She stated, in a scarcely audible manner, that she and Eliza, fearing to meet their father, slept in the garden on Tuesday night. On the following morning, after a clock, they left, and walked along the path of the canal. Her sister then wiped her face with a handkerchief, and witness, upon turning her head, noticed Eliza in the water. Her gown floating on the surface, she thought she could catch hold of it, but, on jumping in, she sank also.—The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity;" and further begged to state their detestation and abhorrence at the miserable manner in which labour was rewarded in all such cases as the one alluded to.

INGENIOUS ROBBERY.—On Tuesday evening a robbery was committed by two well-dressed fellows at the house of Mr. Blundell, 24, Agnes-street, Waterloo-road, which was effected in the following audacious manner:—The fellows knocked at the door and asked if Mrs. Blundell was at home; and, on being shown into the parlour, they produced a written note, which they stated was sent by her husband, who was locked up in the Tower-street station on a charge of felony, and said that she had better go as quickly as possible to see her husband. The next thing that was observed was a pound piece, which had all the appearance of an official document, and informed Mrs. Blundell that it was a search warrant, and they must search the house for stolen property. Mrs. Blundell, who was dreadfully alarmed, directed the nurse to give up the keys, when the fellows opened the drawers and took out twelve severe gns in gold, as well as half a dozen silver spoons. The men then insisted on having the house of the lodgers opened, which the lady positively refused to comply with. They completely ransacked the house of every valuable article, and with the greatest effrontery left the house, informing Mrs. Blundell the sooner she proceeded to her husband the better. Mrs. Blundell, though exceedingly ill at the time, went direct to the Tower-street station-house, and inquired for her husband, when she found that such person was in custody. Mr. Blundell is a highly respectable man, in the employ of Patrick, the builder, of the Belvedere-road.

FIRE IN THE WALWORTH-ROAD.—Between four and five o'clock on Wednesday morning, a fire broke out in the public-house of Mr. Kilsby, the Ship and Blue-coat Boy, Walworth-road, near Carter-street, which was not extinguished until the house was entirely destroyed. Fortunat-ly all the inmates escaped without personal injury, though in their night-clothes only, and at great peril. Mrs. Kilsby, who had been confined but a week, was carried out of the house by the policeman on duty, and was kindly sheltered by a neighbouring family.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ST. GILES'S.—On Tuesday morning a fire broke out upon the premises, No. 15, Maynard-street, St. Giles's, occupied by Messrs. Bridge and Co., cork-cutters, as a burning-house for cork, and a general storehouse of unmanufactured stock. A copious supply of water was poured upon the flaming building, which, however, continued, from the inflammable nature of the stock, to burn until its contents were quite consumed, and the cutters' shop, loft and back premises were destroyed. The adjoining houses, belonging to Mr. M'Culm, farrier, of Union-street, Borough, were also much damaged, and the numerous lodgers, the houses being let out in tenements, suffered severe injury from the spoliation of their scanty store of furniture. The houses were all insured.

FIRE AT LAMBETH.—On Thursday morning a fire broke out in the vicinity of the Marsh gate, Lambeth, on the premises known as the Canton Tea Mart, belonging to Mr. Samuel Watling, next door but one to the National Swimming Baths, Westminster road. The firemen continued to work incessantly until half past one o'clock, when they at last got the mastery of the flames. The damage done is considerable, Mr. Watling's property is insured in the Royal Exchange Fire-office. The origin of the calamity is unknown.

CURIOUS AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon a man named James Usher expired in St. George's Hospital, under the following somewhat peculiar circumstances. On the 3rd instant, the unfortunate deceased was employed with several others, at haymaking, in a field belonging to Lord Tenterden, at Hendon, when the haymaking was concluded, they all went to drink, whilst the workpeople were regaled with beer, &c., and at length all dispersed to their lodgings, with the exception of the deceased, who with the aid of a ladder began to take account of one of the waggons, where he soon fell fast asleep. The poor fellow, however, awoke in the middle of the night, and forgetting where he was, rolled over and fell upon the green-sward, where he was found in the morning suffering under a most profound stupor. A slight cut of leg, besides injuries of an internal nature. He was afterwards conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where, notwithstanding every attention, he expired as above stated.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—On Tuesday last a man named Thomas Tor.—On Wednesday Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the Middlesex Hospital, on the body of Anne Baker aged sixty, wife of Mr. Baker, shoemaker, 16, Great St. James-street, Lambeth. The deceased was about eighteen months ago put under what she was nursing to bed, and taking the candle, went to the attic, where a window opened upon the roof, which she ascended, and, passing to the adjoining one, slung herself over into a parapet wall into the street. In the descent she broke both arms, broke several ribs on her right and left sides, and ruptured her liver. Her body was otherwise frightfully mangled. She was brought to the hospital, where she almost immediately expired. The jury returned a verdict that deceased had destroyed herself; but that there was no evidence of her state of mind when she did so."

SUDDEN CASE OF DESTITUTION.—On Wednesday an inquest was held before William Carter, Esq., on the body of Eliza Willis, aged eight years, at the Flying Horse, Walworth-road. The body was nothing but a skeleton. Mr. Wakley, jun., conducted the inquiry. It appeared that the child was the daughter of the deceased, was the daughter of Mr. Boggs, an upholsterer, in Newington-causeway, and the husband formerly the proprietor of the large carpet warehouse at the corner of Trinity-street, Borough, who was now in the workhouse of the lane goal for debt. Mr. Bradley then proceeded to state that he met the deceased in the street, and conveyed her home. She was destitute of every article of furniture. The room was without a single article, and on a shelf in a shed, but the vermin were crawling over its body. In the corner of the room were two other children, who were lying on a piece of ticking, under which was some long straw, in a state of overpowering filth and poverty. The dead child was placed in a shell, but the remains of food. The case was of such a suspicious character that he at once took the mother into custody, and conveyed the children and her to the workhouse. It was proved that the mother was in the habit of going out to work, leaving the children any sustenance, and occasionally leaving them without food or bed during the night. She had also been to Mr. Boddy's for medicine for the child, but fell down drunk and broke the phial. The coroner said the child severely suinadvering on the conduct of the mother, returned a verdict of "Died from natural causes."

THE LATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN HOLBORN.—In our latest impression last week, we mentioned the committal for trial of the Hon. W. R. Touchet, for discharging a loaded pistol at Mr. Smith, the proprietor of a shooting gallery, No 288, High Holborn, on the 5th of July. Last week Mr. Smith was thought sufficiently recovered to leave St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and on Saturday he attended at Bow-street and gave evidence of the occurrence. During the examination he appeared very weak and gave his evidence suffering great pain. On his return home he became very ill, and was compelled to have medical aid. He continued to get worse, and on Monday was again received into St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he now remains. The wound has broken out afresh, and portions of bone are forced through it.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening, shortly after the last down-train from the junction and Brighton Railway had left, a gentleman in a single gig-one-driver (James Jackson) passed his sticker, Charles Mitchell. He immediately shut off the steam, and, disengaging his engine from the train, went forward till he came to a convenient spot to pass, when he proceeded at the proceeded back in search of his mate. About two miles off he found Mitchell, who had fallen from the tender while emptying a sack of coke, and had one of his arms crushed to pieces by falling on the rails between the wheels of the engine. Mitchell was conveyed back to the train, and on its arrival in Brighton was sent in a fly to the Sussex County Hospital, where amputation of the limb was performed above the elbow-joint. The operation was successful.

SUICIDE OF A LADY AT ELTHAM.—On Tuesday morning as a young man named Bently was crossing some fields of his master, at Eltham, Kent, he discovered a fashionable Tuscan bonnet, trimmed with blue and white satin ribbon, lying amongst the rushes on the bank of a small but deep pond, which, on picking up, he found contained a pocket and a number of letters. He gave notice to the police, and the body of a young woman about 30 was drawn out of the pond. It was conveyed to the Crown Inn, Eltham, and, evidently, had not been long in the water, as a handkerchief in the hand was quite dry in the palm. She was elegantly attired in a pale green plaid silk gown, cap to match, trimmed with black blond. Her linen was marked "M. W. J." She had also a valuable gold watch, name "Hazlewood, 157, Regent-street." On a subsequent examination of the pockets, were found several articles of jewellery in gold and silver, a letter addressed to her mother, "Mrs. Jackson, Hanover-street," several addressed to "Miss Jackson," and others to her friends at Bath, and Hereford, by which means the deceased's name was found to be Wheeler, unfortunately, to which she is entitled, to the amount of some thousands. An inquest was held, on Wednesday, on the body, before Mr. Carttar, at the Crown, Eltham.—Mr. Isaac Hazlewood, of No. 157, Regent-street, gave evidence that he was well acquainted with the deceased. On Sunday three weeks he dined with her at Osborne's Hotel, Adelphi. She was then very unwell, and had been so since last July. On Monday, witness heard that she was missing. He was satisfied that her mind was impaired.—Elizabeth Cullen, of North End, Fulham, said she had charge of the deceased. Witness was first spoken to concerning deceased by Dr. Sutherland. An apartment was taken for her at No. 1, Alpha-road, St. John's-wood. On Friday last she was exceedingly excited, and told witness she was very unhappy. On Saturday she got up and partook of her breakfast, and appeared much better. Whilst witness was sitting at the breakfast-table, deceased suddenly got up, and instantly left the house.—Verdict, "Insanity."

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

STANZAS,

ADDRESSED TO AN OLD FLAG, IN THE PARISH CHURCH OF SAYTHORPE, LINCOLNSHIRE.

Flag of the brave! no more in battle fray
Thy banner waves above the sturdy van;
No more thou'rt borne, with streaming so lors ever,
By plumed crest, to greet the rising sun,
Or the stern tide of battle has begun.
No more thou'rt viewed upon the crimsoned plain
With eager eye, by warring chiefs among;
No more the soldier hears thee, with disdain,
Flap gory honge—the wounded and the slain.

Flag of the brave! thy lurid colour's gone,
And thou art faded, like a youthful flower,
Whom the sun spurns its withering beams upon
Its little head, and so reiving shower
Descends heedless, with healing power,
So time has faded thy once bruteous sun,
And thou art vapid, dull, at the very hour,
In viewing thee, I learn a something new,
And mouldering upon thee as I view.

For thou wast beauteous once—but all is fled,
And thou art like unto a mame forgot.
Troops thou inspired, also, ere this are dead,
Laid in their humble graves long since to rot,
Without a solitary stone, or aught
To mark where traveler's last sad sighs;
Or point the traveler to the sacred spot
Where he is laid, who furied thee in array,
And hailed his comrades on to battle fray.

Where is the well-nerved arm that bore thee high,
And waved thee dauntless through the thick of fight;
Who oft spurning chieftains would defy,
To snatch his banner from his arm of might,
Deeming thee sacred in an army's sight;
Would sell thee with his blood, ere thou shouldst part,
And bore thee o'er the gory field in spite

Of slaughtering foes? But he has fell the stunt—
Perhaps 'twas a soldier's fate—with thee his life might part.

No more, no more, the fainting soldier start
From half-eat meze, when thou dost call on high;
No more, with wistful, eager look, he parts
From his half sodden dinner with a sigh,
Nor [illegible] one longing look, with hungry eye.

For he is dead; and thou art faded, too,
Thy crimson glow hath turned a dusky dye;
Thy STRENGTH long is gone; thy day is past;
And thou wilt crumble into naught at last.

Flag of the brave! no more doth Hussey head
His noble brow to thy once lurid skies;
No more has gilded cohort cheering send
Their soul-inspiring voices through the trembling air,
When in thy waving colours fi gh did rear.
His spirit's fled, and he is in the tomb;
And thou dost wave above his noble bier;
Thy tattered tablet marks his dissolution,
And points us to a Hussey's earthly home.

Flag of the brave! it too, like thee, shall fade;
Like thee, shall moulder into naught but dust;
The hand that sculptured it, and he who made
The stone
Thee as thou wert, are fled—as all things must—
And Hussey's name, that marked him brave and just,
All cankering Time will fade, nor leave the spot
That holds what once was warlike now in dust—
When all these things shall not a thing be forgot.
A Hussey and his flag shall be forgot.

HUSSEY ——

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, the Library of the House of Commons will be a much more spacious and convenient building than that in the one used at present. The library, now used, contains no collection of cases heard by the Lords or Privy Council, nor any complete series of private Acts of Parliament, nor of the multitudinous papers printed by order of the House; nor is the arrangement of the collection, small as it is, calculated to facilitate a search for precedents. During the discussion of the "privilege question," arising out of the arrest of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the librarian and three assistants were occupied nearly a week in searching for a particular case, which was supposed to bear upon the subject, and which, when discovered, was rejected as inapplicable. The contents of some of the presses are not known. One of these presses contains a green bag, which again encloses "a post-office bag of unopened letters, of the year 1666." During the session there are generally from sixty to eighty Members per day consulting the musty archives of the library. Strangers are admitted on the Speaker's order.

IMMENSITY OF THE WORLD.

Herschel estimates the star "Lyræ" to be more than 54,000 times larger than the sun, which fills a cubical space equal to 821,471,000,000,000,000 miles; 100,000,000 of such stars lie within the range of the telescope, and between every two there is an interval of more than 200,000,000,000 miles of space.

THE INCOME OF THE YOUNG PRINCE OF WALES.

It appears, from documents just presented to Parliament, by the order of Parliament, that the total revenues of the young Prince of Wales, the heir-apparent to the British realms, amounted, in the year ending 31st December last, to no less a sum (from the two Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster) than £73,000 and upwards. The rents of the Duchy of Cornwall alone amounted in that year to more than £24,000, besides fines on new grants of leases, dividends on stock, compensation in lieu of the "Tin Coinage Duties," the produce of the Stannaries of the tinmines, in Somerset, &c. The total amount of rents in the Duchy of Lancaster was about double those of Cornwall, being no less than £28,500.

TUPPIN'S OAK

On Finchley-common, nearly opposite Mr. Brown's Wells, situated in a deep bottom, and standing by itself, although, up to this time, in the last sad stages of decay, stands the oak, behind which the notorious Dick Turpin and his desperate companions were in the habits of concealing themselves previous to their unfavourable opportunity awaited them of making their descent upon some unsuspecting traveller, and casing him of what portable property he might have about him. This tree was spared when Finchley common was enclosed, some thirty years ago. It is now fenced around, and still goes, in the neighbourhood, by the name of "Turpin's Oak."

ANOTHER RELATIVE OF BURNS.

A Scotch paper mentions the existence of another relative of the great Ayrshire Poet. His name is John Burns, son of Robert Burns, the poet's uncle. He resides in Ayr, and is upwards of 76 years of age. By an accident, which happened about three years ago, he got both his legs broken, and he is now in a great measure confined to his bed. He is an intelligent old man, and comes very animated when speaking of the poet or his family. He relates many curious reminiscences of Burns, having been in his service for four years during the time he occupied the farm of Ellisland. He has never been married, and has always borne the character of a quiet, honest man. He is stated to be in great poverty.

JUNCTION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS.

A new project, for effecting a junction, by a national impression canal, has just been offered to the public, pointing out as the most favourable locality for the purpose a spot which, in the general prejudice existing in favour of a communication through the Isthmus of Darien, seems to have been greatly underrated, if not altogether overlooked—namely, the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in the Mexican Republic. A memoir has been drawn up by Signor Gaetan Moro, the engineer who superintended the survey of the Isthmus, in which he points out many natural advantages possessed by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec over those of Panama or Nicaragua, and he adduces various feasible arguments to prove the practicability of the junction of the two seas by the means of the former route.

EXPERIMENTS RELATING TO THE LONGITUDE.

The observations connected with this most interesting subject are proceeding with the greatest success at Valencia, county Kerry. The actual observations at Valencia are now conducted by Lieutenant Gossett, of the Royal Engineers. The great cut interest has been excited by these scientific operations, and numbers flock to the heights upon which they are conducted. Lieutenant Gossett entertained a short time ago a party of distinguished gentry, on the site of an extraordinary basement on the summit of his mountain. This singular feast, at a height of nearly nine hundred feet above the level of the sea, created extraordinary interest.

THE FRENCH MARSHAL BUGEAUD.

Marshal Bugeaud is, without exception, one of the most active, energetic, and intelligent of the generals of Bonaparte's school. When in the Chamber he killed a deputy in a duel, and during the excited time of the Restoration was a warm partisan for the occupation and extens on of Algeria. He was appointed to command the French forces in that quarter on the return of Marsha. Clausel, who was a good soldier, but had not the capacity for governing an extensive colony which Marshal Bugeaud possesses.

CURIOUS GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

Mr. Ruthven, a geologist, of Kendal, has just discovered a singular cave near Kendal. The roof and sides are beautifully covered with calcareous deposit ions, nothing the rocks with drapery, and hanging from the roof in long translucent stalactites. On the left side of the passage, a hole was d scovered, through which Mr. Ruthven squeezed himself into a beautiful circular chamber, the arched roof covered with transparent stalactites, and the floor with stalagmites, rising towards the roof in the most fantastic shapes; the whole forming a most beautiful natural grotto. Several beautiful stalactites, bones, claws, and teeth of extinct animals have been discovered. Some of the te th have been sent to Professor Owen for examination. There is no appearance of the act on of water; and as the cave forms part of a vault which runs through Armside Knot, it probably was once an open fissure into which the animals have fallen.

AN ACTION OF EJECTMENT AGAINST THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

"I heard a curious account of the condition of the Sois de Roma, the estate of the Duke of Wellington. It is well known that this estate was selected by him out of three royal domains, which were offered to his choice by the first Cortes, as a reward for his great services in the war of independence. This grant was confirmed by the succeeding Cortes, and ratified by the sovereign, but not immediately until quite recently, when of all persons living, which, by-the-by, he was not generally supposed to be until his re-appearance on the stage in the guise of a Chancery suitor, did Queen Christina of Spain, who never loses an opportunity of entrenching to an act n of ejectment against the Duke, and claims the estate as his prop rty by a former grant of the royal possessor. I understand that the Audiencia, supreme tribunal of Granada, before whom this estate was directed to be carried, on appeal being laid at Madrid, the superior court declared itself incompetent to enter on the question, and so it rests."—*Spain and the Spaniards in 1843.*

BRITANNIA AND HIBERNIA.

Nobody now believes in the existence of an imaginary goddess called Britannia, whose business it is to watch over the interests and the prosperity of Britain; nor in the existence of another imaginary divinity, called Hibernia, whose peculiar attention is directed to Ireland, and who amuses herself, when not oppressed with employment, in playing on a golden harp. All this is a pretty enough fancy—an elegant, a beautiful fable, which Natural Theology disclaims and Reason revolts from; yet in defiance of both, painters will paint their Britannias and their Hibernias, and poets and orators will talk of them as real and embodied divinities, and statuaries will make allegorical groups of them, and the artistes of the Mint will emblazon them on coins and medallions, thereby perpetuating heathenism after it has everywhere else disappeared.

READING REGATTA.

READING REGATTA AND RACES.

Reading has at length shaken off a lethargy of nearly half a century. With the "long-faded glories" of Bulmershe Heath the name of Reading disappeared from the list of sporting towns. Few persons cared to visit a place which remained, as it were, shut up within itself, and which seemed to heed so little the good that might be derived from a proper attention to its own natural advantages. Even the luckless invalid, whom change of air compelled to a few weeks' residence in the town, was glad to leave a place in which there was *no amusement*. Things are altered now; and three days' sport of the first order show something like a desire and determination to atone for past negligence; and we gladly proceed to give a brief outline of the events.

THE REGATTA.

The first day's amusement was the Regatta, on Tuesday, the 20th instant. There could not be a better spot for aquatic sports than the beautiful sweep of water from the Scours to the old Rectory House. On one side rises the Warren with its rugged chalk cliffs, here covered with heather, there darkened by deep masses of lofty fir-trees, with grassy meads at its feet gently sloping to the water. On the other bank, a broad and level range of meadows stretches far away to Reading. Both sides were thronged soon after two o'clock, by hundreds of well-dressed persons, and the numerous punts engaged in ferrying over the fresh arrivals gave the river a very animated appearance, even at that early stage of the proceedings. But when the competitors for the different prizes took their stations, the sight was truly inspiriting; and Old Father Thames himself, as well as those who shadowed his waters, seemed all alive with the excitement.

In the first heat for the Diamond Pin, mounted with gold sculls, Mr. J. Cocks, in Little Ariel, beat Mr. Stevens, in Isle of Beauty.

In the second heat, Mr. Bartlett, in La Polka, beat Mr. Ives, in the Sailor.

The contest for the Reading District Challenge Cup and Medals, was between the Reading Britannia Club and the Henley Aquatics, when the Reading crew lost in consequence of an unlucky casualty.

The final heat for the Diamond Sculls, terminated in favour of Cocks.

In the double sculling match, between Messrs. Watts and Riggs, and Messrs. Stevens and Ive, of Henley, the latter were winners.

The Gold and Silver Oar was contended for by Messrs. J. Cocks, in the Ariel; G. Prince, in the Water Witch; and W. Pook, in the Water Lily. Won by J. Cocks.

Messrs. Clayton and Berris, in the Britannia, beat Messrs. Stevens and Ive, of Henley. The prize was a pair of Silver Sculls, and the race was the best contested of the whole series.

The Caversham Challenge Cup was won easily by the Henley Aquatics, the same men who rowed for the Reading District Cup.

The Ladies' Cup was won by Cocks, in Little Ariel, beating H. Bartlett, in La Polka.

The Reading Challenge Cup was contested by the Britannia, Britannia, jun., and Ariel. This race, by far the most important of all, remains undecided, in consequence of an accidental collision between the Ariel and Britannia, at an early period of the race.

The day's amusement was truly delightful, and great credit is due to the secretaries, Messrs. Charles Tagg and George Hawkes, jun., for their arrangements.

THE RACES.

Wednesday morning ushered in the races, and, as if the appetite had been whetted by the enjoyment of the previous day, the people of Reading and its environs thronged the beautiful race-course in the "King's Meadow." This beautiful course is bounded on one side by the Kennett and Thames, and on the other by the railroad. It presents throughout a broad and spacious level—supposed to be the same green fields in which the rejoicings on the marriage of John of Gaunt are represented by Chaucer to have taken place. At an early hour the ropes on each side were pressed by a greater number of people than we ever remember to have seen congregated in Reading. Carriages, and waggons, and biprds(no quadrupeds but the racers were allowed) kept flocking in rapidly; and by the time the signal was given for the first start, not less than fifteen thousand persons were present. It was a noble and a beautiful sight. A line of carriages on the right, in front of the stand, extending nearly a mile, filled with the beauty and fashion of the whole county—on the left a dense mass of well-dressed persons—and behind them the numerous crowded stands, reaching almost to an equal distance with the carriages. The arrangements by the stewards, and the well-known clerk of the course, Mr. Hibburd, were excellent. There were, as usual, lots of jugglers, and gipsies, and tumblers, but no gambling of any kind. A bright sun heralded the sport, which was kept up throughout both days with great spirit and satisfaction.

The races, which commenced at two o'clock, came off in the following order, with the principal results annexed:—

The Innkeepers' Plate of £25, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, won easily by Mr. Hepple's Lady Flora.

The Berkshire Stakes of 30 sovs each, with 50 added.—An excellent race, the horses keeping nearly close all round, and well terminated first in a dead heat. Won by Mr. Coleman's Devil-among-the-Tailors.

After the Ladies' Plate was run for, the Devil and Freyatrop again ran an excellent race, and kept nearly close the whole distance. The Devil winning by a short length.

The Ladies' Plate of £30, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.—A very fine race between Mr. Preston's Bosphorus and Mr. Osbaldeston's Escrick in the second and third heat Bosphorus taking the lead—the horses kept well together. Won after a hard struggle by Bosphorus.

The Hurdle Race Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each, with 25 added from the fund; heats, one mile and a half; four leaps to be taken in each heat. Mr. Bladon's Paumon, Mr. Lamb's Donald Caird, and Mr. W. Lay's b g The Knight kept well together, the former winning the first heat by a neck, and the second by rather more than a length. An excellent race between Donald and The Knight for second place.

The second day's race was not so fully attended, although a very large company was present. The sport was excellent throughout the day.

The Borough Plate of 25 sovs added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, was a closely contested race, Mr. England's Springbok beating Mr. Stanborough's Isleworth the first heat by a short length, and the second heat by half a head.

The success of the present year, we hope, will prove a stimulus to greater exertions for the next. Reading is rich enough to have a regatta and races too.

READING RACES.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

It is really worth a pilgrimage to this little theatre, to witness the unique representations of the olden drama, which the new management, (Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps), have lately produced here. To be compelled to journey from the heart of the metropolis to its suburbs, to see Shakspeare and Massinger's masterly plays adequately put upon the stage, and to find the theatre in which this is accomplished, densely filled with a most attentive audience, is a somewhat puzzling sign of the dramatic times. Tragedy in warm weather, we know, is like pork in the dog days; and this may be an explanation of flimsy adaptations of popular novels, and sparkling burlesques of old nursery tales, filling certain of our theatres almost to suffocation; but, why should our olden drama flourish in the suburbs, and fall into atrophy in the town? To this paradoxical position of affairs, we must reply in Massinger's own words, "we cannot help it."

Assuredly, this success of the Elizabethan drama at Sadler's Wells, is as indicative of the good taste and discernment of the Islingtonians, as it is merited by the exertions of the management. As we strolled up to the old "music-house," or "bowling-house," on Monday evening, how many associations of its ancient celebrity flitted about us: how we thought of the origin of its appellation, from a well of mineral water which belonged to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, and was, doubtless, in use in the reign of our First Henry; how the Monks deluded the people by attributing its virtues to monastic intercession, until Henry VIII. dissolved the priory and its revenues; how the well was covered over for a century and a half, until one Sadler, in the reign of Charles II., built a music-house here, and caused the well to be visited by from 500 to 600 persons every morning; how it attained notoriety for gluttonous feats performed there—as eating live animals, &c. (twopence admission); how we find Ned Ward describing its entertainments and performers, as of no very decent order; how it became noted for its "good cheer, as cheese-cakes, custards, bottled ale and cider;" then, one Forcer, "entered of Gray's-inn," introduced rope-dancing and tumbling, with scenery, about a century since; and, the waters ceasing to draw company, the well was again covered in. Rosoman (whose name is preserved in that of an adjoining street,) was the next owner of the property, and in 1764, pulled down the old music-house, and in its place erected the present theatre, the scene of Grimaldi's glory. Nor must we forget the revival of the aqueous celebrity in the "real water" scenes of spectacles and melo-dramas, and the practice of the company drinking wine in the boxes and pit during the pieces, accompanied by a long career of performances of the "fire and tow" school; at length, succeeded by the genuine Shakspearian drama. Who could have dreamed of such a location, such a shifting of quarters from Covent Garden to the Islingtonian suburb—as unexpected as the transit from Bankside or Dorset-street to the Cockpit in Drury-lane? Why! even Charles Knight, in his imaginative biography of the great bard, cannot have indulged in a vaticination of this great change—the drama driven from her ancient temple, and compelled to take refuge in this little river-side resort.

The performance of "Hamlet" at Sadler's Wells on Monday evening would have been highly creditable to either of "the patent theatres;" indeed, we have rarely seen such careful taste shown in the getting-up of a stock-play as in this production of "the play that delighteth the English more than any other." The text is accurately followed; the costumes are rich but judicious, the scenery appropriate, and the stage appointments denote extraordinary pains to have been taken with them. The acting was excellent throughout: Mr. Phelps's *Hamlet*, if it exhibit few new points, is a correct reading, replete with energy and polish; he was ably supported by Mr. G. Bennett as *Claudius*, and Mrs. Warner as the *Queen*. The characters of *Horatio* and *Laertes* were well sustained; and, what is very important in this play, the subordinate parts were well filled: there was none of that vulgar blundering which is often the step from the sublime to the ridiculous in a regular play at a minor theatre. It was, altogether, a delightful treat to witness the almost breathless attention of the audience—how they sympathised with the woes of *Ophelia*, and alike enjoyed the sadness of the philosophic Dane, and the quaint humour of the grave-maker. Surely, this contrast with the Monday-night noise of some score years since indicates a healthy tone of the public mind; nor rightly to appreciate the chaste beauties of this wonderful play, bespeaks no low average of intellect. The tragedy was succeeded by a farcical version of an anecdote of Frederick the Great, entitled "The Sergeant's Wedding," and Dibdin's genuine English farce of "The Waterman."

Among the revivals already acted here, we must not forget Sheridan Knowles's adaptation of a fine play of Massinger's entitled "The Bridal," in which the powerful writing of Mr. Phelps and Mrs. Warner was fully appreciated as it was some few years since, on the production of this play for Mr. Macready. We are pleased to see "The City Madam" underlined in the bills; for its masterly exposition of extravagance and needy and unprincipled court, and its picture of a blunt honest man contrasted with an overbearing and insolent noble, must work good wherever it is performed. Massinger's merits may be thus summed up—that, "in dramatic power, in delicacy of expression, and in beauty of thought, he approaches more nearly to Shakspeare than any of his contemporaries." Another revival, is Holcroft's play of "The Road to Ruin," in which the manager's assortment of *Old Dornton* is worth a journey from May Fair to Sadler's Wells to witness.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF PICTURES.—It is a curious fact that oil painting is among the articles liable to spontaneous combustion. Many an oil painting has fired spectators with an enthusiastic admiration, or with a desire of emulation; but that they should fire themselves (in another and far more unwelcome sense), to their destruction, is at once a remarkable fact. It will be remembered that a large package of pictures was lately burnt, without apparent cause, while in the course of being transported on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway; and that is but one among many instances. Vegetable oils, used on cloths, yarn, or wool, in the process of dying, and confined for a time from the open air, are very apt to occasion spontaneous fire. Floor cloths and rags used in cleaning oil are thus to be found among the forty various articles ascertained to be liable to spontaneous combustion. So far back as 1816 an instance occurred of this phenomenon at Lyons, where the material was cloth containing oil.

It is not unfrequently reported that an action for breach of promise of marriage has already been commenced by a beautiful and accomplished young lady, possessing valuable landed property in one of the midland counties (Leicestershire), against a young nobleman who has recently entered into the holy bonds of matrimony.

THE ARTESIAN WELL OF GRENELLE.—The Prefect of the Seine, accompanied by M. Arago and the engineers of the city of Paris, on Saturday visited the basins of the Esplanade, into which the water of the artesian well of Grenelle was introduced for the first time. The flow was in the highest degree satisfactory. There are two basins placed at the angles of the rues Clotilde and la Vieille Estrapade; each of them will contain about 50,000 hectolitres, and is thirty mètres higher than the mouth of the well, which is 548 mètres in depth. At the mouth of the well the flow of water is equal to 100 fountain inches, or 20,000 hectolitres per day; but the reservoirs will only receive half this quantity. About twenty inches are destined for the supply of subscribers, and the rest for the public fountains. The source which supplies the water is 512 mètres below the level of the sea; the height to which it rises is sixty mètres above that level.

"GENERAL TOM THUMB'S" CARRIAGE.

"GENERAL TOM THUMB'S" EQUIPAGE.

The career of the miniature hero, "Tom Thumb," in this country, has been one unvaried round of success; and, if proof were wanted of the sterling results, it might be adduced in the fact that he now possesses the outward and visible attribute of a gentleman—he keeps his carriage. Mr. S. Beaton, of No. 16, Denmark-street, Soho, has just built for his Generalship an elegant dress chariot, suitable to the dimensions of the hero. The body of the chariot is twenty inches high, and eleven inches wide. It is completely furnished in the richest style, with lining, lace, lamps, blinds, plate glass windows, spring roller blinds, &c. The colour of the body is of an intense blue, elegantly picked out with white; the wheels are blue and red; and the axles are Collinge's patent. Upon the door panels are emblazoned the General's arms, Britannia and the Goddess of Liberty, supported by the British Lion and American Eagle; crest, the Rising Sun, and the British and American Flags; the motto, "Go-a-head!" The crest is also repeated on the body and throughout the harness, made by Messrs. Fillingham, of Whitechapel-road. The box is furnished with a superb crimson hammer-cloth, elegantly trimmed, with a silver star and red and green flowers. The carriage will be drawn by a pair of Shetland ponies, which have been purchased of Mr. Batty, of Astley's Royal Amphitheatre. Two lads have been engaged as coachman and footman; they were liveries of sky-blue coats, trimmed with silver lace, and with aguiettes tipped with silver; red breeches, with silver garters and buckles; buttons, plated; cocked hats and wigs: the footman provided with a cane. The whole turn-out cost between £300 and £400. The carriage has been exhibited gratuitously in the drawing-room of the manufacturer; it is, really, a very elegant affair, and is highly creditable to the taste and skill of the builder. The entire equipage will be sent to "The General," at Birmingham, on Monday next.

ASTLEY'S.

Mr. Batty, the enterprising proprietor of this popular establishment, has recently added to its attractions, a spectacle entitled

CARTER'S TIGER FEAT.

Mungo Park, in which Mr. Carter as "Karfa, the Lion Tamer of the Niger," introduces many extraordinary feats with his trained troop of wild animals. Of these, the first illustration shows Mr. Carter gamboling with a fine tiger. The second scene is of a more classical character, and shows the "Tamer" driving a lion at full speed across the stage, reined with a garland of flowers.

This gentleman does not agree with Pope, that the "Proper study of mankind is man;" but yet he is a civilizer, and that is more than many of his fellow-creatures can say who undertake hazardous expeditions to displace aborigines, and rob them of their home and birthright. Now, Mr. Carter proceeds in a more philanthropic, or, as some will have it, lycanthropic manner:—

> Into the jungle, or the forest deep,
> He plunges boldly, and the whisker'd pard
> Or shaggy lion tears from out their lair
> And makes them gentle denizens of towns!
> Or, if such savage nature they rebel,
> Another Hercules is he to grasp
> Each son of hundred-headed Typhon and
> Give him Nemean death, as did of old
> Alcmena's child the fearful monster in
> The Argolic grove:—but best he loves
> To soothe and calm them for our eyes' disport.

CARTER'S LION CHARIOT FEAT.

FINE ARTS.

The Beauties of the Opera, Part III.—"Norma." D. Bogue. An artist cannot have a more splendid subject for his pencil than Grisi in the rôle of "Norma." Her fine Italian head never seems so majestic as in this part of the Druid Priestess, and her commanding figure is not often seen to more advantage. The portrait of her in the present number, if not the best likeness in the world, is almost as beautiful as the original, and therefore must bear some resemblance. We speak merely of the face; we cannot say we much admire the rest of the picture. A character-portrait should present some associating accessories; but this exhibits none, with the exception of a reaping hook and a wreath of oak leaves, which would rather make us mistake her for Ceres herself than the Druidical Priestess. The number, as usual, is got up in the first style of taste and elegance.

FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

Right Hand Figure.—A promenade dress, composed of chequed camelion silk, trimmed with a corkscrew of satin ribbon, with a pink satin sash. Hat composed of paille de riz, and satin ribbon placed alternately, and ornamented with lace and flowers.

Left Hand Figure.—An evening dress of embroidered white organdy, trimmed with pink satin bows and sash. A lace cap, trimmed with purple satin ribbons.

Right Hand Half-length Figure.—A bridal coiffure and veil. A lace dress, trimmed round the skirt with three lace volans, each ten inches wide.

Left Hand Half-length Figure.—A crape hat. A silk cloak, trimmed with a row of lace round the collar, and two rows at the back and down the front.

Modes Parisiennes.

The season is too far advanced to expect much novelty; it is therefore only in the details and accessories that any change is to be observed.

There is no alteration in the make of dresses. The laced corsages are frequently replaced by facings or lappels; many terminate at the waist with basquine, forming jackets, giving length and grace to the shape, a style which it is expected will prevail this autumn.

The sleeves of dresses are worn short and not very full, but have the addition of long under-sleeves, composed of muslin, confined at intervals by embroidered bands, or sometimes by bands going spirally round the arm. A novelty has been introduced as a substitute for these sleeves, which consists of guimpes (chemisettes) with sleeves of fancy muslin, as guimpes are always placed inside the corsage; it is quite a new idea to add sleeves, which appear on the arm from under the short half-sleeve of the corsage.

Cambric muslin peignoirs are adopted for the watering places; they are mostly of delicate colours. Also, printed muslin pelisse-peignoirs with high corsages, in the Amazone (riding-habit) style; they are embroidered with bright colours and have lappels or facings, which can be thrown open or crossed over at will. The sleeves are half long, leaving the arm at liberty, with an under sleeve, or with laced mittens.

The ornaments of dresses this season consist generally either of narrow velvet, of ribbon, passementerie, or black lace. Many corsages have their points rounded off, which allows waist ribbons to be adopted, a style to which there is a sensible tendency.

Scarfs have superseded Shawls for the present, as they are suited for all changes of the temperature according to the manner in which they are worn.

The most fashionable Mantelets are large and rounded behind, with two puckered volans, three inches apart. Shot tafeta, violet and black, green and black, or orange and black, is the favourite musterial.

Hats are becoming gradually shorter at the ears, and in the same proportion longer in the brims. This change is so gradual, that it is only perceptible in paille de riz hats, which, being free from bouillons, are seen in their actual shape.

The Trimmings of Straw Hats for the watering places are changed from ribbon to coloured velvet, which is better suited to resist both sun and damp. This is an alteration which takes place annually, with, of course, some change; thus, instead of being placed cross-ways on the front, with accessories of black lace, as heretofore, they now place two rows of velvet, an inch wide, round the crown; another passes over the brim, and terminates on each side with a rosette bow; the bavolet (curtain) is trimmed with two narrower rows; the bavolet is either straw colour, the same as the hat, or the colour of the lining and ribbons.

The newest Capotes for the autumn season have the crowns made of plain or figured silk.

Statistics of Mortality.—The average age of all who die in Bradford is 8 69 years; in Liverpool the average age is from 17 to 18 years; in Manchester, 18 years; while in Leeds it is 21 years.

Extraordinary Freak of Bees.—At the workshops of the London and South-western Railway, Vauxhall terminus, a quantity of bees have taken up their abode, and are now very assiduously depositing their honey in one of the engine-shed doorways, the domicile of their fancy being in a crevice or opening between the wooden frame of the door and the brick work, and within twenty inches of the iron rails upon which the engines are frequently run in and out of the repairing shops, also where the workmen are continually passing and repassing in that direction. They are not the least daunted with the noise and bustle of railway stations and works.

General Steam Navigation Company.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Genera. Steam Navigation Company took place at the office on Tuesday, 69, Lombard-street, and was numerously attended. The chair was taken by John Wilkin, Esq. (in the continued absence from illness of W. Attwood, Esq., the chairman of the company), when a report from the directors, with the half-yearly accounts, was read. From these it appeared that the operations of the company for the past half year had been attended with increased advantage to the proprietors, and that the general condition of the affairs of the corporation was calculated to give the highest satisfaction. The usual dividend being declared, the cordial thanks of the meeting were voted to the chairman and directors for their continued efforts in promoting the company's interests.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Belgrade, dated Aug. 5, states that the ex-Consul of England at NOVI-BAZAR, Prince de VASSILTCH, had been massacred by the Turks at about two leagues' distance from the Servian frontier of the Mokragora road. A Christian who accompanied him succeeded in escaping to the quarantine establishment of that town. The family of the unfortunate gentleman thus killed has link-ished Belgrade for several years, and is much respected.

The Austrian police, to clear Vienna of the crowd of vagabonds and thieves which infested it, has just arrested 400 of them together, and has had them taken off at once to the galleys at Venice and Trieste.

The *Moniteur* publishes the returns of the principal imports of France for July last, from which it appears that the duties thereon amounted to 14,980 828f. or 3,371,561f. more than in 1843, and 3 815,551f. more than in 1842. The duties levied during the seven months of 1844, ending on the 1st of August, amounted to 82 522 825f. They had been 78,390,550f. in the corresponding period of 1842, and 81 328 445f. in 1843.

A gigantic train, composed of no less than 94 carriages, comprising first, second, and third classes, conveying 3120 persons, from Hyndon Bridge and its neighbourhood within 20 miles, started from that station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, a few days ago, for Hull a distance of 74 miles, and performed the journey in two hours. It returned the same evening, in an equally short space of time, without the occurrence of a single accident of any kind.

Mr. Dyce Sombre, who was at Boulogne pending the recent proceedings, sent a challenge to Sir F. B——, which, not being attended to, Mr. Somvre said he should post the gentleman as a coward, and a man of no honour. Mr. Sombre has since left Boulogne for Paris. His conduct while at the former place was not different from that of ordinary persons, and consequently not such as to excite any particular attention.

An egg was brought the other day from the island of Ichaboe, by the master of the Eliza Kneand, to Leith, which was found at a depth of 25 feet from the surface, and must, therefore, according to the best calculation, have been upwards of 2000 years old.

A letter from Helsinger (Denmark), August 19, mentions that the Russ an fleet had just arrived in the roadstead of that town from the North Sea

There will be a total eclipse of the moon, visible, on November 24. It will commence sh. 20y. afternoon, ending sh. 20m. past midnight.

Accounts from Hamburg announce the arrival in that city of a number of Poles, who had been recently transferred from Posen to Magdeburg. They have received permission to proceed to England, and are on their way here.

The *Independent de la Moselle* contains a horrible account of a murder and suicide at Lamorville. An inhabitant of that place a few days ago murdered his wife and two children, one aged four and a half years, the other two, and then hanged himself. The motive for these dreadful acts remains unknown.

The foundation stone for a monument to Muir, Palmer, Skirving, and Gerald, the so-called political martyrs of 1793, was laid at Edinburgh on Wednesday, Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., officiating as master of the ce emony, and depositing the various documents that had been prepared in the foundation-st.ne.

A large finner-whale was caught near Spurn Point, at the mouth of the Humber, on Wednesday morning last. It was alive when taken, but died in the afternoon. It measured from 35 to 40 feet from the tip of the nose to the t.il.

A letter from Constantinople states that as the Sultan was, on the 3d, amusing himself in the gardens of the Palace with firing at a mark, his short gun bea-er fell dead at his side, from an attack of apoplexy. The Sultan was much affected by this event, the deceased being an old and faithful servant.

Accounts from Munich of the 19th inst. affirm that in consequence of the almost incessant rain the Inn river has risen to an extraordinary height. An immense quantity of snow had fallen on the mounta ns, and the cold there was intense. Letters from Carlsruhe of the 20th state that the Rhine had overflowed its banks, washed away several warehouses, and cut of all communication with Rhenish Bavaria, except by boats.

Campanoli, formerly basso at the Italian Opera in Paris, has just committed suicide at Turin, by cutting his throat. Being, having cut none of 10,000 francs. Tamburini, who lost nearly 400,000 francs by the failure of Cacchi, the banker, for whose estate a dividend only of ten per cent is anticipated, bears his misfortunes with great fortitude. He leaves Paris this week for St. Petersburgh, where he will remain until Ash Wednesday, and then will be open for a London eng-gement.

The Nawaub of Surat, splendidly dressed in richly-embroidered Oriental costume, with Mahometan retinue, visited Woolwich Garrison on Tuesday afternoon, and was conducted over the barrack rooms and mess-room by Lieutenant-Colonel Colquhoun, Major Sandilands, and Brevade-Major Cuppage. The Nawaub afterwards proceeded in a carriage and four to the Royal Arsenal to see cochet firing, and from long ranges, and rocket practice, with which he was much pleased.

The sums deposited in the Paris Savings Bank on Sunday and Monday last amounted to 543 850f., whilst the cash withdrawn amounted to 841,000f., being an excess over the deposits of 197,140f.

Letters from Gibraltar to the 18th instant, mention a report that General Bugeaud was only 20 miles from Fez, the capital of Morocco.

Several important reforms have taken place in the military organisat on of Prussia; they are calculated to give more and and more to the m.l.ta (landwehr) the spirit of the regular troops.

The *Constitutionnel* states, on the authority of a German paper, that the alleged conclusion of a treaty of commerce between France and Belgium, announced in some of the Paris journals, is false.

Great preparations are at present making at Milan for the forthcoming meeting of the Italian scientific congress, which is fixed for the 13th of September, and to take place this year at Milan. The *savans* will hold their morning sittings at the Palace Brera, and for their evening reunions the Palace di Marmo has been put in readiness. This will be the fourth exhibition held in Europe during the year 1844. One took place at Archangel in May, when the Grand Duke Constantine was there; another in Paris in May and June; and one is open at Be l n at the present moment.

A company has been established in Paris for the assurance of horses and vehicles employed in the streets, against damages which they may either inflict or receive. It may not be generally known, that the practice of insuring, is carried to a greater extent in France than in England. Companies for insuring the lives of cattle have existed for some time.

A few days ago, two non-commissioned officers of the 69th regiment of the Line, at Paris, named Dubois and Chamol, quarrelled about a mere trifle: one pretended that the other had hidden part of his accoutrements. A challenge ensued, and they proceeded to a retired spot, with seconds, to bring the matter to a conclusion, the weapons being foils with the buttons off. After one of them had received a slight wound, the seconds interfered, and endeavoured to make matters up, but both the adversaries positively refused to consent to such a step. They then resumed their combat, when, after a few passes Chamol received his opponent's weapon through the left breast. His comrades took him to the Hospital of Gros Caillou, where he expired soon afterwards.

THE HARVEST.—We are happy to say that the accounts of the harvest, from all parts of the country, are extremely favourable. A letter from Manchester says:—Perhaps better harvest weather experienced, and the farmers are actively engaged in cutting their corn. Accounts from Cheshire and Staffordshire are of the same gratifying character. There is but one opinion expressed as to the yield, and that is, that it will be a full average. The first pocket of hops was sold in the Borough, on Wednesday, at £9 12s. per cwt.

HAYMAN'S PATENT SAFETY OMNIBUS.—We have lately seen a model of an improved omnibus, for which the inventor, Mr. Hayman, has obtained a patent. The improvement consists in the substitution of a door in front of the step at the back of the carriage. In the omnibus of Mr. Hayman, the passengers ascend or alight by means of steps projecting from the sides of a small platform at the back of the carriage, and in the middle of the carriage, beneath the seat, they at once from the door into the street. Across the back of the platform is a raised panel, to which is fixed a strong brass rail, so that, in descending from the carriage, the passenger is not in danger, by the sudden jerk of the carr age, of being thrown head foremost into the street. By this improvement, persons can get in and out of the carriage at once from or upon the side pavement, and need not wade through the mire. There are some other minor improvements—the door opens as a folding-door, with a spring, and the board on which the conductor stands is made to revolve into the body of the carriage, beneath the seat, when the door opens, so as to give the passenger sufficient room. The model is very ingenious, and the improvement important to the public.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.—The judges assembled at the entre o'clock on Thursday, at the house of Sir Nicholas Tindal, in Bedford-square, for the purpose of conferring together upon the judgment on the writ of error in the case of Mr. O Connell and the other State prisoners, which will be delivered on Monday.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, Friday.—Very little English wheat has been received up to our market since Monday; while the number of samples of that grain on offer to-day was small. The demand, however, was very languid, and, as compared with last week, the supply of 8000 quarters of foreign wheat have been received this week. Next to nothing was doing in either free or bonded corn-sorts, at almost nominal figures. Barley and malt met a retail enquiry, at late rates. Oats were steady, but their value, as we, at that of beans and peas was supported.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2660; barley, 10; oats, 210 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 3020 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 7890; barley, 11350; oats, 4100 quarters Flour, 6220 sacks. Malt, 3330 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 50s; ditto white, 48s to 52s. Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 46s; ditto white, 45s to 50s, rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s; distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malting ditto, 33s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 52s to 56s brown ditto, 47s to 50s, Kingston and Ware, 52s to 54s, Chevalier, 54s to 58s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 23s; potatoe ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s, tick beans, 29s to 31s; old ditto, 33s to 34s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; maple, 32s to 34s; white, 36s to 38s; boilers, 36s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s to 48s; Suffolk, 34s to 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign*.—Free wheat, 44s to 52s; Dantzig, red, 50s to 55s, white, 56s to 61s. *In Bond*.—Barley, 25s to 26s, oats, brew, 17s to 18s; ditto feed, 14s to 17s; beans, 24s to 27s; peas, 28s to 32s per quarter. Flour, America, 24s to 25s; Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel. Town made, 45s to 48s

The Seed Market.—Several parcels of new mustard seed have been brought forward this week, but to this, as well as to other kinds of seed, very little has been doing, and prices may be considered about stationary

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 52s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 39s to 37, Mediterranean and Odessa, 35s to 38s, hempseed, 32s to 34s per quarter, coriander, 12s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 16s, white ditto, 10s to 15s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £25 to £28 per last of ten quarters, Linseed cakes, English, £5 to £6 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton cassny, 55s to 58s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household 4½d to 5d per 4lb loaf

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 50s 4d, barley, 33s 2d; oats, 20s 4d; rye, 36s 8d; beans, 35s 10d; peas, 34s 4d

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 51s 0d; barley, 34s 2d; oats, 20s 6d; rye, 36s 0d; beans, 35s 11d; peas, 35s 4d

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 10s; barley, 6s; oats, 4s; rye, 6s 6d; beans, 7s 6d, peas, 7s 6d.

Teas.—A very large business has been transacted in all kinds of tea this week, and prices have ruled very firm. The deliveries continue good, yet the stocks in warehouse are larger than even those at the corresponding period in 1843

Sugar.—For the finest parcels of West India sugar we have to report a very steady demand, at full prices. All other kinds, including Mauritius and Bengals, have moved off slow y. The refined market is steady, at 72s 6d to 74s for standard lumps

Coffee.—Most kinds of coffee have met a sluggish inquiry, owning, chiefly, to the larger quantities on offer, and prices are barely supported. Good ordinary Ceylon is 54s 6d per cwt.

Cocoa.—West India is in request, at full prices. Other kinds are a slow sale.

Rice—The weather having become very favourable for the crops, the demand for rice is heavy, and prices are well supported.

Hops.—The accounts which have come to hand to day from the plantations are more favourable, owing to the fine weather There is heavy, a fair, and some a better demand. A new pocket of hops has been disposed of at £9 15s per cwt. The duty is £125 000.

Wools of Kent, Sussex, &c.—Kent 6s to 8s 12s; Kent do., £7 5s to £9 15s; East Kent do., £7 4s to £9 0s; Canner do., £10 0s to £11 11s; Sussex, £7 5s to £8 15s; Mid Kent hogs, £6 18s to £8 5s.

Wools.—There is a large business doing in all kinds of wool, and prices are steadily supported.

Potatoes.—New potatoes are a firm sale, at from £4 to £8 per ton

Provisions.—The market for Irish butter is very dull, at a further decline of 1s per cwt. Foreign butter is also dull, and the rates have a downward tendency. All other kinds of provisions are a dull sale, and may be quoted as under:—

Oils—There is rather more business doing in this market, at full prices.

Tallow.—The market is steady, at 41s to 42s for P.Y.C. on the spot, and 42s for forward delivery

Coals.—Adair's, 18s 6d; Holywell Main, 21s; Old Tanfield, 16s 3d; Towneley, 19s; West Wylam, 21s; Hewicke and Co's, 21s 6d; Hetton's, 21s 3d; Lambton's, 22s 6d; Stewart's, 22s 6d; and Adelaide, 22s 6d, per ton.

Smithfield.—The supply of beasts on sale here to day was rather numerous, but of very middling quality. For all kinds of beef the demand was in a sluggish state, and Monday's prices were barely supported. The arrivals comprised 1200 shorthorns from Rotterdam, and 300 from Aberdeen. The numbers of sheep were by no means large, yet the inquiry for them was heavy, at late rates. There was a full average supply of lambs in the pens while the demand was unusually dull, at nearly previous currencies. Calves were very dull, and were called 2d per 8lb lower. In pigs but few sales took place. Milch cows sold slowly, at from £16 to £19 5s each.

Per 8lbs., to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; second quality do., 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime coarse do., 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d, coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 3s 2d, second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lambs, 3s 8d to 4s 8d. Sucking calves, 13s to 23s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 30s each. Beasts, 774; sheep, 7970; calves, 270; pigs, 240; lambs, 2080; calves, 301 pigs 720

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had a very heavy demand here to-day, on the following terms. Per 8lbs by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small do., 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 4d to 2s 6d, inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d, prime ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; large ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d, lamb, 3s 6d to 4s 0d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The following stocks close on Tuesday next, the 3d of September:—
Bank Stock.
Three per Cent. Reduced.
Long Annuities.
Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 1818.

The latter stock, with Three-an-l-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, and New Three-and-a-Half per Cents, will be entitled to a reduced rate of interest, viz., three and one quarter per cent. One quarter's dividend will be receivable on the New Three-and-a-Half per Cents, and the half year's dividend on the other stocks.

The English market was firmer at the commencement of the week, than during the previous one, Consols supporting a higher price, and the tendency of the business, however, was very limited both on Monday and Tuesday—in fact, confined to those sales or purchases which are wholly irrespective of political events. The news of the bombardment of Mogadore, by the French, which arrived on Wednesday, caused a slight flatness only at first, but afterwards Consols declined about ¼ per cent. There were, notw ths and ng, but few transactions, and the day was principally occupied with the settlement of the fortnightly account, which took place on Thursday. The market was, however, but little influenced by it, and prices remained unaltered. The robbers were, as usual, short of stock, and this has doubtless contributed to distribute and support the quotations. Any gratifying news to receive Tickets for disposal, will have the kindness to communicate the same to Mr. Hall, Paper Buyer, Secretary to the Company's Office, 31, Golden square.

BY AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT

MR. PARKES'S Friends and Patrons, Nobility and Gentry, Persons interested in the Fine Arts, the Nobility and Gentry, and the Public in general, are respectfully reminded that the LAST POSSIBLE DAY OF DRAWING for the HEPTAPRISMION PRIZES of £10 000 in VALUE, is on TUESDAY, the 10th of DECEMBER, Parliament having made that the express condition on which alone the Drawing could be relieved from the interdict of the Lottery Laws, and the Patentee is determined to secure that that can witness in England any such sacrifice of private property to the diffusion of Art, and the last opportunity that will be legally afforded to persons interested to secure for One Guinea, in addition to an Engraving of the value of the subscription, the chance of a prize unsurpassable in point of excellence, and of the money value of £325, £500 or even £750—the necessity of instantly securing a chance becomes more apparent when it is known that the BRITISH (Free), at the BOWYER GALLERY, 52, GOLDEN-SQUARE, where Catalogues (gratis) and Tickets may be had on application.—August 29, 1844.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements meant to be reserved after Seven o'clock on Thursday Evening.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUG. 23.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, August 26.—Corps of Royal Engineers: First Lieutenant C. F. Skyring to be Second Captain, vice Coddington, Second Lieutenant J. W. Lovell to be First Lieutenant, vice Skyring.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—T. Wakefield, of Wakefield bricklayer.

BANKRUPTS.—J. T. WILDE and W. WILDE, late of Bessing-lane, Cheapside, general merchants. W. M. UNDERWOOD, of Wapping-wall, Essex, mal.er. A. LEVY, Commercial-road, Lambeth, timber merchant. R. BUCKLER, Portsea, grocer.—W. YUILL, 74, Cornhill, tailor. J. FORTH, Gateshead, draper. R. GARRETT, Leeds, brass founder. J. W. LEWIS, Bath, victualler. R. CURRIE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bookseller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—D. LYON, Edinburgh, ac erchant. D. OGILVY, Banchory, innkeeper. J. WHITEHEAD, Kirkcaldy, a grocer. W. GILLIE and W. G. BAYLEY, Edinburgh, bookse ers. J. BRUCE and T. PRINGLE, Hamilton, grocers. J. WALLACE, Kilmarnock, grocer. E. and J. TAYLOR, Glasgow, drysalters.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, Aug. 30, 1844.—Orders for the Court's going into mourning, on Sunday next, the 1st of September, for her late Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Alexandrine Nicolaevna, daughter of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and Consort of his Serene Highness the Prince Frederick of Hesse, are for the ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain lawn, white gloves, necklaces, and ear-rings, black or white shoes, fans, and tippets. The gentlemen to wear black, full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Thursday next, the 4th of September, viz., the ladies to wear black silk or velvet coloured ribb ns, fans and tippets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black ribbons. The gentlemen to wear black coats, and h ack or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuff waistcoats, full trimmed, coloured swords, and buckles And, on Monday the 9th of September next, the Court to go out of mourning

WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 30.—11th Foot: Capt. L. C Carson to be Captain, vice Cox, 42nd: Capt. G. R. Grey to be Capt n, vice Brooke, 52nd: A W Macdonald to be Captain, vice Grey; Ensign the Hon. G. H. R Grant to be Lieutenant, vice Macdonald; J C Graham to be Ensign, vice Grant, 45th. Lieut. R. F Vialls to be Captain, vice Williams; Ensign J. M'Cra to be Lieutenant, vice Vialls; W. L. Woodford to be Ensign, vice M'Crea. 56th: Capt. S 3 Cox, to be Captain, vice Conran. 77th: Ensign G. H. S. Wallis to be Lieutenant, vice Rose, 91st: Lieut Gordon, to be Ensign, vice Wilkie 93th. Ensign J. G. Crosse to be Lieutenant, vice Laffan; B. B. Mauleverer to be Ensign, vice Cross. 30th: Lieut. G. E. D Ansel to be Lieutenant, vice Newbury. 97th: Ensign S. M. Hawkins to be Lieutenant, vice Cornaine; C. H. Lumley to be Ensign, vice Hawkins. 2nd West India Regiment.—Capt. G Williams to be Ensign, vice Wheaton.

BREVET.—Capt. C. B. Grey to be Major in the Army.

HALF-PAY SUPERSEDED.—W. FIDDIAN, architect, Birmingham.

BANKRUPTS.—W. PARSONS, stretch manufacturer, Upper Ossington-street, Pimlico. A. GODDEYS, warehouseman, Aldermanbury, City. J SANDERS, carpenter, Reach, Cambridgeshire. J. LOWTHER, builder, Queen's-row, Pentonville. W. FRANCE grocer, Wigan, Lancashire. W. A. BROOKS, quarryman, Newcastle upon Tyne. R. HODGSON, grocer, Newcastle upon Tyne. T. PRESTON and J. CODLING, earthenware manufacturers, Gateshead-fell, Durham. R. ROBERTS, corn merchant, Liverpool.

BIRTHS

At Aire, near Geneva, the lady of Sir Johan Charles Thorold, Bart., of Syston park Lincolnshire, of a son.—In Upper Harley-street, the Hon. Mrs Byng, of a daughter.—At St. Aidan's, the lady of the Rev H. N. Dudding of a daughter, Vicar of St. Peter's.—At Donnington, Berkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Fitzmaurice, of a son.—At Tunbridge-wells, Lady Leigh mouth, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Hanwell, Charles Rivers Freeling, Esq., youngest son of the late Sir Francis Freeling, Bart., to Louisa, third daughter of Dixi Nicholl, Esq.—At Pans, Aimé Francois, Comte de Brie de la Tombelle, Chamberlain to the King of Sardinia, to Louisa, only daughter of the late George Rowland Mansuell, Esq.—At Portsea, the Rev. Robert P. Hutchison, B.A., to Catharine Bennekey, second daughter of William Anstell, Esq.

DEATHS

JAMES HAGARTY, Esq., United States Consul at Liverpool.—In the 66th year of his age, William Hen ie Ir., of Cundall Manor, Yorkshire, and Hythe, Southampton.—At Maidsford, Hants, E. Estcrth, wife of W. Adair Brace, Esq., of Lansdown-crescent, Bath.—At Kensington, Richard Eldridge, Esq., Alderman.—At Cheltenham, in the 83d year of his age, Allen Thompson, Esq.—At the rectory, near Hexham, aged 17, Thomas Edward, son of Thos. Dodd, Esq.

THE LADIES.—Madame TUSSAUD'S NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART AND MODERN CURIOSITIES is NOW OPEN, by command of her Majesty and the illustrious Wellington.—The Queen and Prince Albert are supposed to be offering to the hero the honours he so well deserves, surrounded by personages in amity with England, supported by the great characters of the day, in splendid costumes, consisting of upwards of 100 figures.—This exhibition, in its present state, is one of the very best sights in the metropolis, and abounds with such a variety of objects, that no matter of surprise or surprise can be made that it could have been collected together.—Times. Admittance, 1s.; Napoleon Rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven in the Morning till Ten at Night. Corner of Regent Circus

CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK-CORNER.—Open daily from Ten till Six, and from Seven till Ten.—This unique collection has been honoured by the flattering approval of all classes in England and the United States. The Saloon, 100 feet in length, is crowded to excess with curiosities from China, and at this moment the greatest attraction to be found in the metropolis. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been well to attendance on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, on which nights the Porcelain Pagodas will be brilliantly illuminated. Admittance One Shilling Full descriptive Catalogues obtained in the Saloon, and a new edition, the one hundred and fortieth thousand, in course of preparation. Omnibuses run from all parts of London to the Chinese Collection unti the close of the evening's entertainment

CAPTAIN WARNER'S EXPERIMENT having given great satisfaction to numerous Visitors on the PROPERTIES of the EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS, at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION the EXPERIMENTS (so highly interesting) are continued with perfect safety, illustrative of Dr. RYAN'S POPULAR LECTURE ON ELECTRICITY, every Evening, and Thursday Afternoon, at Half-past Three o'clock, and in the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at a Quarter before Nine o'clock. Last NIGHT BUT TWO of SCHNEIDER'S FAIRY. The ILLUMINATED ELECTRIC MACHINE, LONGBOTTOM'S PHYSIOSCOPE, and other origina, and beautiful Optical Effects, &c. &c.—Admission, One Shilling, Schools, Half-price

THE Honorary Committee of the HEPTAPRÆMION PRIZE DISTRIBUTION, for the Intervention Mrs. PARKES'S peculiar case, and the short time allowed her by Parliament, for the disposal of her LARGE COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART, are unremitting in their efforts for her all the co-operation and support in their power; and, with that view, earnestly solicit the countenance and aid of every friend to the Arts, to join them without delay, in the furtherance and accomplishment of an object so desirable and so long anticipating. Any gentleman who may wish to receive Tickets for disposal, will have the kindness to communicate the same to Mr. Hall, Paper Buyer, Secretary to the Committee's Office, 31, Golden square.

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TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for the SKIN and COMPLEXION, universally known as Rowland's Kalydor, is esteemed chiefly of extracts from the most rare flowers and herbs of an eastern clime and perfectly free from all mineral admixture. It exerts the most soothing, gentle, cooling and purifying effects upon the skin, and most effectually dissipates all Redness, Pimples, Heat-spots, Spots, Freckles, and other Cutaneous Visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the Cheek, and the softness and delicacy it induces on the Hands, Arms, and Neck, render it indispensable to every toilet. It affords immediate relief in cases of Sunburn, Stings of Insects, or accidental Inflammation. Price 4s. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duly included.

CAUTION.—Many Shopkeepers vend the most spurious trash under the title of "Genuine" Kalydor, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and to those who purchase it most unsparing. It is therefore prudent on purchasing to see that the words "ROWLANDS KALYDOR" are on the Wrapper; and A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, engraved on the Government Stamp affixed on each bottle.

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Gentlemen,—I think it but an act of justice to inform you of the benefit I have derived from your Macassar Oil. I was induced to purchase it from seeing an advertisement and getting only more weak and thin, and much discoloured from a practice I had adopted of wetting it continually; fearing that I should soon be bald. I learned by the effects of your Macassar Oil, I have for some time past constantly used it, and the result is, that my hair is now perfectly restored and much improved in appearance and colour, having become thick, soft, glossy, and free from dandruff. I have recommended it to many friends, which I refer to for them. To all my friends I have warmly recommended your Macassar Oil as an excellent restorative and preserver for the hair. As I have no objection to see my name in print, I beg you will not publish it, but you are at liberty to show this letter, or make any other use you please of it, and refer applicants to me, if necessary, in proof of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil. Your obedient servant, * * *

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL preserves and reproduces the HAIR; prevents it from falling off or turning Grey, changes Grey Hair to its Original Colour; Frees it from Scurf and Dandriff, and makes it beautifully soft and curly

And "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL." All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits.

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SELF-MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION. No longer let those who are dwellers afar, Themselves from the Warehouse of MOSES debar.
By adopting our plan, which has never a failure,
To'er gentleman now may be measured by mail.

E. MOSES and SON are desirous of directing especial attention to their plan of "Self-Measurement." The extreme simplicity and the minute exactness of this admirable plan renders the process so easy that no answer for failure can be given. No further proof is can arise from its use, or, should anything of the kind occur, the proprietors will bend themselves with pleasure to the remedy. Directions for self-measurement, and a list of the above Clothing of MOSES and SON, without any inconvenience arising from distance, &c., A book of wood cut and full directions may be obtained on application (gratis) and free of postage to residents in the country who cannot call at their establishment, and of so favourable an opportunity of purchasing at the greatest Tailoring Establishment in the Kingdom.

For E. Moses and Son's "Chronicle of Costumes" see the "Saturday Post" of Saturday, Aug. 31, 1844.

READY-MADE.	£	s.	d.	MADE TO MEASURE.	£	s.	d.
Shooting Coats, in every variety, from	0	10	0	Shooting Coats in the most approved style	0	12	6
Velveteen do., 7 pockets	0	18	6	Velveteen do., 7 Pockets	1	3	0
Tweed Trowlings	0	8	6	Tweed Coats trimmed with silk	0	16	0
Drab, silk facings, collar and cuffs	0	11	0	Tweed Trowlings for Saxony do.	1	8	0
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Summer Vests	0	2	6	Quilting Vests 7s. each, or 3 for	1	0	0
Cashmerette and Persian do., in every variety from 3s. to	0	5	6	Cashmere ditto, in choice patterns	0	9	0
Black Satin Vests				Black Satin Vests for the season	0	7	6
Cloth do.	0	4	6	Muff'd Victoria and plain Doe do.	0	17	0
Cloth Trowsers	0	9	9	Best quality West of England	1	1	0
Single and Doe do. from	0	11	0	Super Black do. do.	0	16	0
A great variety of Summer do.	0	7	0	Best Black dress do	1	6	0
Dress Coat, edged	1	12	6	Dress Coat, edged	1	15	0
Frock do. do.	1	4	0	Do. do. best manufactured	2	18	0
				An immense stock of Cassimere Trowsers	1	16	0
				Do. do., best manufactured	3	3	0

MORNING to any extent, at Five Minutes' notice.

Important.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned

Observe E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.

Caution.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the unprincipled—like falsehood of being connected with them, or in the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion with any other house, and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing should (to prevent disappointment, &c.) call at, or send to, 154 Minories; or 86, Aldgate, opposite the Church.

N.B.—No other business transacted at this Establishment from Friday at sunset, until sunset on Saturday, when it is resumed until twelve o'clock.

RECEIVING-HOUSE OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

RECEIVING-HOUSE OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, HYDE-PARK.

There cannot be a more opportune period than the present bathing-season, for introducing to our readers the many advantages which have accrued to the public from the establishment of the Royal Humane Society, for the recovery of persons apparently drowned or dead.

The Institution was founded in 1774, by Drs. Goldsmith, Heberden, Towers, Lettsom, Hawes, and Cogan; but principally by the exertions of the last three gentlemen. The Society offers rewards and medals for saving lives. The number of cases in which successful exertions have been made, have amounted to several thousands; and the number of claimants rewarded—so long as a name was necessary—exceeded 30,000. Similar institutions have been established in other parts of Great Britain, in our colonies, and elsewhere.

The Society has eighteen receiving-houses in the metropolis. The principal house was erected in the year 1794, on the north bank of the Serpentine, in Hyde-park, upon a piece of ground presented to the institution by George III., and subsequently extended by William IV., the patron. The fitness of this site is attested by the number of persons resorting to the Serpentine in the bathing and skating seasons, and consequently the number of accidents occurring there. Indeed, it is stated that not less than 200,000 persons on an average annually bathe in the river and the neighbourhood of the receiving-house; and on one occasion, during a frost, twenty-five individuals were submerged by the breaking of the ice; but, by the exertions of men (who are required to be good swimmers, employed by the Society at such seasons, and the proximity of the receiving-house, no life was lost.

The house built in 1794 was taken down in 1834, and the foundation-stone of the building shown in the engraving was laid by his Grace the Duke of Wellington. It is a neat structure, of fine brick, fronted and finished with Bath and Portland stone. The front has pilasters at the angles, and a neat entablature, which is surmounted by the royal arms upon a pedestal. Over the entrance is a pediment supported by two fluted Ionic columns and pilasters; upon the entablature is inscribed "Royal Humane Society's Receiving-house." The doorcase is tastefully enriched; over it is sculptured in stone a fac-simile of the Society's medal, encircled with a wreath; the design being a boy endeavouring to rekindle an almost extinct torch by blowing it, and the motto being "Lateat scintilla forsan"—"Perchance a spark may be concealed."

The interior of the receiving-house consists of an entrance-hall, with a room for medical attendants on the left, and waiting-room on the right; parallel with which are two separate wards for the reception of male and female patients. Each contains beds warmed with hot water, a bath, and a hot-water, metal-topped table for heating flannels, bricks, &c.; the supply of water being by pipes around the walls and beneath the floor of the rooms. Next are a kitchen and two sleeping-rooms, for the residence of the superintendent and his family; adjoining is the furnace for heating water, planned by Messrs. Simpson and Thompson, engineers of the Chelsea Water-works. In the roof of the building are two cisterns for cold, and one for hot water. In the rear is a detached shed, in which are kept boats, ladders, ropes, and poles; wicker boats are likewise in constant readiness. In short, the whole of the arrangements are upon the most complete scale; the medical assistants of the Institution reside near the spot; and the superintendent supplies the furnace from daybreak till eleven o'clock at night; so that a hot water bath can be made ready for use in a minute. Lastly, the Committee consider this receiving-house a model for all other institutions of the same kind.

This unique building was erected from the design of J. B. Bunning, Esq., architect, who is a member of the Committee, and, upon this occasion, generously relinquished all claim on the Society for his professional services.

Proper attendants, warm baths, beds, and tables, apparatus, and copper, are in constant readiness during the bathing and skating seasons, to prevent the fatal or injurious effects of any accident. Our second engraving represents the interior of one of the wards; with the arrangement of the bath, the bed, table, the electrical machine, &c.

According to the last report of the Society, there had been, within one year, 164 claimants to rewards; to 23 of whom the silver medal had been awarded; to 15 the bronze medal; and pecuniary rewards bestowed on 126. Within this period, the lives of 171 persons had been preserved from casualties. The apparatus for the preservation and restoration of life is very complete, and the Society lose no opportunity of introducing improved methods. Among the latter are newly-invented circular bellows for inflation; Mr. Williams's floating drag, with a cane buoy; and Mr. Pigot's inflated cravats.

A Director of the Society has recently asserted that there is not an establishment in Europe more perfect, or in more efficient order, than the Receiving-house in Hyde-park; and the activity of its superintendents and boatmen is best attested by the promptness with which, in three minutes, one of the latter, at the beginning of the present month, found a body, having, in the mean time, picked up another man who was drowning. A daily report of the estimated number of bathers is made to the Secretary; and, by a careful and moderate computation, they have exceeded 270,000 during June and July of the present year. During this period thirty-one cases were rescued, and fifteen taken to the Receiving-house, where they were successfully restored from apparent death; and, up to the 2nd instant, only three casualties had proved fatal since the bathing season had commenced. It should be added, that the Institution cannot exceed its present expenses; and the establishment in Hyde park already costs a very large portion of the Society's income. "If we look at the crowded state of the river Thames, the wonderful increase of traffic by steam, and the numerous accidents—too many of which have been fatal—we shall find ample room for the employment of more men and boats by the Humane Society. There is, indeed, a fine field for the Institution to carry out its objects, and cheerfully would the Committee endeavour to do as much on the Thames as it has done on the Serpentine, if the public, whose safety alone is concerned, would enable it to do so."

PRICE OF BREAD.—On Monday the prices of bread fell generally in the metropolis 1d. per quartern loaf, on account of the abundant harvest. The general price is now 7d., although at many of the underselling bakers it is 6d.

PRINCELY DONATION.—A short time since an anonymous letter was forwarded to the Bishop of London with the princely sum of £3000, and a request to apply the amount "for the erection of a church in the metropolis." Since the receipt, an eligible site for the erection of a sacred edifice has been purchased by some charitable individuals, in Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, at a cost of nearly £3500, upon which a church will be built for a district which contains a population of more than 16,000 persons.

WARD OF THE RECEIVING-HOUSE OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

NEW CHURCH, ARGYLE-SQUARE.

This Church is built for a society of persons who worship the Lord Jesus Christ in conformity with the views of Scripture doctrine presented in the writings of Swedenborg, and who have removed from a small chapel in the City, which they built more than forty years ago. Though generally called Swedenborgians, this is not the designation they give themselves. They call themselves members of the New Christian church, which they believe to be prefigured by the New Jerusalem, seen by John in the Revelation as descending from God out of Heaven, and by which they understand to be signified an harmonious and rational system of pure doctrine drawn from the Word of God.

Their new place of worship stands at the south-east corner of Argyle-square, near Battle-bridge, and is a conspicuous object from the New-road—its handsome front being seen on looking up Chesterfield-street. The foundation-stone was laid July 27, 1843; the building was erected during the subsequent part of the year, and the interior finished during the present year. It was opened and dedicated to the Lord Jesus Christ as the one only God, by the Rev. Messrs. Howarth (of Salford), Smithson (of Manchester), and Shaw, the Minister of the Church, on Sunday, the 11th inst.

The building is in the Anglo-Norman style of the period of the Conqueror, and exhibits, with a combination of the refinements and conveniences of the present day, the simplicity and entirety of the buildings peculiar to that early period. The style has been preserved throughout, even to the most subordinate parts.

Most of the buildings that have been erected of late years, in the Anglo-Norman style, have been of the transition period; but this church exhibits a decided exception in this respect; the only trace of the transition period discoverable is on one of the flank walls, where there are twelve windows to the school-room, beneath the church, with interlaced arches.

The principal features of the entrance front, shown in our engraving, are two towers, about seventy feet high, and the gable of the main building, with a sub-gable, extending over a wide-spreading porch, which reaches from tower to tower. The towers are surmounted by octangular spires, with intersecting angle roofs, the whole of which are covered with stone-coloured moulded tiles, laid anglewise, with alternate bands of square tiles. The apex of each tower terminates with a bronze cross. The main gable is surmounted by a stone cross. The front is recessed on stepped corbels, rising from shafts. Within the recess is a wheel-window, and beneath is a series of arched recesses. The gable to the entrance porch has a pierced cross. The entrance doorway is deeply recessed, with indentations containing alternately a column and a chevron moulding surmounted by corresponding archivolts, which, uniting with the archivolts of adjacent windows similarly recessed and decorated, form a triplet embracing the whole space between the towers. The steps are of considerable width, and, in connexion with two perforated stone walls, which unite them with the towers add much to the spacious appearance of the entrance.

NEW CHURCH, ARGYLE-SQUARE.

The chief part of the building is of white and yellow brick, stone-work being sparingly introduced. The arches to the recesses and apertures of the towers, and also to the side windows, have splays and weatherings entirely formed of bricks, cut and rubbed. The various billet and other ornaments around the wheel-window, and the slender columns or shafts, consist also of bricks, cut and rubbed to the required form. These and the interlaced arches exhibit examples of what may be accomplished out of the rudest and most unmanageable materials.

The interior of the church is divided into nave and aisles by four arches on each side, with deeply moulded archivolts. The height of the nave is 36 feet, of the aisles 24 feet; and as there are no side galleries, the beautiful roof may be seen to advantage from various points of view. The nave and aisles are vaulted, the ceiling of the apsis, or recess for the communion, is formed by a continuation of the nave vault. The transverse ribs are moulded, but the angles of the groins are plain. Columniated shafts sustain the nave arches, from which, and from corbels in the side walls, the vaulting springs. One of the four arches on each side is less than the others, the piers of which are united by a transverse wall forming an organ loft and gallery for children, having a vestibule underneath, and this without any apparent encroachment upon the body of the building. The front of the gallery is ornamented with arches on corbels and a moulded chevron. The gallery is reached by spiral stair-cases in the towers.

The recess for the communion table, or apsis, has a wheel window enriched with stained glass, containing, in the outer compartments, the words "God is One," and, in the centre, the letters I.H.S. The arrangements here are altogether peculiar. The floor consists of an outer and inner platform, each of which is raised successively two steps. On the upper is placed the communion-table, over which is an arched recess, with two sub-arches and a central column dividing the recess into two compartments. In the central spandril are the words, "If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments," and in the two compartments are written, or rather to be written, the Commandments. The cover of the altar table is of rich crimson velvet, on the front of which is embroidered the sacred monogram I.H.S., surrounded by rays, and preceded and followed respectively by the Greek letters *Alpha* and *Omega*. On each side of the upper platform is a projection on which are placed two lecterns or reading desks, corresponding in form and size, the pulpit and its attendant stairs being dispensed with. The lower platform is enclosed with an oak railing, and this we consider far more characteristic of so early a period than an iron railing. The font is octagonal, ornamented around with semi-Norman arches in relief, and is placed near a door, the baptismal rite being considered representative of introduction into the Church of the Lord.

The church is lighted, on each side, by seven windows, in three couplets and one single window; the whole of which are at considerable elevation from the floor, and are ornamented with shafts and archivolts, and the slight introduction of stained glass.

Great breadth and simplicity of effect result from the whole of the walls, ceilings, piers, and gallery front, having a uniform appearance of stone. The mouldings of the ceilings being of the same rough texture and jointed as the walls, the whole is divested of the effect of lath and plaster so prevalent in modern churches. The organ, which is a very superior instrument, by Robson, is designed in accordance with the style of the building. This and the lecterns, seats, and other moveables, are uniformly dark oak, and with the crimson cushions and other appendages produce a simple but vigorous harmony.

Advantage has been taken of the difference in level between the roadway and the site on which the building stands, to form beneath the church a school-room capable of containing two hundred children, together with apartments for the church-keeper, stove-room, and convenience, for warming the whole with hot water.

The body of the church is fitted with open seats, a portion of which are free, and will accommodate about three hundred persons, the organ gallery being appropriated to the choir and Sunday school. The cost of the whole, including the purchase of the freehold, is upwards of £3000. The work has been erected from the design, and under the superintendence of Mr. J. D. Hopkins, architect, of Bedford-square.

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THE JUDGMENT REVERSED.

ALL'S well that ends well, may be the exclamation of those who till Wednesday last were the Irish state prisoners. On that day the judgment against them was reversed by the House of Lords, much to the surprise of those who had taken it for granted that the opinion of the majority of the English Judges on the legal points submitted to them would have governed the decision of their lordships. But it has turned out otherwise; O'Connell's legal luck has not deserted him; though the chances were against him through all the rest of the game, fortune has made him amends at the end of it; at the very last throw, when it appeared that nothing less than a miracle could save him, the dice have turned up in his favour. The whole trial, from beginning to end, was such an example of the uncertainty of the law, that we are quite justified in borrowing an illustration from the one only thing that is more uncertain still—the chance of the die. Judges, statutes, authorities, dicta, precedents, have all been arrayed against each other, each seeming good and sound, till another was brought forward to contradict it. Every stage of the proceedings has exhibited strange differences of opinion in the highest legal dignitaries. The Judges on the Irish bench were several times divided in opinion in the preliminary stages of the case. The English Judges differed from their Irish brethren, and from each other; and now the Law Lords, whose decision binds the whole House of Peers, have differed from both! If the uncertainty of the law were not already a proverb, what a striking proof of it might be furnished by this case, which will go down in legal history unrivalled among English *causes célèbres!*

Inexplicable as all this seems, there are a few principles involved in the proceedings that render the uncertainty and apparent contradictions less surprising. In the first place, the offences charged against the defendants were not to be defined with anything like accuracy or clearness. Political offences cannot be defined by statute. Robbery and murder have been robbery and murder in all ages; the "overt acts" are things plain to the senses, and open to direct proof. But treason and political misdemeanours are perpetually changing, according to the temper and character of the age. Men have been beheaded and hanged for high treason and conspiracies, on evidence of acts that no Judge or Jury would dare now construe into an offence; yet the law of treason and conspiracy, as far as it can be ascertained by statute, remains the same, or nearly the same; the difference of interpretation arises from the temper of the times, acting on Judges or Juries, as on all the rest of society.

The crime itself being vague and undefined, with no certain line to mark where legal concurrent political action becomes illegal combination, or conspiracy, it followed, as a necessary consequence, that the indictment charging the offence would be long, cumbrous, involved, and intricate. But the Irish indictment exceeded all examples of legal obscurity; it had all the worst faults of a legal instrument, with some additional ones peculiar to itself; it was a legal puzzle placed upon parchment to the confounding of all ordinary understandings, and of none more so than those of the Jury who had to decide upon it. Mr. Attorney-General Smith erred on the side of excess; he aimed at making matters safer than was possible; he tried to include everything that could be thought of; he spun the legal web too finely, and, by thus attenuating the threads, left them too weak to stand the assault made on them: the great fly has broken through, pulling the little ones after him.

The cumbrous indictment has been one great cause of the uncertainty pervading the whole proceedings; it charged all sorts of things in all sorts of ways; the consequence was, that many of them were unsound, bad, and untenable in law. The defects were pointed out by the defendants' counsel in the Dublin Court of

HOUSE OF LORDS—THE LORD CHANCELLOR PRONOUNCING JUDGMENT IN THE CASE OF THE QUEEN V. O'CONNELL.

Queen's Bench. But the Irish Judges all declared the counts were unexceptionable. When the case is removed to England, the English Judges all declare that the counts are bad; but the majority of them think the indictment is not sufficiently vitiated by it to render a reversal of the judgment imperative. But that opinion not binding the House of Lords, it has decided both that the bad counts do vitiate the judgment, and that it ought to be reversed; as it is reversed accordingly. These mistakes and mishaps that attended the Jury list, and the refusal of the traversers' challenge of the array have also had much to do with the quashing the decision of the Irish Judges. These last points seem to have weighed particularly with Lord Denman; but the grand vice and radical defect of the trial was the "monster" indictment, which may serve as a warning to all future Attorneys-General to make their charges as unlike it as possible.

And now that the final judgment is given, what will be the effect of it in England and Ireland? Here it will be considered a lucky turn of affairs for O'Connell; but it will not be deemed a triumph for him. He is liberated by a majority of one, where the numbers were only five altogether. The two peers who would have supported the judgment are O'Connell's bitterest personal and political opponents. The three who have reversed it are of liberal politics, and supporters of O'Con ell in many of the questions he has advocated, though neither of them is a Repealer. Lord Lyndhurst is an able lawyer, but a fierce and unscrupulous partisan. On a question, which is, after all, a political conflict, it would be almost impossible for him to avoid being influenced in his interpretation of the law by his well-known political bias. Lord Brougham's name carries very little weight with it as a lawyer, and he has played the "double" of Lord Lyndhurst so long and so closely, that if the Lord Chancellor thought fit to stand on his head on the woolsack, Lord Brougham would immediately throw his heels into the air. He has also a great dislike to O'Connell; so on this occasion he may have reconded the Lord Chancellor with all the sincerity of spite, as well as with all the alacrity of imitation. On the other hand, the legal characters of Lord Denman, Lord Cottenham, and Lord Campbell, are very high; but they, too, may have been influenced—perhaps imperceptibly even to themselves—by their political partialities. In England, certainly, it will be believed that politics have decided the question, and not the statute-book. There is some ground for thinking, too, that the Government did not greatly wish for a hostile decision, or certainly they might have secured one. It was Lord Wharncliffe, the President of the Council, who prevented the lay lords from voting; they have the right, though it has not been the custom for them to do so, and the Ministry did not like to break through ordinary usage. But a vindictive or unscrupulous Government would have secured a majority at all hazards. It is not improbable that Sir R. Peel is by no means sorry thus to get rid of a heavy embarrassment. The "monster meetings" were suppressed by the trial, and the presence of O'Connell was withdrawn from the Corn-Exchange by the sentence. But his imprisonment was causing and continuing another kind of agitation, quite as dangerous as the former one. This, his release will check. How the Government will deal with the agitation hereafter, depends on the mode in which it is conducted; but we imagine the ministers will not try a second "state prosecution."

In Ireland, however, the decision will be considered a signal triumph. It will confirm the common opinion of O'Connell's legal infallibility, and it will increase the hatred and suspicion felt by the Catholics of Ireland towards the administrators of the law, so uniformly chosen from one party and creed, and so frequently acting from violent and bigoted motives, that all confidence has been shaken. The greater temper and moderation of the English Judges will place the Irish Bench in an unfavourable contrast. But it may also tend to check much of that fierce, indiscriminate invective against Saxon and Saxon oppression of Ireland, a too frequent use of which has been O'Connell's greatest error. And if the decision now come to should create a better feeling, neither country will have cause to regret that the judgment of the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench has been overthrown.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

DECISION OF THE JUDGES IN THE CASE OF O'CONNELL AND OTHERS—THE JUDGMENT REVERSED

The House of Lords was very much crowded on Monday, that day having been appointed for the Judges to give their decision in the case of O'Connell and the other defendants. The greater number of the Judges and of the law lords were present. Among the latter were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Denman (the Lord Chief Justice), Lord Brougham, and Lord Campbell. The Bishop of Lichfield read prayers.

Lord Cottenham arrived shortly after the commencement of the proceedings. The Duke of Cambridge was in the house at a very early hour in the day, as were Lord Beaumont, Lord Redesdale, the Earl of Dalhousie, Lord Strangford, Lord Boston, and Lord Tankerville.

Lord Chief Justice Tindal delivered the opinions of the Judges on the several questi ons submitted to them by their lordships. The learned Judge said, the first question proposed to the Ma'ny's Judges was, whether all or any, and if any, which of the counts in the indictment were bad—so that, if standing alone, no judgment could properly stand upon them. The question would be whether all the counts were framed with sufficient certainty and accuracy, or were they wore framed in so loose and unc ear a manner as that the defendants might on demurrer have avoided the consequence of them, there was no having they could gain by such a course; that they would not be entitled to the writ of error. Now, to constitute the crime of conspiracy, it was necessary that two or more persons should agree to do something of an unlawful character. To do such things was an offence at common law, and was also declared to be an offence since the time of Edward I. It had always been held that the gist of the offence was the intention to break the law, no matter whether the act be done or not. No serious objections appeared to have been urged to the sufficiency of any of the counts of the indictment up to the sixth. The previous counts were not and could not be objected to. They contained a definite charge against the defendants to do an illegal act. With respect to the 6th and 7th counts, the judges all agreed that they did not state the illegal purpose for which the defendants is conspired with sufficient certainty to lead to the conclusion that the defendants intended to do an illegal act; for the words "intimidatio" and "physical force" were not sufficiently defined. The objects stated in the 8th, 9th, and 10th counts were all legal acts, each and every offence being a violation of the law. So that as to the first question they were of opinion that the 6th and 7th counts were bad in law, and if they had stood alone the indictment could not be supported. On the second branch, as to the finding of the jury on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th counts, the Judges concurred in opinion, that the finding of the jury, and the entry of the finding, on these counts, were not supportable in law. With respect to the 3rd question, whether there was any sufficient ground for reversing the judgment by reason of any defects in the indictment, or of the finding of the jury, or the entry of the finding, there existed a difference of opinion among the Judges, and he therefore stated only his own individual opinion upon the question. The learned Chief Justice then entered very minutely into the legal grounds of his conclusion, that the judgment was irreversible on the ground of the four defective counts (the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th). The judgment proceeded on the good counts only, and if so, the whole difficulty was at an end. With regard to the second branch of the question, he was of the same opinion, and generally he was of opinion that there was no sufficient ground for reversing the judgment by reason of any defects in the indictment, or in the finding, or the entry of the finding, of the jury. The Judges all concurred in opinion that there was no sufficient ground for reversing the judgment on the matter of the challenges to the array. On the fifth question, as to the continuation of the trial, which it had been objected was conditional, the Judges were of opinion that the order was perfectly legal, and that the trial was properly continued, and that no question existed on the record, he answered in the negative. With respect to the sixth question, whether there was any sufficient ground for reversing the judgment because of the Court's overruling or disallowing the challenge of array, they were of opinion that the Sheriff had not acted improperly or illegally, and no object could have been obtained if the challenge had been allowed, for the jury must have been chosen from the same book, and the jury might have been objected to, and so on *ad infinitum*, and there would be no trial at all. The Judges, therefore, answered the question in the negative. The next question was, did any ground exist for reversing the judgment by reason of any defect of an error in continuances from the day of trial to the 15th of April? The Judges upon this point were unanimously of opinion that there was no ground under the statute, and that it was in effect a Parliamentary continuance of the cause, and that no discontinuance did in fact take place. On the 8th question, the Judges were of opinion that there was no ground for reversing or varying the judgment on account of the sentences pronounced, with regard to the recognizances and terms of imprisonment. The only difficulty was in the form of the order of entry of the recognizances and of the terms of imprisonment. On the 9th question, whether there was any ground to reverse the judgment on account of the judgments on the assignments of error *coram nobis*, the Judges thought that, under the statute, the decision of the Court in Ireland could be supported, though if the matter were *res integra*, a question might, perhaps, be raised; but upon a reasonable construction of the statute, and the practice of the Court, they thought the objection had been answered, and that there was no ground for reversing the judgment on this point. The 10th question was, whether the judgment should be reversed by reason of its not containing any entry as to the verdict of the jury upon all or any of the counts, and that it should be answered in the negative. With respect to the 11th and last question, he (the learned Chief Justice) gave only his own opinion. The question was whether, the entry on the record being that the defendants should be fined and imprisoned "for the offences aforesaid," that of itself was a ground for reversing the judgment. He took the words, "the offences aforesaid," in their ordinary sense, meaning the offences in the counts which the present counts were not detained in the good findings, and he was of opinion that this question should be answered altogether in the negative.

Mr. Justice Patteson delivered his opinion on the 3rd and 11th questions, to the effect that the badness of the finding on some of the counts did not affect the verdict and judgment upon the whole of the indictment. Assuming that the judgment would have been bad upon some counts by reason of the defective finding upon some counts, still the whole judgment would be good.

Mr. Justice Maule followed, concurring with the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Patteson.

Mr. Justice Coltman delivered his opinion, to the effect that, with respect to the third question, there was sufficient ground for reversing the judgment. According to his opinion, if one count in the indictment was bad, the judgment was erroneous, because it did not state on what counts the sentence was passed.

Mr. Justice Williams said the difference of opinion substantially arose on the 11th question. There were counts on which there was no finding, and there was no doubt that there were good counts in the indictment, which would sustain an exceptionable judgment. The objections in the writ were purely of a technical nature, and must be technically treated. The learned Judge stated the various cases and urged reasons for an opposite conclusion to that of Mr. Justice Coltman, and for agreeing with the Chief Justice that there were counts which would sustain the judgment pronounced "for the offences aforesaid," which were not the offences counts ned in the counts bad in law, or in the defective findings, but on those good in law.

Mr. Baron Gurney concurred with the Chief Justice and the other Judges who took the same view of the third and eleventh questions.

Mr. Baron Alderson said it was the rule of courts to give judgment on the good counts of an indictment, and not on the bad ones; and therefore, in considering a writ of error, it was necessary to ascertain whether there was sufficient in any of the counts to support the judgment appealed against. The learned baron, in conclusion, said he was of their lordships' questions must be in the negative, and in confirmation of the judgment pronounced by the court below

Mr. Baron Parke said he regretted that, after the best consideration, he could not bring himself to agree with the majority of his learned brethren, on the third and eleventh questions. Where an indictment consisted of several counts, bad and good, each ought to have been brought to a decision, and finally disposed of upon the record. There was a prevailing opinion that one good count in an indictment would support a judgment, but it appeared to him to have grown up without adequate grounds. The defendants ought, therefore, on his opinion, on the face of the record, to be put in the same situation as if each count had been a distinct indictment.

Mr. Justice Coleridge was prevented by illness from being present, but Lord Chief Justice Tindal stated that that learned Judge had sent his written opinion, in which he expressed his concurrence with the majority of his learned brethren. The majority of the opinions of the Judges (nine in number) were thus against the writ of error.

On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the house postponed the further consideration of the judgment of the Judges till Wednesday.

The house re-assembled on Wednesday, and gave final decision upon the case. The same excitement as before was observable, and every part allotted to strangers, was excessively full.

The case having been called on, the Lord Chancellor rose and said, he had to move their lordships that the judgment in this case of the Court below be affirmed. Their lordships would recollect that when this case was first presented at the bar of their lordships' house, it occurred to him (he Lord Chancellor), as well as to every other noble lord who attended to these proceedings that it was proper, with reference to the cases to be decided, and the nature and character of them, and from other circumstances connected therewith, and in order to avoid all possible suspicion of pal tial bias in the decision to which their lordships should come, that their lordships should have the assistance of the learned Judges. Those learned persons were accordingly assembled by their lordships' order, and attended with the r accustomed patience to the long and elaborate arguments which were entered into at the lordships' bar. As soon as it was possible, consistently with their other duties, they assembled themselves together, and, after taking the time necessary to form a correct opinion on the subject, summoned before their lordships and communicated the result of their deliberations. With respect to all the points submitted for the consideration of the House of Lords the judgment of the Court below were not valid. Two other of the learned Judges, for whom he (the Lord Chancellor) entertained the highest possible respect, had expressed an adverse opinion; but their opinion had been overruled, although he might be permitted to say, and he believed their lordships would concur with him in so thinking—accompanied by much doubt and hesitation. Now he (the Lord Chancellor) thought that, under these circumstances, their lordships were thoroughly and entirely satisfied that the opinion of the majority of the Judges was founded on palpable error, they would feel bound by their decision to adhere to and support their judgment, and act in conformity with it. The noble and learned lord then stated the nature of the question. By the law of England a general judgment, notwithstanding any defective count in the indictment, was sufficient. That was the case, he believed, had been urged on the part of the defendants in the face of the record, and down by Lord Mansfield in clear and comprehensive terms. It was concurred in by some of the silent Judges that ever adorned the bench, and until in this case he had never heard it questioned. It was stated in the case of the nine counts. Unless there was proof to the contrary, it must be assumed that the judgment was based upon the valid part of the indictment; but on the face of the record in this case was there any ground for the supposition? The judgment was, that the party for the "offences aforesaid" be fined and imprisoned. Some of the counts were bad, because the offence was not clearly stated. How, then, could it be said that the jury meant to convict upon those counts which stated no offence? Such a conclusion would be an incongruity and inconsistency which their lordships would not sanction. The same reasoning would apply to those counts upon which the finding had been wrongly entered. They were a nullity. Upon the face of the record, therefore, there was no defect whatever. The noble and learned lord then referred to various authorities in support of that opinion, and argued that there was no ground for the supposition that the sentence was passed upon counts which were valid, and counts which were admitted to be wholly untenable. But judgment was sustained because of the good counts, and the untenable counts were considered as no part of the record. It never occurred to the Judges on those occasions that objections could be entertained to the entire record because of a defective portion of it. He (the Lord Chancellor) appreciated, therefore, the learned Judges who had objected to authorities in support of the judgment in this case as it now stood. He had made out his case dered, by a host of authorities from Lord Holt down to the present time, the position he had asserted from. Difficulties had been urged to which he should for a moment apply h mself. One was as to a pardon for a port on of punishment by reason of i effective counts. But here the Judges were unanimous, and, therefore, he was not worth while to argue the point further. The *corpus delicti* had been proved. Under these circumstances would they, or would they not, recognise the decision of the great majority of the Judges—with such a name as Lord Chief Jus ice of the Queen's Bench at their head? It was nothing but the clearest evidence of wrong that should induce their lordships to d fer from a judgment so supported. It was impossible their lordships could yield to the arguments of counsel however able, when disproved by Judges so eminent and so enlightened as those who had given them the benefit of their opinions. So much for that point. Then as to the jury this challenge to the array. Counsel could not have adverted to the point, but for the opinion he knew to be entertained upon it by his noble friend at the table (Lord Denman). The main questions had been fully and elaborately argued, and had been considered by their lordships with the greatest deliberation. He (the Lord Chancellor) had submitted to their lordships a few reasons why they should agree to the opinions pronounced by a majority of the Judges, firmly, strongly, and unhesitatingly, as against the opinions of two other Judges —most eminent men, certainly, but whose opinions, nevertheless, had been given with hesitation, and anxiety, and doubt. He should, therefore, propose to their lordships at once to confirm the decision which had been arrived at by the Court below.

Lord Brougham, after highly complimenting the Judges of the land, said he agreed they were not to be bound by their opinion. They took the answers not as their rule or guide, but as helping them to go over ground confessedly slippery, safely and conveniently. An uniform course of precedents must be considered to make the law for their lordships as well as for the Judges—and the Judges were the best carriers to law those precedents in their full integrity before them. He did not hold that their lordships were bound to pay respect to one precedent, but when a whole course could be shown, nearly all of them bearing the same way, the course they were called upon to pursue in the due administration of justice was greatly facilitated. The great majority of the Judges, with two most respectable exceptions, not only admitted the rule as to the sufficiency of one good count over other bad ones, but applied it directly to this case. The Judges were there, however, to assist them with their information, but not to control them. Counsel, of course, to that advice their lordships would ever give the most respectful consideration. Now, the Judges had declared that in the two counts so often alluded to the offence had not been sufficiently defined; and, with all respect for those eminent and learned personages, he (Lord Brougham) must differ from them. As to a reversal of the sentence, he could see no ground for it whatever, either in law or in reason. The Court, of course, knew that the judgment was upon the record generally sustainable, particularly on the good counts, the bad ones going for nothing. The Superior Courts had hitherto always said there may be bad counts; be it so; but still there are good counts, and these are sufficient to enter up judgment generally, and no writ of error was ever, before the present one, brought on this point; and could there be stronger evidence in support of the course which had been so properly pursued by the Court below, in the instance at that moment under their lordship's consideration? It was to be borne in mind, as Justice Maule had said, that in meting out its quantity of punishment, the Court took other matters into consideration, and there must be a good count on the record to support it. But the amount of punishment could not be he interfered with by the Court above. Under all the circumstances of the case, he (Lord Brougham) seeing that upon the pres merits and substance of the case the Judges had no doubt—that a grievous offence had been perpetrated, punishable by law—the Judges had no doubt that the counts so finding the crime had been found correct—that on those leading points the sentence of the case, the Judges had a clear unanimous opinion. But there happened with two of the Judges to be a doubt whether there was not a mere technical deficiency in a portion of the counts, on which these crimes were proved. The result of the whole of the argument was that seven out of nine of the Judges declared that there was really nothing in these supposed technical deficiencies, and that the judgment, if brought before them in their own cour s, they should not feel themselves called upon to interfere with. Seeing that there was a very great majority one way and a very small minority the other—that amongst the seven there was a perfect unanimity of accord—and between the two great doubting and hesitating on that seven Mr. Baron Parke's doubt did not appear completely clear, even to his own mind (Lord B.) could have little anxiety indeed in forming his opinion upon the case. He had but one course to take on a question so propounded, and that was to go by the weight of authority—that was the opinion of the majority of those Judges whom they had called in as their helpmates. He wished, however, to say one word as to the right of challenge to the array. The jury had par xiction in a cause by the consent of both parties, or of being selected according to a recognized rule. The question, then, was—were they so selected by that rule as to be duly invested with the attributes assigned to them under it? Now, there was no authority or decision, or re-statement put forward to prove that there was any ground of challenge validly raised, and this was the very consideration under the demurrer. His opinion most decidedly was, that the decision of the learned Judges upon this point was the only one that could be correctly arrived at. If the objection were good for many names having been omit ed, it would be good for one and it would be going a great way to say that on such a ground the jury was improperly empanelled. On this point, therefore, as on the remaining points, he agreed w th the majority of the learned Judges

Lord Denman next rose, and first addressed himself to the challenge on the array of the jury. He regarded this as a most important part of the question as affecting the privilege of trial by jury, which, without that also of challenge to the array, would be worse than a mockery. To the challenge the Attorney-General had demurred, but he (Lord Denman) was of opinion that the challenge ought to have been allowed. One of the learned judges of Dublin was of the same opinion, but had been overruled by his brothers. He (Lord Denman) had felt that the Jury list was one of no small importance, that he had written to his brother Coleridge on the subject, who, although confined to his room by illness, had written to him his opinion on the question, which was that a great injury had been done by the fraudulent list—that the only question was, whether the challenge to the array was the proper remedy, and that it would have been much better that the trial should not have taken place with such a jury. The noble and learned Lord then proceeded to state what was the ordinary course in making out the jury lists and jury book, and said that the mis strial act of preparing the jury book was improperly performed; the judicial act was correctly performed, but the ministerial act having been improperly performed, the book was no book at all. It was admitted that there might be the greatest wrong and injury done by such omission of names as had taken place, but then it was said that there was no writ which was the proper one (Lord Denman) asked where was that remedy—what was that remedy? To that question he received no answer, and he therefore said there was no remedy but that of challenge, which ought to have been taken. That the trial ought not to have proceeded until that challenge had been allowed. It had been said that an application might have been made to the Court. What were the grounds for which it could be tried for their Lordships were to refer not to a mere application to the discretion of the Court, made upon affidavit? He differed from the opinion that there were only two counts to which there were objections; he thought there were other counts which were open to objection. In the case put in the 11th que tion there were three counts involved; the verdict was given upon each of those three counts; there must have been evidence given on each of those counts, and the Judge had properly passed on the said offence for which he stands convicted I sentence him to a certain discretionary pun shment." Now it was said that they must assume that judgment was pronounced upon the good counts only; but that was a most dangerous doctrine, because it was notorious that the contrary was the fact. In a case of this kind they must not, a thing in a Court of Error, be led entirely by authorities; but they should look to their own consciences, and to what had taken place more than twelve months ago, in a far less important subject than that of marriage? There had been one universal opinion at the English bar on that subject, founded on the *dicta* of some of the most distinguished Judges who ever sat on the judicial bench of this country, namely Lord Mansfield, Lord Ellenborough, and Lord Kenyon, who had all clearly taken the same view on the subject. Lord Stowell, also, half a century ago, and one of the most able lights in the study of the profession, had come to the same decision. The present Judges of England, however, on consideration of the subject, had come to the conclusion that those distinguished Judges had come to a wrong decision. There was a great deal of law taken for granted, which, when it came to be examined, was found to be no law at all; and such he believed to be the *dictum* which had been relied upon in the present case. He was of opinion that many of his learned brothers had mistaken the practice of the Court of Queen's Bench with regard to pronouncing judgment upon indictments containing good and bad counts. The noble and learned lord after replying to some of the arguments of his noble and learned friends, founded on the cases they had cited, said it was his practice, and the practice of seve al other learned Judges, to see that no judgment was ever entered up for the Crown upon a bad count. But he could not correctly say that the principle was to which alone they could rely was, that nothing short of a conviction that what had been done below had been improperly done should induce them to reverse the judgment which had been given below. He had no personal respect for the learned Judge who had passed this judgment, and, if possible, still more for those learned persons with whom he was in the habit of dei y acting; but acting as a Judge himself, and feeling bound to act upon his own responsibility, he could not in reasonable to support the opinion that the judgment was not good in point of law, and that it was his duty to vote against the motion made by the noble and learned baron, that the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

Lord Cottenham said it required a very great deal of consideration before he could come to the conclusion which he had done, but he felt it his bounden duty to declare his opinion entirely with that of those on the Judges who were wrong, and the opinion of the minority of that learned body the true and correct one. Those eminent and learned men were asked for their opinions, and every legitimate weight to their opinions there was in the case, but they were not the house; they were not to rule, but only to assist their lordships in the decision which, as a Court of Error, they were required to come to. If the opinion of the Court below was correct, then there was a great wrong of the most monstrous character. That so great a wrong should have no redress he (Lord Cottenham) could never agree to. The chief question their lordships had to consider was, whether there was error on the record. That was for them that the house below had awarded punishment on all the counts, and how therefore could their lordships say that there was no error on that record, seeing that the Judges themselves had declared some of the counts to be bad? It was not competent to their lordships to raise the presumption that the Judges of the Court below had awarded punishment on the good counts alone. It would be a presumption of fact not capable of being upheld. The noble and learned lord proceeded to say, that it appeared to him that a Court of Error had no power of judging the punishment—of separating that which was given on good counts, and that which was given on bad ones, and therefore great injustice must accrue if the rule followed by the Court below were allowed to prevail. It was, in effect, to deprive the party charged of the benefit of a Writ of Error. The rule contended for by counsel was not correct, and could not be safely founded on the best practice of the Courts; and on these grounds it was that he differed from the opinion expressed by the noble and learned lord on the woolsack, and should feel himself called upon to act as he agreed with the majority of the Court below.

Lord Campbell then proceeded to give his judgment. The noble and learned lord stated his opinion that the indictment contained some good counts, that the plea in abatement was bad, and the continuance of the trial legal. He then addressed himself to the question of the challenge to the array. The parties ought not to have been tried by a jury struck from the defective list, but, on the challenge, the panel ought to have been quashed. He confessed, however, that he should not have been inclined to advise their lordships to reverse the judgment merely upon the ground upon h s own sole opinion; but since writing his judgments, he had listened to the arguments of his noble and learned friend the Chief Justice of th' Queen's Bench, and also those of Mr. Justice Col man. With those arguments he concurred. It was said that this indictment ought to be

supported on the ground of expediency. He could not see what inconvenience could possibly arise from taking a verdict upon each count, and passing sentence only upon those counts which were good. He understood that Mr. Baron Rolfe had passed sentence in an indictment for murder in which one count was bad, but in such a case no practical difficulty would arise, as where one felony was proved it was sufficient to support a verdict of guilty, and it could never be worth the while of the convicted party to bring on one good count to sue out a writ of error. But in cases of misdemeanour it was very different, for, according to the present loose system of drawing up indictments, a pleader having drawn one good count, might go on drawing other counts, each increasing in vagueness and ambiguity, until he involved the party indicted in such perplexity, that there would be the greatest difficulty in ascertaining of what he was accused. There would be no difficulty in taking a verdict of acquittal, or entering a nolli prosequi on the counts that were bad, and passing judgment only on those that were good. He need not remind their lordships that they were not bound by the opinion of the majority of the Judges whom they thought fit to consult, although entitled to the highest possible respect. The appeal was not from the Irish Judges to the English Judges, but to that chamber of the Imperial Parliament, which, he hoped, would long continue satisfactorily to administer justice in the last resort to all the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. Under all the circumstances, he thought that the judgment could not be sustained. The noble and learned lord concluded by moving that the judgment be reversed.

The Lord Chancellor then put the question thus—Is it your lordships' pleasure that the judgment be reversed?

Lords Denman, Cottenham, and Campbell said "Content."

Lord Brougham and two or three other peers (lay lords) said "Not-content."

The Lord Chancellor was about to put the question again, in the usual form, previous to taking the numbers, or dividing, when—

Lord Wharncliffe rose, but on the suggestion of the Lord Chancellor he sat down, put on his hat, and addressed the house from his seat. He said that he did not think it desirable that their lordships should divide, as there was a majority of the law lords in the house in favour of the appeal. He humbly recommended these of their lordships who were not law lords—and who, not having heard the whole case, were not so well qualified to judge of the question—to abstain from voting.

Lord Brougham entirely concurred in the opinion of the majority of the Judges in England and England. But he was not with the noble lord who had just spoken that it was more advisable that those of their lordships who had not heard the case should not vote.

After a slight discussion, the whole of the lay peers, between 30 and 30 in number, withdrew.

The ques tion was again put, and Lords Cottenham, Denman, and Campbell having voted for the reversal of the judgment, Lord Brougham seat nst it.

The Lord Chancellor said—My Lords, THE JUDGMENT IS REVERSED.

The announcement was received outside the house with cheering by a crowd of persons, who appeared in a state of the greatest excitement.

A number of flags and placards were despatched by Wednesday night's mail for ime estate public distribution on the arrival thereof, in and about Dublin, announcing "very conspicuous" that the "House of Lords had reversed the unjust judgment of the Court below;" that "justice had triumphed over law;" and that "O Connell was free." The several agents for the traversers also left London on Wednesday night to congratulate their clients upon a result which, it was known to them, in a great degree unexpected, but which, must be some time known before it can be carried into effect, as a communication stating the resolution of the judgment must first be made by the Clerk of the Parliaments to the Queen's Bench in Ireland, giving rise to subsequent proceedings in that Court next term, unless the prisoners in the mean time cause themselves to be brought before the Lord Chancellor *ore tenus*, and show some reason why they should not be no longer detained in custody. According to another report the order for the discharge of Mr. O'Connell was despatched from the Home Office, at seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, to Dublin.

GRAY *v.* THE QUEEN.—The Judges also delivered their opinions in the case of "Gray *v.* the Queen," which was a question whether a prisoner had a right of peremptory challenge on trial in Ireland for shooting with intent to murder, a newly-created felony under a recent statute. Mr. Justice Wightman, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Williams, Mr. Baron Gurney, Mr. Justice Patteson, Lord Chief Baron Pollock, and Lord Chief Justice Tindal were of opinion that the challenge ought to have been allowed in the Court below; Mr. Baron Parke was of a different opinion, upon the ground that the statute had created a new law of felony, the right claimed by the plaintiff in error did not exist in such a case, or in non-capital felonies. The further consideration of this case was postponed to the next day as a motion day. The House reversed the judgment of the Court below, and awarded a *venire de novo*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Our accounts from France this week do not bring any news of essential importance, but they are, nevertheless, interesting. In part of our impression of the week we have given a letter from Tangier, dated the 4th ult., describing the attack upon Mogadore. A few particulars of interest have since appeared. We translate as following from the *Débats*:—

"On the 15th ult. the squadron entered into the harbour the Pluton, Gassendi, and Phare steamers, on board of which were detachments of troops and sailors, those vessels passed between the forts, and landed their men, under the command of Captain Dutrenne, who in an hour cleared the shore, and carried the battery erected in the centre of the island. The conflict then became violent on the island, where 400 soldiers of the Emperor, posted behind walls and ditches, kept up a brisk fire. After a warm struggle of two hours upwards of an hour, supported by our soldiers and sailors against an enemy well posted and animated with the courage of despair, all flight being impossible, the Prince ordered the cessation of the firing, and sent a boat with a white flag to the steamer, into which the surviving Moors had retired. The latter, however, ultimately capitulated, and the tri-coloured flag was hoisted on every point of the island, which is the entire key of the harbour of Mogadore. The dead bodies of 182 Moors were thrown into the sea, 80 others wounded were conveyed on board the fleet in order to receive surgical assistance, and 130 prisoners were picked up on the island.

"On our side we have killed, one of whom is the lieutenant, M. Potier, and 38 wounded. The ships of the line and the other vessels of the squadron sustained a loss of four sailors killed, and 38 wounded, by the fire of the batteries of Zemappen in particular, which alone claimed during five days from the Moorish authorities, was received, with several other English, in the boats of the Cæsard. The Prince, after having paid them the most polite attention, gave orders to the Rubis to convey them on board the Warspite, which greeted her with her band playing the national airs of France. The captain of the English frigate immediately a towards returned most grateful thanks to the prince."

According to a letter from Tangier of the 24th ult., the number of killed and wounded on the side of the French at the attack of the island was eight of the former and eighteen of the latter; the killed on board the ships four, wounded twelve. A force landed on the 16th to attack the town met with no resistance, the place having been totally abandoned. Of 130 guns of all kinds found there, 12 only of bronze were taken away, the rest having been disabled.

Some of the letters from Tangier of the 24th ult. upon Mogadore will settle the dispute, and that the Emperor of Morocco will accede to the demands of France. According to the *Revue de Paris*, the Moorish army had a reserve of 30,000 men, which the Emperor of Morocco put the reports and indirect accounts which reached from all quarters, induced the belief that peace was at hand, and that Abderahin au was disposed to grant to France full satisfaction. A private letter from Oran, dated the 31st ult., presents a different view of the aspect of affairs. It says, "The Emperor, notwithstanding the defeat of his son, is determined not to submit to the demands of France—armaments have been sent to all the ports, and on board the Warspite, which greeted her with her band playing the national airs of France. The captain of the English frigate immediately a towards returned most grateful thanks to the prince."

An official report from the Minister of War, the number of killed and wounded on the side of the French at the attack of the island was eight of the former and eighteen of the latter; the killed on board the ships four, wounded twelve. A force landed on the 16th to attack the town met with no resistance, the place having been totally abandoned. Of 130 guns of all kinds found there, 12 only of bronze were taken away, the rest having been disabled.

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The *Steele* states, that an imposing cer mony took place on Monday at the Island des Ducs, where the colours captured at Mogadore were deposited. A considerable multitude were present at this military solemnity.

The *Moniteur Parisien* announces that copies of the letters exchanged between the son of the Emperor of Morocco and his father, together with a diplomatic correspondence, were found in the Moorish camp. They were inclosed in two chests. A large convoy of gunpowder has also been captured by the French.

No document is given in the Paris papers on the subject of the correspondence which has taken place between England and France upon the subject of Tahiti; but it was believed, in the best informed quarters in Paris, that the matter was in a satisfactory train to amicable adjustment. A sort of compromise, it is believed, will take place; and Mr. d'Aubigny, although not dismissed the service, was to be recalled, and compensation will, it is said, be made to Mr. Pritchard for the losses he has sustained.

The *Moniteur* publishes a royal ordinance, issued on the report of Marshal Soult, instituting a committee to proceed forthwith with the work of the organization of the scientific and literary regulation of the Polytechnic School. The committee is to meet under the presidency of General Dode de la Brunerie.

SPAIN.

We learn from Madrid that the disputes between Spain and Morocco has been arranged to the satisfaction of both countries.

Letters from Cadiz mention that the Prince de Joinville had sailed from before Mogadore, and that he was expected with his squadron at Cadiz on the 24th ult. The Phare steamer arrived there on the 22nd, with 200 Moorish prisoners taken at Mogadore; and on the 21st, another steamer left Cadiz, towing out the merchant-vessels from the port of Mogadore, to carry provisions to the garrison of the island of Mogadore. Mr. Bulwer, our Ambassador in Spain, arrived at Carthagena in the 3rd-h alf-mon th of the 19th, and embarked on the following day for Malaga.

It was generally believed at Madrid, that General Narvaez was disposed to accept the embassy to Paris, and that M. Martinez de la Rosa was to be appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs Arrests still continued. On the evening of the 27th ult., the editor of the *Expectador* was apprehended, as he was leaving the post-office, and this summary proceeding of the police was followed almost immediately by an order of the Political Chief suspending the publication of that journal.

BELGIUM AND PRUSSIA.

The Belgian papers announce that the commercial arrangements between Prussia and Belgium are terminated. A treaty of navigation and commerce was a good upon Sunday last, by the plenipotentiaries of the Kings of Prussia and Belgium. The treaty will be ratified within six weeks. It stipulates, we understand, the mutual assimilation of port charges and duties upon vessels and cargoes going from a port of one country into one of the other. The concessions made by the Zollverein principally relate to the duties on iron, which will be reduced 50 per cent. A similar reduction to be also carried into effect with respect to wool. Among the concessions made by Belgium are the re-establishment of the duties on which German wines and silk goods formerly enjoyed, and the abolition of the decree forbidding the export of bark.

PORTUGAL.

The advices from Lisbon to the 27th ult. represent the city as still in an excited state. From the late decree, it appears that there is strong intrigue against Cabral, at the head of which is Silva Carvalho, who is warmly backed by the Duke of Palmella, Viscount Sa da Bandeira, and in fact nearly all the peers. Two protests more have been presented to her Majesty against the decrees; one of which is from the Marquis of Niza, and the other from the Tribunal of Commerce in Lisbon. It appears that when the Queen asked the Duke of Palmella his opinion of the first decree, which has created so much anxiety, the duke replied in words to this effect: "If your Majesty will allow me, I will relate a story. I was at Paris during the disturbances that took place on the occasion of the death of Gen. Lamarque, and feeling it my duty to wait on King Louis Philippe, in return for the attention with wh ch that monarch had been pleased to honour me, I did so; and, contrary to my expectation found his Majesty with a very unusual and cheerful countenance. On not cing this to him, his Majesty was pleased to reply in the following words:—'When a King obeys the laws, and complies with the constitution, whatever may happen, he w. ll have nothing to fear. I regret that my sensibility is disturbed, but I a n not to blame for it; and if you see me calm and satisfied, it is because my conscience is at ease.'" It appears that when the duke had related this anecdote, the King Consort, looking rather d spleased said to him, "And do not we comply with the constitution?" To which the duke rejoined. "I did not say so, sir; I only related an occurrence which I witnessed in Paris." "The Queen then turned to me," the duke said. "But what do you think of the decree?" "Madame," he replied, "I will deliberate upon this matter, and will soon give my opinion with all the respect which I have ever had to your Majesty's person as well as to the liberties of my country." On the very next day, the duke sent in his protest to the Minister of the Interior. Cabral, it appears, is by no means inclined to recede; on the contrary, he is about to swamp the Council of State, and create a Ministerial majority there by force of new creations. The names of Baron Tojal Gomes de Castro, Viscount de Laborim, and the Marquis of Ponteval, have been mentioned as the new members. In the mean time, the Government is relentless in prosecuting the press.

The new Spanish Envoy, M. Gonzales Bravo, has presented his credentials to the Queen, who received him in great state, and came to town for the occasion. Report mentions an important incident connected with M. Bravo's reception—that Ministers having as it is asserted, let her Majesty in a private audience that he was authorised by his own Sovereign to assure her that she might command the assistance of a corps of 10,000 Spanish troops for the defence of her throne and government at any time when required.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received Graham Town papers to the 26th of June. Their contents are not of much in terest. Some attention had been directed to a minute published in Governor Maitland, on the subject of immigration into the colony. He proposes to apply a portion of the surplus revenue to the formation of a bounty fund. Any person proposing to introduce immigrants, may, under certain conditions, receive a bounty upon a graduated scale, corresponding to the quality of the labour proposed to be thus remunerated.

The Cape Town papers contain the stipulations of several treaties with the neighbouring native tribes, which seem mutually satisfactory. The reports of the colony appear to be steadily increasing, particularly as respects wine, wool, and dried fish.

The *Cape Frontier Times* mentions that the depredations of the Kafirs still cont nue; but that, from the activity of the police, much of the cattle stolen is recovered.

MEXICO.

A private letter from Mexico, dated the 5th of July last, states that a widely-extended c mpiracy had been di-covered by Government, the object of which is to change the federative republic into a constitutional government, with a European prince of royal blood at its head, with the title of "Emperor." It was, however, the opinion of well-informed persons that, on the eve of a war with Texas, the executive power will not proceed to rigorous measures against the conspirators, amongst whom there is said to figure more than one general officer, but they will undoubtedly be strictly watched.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The House of Lords met sgain on Thursday morning, and after judgment had been announced in some of the appeals, the Lord Chancellor was given to the Irish Fisheries Bi l, several bills for r gulating Joint Stock Companies, the Art Union Bill, and one or two private bills

The Lord Chancellor then read the following gracious Speech from the Queen:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by her Majesty, in relieving you from further attendance in Parl ament, to express to you the warm a knowledgments of her Majes y for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during a laborious and protracted session. There has been the completion of many legislative measures calculated to improve the administration of the law, and to promote the public wel are.

"Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to a bill which you presented to her Majesty for regulating the issue of bank notes, and for conferring certain privileges upon the Bank of Eng'and for a limited period.

"Her Majesty trusts that these measures will tend to place the pecuniary transactions of the country upon a sounder basis, without imposing any inconvenient restrictions on commercial credit or enterprise.

"We are directed to inform you that her Majesty continues to receive from her allies, and from all foreign powers, assurances of their friendly disposition.

"Her Majesty has recently been engaged in discussions with the Government of the King of the French on events calculated to interrupt the good understanding and friendly relations between this country and France.

"You wi l rejoice to learn that by the spirit of justice and moderation which has animated the two governments, this danger has been happily averted.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We are commanded by her Majesty to thank you for the readiness with which you voted the supplies for the service of the y ar.

"Her Majesty has observed, with the utmost satisfaction, that by the course to which you have stead y adhered in maintaining inviolate the public faith, and inspiring a just confidence in the stability of the national resources, you have been enabled to make a considerable reduction in the annual charge on account of the interest of the national debt.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"Her Majesty desires us to congratulate you on the improvement which has taken place in the condition of our manufactures and commerce, and on the prospect that, through the bounty of Divine Providence, we shall enjoy the blessing of an abundant harvest.

"Her Majesty rejoices in the belief that, on your return to your several districts, you will find anxiety prevailing throughout the country a spirit of loyalty and cheerful obedience to the law.

"Her Majesty is confident that these dispositions, so important to the peaceful development of our resources and to our national strength, will be confirmed and encouraged by your presence and example.

"We are commanded by H r Majesty to assure you, that when you shall be called upon to resume the labours of your parliamentary functions, you may place entire reliance on the cordial co-operation of her Majesty in your endeavours to improve the social condition, and to promote the happiness and contentment of her people"

The Royal Commission for proroguing Parliament was then read, after which the Lord Chancellor declared it to be prorogued until Tuesday, the 10th of October next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons met again on Thursday, at twelve o'clock, and the attendance of members was very considerable.

The Treble y bench was occupied by the M nisters.

Mr. Benson, the newly-elected member for Dudley, took the oaths and his seat.

Mr. Hope moved for a new writ for North Lancashire, in room of Lord Stanley, who had accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Lord James communicated her Majesty's most gracious answer to the address of the House on the auspicious birth of another Prince. Her Majesty thanked her faithful Commons for their loyal and affec ate state ment.

Mr. Duncombe gave notice that early next session he would call attention to the unsatisfactory and evasive character of the report of the Secret Committee of the Post-office.

DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—Sir C. Napier put some questions to Sir R. Peel in reference to the events at Tah'ti, and the armament of France against Morocco.—Sir R. Peel, in answer, said it would be satisfactory to the house to learn that the proceedings which had been going on on the coast of Morocco, would not lead to any occupation of that part of the world to give the slightest uneasiness. All the promises made by France at Tangier, at Morocco had been fulfilled, and he was satisfied would continue to be fulfilled. With respect to the question of Tahiti, he begged to say that discussions had taken place between her Majesty's Government and the Government of France, with regard to the events that had taken place there, and that they had ended in such a way as was calculated to continue the most friendly feelings between the two countries. (Hear, hear.) He had the high satisfaction of saying that those discussions had ended in the most amicable and satisfactory manner that could be desired. That which had occurred between the two countries would, of course, at a future period, be fully communicated to the house and the country. He trusted, however, he should not be pressed further on the subject at that time. (Hear, hear.) He would add, that in every thing which had taken place on the Tahiti affair, the honour and interests of England had been most scrupulously regarded. (Ministerial cheers.)—Mr. Hindley wished to ask the opinion of the right hon. gentleman (Sir R. Peel), as to the proceedings of the French towards Mr. Pritchard.—Sir R. Peel said he had already stated that what had happened at Tahiti had been brought to an amicable conclusion, and this with the most scrupulous regard, during negociations, to the honour and character of this country. Both countries have been actuated by the mo t honourable intentions, and the result, as might be expected, was the satisfactory one which he had already communicated to the house.

The O'Connell Case.—Mr. T. Duncombe called attention to the judgment in the case, and moved for a copy of the opinions of the judges as well as the judgment itself.—Sir R. Peel said he had no objection to the motion, and when the proper time came he should be prepared to vindicate the course taken by her Majesty's Government in the proceedings referred to.—Lord J. Russell regretted his former opinion, that Mr. O'Connell had not had a fair trial—that, in short, he was tried by a jury elaborately put together for the purpose of conviction. (Hear.)

Sir T. Wilde rose to address the house, but while he was speaking he was interrupted by Sir Augustus Clifford desiring the attendance of the Commons in the House of Lords to hear her most gracious Majesty's speech.—After the speech was read to the Commons they returned to the house, and Mr. Speaker read the speech at the table, after which the right hon. gentleman received the congratulations of the hon. members, and the session was ended.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Lord Chancellor has recently presented the Rev. H. Howell, of Tasmain, with the valuable rectories of Llan-isrnach and Penrith, Pembrokeshire.

His Grace the Archbishop of York and the Lord Bishop of Ripon have appointed the Rev. Chubb Ford, Esq., of Queen's College, Cambridge, to the head mastership of the York and Ripon Diocesan Training School.

The Bishop of London, who is on a visit to his brother, preached on Sunday morning in the cathedral church of the diocese of Chester.

A new parish church is to be erected in Bedford on a scale of great magnificence. In consequence of the dilapidated and ruinous condition of St. Cuthbert's, an order to pull it down has been issued by the diocesan

The Queen Dowager has transmitted, through the Rev. Mr. Burdett, a liberal donation towards completing the re-building of the church at Twitchen, near Northmolton, in North Devon.

IRELAND.

The Repeal Association.—The attendance at the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday was by no means numerous. The chairman was Mr. J. O'Ha a barrister, who entered into a long argument upon the subject of the State Trials, with a view to prove that, let the House of Lords decide as it might, it would prove nothing as to the fairness or the unfairness of the trial. He spoke, in the first instance, of the high position of the Association, not only in this country, but throughout the entire world, and of the influence which it exercises over the great majority of the Irish people—and of his own humble pretensions to speak in such an assembly; he then proceeded to discuss the present prospects and situation of the Repeal cause, and drew the most favourable omens from the "war with France," which he now looked upon as inevitable. The Emperor was peppe,"r he argued, "could not fail to send to some more agreeable condiment for Ireland." (Cheers and laughter.) War, he admitted, was the bane of the human race—the curse of the world; and it might seem strange that it should be accounted in the Irish mind with the ideas of some coming good; but it was owing to this that England never did justice to Ireland, except under the pressure of d fficulties and the exigency of circumstances which made the support of Ireland necessary to her. After several subscriptions towards the rent had been acknowledged, Mr. Dillon Browne, M.P., read a letter from Mr. W. S. O'Brien, addressed to Mr. Crean, to which he called the most grave attention of the meeting. The purport of this letter was to call upon electors to attend to their electoral qualifications, and Repealers of all ranks to be sure to register their votes. Mr Browne, having read the epistle, and he felt himself constrained to take a voyage in the Mediterranean;—hear, hear;—and begun a long address upon *foreign* affairs, with a view to prove that the hour of England's weakness, which was of course that of Ireland's strength, had arrived. This was a d, was the hour for the people of Ireland to rally round the flag of national independence—this was the hour for them in which to achieve it. (Hear, hear.) He said the Irish were now sufficiently instructed for liberty, they were the best morally instructed people in the world, and had the most enlightened priesthood in the world. He then spoke of the Queen's reported visit. The Irish were loyal in their hearts, but they would care not to make any *vulgar demonstrations* on the subject. [Ireland was now the seat of mourning, for O'Connell was imprisoned. (Hear, hear.) Should her Majesty visit the country she should have some of the misery and wretchedness which exists in it pointed out to her, and then she should be asked by her Ministers if such a people so blessed by Providence, and yet so distressed, should be driven to despair? (Hear.) A young candidate for the priesthood, lately returned from a foreign university, assured the meeting, on the authority of a letter he had received from Rome, that his Holiness took the greatest interest in Irish affairs and had given orders to every Bishop in Italy to offer up prayers for O'Connel and the other martyrs. (Hear, hear) Mr D. O'Connell then read the following letter from the Pope, which he said the spirit were as usual—unabated. (Hear.) His father recommended the people to be very indifferent with regard to the judgment of the House of Lords The questions put to the Judges were so framed as to prevent any opinion being given by them as to the real merits of the case. There was nothing favourable to be expected from them. (Hear.) The people should receive the announcement shortly to be made to him in quiet and tranquility. The rent was announced to be £710.

Declaration Against Repeal.—We understand that the declarations against the repeal of the union, which has been most numerously signed in this and the surrounding districts, will be presented in a few days to the deputation to the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Heytesbury, in order that his Excellency may place it before her Majesty the Queen.

Death of the Dean of Killala.—The Hon. and Rev. Dr. George Gore, Dean of Killala, died at Sa nford, last week.

The Harvest in Ireland.—The splendid autumn weather with which we are now blessed will complete the labours of the husbandmen. In most of the Irish counties the corn harvest is now near y completed. The wheat crop has turned out even more abundant than had been expected. The only crop reported short is an oat crop, which, it is said, do not yield well when threshing; but, judging by all the accounts, even this crop will be pretty good. Green crops are in the most promising state. The markets are, as a matter of course, going down.

LAW AND CRIME.

Accident at Dereham to an Actor.—A shocking accident happened at the Dereham Theatre (Norfolk), on Wednesday week, to Mr. Dodd, one of the performers. He had just completed his dress for the character he had to represent, and was preparing to leave the dressing-room, when he approached too near a lighted candle which was carelessly carried in flames. He hastened towards the stage, and was observed by some of the audience, who went forward and endeavoured, by pressing upon him and covering him with such things as were at hand, to extinguish the flames, but which they did not succeed until he was so severely burnt that he now lies in a very precar ous state.

Incendiary Fires.—We are sorry to record more incendiary fires. On Thursday week, about eight, a fire broke out in the stack-yard of Mr. Woollard, of Barrington (about eight miles from Cambridge, and near the seat of the Earl of Hardwicke, the Lord Lieutenant of the county). Three stacks were soon in flames, viz., a pea stack, an oat stack, and a hay stack; and the conflagration used the fire was confined to them. The farm is the property of Trinity College, and the loss of Mr. Woollard is about £130.—A few nights ago some villains set fire to a quantity of wheat in sh ck in a field in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Walton, of Fullerton Priors, near Kineton, Warwickshire.—There has also been an incendiary fire at Stratford-sub-Castle, Wiltshire. The property destroyed consisted of a rick of about 25 tons or 30 tons each, and a large straw cornsing about 30 loads, the property of Mr. Walters, senior, of Stratford-sub-Castle, who farms a vast extent of land. The gentleman is the father of the Rev. Woodley Walters, a month ago was shot at in the head of the park by some miscreant, when a ball passed through that gentleman's hat without injuring his person. The rick-yard is situate at the bottom of a hill, to the right leading from Stratford to Damford, in which there were some 11 or 12 racks.

CULINARY LEGERDEMAIN.

On Thursday week, a party of Culinary Artists met in the hotel of Signor Doteste, at Slough. The object of this meeting was, that six of them should each prepare a dish in New Dish. Amongst the six there were two of Her Majesty's two principal *chefs de cuisine*, the Dowager Baroness Bothachi d'e, and the head cook belonging to that es ablishment, with two o hers. The table was laid for twelve—six covers only being removed, and six to judge the merit of this beautiful public innovation. The chal enge was, that he who produced the newest, lightest, and most delicate dish, was to be present d with a piece of plate; the judges not to know the authors of the respective dishes until after the degustation and decision. After an excellent course of soup and fish, five dishes were placed upon the table, and four of them each pleased the greatest apprecia ion from the several party. All a general clamour was made for the sixth, when in walked the worthy host, with an elegant dish, labelled "*La Croustade Sylphe en surprise à la Cerès*!" and upon the cover being removed by the chairman, to the astonishment of every one present, out flew a beautiful pigeon, which immediately found its way to the te race, and took its departure for London; the party, however astonished, were not disappointed; for, upon removing a false bottom, an ample supply of *Salade de Filets de Grouse à la Bohémienne* was d se vered; and beneath that some artificial cotlettes and mushrooms were sweetly resting on a *crême au pistache*. The author of this curious dish made a wager, a few days previous that he would send part of a dish, of his own composition, from Slough to London, in a manner which for speed should only be excesed by the Electric Telegraph, successfully, at the moment the dish was placed upon the table, it was announced by telegraph to the parties in London; and in fourteen minutes afterwards they received the principal part of this atmospheric dish at the spot appointed by the author, with a paper under its wing, upon which was written, "Please to pay the *chef de cuisine* of the Reform Club the sum of £50, for my private apartment in his new dish, and make the cheque payable to A. Soyer." We are informed that a meeting of this description will take place in the Slough Hotel every two months, and each competitor is to invent two New Dishes at least; prizes will be given accordingly; and a pamphlet will be published at the commencement of next season, under the title of "Gastronomique Innovation."

THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

The picturesque beauty of the Isle of Wight (an uncommon attraction in sea-girt scenery) would always have insured this highly-favoured spot the preference of thousands who annually pour out of London for health or recreation. This popularity has, however, been greatly increased by the completion of the railway from the Great Metropolis to Southampton, to Gosport; and by the knowledge that her most gracious Majesty has selected "the Island" as a place of summer residence. The present may, therefore, be a fit opportunity for introducing to our readers an accurate map of this beautiful island, executed by Mr. Palmer's patent Glyphographic process, and showing the several towns, villages, hamlets, and domains, with a distinctness unattainable by any other means of illustration in our Journal. We shall presently detail Mr. Palmer's process.

The extent of the island is thus given in Mr. Barber's "Picturesque Illustrations," of which a beautiful edition has just been issued, "with every alteration and improvement necessary to render it applicable to the present time."

"The Isle of Wight is situated in the English Channel, at a short distance from the mainland of Hampshire, of which county it has commonly been reckoned a part. The channel which divides it from the grand line of our southern coast, varies in width from two to six miles, and bears the appellation of the Solent Sea. The form of the island is irregular, but bears a rude resemblance to that of the heraldic lozenge. In circumference, this far-famed and delightful

Gem, set in the silver sea,

may be about seventy-five miles; less, certainly, rather than more. Its extreme length, from east to west (or, from the Foreland to the Needles) is about twenty-three miles; its greatest breadth, from north to south (or from the town of Cowes to St. Catherine's Point), rather exceeds thirteen miles. Its superficial contents are estimated at 105,000 acres, of which 75,000 may be reckoned as under tillage, 20,000 as devoted to pasture, and the remainder as waste land."

One of the "lions" of the island is Norris Castle at East Cowes, a most conspicuous feature in the coast view of this part, and may be approached either by the high road, or by a walk along the shore. The architect of this imposing specimen of the castellated style was Sir J. Wyatville, then Mr. Wyatt, who erected it for the late Lord Henry Seymour, who took much pride in it, and received much pleasure from the visits of strangers to his domain. "The deception as to its apparent antiquity," says Mr. Barber, "is complete to those unacquainted with the details of an ancient English castle; and numbers who might first see Norris from the deck of a steam-boat, would be readily impressed with the idea that centuries had elapsed since the period of its erection. The stables, which are on a princely scale, the pier, bathing-house, and sea-walls, all erections of the late noble owner, merit at least passing attention from the visitor." The property was purchased, in 1839, by Robert Bell, Esq.

Osborne, as will be seen by the map, is situated at a short distance from Norris Castle. The park and grounds comprise upwards of 300 acres, sloping gently to the sea; they are well stocked with noble timber. The views from Osborne are extensive, commanding Portsmouth, Spithead, &c. The mansion possesses some historical interest, it having been in the occupation of Eustace Mann, Esq., during the civil wars between Charles I. and his Parliament.

It is at present understood that the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, and the infant Prince, will sojourn at Osborne, during the visit of her Majesty and Prince Albert to Scotland.

We cannot better conclude than by the annexed description of "A Voyage Round the Island," from Mr. Barber's elegant guide, which, we should mention, is illustrated with a map and several highly-finished views —

"Proceeding eastward, Old Castle Point is first rounded as we leave the mouth of the Medina; and then appears that famous 'modern-antique,' Norris Castle. Osborne House next meets the view: a finely-wooded coast intervenes, and we pass King's Quay, the entrance to the Wootton river, and perceive Fern Hill and Wootton Church in the distance. Quarr Wood will call up some reminiscences of those remains of the ancient abbey which it embosoms. Binstead Parsonage,—the picturesque bathing-house and seat of John Fleming, Esq.,—Ryde House,—the villas of Earl Spencer and the Duke of Buckingham, appear in succession: followed by Ryde itself, with its pier, terrace, chapels, cheerful white dwellings, &c. Woods now enrich the shore, with very little intermission, until we reach St. Helen's; permitting but a partial view of the seats called Appley, St. Clare, Sea Grove, and the Priory. Sea-View, otherwise styled Nettlestone, and the *ci-devant* St. Helen's Church, now a sea-mark, are noted prior to our crossing the mouth of Brading Haven; beyond which lies the fertile valley that extends from the town of Brading to Appuldurcombe; while the downs of Shanklin and Wroxall close the perspective. Passing a perilous reef of rocks, named the Bembridge Ledge, and rounding the Foreland Point, Culver Cliffs appear in their lofty whiteness, and are succeeded by Sandown Bay, and the celebrated Chine of Shanklin. Luccombe Chine comes next; and then the bold eminence of Dunnose. East End follows; and we enter what is called the Race of Bonchurch. All the beauties of the Undercliff are now in prospect; and it must be sufficient to recite the names of Ventnor, Steephill, St. Lawrence, Old Park, Mirables, the Orchard, Puckaster, the Sandrock Hotel, and Rocken End. The towering heights of St. Catherine's come next into view, with the various features of Blackgang Chine, Chale and Brixton Bays are then traversed, affording glimpses, as we pass, of the villages of Brixton, Mottistone, and Brooke. Reaching Freshwater Bay, we are struck with the majestic altitude of the line of cliffs stretching before us; but we have so lately particularised all the features of this part of the coast, including the Needles Rocks, Scratchell's Bay, and Alum Bay, that further notice would involve an unnecessary recapitulation. Totland and Colwell Bays, and the point beyond which stands the lovely hamlet of Norton, are passed ere we re-view Yarmouth from the Solent, and notice its advantageous position, both as regards the island and the opposite coast. Little to interest now occurs, till the entrance to Newtown River, and Thorness Bay, afford prospects of some fine interior scenery, backed by the range of downs that stretches from Freshwater to Gatcombe. Gur-

NORRIS CASTLE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

HER MAJESTY'S MARINE RESIDENCE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

pard's Bay, Wood Vale, and Egypt House, are then the only objects that solicit attention, until we are once more called upon to admire the delightful situation of Cowes, and regain the point from which we started."

Mr. Palmer's process of Glyphography, or Engraved Drawing, may be thus briefly described :—

"The artist first spreads upon a blackened plate of metal a very thin layer of white composition ; through this he makes the drawing required, either elaborately or otherwise ; and from it is taken, by the electrotyp- process, a perfect cast, which must, of necessity, when printed from, transfer to paper a fac-simile of the original drawing."

Such is the principle of Mr. Palmer's invention. The directions for artists will be found appended to a collection of exquisite specimens, published by the ingenious inventor. Mr. Palmer adds :—

"The ruling-machine, eccentric-chuck, and rose-engine work of all kinds, suitable for skies, backgrounds, the imitation of medallions in apparent relief, and chequered work, can be executed by this process for surface-printing.

"In this part of the process we have an incomparable advantage over the ordinary method of wood-engraving, namely, in being able to throw either a bold or delicate crossing over a machined sky, or background ; and, if that do not produce the proper texture, or sufficient tone, a third or even fourth line can be introduced.

"In executing cross-hatching, lay down the broadest and boldest line first, and then cut a finer line across it. This instruction may appear simple and superfluous to some ; but, if bold work be cut over light work, the force necessary to cut a bold line will close each end of every intersection of the fine line, and so give it altogether the appearance of a dotted line, instead of a light crossing.

"Even after it is electrotyped, parts may be a little darkened by the careful use of the burnisher ; or still more by a small hammer, and a very thin piece of steel interposed (a small palette-knife, for instance), or the tones can be gradually lowered by a very careful rebiting."

MONUMENT TO THE LATE EARL OF DURHAM.

Within a month from the lamented death of the Right Hon. the Earl of Durham, on July 28, 1840, the inhabitants of Newcastle-upon-Tyne resolved to perpetuate the memory of the services, talents, and virtues of the distinguished nobleman, by the erection of a public monument, and a subscription was accordingly opened for that purpose. In January, 1842, the subscriptions amounted to

LAMBTON CASTLE.

about £3,000 ; and at a general meeting of the subscribers, held at Sunderland, it was resolved that the testimonial should be of an architectural character, and that Painshaw, or Penshaw-hill, should be the site on which it should be placed, as being the most appropriate, not only from the commanding nature of the situation, but from its having been for years connected with the property of the Lambton family. It is seen from many parts of the adjoining counties, and from the Great Northern Railway, when crowned with this noble memorial, it will be to all travellers an object of paramount interest.

The design being decided on, and other preliminaries arranged, Wednesday, the 28th ult., was the day appointed for laying the foundation stone, with masonic honours, the deceased nobleman having held the office of Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of Northumberland and Durham.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of England, consented to lay the stone, and took by a number of Grand Officers, robed in the investiture and wearing the jewels, &c., which circumstance attracted a vast number of persons (estimated at from ten thousand to twenty thousand) to witness the ceremony.

We ought to mention that the design chosen was that of a Grecian temple, of which sixteen colossal pillars have been erected to a height of above thirty feet, so as to afford some idea of what the temple will be when completed. Two galleries were erected for the accommodation of the *élite* who were provided with tickets, and a space in front of the elevation (where lies "the foundation stone") was railed off for the accommodation of the Freemasons and others who took a part in the proceedings. Several banners streamed from the summits of the columns, which were also decorated with laurels. A handsome pavilion was raised at the foot of the hill for the convenience of the Freemasons, who assembled at twelve o'clock, and the Grand Lodge was opened. The following officers of the Grand Lodge of England were present :—The Earl of Zetland, M.W G.M. ; Sir Cuthbert Sharp, acting as D.G.M. ; Mark Milbank, Esq., Senior G.W. ; W. Lorraine, Esq., Dep. P.G.M. for Northumberland ; Dr. Bates, as Grand Treasurer ; the Rev. Robert Green, A.M., Grand Chaplain ; William Henry White, Esq., G.S. ; Richard Wm. Jennings, Esq., G.D.C. ; Thomas Barton, G.T. Among the general company assembled were the Marquis of Normanby, and his brother, the Hon. Mr. Phipps ; Saville Ogle, Esq., M.P. ; H. Mitcalfe, Esq., M.P. ; J. T Wawn, Esq., M.P. ; Thomas Fenwick, Esq. ; H. Morton, Esq., &c.

The rites at the pavilion having been completed, the masonic procession was formed, and proceeded to the site of the stone.

As the body wound slowly round the base of the hill and up to the summit on the north side, says the *Newcastle Chronicle*, they were highly attractive ; their banners, symbols, and insignia, flashing in the sunbeams, presented a richness of array which was truly imposing. When the head of the procession gained the brow of the hill, within a short distance of the foundation stone, the brethren halted, and divided to the right and left, facing inwards, and forming a fine avenue for the approach of the Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, who came up in his radiant costume, with great dignity, preceded by his regal banner, and the Grand Sword Bearer, and followed by the Junior Light, the deputy Grand Master, the Rev. R. Green, Grand Chaplain, and Grand officers, with plumb, line, &c. &c. These having taken their places close to the stone, they were followed by a number of gentlemen of the committee, &c., headed by H. J. Sparrman, Esq., the chairman, and the ceremony was immediately commenced by the upper foundation stone being raised by the powerful mechanism fixed above it, and the Grand Master inspecting and adjusting the lower or foundation stone in the usual manner. This being concluded, Mr. White, the Grand Secretary, read the following inscription, which had been tastefully engraved on a brass plate :—

This stone was laid by
Thomas, Earl of Zetland,
Grand Master of the Free and Accepted Masons of England,
assisted by
The Brethren of the Provinces of Durham and Northumberland,
On the 28th August, 1844,
Being the Foundation Stone of a Memorial to be erected
To the Memory of
JOHN GEORGE, EARL OF DURHAM,
who,
After representing the County of Durham in Parliament
For fifteen years,
Was raised to the Peerage,
And subsequently held the offices of
Lord Privy Seal, Ambassador Extraordinary, and
Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg, and
Governor-General of Canada.
He died on the 28th of July, 1840, in the 48th year of his age.

The Monument will be erected
By the private Subscriptions of his Fellow Countrymen,
Admirers of his distinguished talents and
Exemplary private virtues.

John and Benjamin Green, Architects.

The inscription having been placed on the lower stone, the Grand Treasurer advanced and deposited the phial, containing the coins, &c., and the cement having been placed on the upper face of the bottom stone, the Grand Master addressed the same with a beautiful silver trowel, which was subsequently presented to his lordship, for his kindness in assisting in the ceremonies of the day. This trowel, manufactured by Messrs. Reid, of Newcastle, bore a suitable inscription, the names of the architects, and a view of the temple itself.

The cement being now adjusted, the upper stone was slowly lowered, and the band played "Rule Britannia."

The Grand Master next proved the just position and form of the stone by the plumb, level, and square, and then gave the stone three knocks with the mallet. His lordship next said, in an impressive manner :—"We have now laid this stone, and may the Great Creator of the universe, in His kind providence, enable us to carry on and complete what we have thus begun. May He guard this place, and the country, generally, and preserve it from ruin and decay to the latest posterity." Then taking the Cornucopia, containing the corn, and the ewers containing the wine and the oil, he said—"I strew this corn as the symbol of plenty ; I pour this wine as the symbol of cheerfulness ; and I pour this oil as of the symbol of comfort and consolation ; and may the all-bounteous Author of Nature bless this place, and the country, with an abundance of corn, wine and oil, and all the necessaries, comforts, and conveniences of life. May the same Almighty Being preserve its inhabitants in peace, unity, and brotherly love, towards which great objects, no one, during his earthly career, exerted himself more assiduously and more successfully than the nobleman whose memory we are met this day to celebrate."

The Grand Chaplain then offered up a solemn supplication ; the Grand Master examined the plans of the memorial, and the ceremony being concluded, the band played "God save the Queen," and the procession again formed, and proceeded slowly down the hill, around the base, and into the pavilion, where the Grand Lodge was closed in due form, and the general company began to disperse.

It is well observed in the *Sunderland Herald* :—"The circumstance of this monument having been erected by private subscription is highly honourable. That no political animosity followed the Earl of Durham to the grave is plainly visible from the list of subscribers, which embraces men of all shades of opinion, and by the splendid gift of the stones by a nobleman (the Marquis of Londonderry) whose political sentiments were not in unison with those professed by the Earl of Durham, and also by the laying of the foundation stone by the honourable fraternity of Freemasons, whose tenets expressly prevent them from entertaining, as Masons, any political predilection or enmity."

It may be interesting to add that a portrait of the Earl of Zetland, robed as Grand Master, has been engraved in No. 108 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

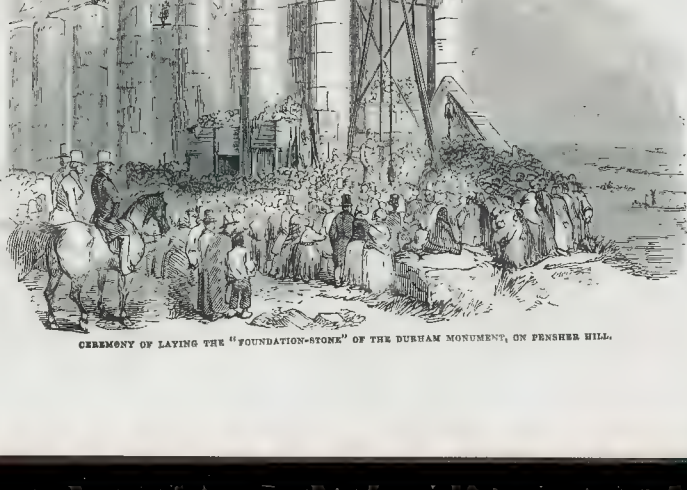
In the evening there was a dinner in celebration of the event, at the Bridge Inn, in Sunderland, and another at the Wheatsheaf Inn, in Monkwearmouth, both of which were numerously attended.

Our illustrations represent, 1, the ceremony of laying the stone, from a sketch made on the spot. 2. The monument, completed. The design, by the Messrs. Green, is in the form of a Temple, of the Doric order, and the proportions are after the Temple of Theseus. The dimensions are, however, exactly double those of the Temple of Theseus, the columns of which are 3ft. 3in. in diameter, and those of the Durham Memorial are 6ft. 6in. The proportions are also four larger than many other of the temples of antiquity, namely, than the Temple of Corinth, the columns of which are 3 ft. 10in. in diameter ; the Temple of Concord, at Agrigentum, the columns of which are 4ft. 8in. ; the Parthenon, where the columns are 6ft. 2in. ; the Temple of Minerva, at Sunium, where they are 3ft. 4in ; the Temple of Apollo, at Bassæ, where they are 3ft. 7in. ; the Temple of Apollo, at Delos, 4ft. 11in., &c. To speak technically the Durham Temple will be Tetrastyle, Hypæthral, and also Peristyle, commencing with a stylobate 6 feet high, from the ground, in two divisions, of 3ft. each ; or in other words, it has four columns at the front or end, is open to the sky at the top, and has columns all round, raised from the ground, on a Plinth of two divisions or steps.

THE DURHAM MONUMENT.

The dimensions and scale of the building, to be further understood, must be described, as the proportions are immense, and much greater than perhaps might generally be imagined. The total length is 100 feet ; the width 53 feet, and the height from the ground at one end 70 feet, and at the other 62 feet. There are 19 columns on the whole on the stylobate, four at each end, and seven at the flanks or sides, counting two of the end ones on each flank. The columns are each 6 feet 6 inches diameter, and they are 5 diameters and a half (35 feet 9 inches) high. The entablature above the columns is 13 feet 6 inches high, and at each end is surmounted by a pediment. The columns are so large as to admit of a staircase, which will be put up in one of them to give access to the top of the monument, from which an extensive panorama of the surrounding country may be seen.

The third illustration represents Lambton Castle, the seat of the late Earl of



CEREMONY OF LAYING THE "FOUNDATION-STONE" OF THE DURHAM MONUMENT, ON PENSHER HILL.

Durham. It stands on the north bank of the river Wear, and occupies the site of Harraton Hall, formerly the residence of D'Arcys and Hedleys. It was erected by the elder Bonomi in 1797, and is placed in a park of seven or eight miles in circumference, wherein races were at one time held. The castle contains a good library, and choice collections of pictures by Lawrence, Martin, Danby, Glover, &c., &c.; indeed the late earl's patronage of modern art cannot be too highly praised.

SPLENDID ENGRAVING

FOR THE

SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM VIEW OF "LONDON IN 1842."

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have great pleasure in announcing the forward preparation of a most Superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842."

In selecting the engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

PANORAMA

OF

THE RIVER THAMES,

showing at one view "the Royal towered Thame;" its "Forests of Masts," its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;

and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions; Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Architecture, Terraces, and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET;

but it is impossible to enumerate one-tenth of the objects.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in it execution.

☞ Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.

198, STRAND, April 18, 1844.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 8.—Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 9.—Battle of Flodden, 1513.
TUESDAY, 10.—Curaçoa surrendered, 1800.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—Lord Marlow died, 1806.
THURSDAY, 12.—Old Parr born, 1483.
FRIDAY, 13.—Fox died, 1806.
SATURDAY, 14.—Moscow burnt, 1812.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending September 14.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
11 45	0 0	0 15	0 39	1 2	1 22	1 41	2 1	2 17	2 36	2 53	3 10

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Hugo*" should write to a member of the Royal Exchange Committee.
"*W. B.*," Halesworth.—The claim of the set-off would not be legal.
"*A Subscriber*," Charlton.—The clever artist who has taken the soubriquet of Phiz is Mr. Hablot Browne, and not Mr. Cruikshank.
"*B. G.*" should apply to the overseer as to the jury lists.
"*M. L. S.*" Cheltenham.—Mr. Hablot Browne has illustrated the Pickwick Papers, Nicholas Nickleby, Martin Chuzzlewit, and other works by Mr. Dickens.
"*W. I. W.*" Wakefield.—The Duke of Wellington fired his pistol in the air, in his duel with the Earl of Winchilsea. Marshal Soult was in London at the coronation of her present Majesty.
"*W. T. R.*" should write to the Secretary of the General Post-office. Perhaps our correspondent will send the sketch.
"*Chas. Reeve*."—The name of the sign by which the conjunction "and" is represented as "and per se."
"*J. B. G.*" Newcastle.—The church shall be engraved as soon as our arrangements will permit
"*Cyrus*," Dublin.—We are scarcely satisfied with the solution yet received.
"*Edward*," Birmingham.—The Act of International Copyright, 1st and 2nd Victoria, cap. 59, has not been repealed.
"*Alpha Beta*," Ireland.—Our correspondent's suggestion is impracticable.
"*No Transit.*"? Spalding, should proceed by coach to a station on the North Midland Railway, thence by railway to Lancaster, and thence to Carlisle by coach.
The Soldier's Dream of Home, by "*Henry*," is inadmissible.
"*Henry L.*," Norwich. The large print was in a forward state. Will our correspondent oblige us by sending the sketch?
"*C. S.*," New Wells, Aldgate, is thanked for his obliging communication. The sketches we have been assured, are characteristic likenesses.
"*F. J.*" Anglesey, and "*X.*" Axminster, should see future announcements.
"*Bee*."—Letters are despatched to Canada, via Liverpool, on the 3rd and 18th of each month, except December, January, February, and March, when they are despatched on the 3rd only.
"*A. J.*" Kingston.—The pronunciation is Van Deeman's Land.
"*A Subscriber*," Hertford must obtain the Print, by order, of any news-agent.
"*G. W. B.*" London-wall.—The statue of the Duke of Wellington at the Royal Exchange is intended to represent his Grace in middle age.
"*M. A.*"—The marriage is legal with one name
"*A. Jones*."—The portrait of Joe Smith was received from New York.
"*H. E.*" is thanked for the sketch; for which, however, we have not room.
"*I. B N.*" Woolhampton.—Entire is the correct word.
"*H. R. M.*"—We have not room.
"*Philo*" should refer to his set of our journal.
"*E. Brust*," Newcastle.—Passports for France are to be obtained, gratis, at the office of the French Ambassador, 6, Poland-street, Oxford-street.
Lines, "*I could I write*," &c.—Inadmissible.
"*A Lady*."—We believe the establishment to be safe.
"*An Admirer*."—Valpy's Latin Grammar.
"*L.*" Northampton, is thanked for the hint.
Verses to an Infant Prince.—Inadmissible.
"*L****."—The writer of an Essay, "*On grouping the notes of the gamut for the purpose of facilitating (!) the attainment of its knowledge*," seems to have forgotten one of his own most inconvertible maxims, namely, "*that simplicity is essential to elementary instruction*;" for a more round-about or complex mode of conveying the alphabet of music to a learner's comprehension we never witnessed. Suppose the student to be a child, would anybody think of teaching him algebra or logarithms before he could read or write? Besides, he made only attempts "*to facilitate the attainment of the knowledge*" of the gamut in the treble. What is to become of the bass and other clefs? To an intelligent mind, the ordinary manner of learning the names and positions of the notes is sufficiently facile; but without the power of Mnemonyne for memory, and that of Lycurgus for harp-tightedness, we are quite sure that nobody could derive benefit from our correspondent's suggestions.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1844.

A DOCUMENT has just been published which will enable us, as a nation, to comply with that injunction of the philosopher that tells us above all things to "know ourselves." It is the abstract of the occupations of the people, drawn up from the population returns; it states the relative numbers of the people engaged in every kind of employment and division of employment, as far as it has been practicable to ascertain it. Authentic information on this subject was much needed, particularly by legislators, who, for the want of it, were frequently compelled to take for granted the estimates of writers who wrote as much by guess as from knowledge. The opportunity of the last census was very properly taken, then, to fix with some approach to certainty our knowledge of particulars so important. It is well observed by the *Times*:—

A vast and busy swarm, pent up in a compass unequal to its numbers, and still more unequal to its genius and ambition, with its ancient bonds and institutions gradually dissolving, we are in daily jeopardy of losing all principle of order. We are becoming an immense host in heat of battle. The common observer discerns only a chaos of men, and horses, and smoke, and engines of war. He sees them roaming over the plain, and scattered in ravines. He understands nothing of what he sees and hears—not even his own movements. Without knowledge of the field, without continual and exact reports from every member of his armament, the commander is bewildered, and, as a matter of course, immediately defeated. The British nation is engaged in a great and arduous struggle for life and sustenance, in which whole classes have been miserably worsted. We have a great conquest to achieve over the difficulties of nature, and the not less obstinate impediments of human creation. So the first thing to be done is to ascertain the present state of the battle field;—what flank is gaining ground, what is hard pressed, where is the strength of the foe, where our reserve, what is the state of our ammunition.

But, having obtained all this knowledge, there remains the greater and more difficult task of wisely applying it. It is almost appalling to think of the masses of human beings that have been collected in densely populated districts by the demand for particular kinds of manufactures, who exist by that peculiar kind of toil, who must suffer if it is suspended, and perish if it were totally withdrawn or destroyed. Hitherto, with the exception of some periods of difficulty that acted as checks, the tendency of the tide of population has been from the agricultural districts to the centres of manufacturing and commercial activity. It has worked almost with the regularity of a natural law—the process is still going on—and, great as our manufacturing skill and industry undoubtedly are, we find it difficult to support our present population. Emigration is continually going on, but it is very far from providing for the surplus, and our numbers go on increasing. What is to be done with them? They must be fed; and to be fed, they must be employed. It is proved that agriculture affords no opening for our continually increasing thousands, and they must therefore be driven in upon manufactures or commerce. If these remain at their present amount, population must continually be overtaking them. We are thus compelled to become more and more a manufacturing country; and all regrets for the departed simplicity of a rural life—all the lamentations over the absence of fields and fresh air—all the anathemas of the "harsh sound of the factory bell," are useless and vain. We must yield to the stern law of necessity, from which there is no escaping. We may wish it were otherwise, but wishes have been described as "vain hopes," and such they will prove, when facts are examined by the strong and unflattering light furnished by the "occupation returns."

THE "Athenic Institution" of Birmingham have had a public dinner, and that public dinner has been presided over by Lord J. Manners. It is to be wished that the Society had chosen a name more English, and more indicative of its object, which appears, from a description of it in the report of the dinner, to be a very good one—a combination of amusement and recreation with instruction. There can be little doubt but the great defect of most Mechanics' Institutions has been the little relaxation they furnished. Study is an effort of the mind, and when the body is exhausted by toil, the mental faculties are not fit for exertion. Nature at such times imperatively demands rest, and if it is denied, it is at the cost of health and strength, which are both sacrificed. We may safely pass from toil to amusement; but we cannot with impunity go from toil to another. Hence, an institution that furnishes this recreation is one that is pretty sure to succeed. And Lord J. Manners is a fitting patron for such a Society. He is an advocate for "national holidays." If he could convert the world to his creed it would be a much pleasanter one; but it will not be convinced; it goes on in its old hard-hearted way; the soul of one universal "Scrooge" possesses it, crying, in the spirit of an Egyptian task-master, "Ye are idle, ye are idle—get ye to your tasks." And the world, conscious of the necessity, is, for self-preservation's sake, fain to obey the command. Yet, from amid the smoke and dust of the brick-kilns there are anxious cries for some little respite; and there are thousands who, having continually to tread the "burning marle," would willingly hear something of the "flutes and soft recorders" which Milton speaks of as beguiling the steps of his demons in their infernal march. But even this solace is scarcely accorded to the human toilers, who must continue their course without hearing music by the way. This has been carried to such an extent, that the physical powers of whole masses were falling under it; and there has ensued a very general movement in favour of a relaxation of the hours of toil, or, as in the case of the Birmingham Institution, for procuring the facilities for a better use of those hours which, even under our present over-working system, are at our disposal.

Lord J. Manners is an amiable man, and we rejoice to see that he is also an active one, not confining himself to praises of the past, which he cannot restore, but willing also to influence the present, which men in his station have some power of directing. It would be useless to attempt to revive Archbishop Laud's "Book of Sports," but something of the spirit that caused its promulgation may be revived. The only error to be guarded against will be the expectation that a condition of society can be established similar to that which many suppose once did actually exist, but which we much doubt if England ever saw. Lord J. Manners is not entirely exempt from an excess of imagination in this particular. Thus he says:—

It was his firm conviction, founded upon something like a careful examination of history, that in days long gone by, when the unhappy separation of the classes which now existed in this country was not known in the land, there was by far more peace, more real happiness, and more complete security for all classes, than had or could ever exist under such a class system as now prevailed in society. Their usages were hostile to anything like a cordial amalgamation. How often were they enabled to come together in amity and affection, as they had done that evening? How often had they seen the three classes meet at the one table partake of the same enjoyment? And yet, as they had often heard in the days of feudalism, the Barons of England were accustomed to sit at the same table, and partake of the same fare, with those beneath them.

Now, we will undertake to say, "from something like a careful examination of history," that the line between the different classes of society was more distinctly drawn in the "days of feudalism," than they are at present, and the noble kept the plebeian at a far greater distance; the insolent and arrogant protection accorded by the lord of the soil to his serf or retainer, was not amalgamation in our sense of the word. All we know of the social usages for the period confirms our belief. The baron and the serf might sit at the same table, but they were far, very far from being on terms of equality. The rich fare, and the scarce wines—the venison and the "malvoisie" were for the noble and his equals, for those who "sat above the salt." The coarse food, and the thin drink, were the portion of all below it, for the menial and the dependant; and they were coupled with things worse than this, the whip and the discipline of the porter's lodge, for all which we have only to refer to the chroniclers of the social life of those periods, which it is the delight of the Young England school to paint so *coleur de rose*. It may be relied on as an eternal principle that wealth and power never voluntarily raised poverty and dependence to their own level, either in physical well-being, or anything else; nor did they, then, more than now, willingly descend a step in the social scale. If the rich and the great differed of old from the same classes now, it was only in more gross and undisguised contempt of all below them—the necessary consequence of a less perfect civilisation. They ate of the fat, and drank of the strong, and threw the refuse to those who were the necessary tools of their ambition, their pride, and their power. They kept all the advantages they could, and bestowed on others none they could keep to themselves. In war the nobles went to the battle, defended by strong suits of armour, jointed and riveted so as almost to defy danger and death. Who wore the leather skull caps and the buff jerkins, and who were they whom the titled chivalry could hack, and carve, and ride over almost at pleasure?—simply those whom they now address as the "lower classes." But the tendency of time is to level human distinctions; the rich man and the noble still leads the humble one in war as in policy; but he has no longer the rich man's wealth-bought immunity from danger, and both share the peril alike. It is the same in other things; it is the very pressure of the classes below him seeking to attain his own level, that induces that aristocratical exclusiveness of spirit which is so complained of. But let it not be supposed it is an evil only of modern days. It has existed in all ages, and will continue to exist to the end of time.

In short, much of this talk about the superiority of the past is mere twaddle, and we wish to guard any portion of our readers from being influenced by it. Let us shape our course by the necessity of the time in which our lot is cast; we cannot bid time return, and if we could, it would not avail us. Let us toil manfully; but if we can prevent ourselves from sinking to be slaves of the steam-engine, why let us do so. But it must be by institutions and combinations of effort born of present circumstances. The example of all the Barons who signed Magna Charta, and all the laws of all the Plantagenets, will not serve us one jot.

THE House of Commons met from the adjournment on Thursday, for the purpose of being prorogued. The Queen's Speech, which was read by Commission, will be found in another column. The proceedings were rather interesting. In the first place, it was announced that Lord Stanley has quitted the House of Commons—an arena in which his great ability as a debater has often been stimulated, by an irascible temper, into displays which left the hearer at a loss whether most to admire their brilliancy or lament their imprudence. He will be raised to the peerage, thus anticipating the dignity to which he would succeed on the death of his father—the Earl of Derby, and he will still retain the seals of his office as Colonial Secretary.

An active and able leader of the Ministry is wanted in the Peers. The Duke of Wellington was both, but time is inexorable, and of him we may begin to say, *Troja fuit*. At his advanced age he finds the business of the Government, in addition to that of Commander-in-Chief, too much for him. Another important statement was that made by Sir R. Peel, of the settlement of all the points in dispute between England, with respect to Tahiti, and that "there was no reason to doubt" the sincerity of the declarations of the French Government—that it had no intention of occupying any part of the territory of Morocco. A short discussion ensued on the Irish State Trials, brought on by an unresisted motion of Mr. T. Duncombe's, which was interrupted by the arrival of the Usher of the Black Rod, for the house to appear at the bar of the Lords, which, of course, terminated the proceedings.

LAW OF NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

In your notice to correspondents in the number for Saturday last, you state—"*If a person goes to a nuisance he has no remedy*." Now this law of yours is different to that which was laid down by the present Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (I think) in May Term of 1838. In giving judgment on a demurrer to a plea on an action for a nuisance, he stated his opinion to be, that every one had a common law right of *wholesome air*, and that a person could not be deprived of that right, because the person causing the nuisance *had occupied his premises before the plaintiff came into the neighbourhood*. The action was ocean and in consequence of a person carrying on the business of a tallow-chandler.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

ON Saturday last the Queen and Prince Albert took an early airing in a pony phaeton, the Princess Royal accompanying her Royal parents. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert went out in a phaeton. The Prince of Prussia, attended by his suite, arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen, having performed the journey from Bristol to the Castle in the short space of two hours and a half.

SUNDAY.—This morning their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Prince of Prussia, and the Court, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle, the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiating. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended divine service in the parish church. The Queen and the Royal guests took an airing on the terraces and in the pleasure grounds of Prussia, promenaded on the East and North terraces and in the pleasure grounds. Lord Charles Wellesley (Clerk Marshal) has relieved the Hon. Colonel Grey as the Equerry in Waiting on the Queen, and Major-General Sir Edward Bowater has relieved Colonel Wylde in the duties of Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty rode out in a pony phaeton this morning, accompanied by the Princess Alice. In the afternoon her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Prince of Prussia, went out in an open pony carriage. Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Prussia, went in the morning to shoot in the Royal preserves. In the afternoon the Royal children were taken an airing, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttleton.

TUESDAY.—The Queen walked in the pleasure grounds about the Castle this morning. Her Majesty also rode in the garden chair for some time. Prince Albert and the Prince of Prussia walked out in the forenoon and viewed her Majesty's blackbounds, and afterwards returned to the Castle in a pony phaeton. The Royal Family were taken walking and pony exercise. In the afternoon her Majesty held a Privy Council, at which the speech on closing the session was agreed upon.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked this morning in the grounds adjoining the Castle. The garden chair was taken in readiness, when required, in which her Majesty occasionally rode. Her Majesty and the Prince drove out in a pony phaeton. The royal children were also taken out.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Major General Sir Edward Bowater and Lieutenant Colonel Bouverie, left the Castle this morning, between eight and nine o'clock, in one of the royal carriages and four, preceded by outriders, for the Slough Station, and proceeded thence to town, to be present at the review in Hyde Park before the Prince Royal of Prussia. His Royal Highness was received at the Slough Station by Mr Charles Wellesley and Colonel Berkeley Cumming, walked this morning in the private grounds of the Castle. The Queen's garden chair was taken into the shrubbery and occasionally used by her Majesty. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty this morning. The infant royal family were taken for their usual airings in the Home Park this morning. This afternoon, her Majesty was driven out for an airing, in a pony phaeton, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, proceeding through the Long Walk into the Great Park. Lord Charles Wellesley,

equerry in waiting to her Majesty, and Major General Sir Edward Bowater, were in attendance upon the Queen and the Prince on horseback. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal and Alice were taken for an airing this evening, in the open carriage and pair, attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. It is in consequence of the male and female domestics of the royal household not having become sufficiently proficient in a knowledge of sacred music, under the tuition of Mr. Elmore, that the services of the ivy clerks and choristers of St. George's Chapel have been commanded at the royal christening to-morrow evening. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. Anson and Josephine Wratislaw, and attended by Lady Charlotte Dundas, will have the honour of joining the royal dinner circle this evening.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S PROPOSED VISIT TO ENGLAND.—Nothing certain seems to be settled for the long-talked visit of Louis Philippe to England. The Paris papers abound in contradictory rumours, but it seems likely that the King will come next month. Baron Athalin, the Minister of Finance, left Paris for Eu yesterday, on Wednesday, with letters for several influential personages, and amongst others, says the *Constitutionnel*, of a letter written by Lady Cowley to the Duke of Wellington.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE ROYAL CHILDREN AT BRIGHTON.—For some days past workmen have been very busy at the Palace, at Brighton, in making the necessary preparations for the reception of the royal children, all of whom, with the exception of the Princess Royal—who, it is said, will accompany her royal parents—are expected to arrive next Tuesday. The nursery is being prepared for them, and everything done early for the event.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND LADY ALDBOROUGH.—A Paris letter contains the following instance of gallantry on the part of his Majesty the King of the French, for the truth of which the writer pledges himself:—"On Tuesday or Wednesday week Lady Aldborough wrote to King Louis Philippe, begging his Majesty would have the kindness to inform her wa war imminent? The King delayed not a moment to reply to her ladyship, through his first aide-de-camp, that she might make her mind perfectly easy. No war between France and England was imminent, nor indeed likely."

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have left Ems, where they passed four days with Lord and Lady Beauvale, for Wiesbaden, at which Spa the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne and Lady Louisa Fitzmaurice are staying, as also Viscount Palmerston. After a sojourn of two days there, the noble Viscount and Viscountess were to go direct to Berlin.

The Duchess of Sutherland, on leaving Trentham, went to Castle Howard, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Carlisle. Viscount Morpeth, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorn, the Earl and Countess of Granville, and a select family party having met there. The duchess has, within the last few days proceeded to Scotland.

PROPOSED MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—Lord Beaumont is about to conduct to the matrimonial altar the Honourable Miss Howard, daughter of Lord Kilmorie. The Honourable Mrs. A. Gresley has returned from the continent. We understand his lady is certainly free of being united to a foreign nobleman, the marriage having been appointed for the present month.

The Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Aberdeen, and Sir Robert and Lady Peel returned to town on Wednesday from a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

INDISPOSITION OF LORD MELBOURNE.—Lord Melbourne was slightly indisposed on Thursday in South-a reet, which prevented his lordship leaving the house. His lordship will shortly leave town for Brocket-hall, for the season.

Lady Barham, the widow of the deceased poet, visited Newport last week. On walking out on Friday a bust of her husband caught her view in a shop in Highstreet, in that town, and her ladyship went in and gazed at it for some time.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT TO SCOTLAND.

Some doubt at first existed as to the part from whence her Majesty would embark for Scotland, but it is, we believe, now settled that the embarkation will take place at Woolwich dockyard, on board the royal yacht, on Monday or Tuesday next, and immediately proceed, on a visit to the Duke of Atholl, over whose magnificent estates his Royal Highness will enjoy the sports of the field.

Th offer of the use of Blair Athol was made by Lord Glenlyon to the Prince Consort during the shooting season this year upon the last visit of the Court to Scotland.

On Wednesday morning four of the royal carriages, and sixteen of the carriage and saddle horses, with a number of pointer dogs, were shipped on board the steam-vessel, Captain Saunby, moored in the Dundee dock. Why they are not definitely fixed as to what place her Majesty and her royal Consort will land on Scot s shores Granton Pier, near Leith, where her Majesty did imbarked on her first visit to Scotland, or dismounting on the pier of Dundee, have both been named. Dundee is considered, by many who know the locality, to be preferable to Granton Pier in many respects. There is a safe and commodious road-stead for the Royal Albert steam yacht; and her Majesty, should the weather be foggy, will not have occasion to cro-s any river; whereas, should the landing take place at Granton Pier, her Majesty w.l have to cross the Frith of Forth to Queensferry, from Dundee to Blair Castle, which is to be the royal residence, the distance is also much shorter. The preparations at Blair Castle for the reception of her Maj sty and her illustrious Consort, were completed last week. The Highland corps which formed her Majesty's body guard during her brief visit to Perthshire in 1842, are again to be under arms during the royal stay amongst the picturesque hills of Perthshire and the mountain fastnesses of Athol.

THE LINE OF MARCH.—It is understood that the Queen and Prince Albert will embark on board the royal yacht on Tuesday next, and proceed direct to Dundee, and from thence to Blair Athol, the seat of Lord Glenlyon. The Court will enjoy the sports of grouse-shooting and deer-stalking. The royal visit, in fact, will be one of pure recreation, and, of course, considered as strictly private.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION OF CITY CHAMBERLAIN.—The election for City Chamberlain, in the room of the late Sir W. Heygate, took place on Thursday. Six persons nominated themselves to the office, but the contest was confined to T. A. Hankey, Esq. Alderman Hooper proposed Mr. Alderman Humphery. His seconder was Thomas Simpson Esq. F. A. Taylor, Esq., proposed Mr. G. Keppel. Mr. Weaver, the third candidate nominated, declined coming forward. The candidates, and from D. W. Harvey, Esq., the show of hands was taken. The numbers seemed pretty equally divided between the two Aldermen, three or four hands only being held up for Mr. Keppel. The Common Serjeant said that the Sheriffs were of opinion that Anthony Brown, Esq., had the majority of the Livery. A poll was demanded, which was opened *pro formâ*.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held on Monday at the Foreign-office, and was attended by all the Ministry, several of whom came to town for the purpose. The Council sat two hours and a half. Another Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office on Wednesday at which the Duke, which sat two hours and a half.

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ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

COMMITTAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—On Monday evening an inquest was held at the Grange Inn, Carey-street, before Mr. Higgs, on the body of James Brooker, aged 45, who expired on Saturday in King's College Hospital. It appeared that on Saturday morning deceased was driv ng a cart laden with potatoes to Covent-garden market, when upon reaching the middle of Great Queen-street he was in the act of passing another cart, driven by Charles Dilla, a carman in the employ of Mr. Thompson, farmer, of Tottenham. Dilla crossed the road with his team, forcing the horses in Brooker's cart upon the pavement. A collision took place, deceased was crushed between the two wheels of the carts. He was conveyed to King's College Hospital, where, in spite of all that could be done for him, he died. The jury gave a verdict of "Manslaughter against Charles Dilla," who was committed.

VERY SUDDEN DEATH.—On Monday about one o'clock, an awful instance of sudden death occurred in Upper John-street, Hoxton. The deceased, a man about 50 years of age, was engaged in carrying coals to the house of Mr. Smith (No. 14), when, after emptying a sack into the coa. cellar, Mrs. Smith observed to him that his nose was bleeding. He endeavoured to stop the flow of blood, in consequence of the rapid flow of blood both from his nose and mouth, and had just strength left to gain the door when he fell down and instantly expired.

ACCIDENT IN THE QUEEN'S PRISON.—On Saturday last the following singular but serious accident occurred to a gentleman named Jackson, an inmate of the Queen's Bench Prison. The unfortunate gentleman, who is about twenty-four years of age, was playing at rackets with another debtor, when having missed the ball, it returned, failing two or three yards behind him, and near where his opponent stood. The latter then struck it, and at the same moment Mr. Jackson turning himself round the ball came in violent contact with his face, when he immediately, covering it with his hands and running about apparently in the greatest agony, exclaimed, "Oh, my eye's out; my eye's out!" The lookers-on of the game to their horror discovered that his left eye was lying completely out of its socket on his cheek. A surgeon in the neighbourhood having replaced the eye, pronounced the sight to be irreparably destroyed.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—A fatal accident occurred on Monday afternoon in the portion of the new building of the British Museum which is destined for the Xanthian marbles, to a carpenter of the name of Lane. He had only been taken on at one o'clock that day, and before two had kill

GATE OF TANGIER—FLIGHT OF THE POPULATION.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

We resume our illustrations of the War in Morocco with an interesting scene of the flight of the inhabitants, by the gate Marshán from the citadel of Tangier, during its recent siege by the French. This celebrated spot, picturesque in itself, and magnificent in its relations—bearing, as it does, the treasury of the city, and being the seat of the local Government—became a point of great importance to the besiegers. It was severely handled, at least, in intention, but it happily escaped with little injury. During the bombardment vast numbers of the population escaped by this gate; and here might be seen an unoffending multitude flying beneath a shower of shells, and forming a sickening episode in the terrific spectacle of war.

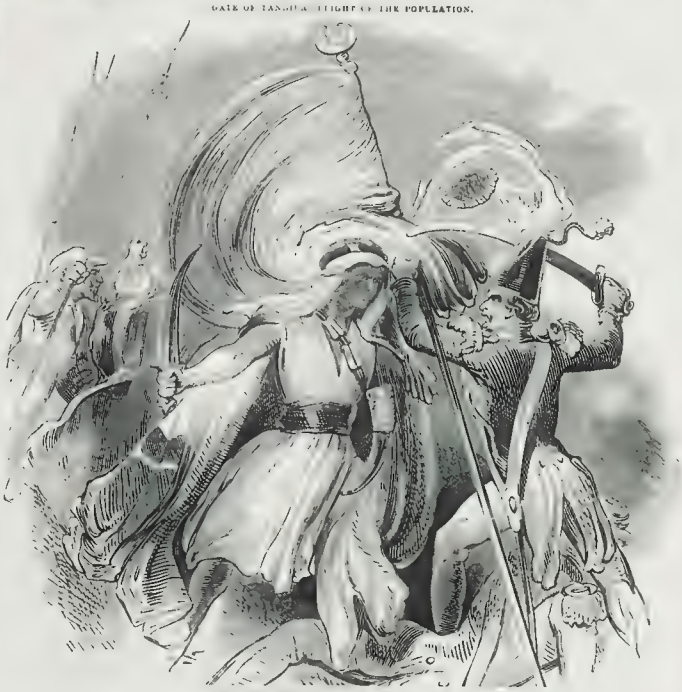
On emerging from this gate a splendid view is gained. The eye, glancing forward, across the strait, embraces the majestic sweep of the Spanish coast, with Tarifa, Gibraltar, and the opposite point of Cape Malabatta. To the right spread the white sands of the burning coast of Africa, washed by the emerald seas, but scarcely varied—so immense is their monotony—by the hundred scudding sails of the descendants of the Salles rovers. At our feet, to the left, lie the town and bay of Tangier; the former glittering with white and brightly-coloured houses, and the latter filled with the thundering navy of France, and the vigilant fleets of other nations.

From this spot, sacred alike to Romans, Moors, and Britons—the only place, after the expulsion of the Moors, on which the sons of the Prophet could freely mingle with the civilised nations of the earth—both Moors and Europeans have been driven.

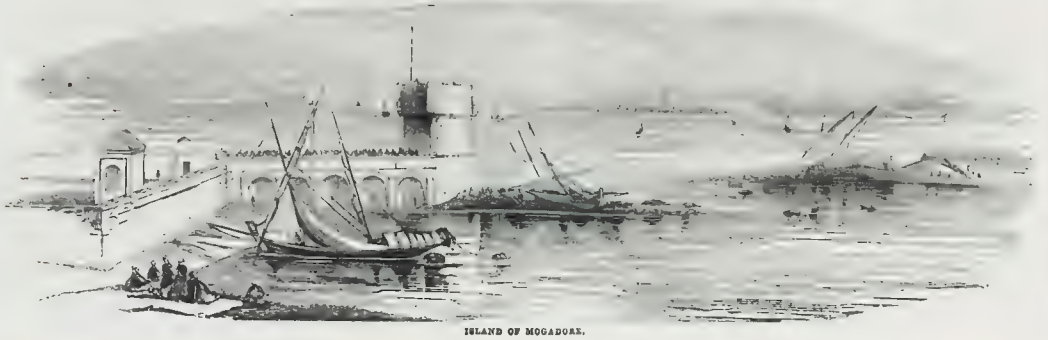
One hundred and sixty years ago Tangier was in the possession of the English; but Charles II. found the maintenance of a sufficient garrison there to be too expensive; and the nation refusing to grant supplies, the fortifications and mole were blown up. On the retirement of the English, the Moors quickly occupied the place, which has since continued in their possession.

It is a singular fact that "rifles" were introduced into the British service in 1680, and were first used by the Life Guards at the siege of Tangier. It is also remarkable, that about the same period the "Grenadiers" were introduced into the army, and did good service at this memorable siege. According to the quaint language of the day, "a company was formed of men who each carried a large pouch filled with hand-grenades. These men were instructed to ignite the fuses, and to cast the grenades into forts, trenches, or amidst the ranks of their enemies, where the explosion was calculated to do much execution; and the men, deriving their designation from the combustibles with which they were armed, were styled Grenadiers." Although the hand-grenades have long since been laid aside, yet one company, which is designated "The Grenadier Company," continues to form part of every battalion in the English service.

The second illustration is an episode from the Battle of Isly, representing a death-struggle between an Arab standard-bearer and a French soldier. The flag, which, in the original, is striped with three horizontal bands, one of light yellow, and two of light red, and variously embellished with inscriptions from the Koran, *is*, we believe, a curiosity in this country; and perhaps the Arab sword may be deemed, for the beauty of its shape, to be worthy of imitation. The



FIGHT FOR THE STANDARD—BATTLE OF ISLY.



ISLAND OF MOGADOAR.

ABD-EL-KADER, AND HIS MOORISH ALLIES.

Arab cap is a doubled kerchief, bound round the temples with a fillet of coloured thread.

We perceive by the *Moniteur* that several Moorish trophies have already been received in Paris. An imposing ceremony took place on Monday at the Hotel des Invalides, where the colours captured at Mogadore were deposited. Colonel Dumas, aide-de-camp of the King, accompanied by Captain Bouet, of the navy, who was selected to convey these trophies to Paris, handed them, in the absence of Marshal Oudinot, Governor of the Invalides, to General Petit, commander of the hotel, who received them in the presence of the military invalids, drawn up under arms in division. The colours, to the number of six, were then carried by as many decorated non-commissioned officers before the Invalids formed in line, who received them with the greatest enthusiasm, the drums in the mean time beating a royal salute. A considerable multitude were present at this affecting military solemnity.

As Marshal Bugeaud's detailed despatch appeared only, in part, in our late edition of last week, we subjoin a few extracts :—

The despatch is dated, "Camp, near Coudiat Abderrahman, August 17," and the Marshal describes the action as a "great battle." After noticing some preparatory skirmishes, the Marshal says, "I passed a first time the Isly, at dawn, without meeting the enemy. On arriving, at eight in the morning, on the heights of Djurf-el Akhdar, we perceived all the Moorish camps still in their places, extending over the slopes of the right bank. All the cavalry composing them had moved forward, in order to attack us at the second passage of the river. Amidst a large mass stationed on the highest part, we perfectly distinguished the group of the Emperor's son, his flags and his parasol—the badge of his command.

* * * * * * *

The enemy's cavalry being divided by its own movements, and by my march, which cut it in two, deemed the moment come to make an issue upon the capital point, which in my opinion was the camp I supposed to be defended by the infantry and artillery. I ordered Col. Tartas to echelonner his nineteen squadrons by the left, so that his last echelon might rest on the right bank of the Isly.

Colonel Yusuf commanded the first echelon, which consisted of six squadrons of Spahis, very closely supported in the rear by three squadrons of the 4th Chasseurs.

Having put to the sword a good number of horse, Colonel Yusuf attacked that immense camp. After receiving several discharges of artillery, he found it filled with horse and foot soldiers, who disputed every inch of the ground. The reserve of the three squadrons of the 4th Chasseurs arrived.—A fresh impulse was imparted—the artillery was captured—and the camp carried.

It was covered with dead bodies and dead horses. The whole artillery, all the provisions and war stores, the tent of the Emperor's son, the tents of all the chiefs, the mules of numerous traders accompanying the army—everything, in short, remained in our power. But the brightest side of the campaign had cost us dear—four officers of the Spahis and 6 chasseurs had lost their lives in it, and several others were wounded.

* * * * * * *

At last General Bedeau, commanding the right wing, seeing the immense danger the Second Regiment of Chasseurs were exposed to detached the battalion of Zouaves, a battalion of the 26th Light Infantry, and the 9th battalion of Chasseurs of Orleans in order to attack the enemy on the side of the mountains. That movement determined their retreat. Colonel Morris then resumed the offensive against them, and executed several successful charges in the pass whereby they were retreating; that episode was one of the most vigorous of the day—550 chasseurs of the 2d combatted 6,000 of the enemy's cavalry. Each chasseur brought back a trophy of this engagement—one a flag, another a horse, &c.

It was then noon, the heat was great, the troops of all arms were greatly

REVIEW OF TROOPS AT MOROCCO.

fatigued. There was no more baggage nor artillery to take, since all was taken. I ordered the pursuit to cease, and led all the troops back to the Sultan's camp.

Chasm-Ullah had made me to reserve the tent of the Empe ur's son. The standards taken from the enemy had been got together to the number of eighteen, and eleven pieces of artillery, the parasol of the Emperor's son, and a great number of the trophies.

The Moors left on the field of battle at least 800 killed, almost all cavalry; of the infantry, which was not numerous, the greater part escaped from us in consequence of the ravines. This army has, besides, lost almost all its material. It must have had from 1 500 to 2 000 wounded.

Our loss was—four officers killed, and 70 wounded; and 26 sub-officers and soldiers killed, and 80 wounded.

From all accounts of the pri-oners and the Arabs, who saw the camp of the enemy, their cavalry cannot be calculated at less than 25,000. They showed themselves very bold, but the confusion rendered their efforts powerless. The boldest stood to be killed. All they wanted to do well was the force of combination and a well-constituted infantry to support their movements. With a Government like theirs, it would require several ages to give them the condition of success in battles.

The third scene is the island of Mogadore, viewed from the fortifications of the city. The tower in the foreground is the powder bastion, and the battery adjoining, on which the Moors prided themselves, as they were mounted with brass guns. On the island are seen a mosque and two batteries, the only two buildings of importance. The fortified rocks on the right form the channel of the harbour to the south.

The annexed engraving shows the Arsenal of Mogadore before the recent bombardment.

THE ARSENAL, AT MOGADORE

Next is a group of Abd-el Kader and his Moorish allies; showing "the Lion of the Desert," surrounded by his staff and Moorish officers: among the latter, the pipe-bearer, the tatar in attendance, the standard-bearer, &c., will be readily recognised.

Lastly, is a review of the Moorish troops, outside the walls of Morocco. This spectacle differs wholly from an European notion of a "review." Instead of the formal manœuvres of our well-disciplined armies, the barbaric habits of the desert give a romantic air of freedom to the meeting. The "review" is not so much, in fact, an inspection, as it is a kind of tourney, in which both inspector and inspected prove, by mimic conflicts, their respective strength and skill. In our engravings, the mob army will be seen forward in picturesque array, witnessing the tilting of picked men of their tribes. Such is a specimen of the exercises by which these semi-barbaric troops seek to prepare themselves for contests with the highly-disciplined armies of Europe.

LITERATURE.

THE ART OF MAKING VALENCIENNES LACE. By MADAME DE CONDÉ.

Notwithstanding the variety of patterns, and beauty of fabric, of lace, produced in this country, especially at Nottingham, Buckinghamshire, &c., the costly lace made in Flanders, which is known as "Valenciennes," maintains its ancient superiority. It owes its preeminence from the peculiar strength of fabric, possessing a quality which we are not able to define, but refer to the fair sex, who devote their time to such matters. This we know, that every lady of rank, whether in the bull-room or the saloon, who has a taste for the elegant and *recherché*, considers Valenciennes lace as an almost indispensable auxiliary to costume. Our English ladies have, until now, occupied themselves merely with the quality of Valenciennes lace; but by aid of the little work before us, they may become proficients in the art of making it. The volume is in miniature, is neat and pretty, its style is modest, clear, gradual, and inviting, replete with instruction for the industrious fair

By the way, ladies by acquiring the art of lace-making, will better appreciate the labour of the poor; they will no longer refuse the fair claim for a good article, nor will they be deceived in their purchase of it. Lace-making has many advantages. It is a work which requires reflection; memory is brought into active play, skill can be exerted in the change of patterns, drawing may assist as an accessory to sketch new designs.

The writer of this little book, Madame de Condé (who in more prosperous days devoted a portion of her time and income to the founding a school for the indigent in the neighbourhood where she resided), has had the opportunity of acquiring the art of making Valenciennes lace, to which she puns, in the hope of benefiting herself and family, and we hope that she may have the satisfaction of converting an amusement of happier days into a source of profit for her fatherless children.

THE BACHELOR'S OWN BOOK: being Twenty-four Passages in the Life of Mr. Lambkin, Gent. By GEORGE CRUIKSHANK. D. Bogue.

This is a series of comic etchings, illustrative of the progress which a gentleman, "just come into his property," makes in the world: "each varied scene of coloured life" he is made to appear in; but we think he cuts a better figure on his outset than he ever does afterwards; he "makes his toilet to admiration!" The next scene, "Going a-courting," is graphic, and his performance at a pic-nic "very ridiculous." His interview with the lawyer is happily and powerfully conceived and executed. The scene with "the kind-hearted cabman" is also good. Altogether, this is a rich specimen of Cruikshank's fertile humour, and must prove a very amusing *bagatelle* for the drawing-room table. The accessories in the several plates, as usual, are excellent.

THE MEDICAL TIMES.—PHARMACEUTICAL NUMBER.

Within the pages of this valuable journal is to be found, at all times, not only such information as may interest the profession to which it immediately devotes itself, but also an immense mass of facts in chemistry and pharmacy. The Part before us contains more than one hundred closely-printed pages of minute details, the majority of which are useful and important to the operative chemist and druggist.

NEW MUSIC.

THE SACRED PIANIST, &c. By EDWARD CLARE. Books I. and II. R. Cocks and Co.

No. I. commences with the "Morning Hymn" irreverently treated—trip ts have no connexion with psalmody. The "Evening Hymn," on the next page, is ridiculously handled—*vide* bars 3 and 5: the latter exhibits a solecism in harmony.

No. II. is of the same character as the former. The arranger's notion of sacred music seems to be on a par with that of the man who compared the organ at Haarlem to a large hurdy-gurdy, and ejaculated in rapture, "How I should like to play *Voules vous danser* on that 'ere instrument!"

I DREAM OF ALL THINGS FREE. New Song. Composed by EDWARD CLARE. H. White, Oxford-street.

A pleasing, flowing melody, which would probably have been original a hundred years ago. The first line of the words is sufficiently suggestive to any composer's slumbering fancy. A few careless, consecutive octaves might as well be omitted. In the first bar of the second verse the chord of the sixth and fifth produces a bad effect—in fact the seventh to the fundamental should not have been used at all.

THE ROYAL DUMKA AND BOHEMIAN POLKAS. By EDWARD CLARE. H. White, Oxford-street.

Of all the inflictions that fashion has ever made us suffer under, the Polka-mania is the worst. The gestures of this satyr revel can only be rivalled in beauty by the nomenclature which describes the various kinds of it—Polka Dumka, &c.: what euphony! As usual, there are no harmonies but those of tonic and dominant alternated, which is variety sufficient for this species of composition (?)

CLARK'S LESSONS IN HARMONY, &c. H. White, Oxford-street.

The idea or design of this work is excellent; it presents a very concise form of instruction to those who will undertake or self-impose the drudgery of what Logier very aptly called "a mock science," namely, Thorough Bass. It is an extract of a larger work entitled "Practical Harmony," in the absence of which the foot-notes or references of the present pages are useless; this is a defect, but otherwise a good deal of information may be gleaned from them. The same author's "Practical Exercises on Pianoforte Preluding," contain nothing worthy of either praise or censure. Preluding is improvising, which cannot be taught by any rules.

TAKE HER; SHE HATH LONG BEEN OURS. Ballad; written by F. W. N. Bayley, Esq.; composed by WELLINGTON G. GUERNSEY. Monro and May.

A very graceful, flowing melody in B flat, well harmonised. If there be any fault in it, it consists in the too-frequently recurring modulation into the dominant of its relative minor, which, in some slight degree, produces an unpleasant monotony. The fifth of the key might have been advantageously resorted to, particularly in the fifteenth and sixteenth bars of the strain.

REMINISCENCES OF BURNS. Fantasia for the pianoforte; composed in honour of the Burns' Festival on the banks of the Doon, and inscribed to the Sons of the Poet. By Ricardo Linter. D'Almaine and Co, Soho-square.

A very brilliant and effective fantasia, upon some of the most popular Scotch airs which are identified with the immortal bard. The treatment of "Scots wha hae," and "Ye banks and braes," pleases us the best, but all the others are also very neatly and cleverly arranged. The lithographed title-page is one of the most beautiful things we have ever seen.

YOU TOLD ME THAT YOU LOV'D ME. Ballad; written by EDWARD MOXHAM; composed by ANNE BLAKE. Chappell, London.

This is a simple flowing melody, not over marked by originality—for we can say of some passages with *The Stranger*, "I have heard that air before, but it was to other words." It nevertheless cannot fail to please when sung with grace and feeling.

THE PRACTICAL ORGANIST, Edited by J. G. HERZOG. R. Cocks and Co.

This is a truly valuable work, and will prove of vast utility to those who devote their study to the noblest of instruments, and at the same time to the more intellectual parts of melodic counterpoint, with which the various portions of this first number abound. At page 6, there is a little bit of learned affectation shown in the use of the terms "Ionian mode" and "Mixolydian mode"—in the first place, we know not accurately what the ancient Greeks meant by them, and in the next, if we did, there is no application of them to modern harmony, seeing that they did not understand counterpoint! The concluding voluntary contains many passages of ingenious contrivance, and is a composition which reflects the highest credit upon its author, Geissler. The fugue and interweaving of the double subjects are most masterly.

THE CREATION: an Oratorio composed by JOSEPH HAYDN, newly arranged for the Piano Forte by JOHN BISHOP. R. Cocks and Co. This magnificent oratorio was first performed in the year 1798, at the Schartzenberg Palace, but did not appear in this country until 1800, when, as Mr. Bishop informs us in his Preface, "the score arrived by a King's messenger from Vienna on Saturday the 22nd of March, at nine o'clock in the evening; was copied into parts by Mr. Thomas Goodwin for 120 performers, rehearsed, and performed at Covent Garden Theatre on the Friday following under the direction of Mr. John Ashley, and Sons." There certainly was no loss of time here.

With Mr. Bishop's accustomed and praiseworthy reverence for a great man's thoughts, he has spared evidently no pains in taking his text from the most authentic sources, and, as he says himself, has endeavoured (successfully, we would say) to embody every essential point in the original score, published by Messrs. Breitkopf and Hartel, of Leipzig; avoiding, on the one hand, the introduction of needless imbellishments, and, on the other, the presenting the world with so puerile an arrangement, as to leave no traces of the grandeur of the author's conceptions. One great excellence of Mr. Bishop's compressions from score is the clearness with which he preserves the *marrow* of the parts—there is no slovenliness—the orchestral *partition* might be written back again from his adaptations without any material deviation from the original. This alone would prove the superiority of his ability for the tasks which his liberal and judicious publishers have so successfully employed him in. We hope to see much more at his hands.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

"ABROAD AND AT HOME."

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—This house is to open on the 1st of October with a strong operatic and ballet company. Amongst the *artistes* already engaged are Madame Balfe, Miss Delcy, Miss Romer, Miss Reinforth, Miss Poole, and the charming Anna Thillon, whom we fear Mr. Maddox will very much miss at the next opening of the Princess's. Carlotta Grisi and Dumilâtre, with others of considerable note, will support the ballet. The gentlemen vocalists, with some probable additions, will be Borrani, Stretton, and Harrison.

MR. BALFE.—This prolific and popular composer is now busily engaged, in conjunction with the author of his last libretto (Mr. Bunn), in the composition of a new opera.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—The alterations which the new lessee, Mr. Webster, of the Haymarket, is making in the interior of this house are most judicious. We have more than once deplored the ignorance of theatrical architects: but in this instance we have every reason to approve of the skill and taste exhibited in the construction of the boxes, the lines of which will all radiate from the centre of the stage, by which every person will be enabled to have a full view of the actors and the scenery. In most of our theatres the plan of the side boxes is quite absurd.

MADAME GRISI. Great squabblings, disappointment, and rage have taken place between this imperious cantatrice and the managers of the Italian Opera at Paris. The lady, if she could have her way, would have no principal tenor but Mario. Moriani is certainly a dangerous man by his side.

We are glad to find that Covent Garden, which it was feared was for ever closed against theatrical entertainments, has been let to Laurent, by whom it will be opened early in October. M. Laurent originally introduced the Promenade Concerts into this country; and as he has had much experience in theatrical matters, there is no doubt that he will produce an entertainment worthy of patronage. M Laurent, we hear, begins with Promenade Concerts on a grand scale, and at Christmas he intends to try dramatic performances.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The first of September completed that which the twelfth of August began, and grouse and partridge-shooting have cleared the town of the few good men and true that yachting and cricket had left it. In the sporting circles the solitude is complete, as perfect as it is in the social; which is as entire as anything probably that has yet been accomplished in the way of a vacuum. The river sleeps from the stroke of the lusty wagerman, and the red Indian is encamped at Lord's. The metropolitan *beau* braves the breeze of foreign climes; the metropolitan *belle* is found by the waters of far Baden-Baden. St. James's is as funereal as though it were St. Sepulchre's; and the echoes of May-Fair grow blue-mouldy. Such is town, from which men fly as if the cholera had made head-quarters in Trafalgar-square, and we crave the reader's leave to join in the retreat. It is the classical month for leaving town; Horace turned his back on Rome—"horis *Septembribus*:" an autumn by the Tiber didn't suit his constitution; because, very probably, he had taken enough out of it during the antecedent season. Michaelmas is the countersign of the rural—the pass-word from the city to the shade. It is well—for we are stanch Septembrisers—it is well to go forth when filberts and partridges are brown, into the fields which have put on russet, when the very geese are no longer verdant,

And nought but the spurs of Joskins is green.

In short, when there is nothing of that spoony tint to be met with but a green-gage a vegetable that like a good horse cannot be of a bad colour. It is excellent to sally out on the first of September, bedight, like Master Hawthorn, in "Love in a Village;" but the pleasure is not communicable: you can't transfer the effects of your dog and your gun by mesmeric manipulations to the columns of a newspaper, and thence to the patient—reader. You might send him a brace of birds, indeed, which would be part of their effects (if you are not a Cockney), but the soul-stirring influence of the stubble and the stanch pointer, are things only to be imagined. For this reason, we turn to matters of fact, cordially wishing you lots of sport what time you take your pleasure with

The nut-brown partridges and brilliant pheasants.

The list of national sports, or contests of skill, science, and manhood, is a meagre one at this season of the year. Yachting and rowing, as far as regards wager-matches, are at an end cricket nevertheless flourishes, and every day gives rise to displays of the noble game. These, however, bear for the most part, during the present week, more of a local character, than issues in which the public is interested, and therefore do not require especial notice.

The turf has been barren of any affairs of moment. We had the Warwick Autumn Meeting; but its chief feature was a handicap—the Leamington Stakes—won by a three-year-old, carrying 4st. 10lbs It is a pity Lord Exeter had not named his Algernon for the Leger, as he would have made a nice companion for Red Deer—now third favourite—handicapped for the Chester Cup at *four stone!* Rumour is very busy about the past Derby and approaching St. Leger. For the latter it is whispered there is more than one nomination now in the market in the category of Running Rein and Leander. No doubt every suspected animal will be carefully examined. Is it squeamishness that prevents the parties overtly connected with certain four-year-olds that ran in the last Derby and Oaks being requested to refrain from visiting Tattersall's, and other places resorted to by racing *gentlemen!* There is little doubt now entertained as to Ratan having been made safe—the plot will presently come out, supported by all the "Sons of the Prophet." In the meantime, Sam Chifney, his joc, has been suspended from riding for the Duke of Richmond and Lord George Bentinck. It would be premature to give the names of the individuals said to be implicated in the affair; they may be innocent; they are to be heard till proved to the contrary. It is fit to observe, however, that they do not now attend Tattersall's. The racing for the approaching week is confined to minor meetings, of which there will be plenty. The Leger, however, will cast its shadows before the all-important issue; of these we shall make our horoscope.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The only betting of any consequence was on the St. Leger, in which we have two or three movements to record. Sec d's horses were backed in a lot against the field at evens, and Ithuriel and the Princess for large sums at the prices returned below. The other two—for to the mistification of the innocent public it includes also Sir Tatton Sykes's Mameluke and Valerian—were not a d count. If we add that Red Deer was in steady favour at 7 to 1, and that Fogh-a-Ballah was backed frequently at 11 and 12 to 1, we shall have noticed all the leading points of a very flat afternoon.

YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.

100 to 1a agst Favona (t)	8 to 1 agst Ashted Pet
8 to 1 —— Artful Dodger	20 to 1 —— Ravensworth

LEAMINGTON STAKES.

5 to 1 agst Algernon (t)	6 to 1 agst Counsellor (t)
	Several offers to back Advice, but no price made.

ST. LEGER.

Even on Scott's lot	8 to 1 agst Hey Mommus	12 to 1 agst Fogh-a-Ballagh
4 to 1 agst Ithuriel (t)	12 to 1 —— The Princess (taken)	
9 to 2 —— The Curé (t)	(taken freely)	7 to 2 & 4 to 1 agst The Curé
7 to 1 —— Red Deer (t)	16 to 1 —— Valerian	were laid in several instances

25 to 1 agst Newmonger (t) | 30 to 1 agst Kedger (t)

The betting at Tattersall's, on Thursday, was not worth a quotation, but we collect that at a strong muster of the professional and amateur operators at Warwick; The Curé, Ithuriel, Red Deer, and The Princess, were backed for great stakes, and that the consequence was a decline in the quotations against Hey Mommus, Valerian, and Fogh-a-Ballagh. We have been presented with the following, as the final prices on Wednesday night:—

7 to 2 agst The Curé	9 to 1 agst Hey Mommus	25 to 1 agst Godfrey
4 to 1 —— Ithuriel	12 to 1 —— Fogh-a-Ballagh	33 to 1 —— Ugly Buck
6 to 1 —— R d Deer	13 to 1 —— Valerian	40 to 1 —— Lightning
8 to 1 —— The Princess		

WARWICK RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Trial Stakes, of 5 sovs each, with 25 added,

Mr Collett's Coranna, 5 yrs	(Whitehouse)	1
Mr. E. Buckley's David, 3 yrs	(Marlow)	2

The Guy Stakes, of 50 sovs each.

Mr. Wreford's b c by Camel and Lord Warwick's The Mule divided the stakes, and The Mule walked over.

The Leamington Stakes, of 25 sovs each.

Lord Exeter's Algernon, 3 yrs, 4st 10lb	(Sharp)	1
Mr. Jacques's Advice, 3 yrs, 4st 8lb	(Berwick)	2

WEDNESDAY.

The Yearling Stakes, of 10 sovs each, with 25 added.

Mr. Robins's Confab, by Cnit Chat, 3lb	(H. Darling)	1
Lord Warwick's The Mule, 3lb	(Whitehouse)	2

Two-Year-Old Sweeps, of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.

Sir J. Gerard's Pluto, by Sheet Anchor	(Nat)	1
Mr. J. Walter's My Mary	(Marlow)	2

Match 50 sovs. Two miles.

Mr. Austin's High Over, 6 yrs, 12st	(King)	1
Mr. Cowper's Independence, 4 yrs, 10st 3lb ..	(Roots)	2

Won by two lengths.

The Warwick Cup, by subs of 10 sovs each,

Lord Glenlyon's Ben-y-Ghlo, 4 yrs, walked over.

The Town Plate of £50.

Mr. Collett's Coranna, 5 yrs, 9st 7lb	(Whitehouse)	1
Sir C. Cockerell's Niobe, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb ..	(S. Darling, jun.)	2

THURSDAY.

The Queen's Plate of 100 gs.

Mr. Collett's Coranna, 5 yrs	(Whitehouse)	1
Mr. Mostyn's Brunel, 3 yrs	..	2

BETTING AT WARWICK. THURSDAY AFTERNOON

7 to 2 agst The Curé	9 to 1 agst Princess	66 to 1 agst Vattel (t)
9 to 2 —— Ithuriel	12 to 1 —— Valerian	1000 even between Zenobia and the Devil to Pay.
7 to 1 —— Red Deer.	12 to 1 —— Foigh-a-Ballagh	
9 to 1 —— Bay Momus (t)	50 to 1 —— Lightning	

Lord G. Bentinck has lent Devil to Pay to run for the St. Leger, his lordship to receive half the stakes should the horse win.

Bloodstone, or the horse that ran as such at Ascot, was sold yesterday at Warwick, for 205 guineas, and goes into S. Scott's stables at Ascot.

CRICKET.

THE MARYLEBONE CLUB AND GROUND v. THE SOUTH HANTS CLUB AND GROUND.—This most excellent match was played on Thursday and Friday, upon Day's ground at Southampton. The exhibition of play in every department of this match was of a high character. The Marylebone went in first, and was remarkable for the very beautiful display of hitting by Dorrinton, and the firm and steady play of Dean, between whom the large number of 87 runs were scored, notwithstanding the fine bowling of Mr. Mynn, Day, Sir F. Bathurst, Bodle, and Pilch. This innings amounted to 143, whilst, such are the chances of the game, in their second "hands," the whole eleven were unable to obtain more than 45. The South Hants side scored 107 and 85, winning the match by five wickets.

THE DOMESTICS OF HIGH ELMS MANSION, WITH SIR J. W. LUBBOCK, BART., AGAINST THE TRADESMEN OF DOWN, KENT, WITH J. SMITH, ESQ.—This match, which was looked forward to with considerable interest, came off on Tuesday last in High Elms Park; the ground was in excellent order and the weather favourable. The game commenced at ten o'clock, by the High Elms side going in, scoring 63 for the first innings. At two o'clock they dined, and resumed the game at three o'clock, and finished at six. The result was First innings, High Elms, 63; Down 76. Second innings, High Elms, 90; Down, 62. The school children of the parishes of Down, Farnborough, and Cudham, with an assemblage of well-dressed persons were present to witness the match. Lady Lubbock with her usual generosity, distributed 500 buns, with tea and coffee, to the school children of the above parishes; and, in conclusion, the juvenile branches sang "God save the Queen," and "Rule Britannia." It gives us great pleasure to record instances of gentlemen not hesitating to mix with persons of lower station in the truly English game of cricket: it cannot fail to produce benefit to both parties.

On Monday a match was played at the Northampton Ground, Lower-road, Islington, between the Islington and City Clubs; the City Club went in first, and obtained 75 runs. The Islington followed, and made 73. The City Club, in their second innings, increased their score to 235, when their opponents gave up the game in favour of the City.

CRICKET MATCH.—A grand cricket match is to be played on Tunbridge Wells-common on Thursday and Friday next. The contending parties will be the married men against the bachelors of all England. The names of the players are—A. Mynn, Esq., and Messrs. Lillywhite, Sewell, Good, Dorrington, Hammond, Picknell, Dean, Adams, and Guy. The single party consists of R. Kynaston, Esq., W. Mynn, Esq. C. Colston, Esq., and Messrs. Bushby, Hawkins, Butler, Baily, Pilch, Hillier, Martingell, and Wenman, who is thrown in.

THE GREAT SWIMMING MATCH.—On Monday morning the contest between Pewters (the London) and Hounslow (the Oxford champion) came off in the Serpentine in the presence of a great number of spectators. The conditions of the match were to swim once across to a flag, and return to the starting place. Both were freely backed at even, and the signal for starting being given, the men plunged into the water, and swam away with great swiftness, and kept an equal position for some distance. Pewters was the first who reached the flag on the opposite side; they returned for the winning goal, both making strenuous exertions, Pewters slightly in advance; and, after an admirable contest, Pewters came in the winner by twenty yards. The race came off as early as seven o'clock.

ABUNDANCE OF GAME IN THE ROYAL PRESERVES AT WINDSOR.—Game of every description was never known to be so extremely plentiful in the royal preserves at Swinley, the Norfolk and Flemish farms, in the Home and Great Parks, at Windsor, and at Rapley farm, as this season. Some idea may be formed of the immense number of pheasants now in the crown preserves, when it is stated that not less than 2,250 pheasants were reared by hand; having been hatched by barn-door fowls, in the spring, at the several farms belonging to the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, independently of the very large number which were bred wild. These 2,250 pheasants, which were reared chiefly under the superintendence of Mr. Turner, of Virginia Water, her Majesty's head game-keeper, were turned out on the royal preserves at the proper time, and have since thrived amazingly. It is now no unusual sight, while walking, during the evening, in the vicinity of the preserves in the Park, to see from thirty to forty pheasants feeding at the same spot. Hares and partridges are also most plentiful. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and Prince William of Prussia bagged upwards of fifty brace of partridges during the short time they shot over the preserves on Monday last, the first day of the season.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

We understand that directions have been received positively countermanding the embarkation of the 1st battalion of the 60th and 61st Regiments, under orders for India. Even the baggage of the regiments, which were on board, have been directed to be re-landed, and the chartered ships now at Cove are to proceed to their destination without the troops.

WOOLWICH, Sept. 4.—The Eclair steam frigate, Commander Walter G. B. Estcourt, commissioned at Woolwich last week, and having a crew of 145 men, has been ordered to be made ready for sea with the greatest despatch. We believe the Eclair is intended to form one of the royal squadron to accompany her Majesty to Scotland. The Volcano steam vessel, at present in the river undergoing repair, is ordered to be ready by the 9th instant, and, if completed in time, is expected to form one of the vessels of the royal squadron. The Dædalus, late 42 gun frigate, is now nearly ready for sea, and is to be commissioned. The whole of her guns, forming a very powerful armament, are on board.

We are sorry to announce the death of Colonel Joseph Logan, of the 63d Regiment, with which he had served in India for the last ten years. Col. Logan expired at Dover, on Sunday evening, in his fifty-sixth year.

POLICE.

A TALE OF MYSTERY.—On Tuesday, *Martha Boddington*, alias *Garrett*, *Eliza Harris*, *Eliza Smith*, *William Lear*, and *Edward Collins*, were charged at Queen-square Police-office, with being concerned, with two others not in custody, in stealing a pianoforte, two chests of drawers, and other articles to a considerable amount, the property of the late Alfred Dark. A long investigation took place, in the course of which it appeared that Dark lived in Orchard-street, Westminster, with Eliza Smith, having been separated from his wife, to whom he made an allowance. Dark had been brought home dead, and the goods in question had been removed. Mr Burrell, the magistrate, did not think the case very strong against the prisoners, and allowed them to be liberated on bail. Since then some further particulars have transpired, but we forbear from going into them minutely, in the present state of the case. A report, it appears, has obtained general belief in the neighbourhood, that a crime, resembling in its leading features the case of Mr. Weare, who was murdered by John Thurtell, has been committed and this impression has by no means subsided, although the case has undergone an investigation at Queen-square police-court. The opinion of that portion of the detective police who have looked into some circumstances connected with the case, points strongly to the conclusion that a deed of violence has been committed. Last Monday, a man who knew Dark called at the house where he had lived, in Pentonville, and finding it shut up, made inquiry in the neighbourhood. He learned that the previous morning some persons had brought a horse and cart, and had removed a quantity of furniture. The board on the cart was turned on the wrong side, but this having excited curiosity, a person had, unperceived, turned the board, and gained possession of the name and residence on it. The individual who was making the inquiry gave information to Mrs. Dark, and ultimately the individual went to Orchard-street, where he saw a man named Lear, an associate of Dark, the woman Eliza Harris, with whom Dark lived, and the servant Eliza Smith. The individual (who had received information that Dark was dead) made inquiry, and was told by Lear that this was not true. Lear admitted that a dead body had been brought into the place, and that it was lying in the house, but that it was the body of a man who had been killed by Dark in a quarrel about Eliza Harris, and that Dark was out of the way in consequence of the occurrence. Altogether the explanation was so unsatisfactory, that information was given to the police, and the result was, that the above persons were taken into custody. On examining the dead body in the house, it was found to be the body of Alfred Dark, who had apparently met with his death from a gun-shot wound. The explanation now given was, that Dark had been out shooting, and that his gun went off accidentally and killed him. The belief that Dark met his death from foul play, is strengthened from the fact, that Dark was seen in the neighbourhood of Honiton with a very large sum of money in his possession.

ANOTHER MAN WITH A CARPET BAG.—At Union Hall Police court on Monday, *Peter M'Watter*, a fashionably dressed young Irishman, was charged with robbing public-houses and taverns in that district, and also at the west end of the town. The court was thronged with parties who had been plundered. The subjoined account of the detection of the prisoner will show that he is only rivalled by "the man with the carpet bag," who it will be recollected, rendered himself so notorious a few years ago by the number of robberies he committed. It appeared that on Monday night week the prisoner, with a carpet bag in his hand, hired a bed at the King's Head in the Borough, saying that he had just come off a journey. The next day, the chambermaid seeing him on his knees in one of the adjoining rooms, he pretended to be at prayers, but it was discovered that he had broken open the boxes, from which he took a sovereign and some articles of jewellery. He was taken into custody in the house, and the stolen articles found in his possession. On the Sunday preceding, the prisoner hired a bed at the Hero of Waterloo, in the Waterloo road, and the following day, when the family had risen from their beds, and gone down stairs, the prisoner took an opportunity of entering the maid's bed-room, and breaking open the boxes, from which he took money and various articles of jewellery, some of which were found in his possession when taken into custody at the King's Head. Mr. Thomas Dobson stated that he lodged at Perry's Coffee-house, Seymour-street, Euston-square, and that on last Tuesday week the prisoner came to that house with a carpet bag in his hand, and stated that he had just arrived by the train from Manchester. He engaged a bed, and witness left home early the next morning and when he returned in the evening he found that his room had been entered in his absence, that his trunk had been forced open, and plundered of five sovereigns, a silver watch with a gold chain, a Chesterfield coat, and two silk handkerchiefs. Upon inquiry, it was found the prisoner had decamped the same morning, soon after the departure of witness from the house. The witness here identified the coat worn by the prisoner as his property and he was compelled to take it off, which he was very unwilling to do while at the bar. The head waiter at the Gloucester Coffee house in Piccadilly, stated that a well-dressed young man hired a bed there, and that when all the inmates had retired to rest, he went into the rooms of several gentlemen who were sleeping there, and succeeded in robbing them of their purses, containing the sum of £14, a gold watch, and other articles, with which he got clear off. The witness added, that the prisoner resembled the thief, but he would not undertake to swear positively to his person. It was stated that information had appeared in the *Hue and Cry* of six different robberies of public houses at Manchester by a man answering the description of the prisoner, with a carpet bag. Mr. Cottingham said that he should commit the prisoner on the three first charges, and that he should be brought up again, and that probably when publicity was given of the examination in the newspapers, other parties who had been robbed would attend. The prisoner requested the return of a prayer book found in his possession when he was taken into custody. The application for its restoration was opposed by the publican, who stated that since the prisoner was taken into custody he had ascertained that several robberies had been committed in Dublin by a man answering the prisoner's description, and that he had reason for believing that the prayer book would be found to have been part of the produce of one of them. The prisoner, who seemed very depressed in spirits, was then conveyed back to gaol.

HEARTLESS ROBBERY BY A PRETENDED SOLICITOR.—At Worship-street, on Monday, *Francis Croker*, a middle-aged man, of shabby-genteel appearance, was charged with having obtained by false pretences the sum of 15s and a gold wedding ring from a young woman named Mary Judd. The complainant stated that she had been living for about three years in the service of a respectable tradesman in the City road, and a short time ago she became acquainted with a young man who professed a warm regard for her, and, after some correspondence, made her an offer of marriage. She consented to the proposal, and amongst other preparations for the ceremony, which was appointed to take place in August, her lover presented her with a wedding-ring, in readiness for the happy occasion; but before the time stated, he thought proper to recede from the engagement, and had since married another woman. Under these circumstances, she was advised by her friends to seek legal reparation for the injury she had sustained, and one of her fellow-servants recommended the prisoner as a person qualified to institute the necessary proceedings on her behalf. The prisoner soon afterwards called upon her, and after representing himself as a solicitor residing in Thatched-house-row, Islington, said that he was willing to prosecute the suit but required some security for the payment of his costs, and proposed that she should deposit with him the wedding-ring on that account. She accordingly gave him the ring, which the prisoner took away, and about a week after, he called again, and said he had served the defendant with a copy of a writ, and that everything was going on favourably, but that he had already incurred costs to the amount of fifteen shillings, and on being paid that sum he would restore to her the ring which he held as a security. She immediately paid him the money, and the prisoner promised to transmit her back the ring on the following day, but he had failed to do so, and having ascertained that no proceedings whatever had been commenced, witness came to this court on Saturday, to apply for redress, and the magistrate gave directions which resulted in the apprehension of the prisoner.—Holland, one of the warrant officers of the court, stated that he proceeded that morning to the lodgings of the prisoner, who, on learning the charge against him, admitted, after some hesitation, that he had pledged the ring, upon which he took him into custody. On being searched, several duplicates were found upon him, one of which related to the article in question, which was pledged on the very day it came into his possession. There was also found upon him a letter addressed to the complainant, containing a worthless brass ring, and stating that it was the same ring she had deposited in his hands.—Frederick Fox, a pawnbroker's assistant, produced the complainant's ring and identified the prisoner as having pledged it for 4s., in the name of John Smith, on the 13th ult.—The prisoner, in his defence, said that he had been thirty years employed in public offices, and had served articles as a solicitor at Mr. Abbott's, in Chancery-lane, since which he had been a reporter at police-courts, and had occasionally assisted Mr. Gurney, the eminent short-hand writer, but unfortunately he had got over head and ears in difficulties, in consequence of his living with a lady. With respect to the action on the part of the complainant, he said that he had employed a person to do the business for him, and he denied that he had represented himself to be a solicitor.—Mr Broughton said, he should send the case before a jury, but he should remand the prisoner at present for the production of further evidence. Croker was re-examined on Wednesday, and after some further evidence had been given, was fully committed.

AUDACIOUS AND INGENIOUS ROBBERY.—Last week we gave an account of a shameful trick played upon a Mrs. Brundall, of No. 24, Agnes-street, Waterloo-road, by means of which three men contrived to rob the house. Two of them, named *William Cooper* and *George Jackson*, alias *Contison*, have since been apprehended, and were examined at Union-hall on Tuesday, charged with stealing £12 10s. in money, together with six silver spoons, two gold wedding-rings, a gold brooch, a coral brooch and locket, and several other articles, the property of Edward Brundall.—Mrs Charlotte Brundall stated that her husband was a carpenter. Between two and three o'clock on Tuesday she was informed by Sarah Cooper, the nurse who attended her in her confinement, that two gentlemen wanted to see her on very urgent business. When the nurse entered the room, she was closely followed by a tall, well-dressed man, who said he came to apprise her of something that had befallen her husband. She most anxiously inquired, if he had met with an accident; but the reply was, "No, not an accident, but something worse; he has been taken into custody for robbing his employers, and I have a search-warrant to examine your house for the stolen property." He then expressed a desire to commence the search, and as she was showing him the way up stairs, she saw another man standing near the street door, and that man was the prisoner Cooper. They went up stairs into the lodgers' rooms, and he wanted her to open the boxes and drawers, but she informed him that she had not the keys. When they got into her room, the man ordered her to open her boxes, and to give him up all the papers therein, as they no doubt would throw some light on the robberies her husband had committed. She then unlocked her drawers, in which there was a green purse, containing £12 10s. He took possession of it, saying that it was part of the produce of the robbery, and he afterwards took six silver spoons, and a small jewel-case, containing two gold wedding-rings, and other articles of jewellery. When he had ransacked the place, he asked her upon her oath, if she had exhibited everything to him; and on her replying in the affirmative, he said that she must be careful of what she said, for that she would have to make the same statement again before their superiors. Having placed the money, spoons, and jewel-case in his pocket, he then inquired for a sheet of writing paper, saying that he should write a letter to the inspector at the Tower-street station-house, where her husband was locked up, requesting that every indulgence might be granted to him consistent with his safe custody; and he then proposed that she should take the note to the station-house, adding that probably the inspector would liberate him until the day of examination. He then called the prisoner Cooper, saying that he would accompany her to Tower-street. She said she was afraid she would not be able to go so far. He said that Cooper would assist her, and that the sooner it was done the sooner would her husband be released. Having thrown on her bonnet and shawl, she, with Cooper, left the house, leaving the tall man behind, who said that he would wait their return. When they got to the Hero of Waterloo Tavern, Cooper said there was an officer waiting for him in the tavern, that he should go there, and desired her to wait at a little distance until he came out. He left her, and finding he did not come back, she hastened off to her house, found the street-door wide open, and the tall man gone. She then suspected it was all a plan laid to rob the house, and her suspicions were verified on her husband shortly afterwards returning home.—In reply to Mr. Traill, the complainant said that she should know the tall man who ransacked her drawers again, but that Jackson was not the man; that Jackson, whose real name was Contison, formerly lodged in the same house with her and her husband in Agnes-street.—Sarah Cooper said she could speak positively to the identity of Cooper. Sergeant Langley, of the detective police, stated that he took the prisoners into custody walking together in the Westminster road. Jackson gave a fictitious name and address. Jackson was a returned transport, and if the prisoners were remanded he should be enabled to obtain further evidence, and very likely succeed in the apprehension of the "tall man" who was such a prominent character in the robbery. The prisoners, who said they should reserve their defence, were remanded.

TWO OMNIBUS DRIVERS COMMITTED TO THE TREADMILL.—At Marlborough-street, on Tuesday, *Henry Foulkes*, the driver and proprietor of a Kensington omnibus, and *W. Mills* a driver, in the employ of Mr. Balls, jun., part proprietor of a Brixton omnibus, were summoned for furious driving, whereby the lives of her Majesty's subjects had been endangered. Police-constable 133 C proved that he saw the defendants galloping down Regent-street, and racing together. When opposite the Reform Club-house, one of the vehicles was forced on the pavement by the other, and went on in this way for some distance before the wheel came again on the road. A gentleman belonging to the club, who was walking in Pall-mall at the time, very nearly sustained an injury in consequence of this occurrence. The defendants both pleaded guilty. Mr. Hardwicke said it had already been ascertained that pecuniary penalties were wholly insufficient to restrain drivers of public vehicles from pursuing their dangerous system of competition in total disregard of the lives and safety of street passengers. He should, therefore, in all cases of an aggravated character, at once send the offending parties to prison. The case before him appeared wholly without circumstances of mitigation, and he should at once act upon his determination by sending both defendants to hard labour for one month. The defendants appeared thunderstruck at the decision.

We have to announce the death of Mr. Francis Baily, F.R.S., President of the Royal Astronomical Society, who expired yesterday week, at his residence in Tavistock-place, Russell-square, in the 71st year of his age. His scientific attainments were of the highest order; he was a doctor of civil law, member of the Royal Irish Academy, a fellow of the Linnean and Geological Societies, and a fellow of the Royal Society, having been elected of that body in 1821. His death will be regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by whom he was deservedly esteemed. Mr. Baily, it will be recollected, repeated the experiments of Cavendish with the Torsion-rod, with all the improvements of modern artists, and completed the same in 1842.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

SEPTEMBER.

Now comes apace the Evening of the year,
With all its sunset glories spread around—
How beautiful the gilding doth appear,
On that high waterfall, whose distant sound,
Murmurs a diapason to the song
Of warbling treble pipes the groves among,
Which black bird, thrush and woodlark sweetly blow!
Poor Innocents! they do it not for show,
Or gain,—but from some inward thankfulness
That they are free from prowling Man's design,
Who at this season levies his distress
On many a partridge-home, and doth consign
The parent, or the offspring bird, or mate,
To be henceforth bereaved or desolate!

A CONJECTURE ABOUT CAPTAIN WARNER'S DISCOVERY.

A pyrotechnist, of Brussels, M. Jouard, imagines that he has discovered Captain Warner's secret. The destructive power which Captain Warner employs, according to M. Jourard, consists of a congreve rocket, made in this way:—The head of it is composed of a hollow iron cone, of great strength, containing a kilogramme of fulminate of mercury, on which is placed the usual charge of the rocket, of which the body is twice as long as those in general use. He discharges his projectile from a directing tube from the port hole of the vessel, and on a level with the water, so that his projectile, skimming along the waves, which support a part of its weight, fixes itself in the side of the enemy's vessel, where it bursts, when the fire reaches the fulminating powder, and making an immense opening in it, sinks it at once. The proper range of this rocket is only three or four miles, but Captain Warner imagines he can send it five or six by discharging it from a cannon.

MUSIC IN AMERICA.

The *Boston Mail* says:—"It appears there is a man out in Mississippi named Carey, who goes it strong upon a fife, and who has lately fifed the editor of the *Concordia Intelligencer* into fits. Hear how he talks of Carey's execution:—'We have come to the conclusion that out of his fife he can get more music, and get it longer and stronger, and more of it, and put more twists in it, and play lower, and go up higher, and give more octaves, and crotchets, ketches, and sky-rockets, change the keys, and jingle them with better grace, imitate more partridges and young chickens, and come the high notes shriller, and the low notes softer, and take off his hat more gracefully while he is doing it, and look at the people while it is going on, on his fife, better than any other man living. So mote it be, and so it is.'"

LETTER OPENING TWO CENTURIES AGO.

It appears by an extract from the journals of the House of Commons, 200 years ago, that the Government of that day, exercised not only the power of ordering the opening of private letters, but of dispatches addressed to the representatives of foreign powers. It is, too, a singular coincidence, that a "Mr. Greene" was then, as now, the chairman of committees, and that there was then, as now, a prominent member—"Mr. Serjeant Wilde," who took part in the discussion. The extract *verbatim* is as follows:—'Die Sabbati, Augusti 2, 1645. Prayers. Mr. *Greene* acquainted the house that a Pacquet from the King of *Portugall*, to his resident here, was come to his hands: and, It is thereupon *Ordered*, That the Pacquet be referred to the Committee of Examinations, to be opened by that Committee: And that the *Portugall* resident have notice hereof; that the same may be opened in his presence, or in the presence of any of his Servants, which he shall think fit to send for that purpose."

A NEW IDEA FOR THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

A recent visitor to the falls of Niagara, makes the following suggestion to the Editor of an American Paper. "The spray which rises from the Horse-shoe Fall to a great height, I think, contains a jet of hydrogen gas, and I regretted much that I had not brought a ball of platinum sponge, which I had prepared, with a tube and with a pole, to place in this jet, thus igniting the gas, and producing a blaze which would surpass in the splendour of its great corruscations the great hydrogen walls on the great Kanawha. The falls would make a splendid bonfire; and if I am right in supposing a column of hydrogen to pass upward from this cataract, the blaze would be almost perpetual."

AN UNFORTUNATE WHIST PLAYER.

Horace Twiss, in his life of Lord Eldon, gives a characteristic anecdote exhibiting great presence of mind in explaining away a seeming inconsistency. Sir Fletcher Norton had the reputation of not adhering strictly to truth. It was imputed to him that he said, "My dear lady is the most unfortunate player at cards that ever was known. She has played at whist for twenty years, and never had a trump." "No," said somebody, "how can that be? she must have had a trump when she dealt." "Oh, as to that," said he, "she lost every deal during the whole twenty years."

SHAKSPEARE A RESIDENT IN THE CITY.

In Hunter's "New Illustrations of Shakspeare" appears the following paragraph: "There is evidence of the most decisive nature that, on October 1, in the fortieth year of Queen Elizabeth, which answers to the year 1598, Shakspeare was one of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Helen, Bishopsgate, and consequently a near neighbour of Crosby Hall. It is an assessment-roll of that date, for levying the first of three entire subsidies which were granted to the Queen in the 39th of her reign. It is valuable, also, inasmuch as it gives us the name of those his neighbours, men with whom he must of necessity have had some intercourse—men, at least, to whom he would himself be an object of curiosity: among them we find Sir John Spencer, Dr. Richard Taylor, Dr. Peter Turner, Dr. Edward Jordan, all well-known physicians, Doctor Culimore, Robert Honeywood, and the heads of the wealthy families of Read and Robinson.

A RELIC OF NAPOLEON.

A gentleman residing at Woolwich has recently become possessed of a manuscript of extraordinary interest—the rough draught of Bonaparte's celebrated letter to the Prince Regent on his surrender to the English, in 1815. In this manuscript there are two or three verbal alterations: in the sentence "M'asseoir sur la cendre Britannique," the words "la cendre" are erased, and "le foyer" substituted; and in the last sentence, "the most powerful, the most constant, and the most generous of my enemies," the words "the most constant" are interlined, being probably an afterthought of the Emperor's. In a note appended to it, General Gourgaud states that it is the "rough draught of the letter which the Emperor sent me to carry from the Isle of Aix, to the Prince Regent of England on the 14th of July, 1815."

LORD BROUGHAM AND LA HARPE.

The *Almanach du Mois* a monthly review, contains in its last number an anecdote relating to Lord Brougham. "Some years since the noble lord wrote a treatise to prove that the Emperor Alexander had ever proved himself by his conduct to be a true pupil of La Harpe. It is generally known that the Emperor Alexander had for a preceptor General La Harpe, but Lord Brougham believing that it was La Harpe, the author, discovered a number of curious similarities between the master and his pretended pupil. The work having been concluded, Lord Brougham addressed a copy to M. Arago, and requested his opinion on it. 'It is a charming book,' replied M. Arago. 'There is, unfortunately, however, one error, and that is that the tutor of the Emperor Alexander was not La Harpe the writer, but La Harpe the general. . . . With that exception, I repeat,' said M. Arago, 'that your treatise is excellent.'"

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES OF MOROCCO.

The commercial intercourse between France and Morocco commenced in the reign of Louis XIV. Colbert was the first to encourage the French merchants established on the African coast, at the factory called the Bastion de France, to carry their dealings into the empire of Morocco. The first trade was by barter. At a later period this dealing assumed a more regular course, and continued for a century without any serious differences arising between the two countries. In the reign of Louis XVI., the Emperor having unjustly confiscated the cargo of a French ship at Mogadore, M. de Chenier, the French Consul-General for the Levant, residing at Constantinople, had orders to go to him, and make strong remonstrances. This mission produced no effect for the revolution broke out in France, and turned the attention of the Government to more serious things. It was not till long after the expedition to Egypt that the intercourse between the two countries was renewed; but from that time till 1830 it continued upon a friendly footing.

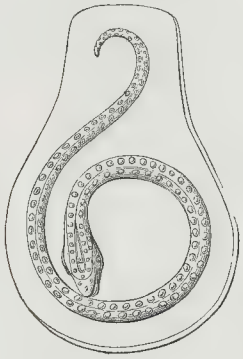
BOW-MEETING AT PRADOE, NEAR OSWESTRY.

Yesterday week, an elegant archery *fête* was given at Pradoe, the delightful seat of the Hon. Thomas Kenyon, when the Royal British Bowmen made a very interesting display of their prowess. On approaching the scene of festivities, it was exhilarating to the eye and heart to see on the green slopes and knolls the white tents surrounding the great tent, with their banners floating in the morning breeze: and to catch the distant sounds of music from among the groves, now just beginning to be edged with the golden embroidery of earliest autumn. Scarce had the beams of the forenoon sun began to glisten on the leaves and gleam on the sparkling water, where two pretty little vessels displayed their white sails and playful streamers, when splendid equipages began to pour in their noble and fashionable guests, who soon filled the sloping lawn, those of the Society being attired in the uniform of "Lincoln green." All being courteously received by the honourable host and hostess, the trumpet sounded to the important business of the day, and the archery commenced with far more than common interest, it being a strenuous contention for the two Royal Prizes given by her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria—that for the ladies being a richly-jewelled turquoise serpent bracelet, value £25; and for the gentlemen a massive and splendid silver salver, of the same value. The Lady Paramount was Mrs. Biddulph, of Chirk Castle; the Lady Patroness, the lady of the Rev. Thomas Hunt, rector of Westfelton, who at the last bow-meeting won the Prize Bonnet and Feather, which this day she wore, and right worthily did its beauty become her. The President was John Heaton, Esq., of Plâs Heaton; and the Vice-President Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. The society consists of 208 members, 57 only of whom were present; but the visitors were unusually numerous and the day most auspiciously fine, absolutely without a cloud. The Royal British Bowmen's powerful band were in attendance, and from time to time poured forth their rich and heart-stirring strains; particularly a melody composed in the Welsh style, called "*Emyn Brydnhownol*," composed by Townshend Mainwaring, Esq., M.P., and arranged by Mr. Hughes, which was repeatedly encored; several sets of the most fashionable quadrilles and polkas, to which many of the company danced; and above all, a variety of the incomparable national melodies of their own native mountains. The shooting proceeded with vigour and animation, the ladies taking from target to target the distance of sixty yards, and the gentlemen one hundred. Strong and anxious was the interest excited whenever an arrow pierced near the bull's eye. At two the trumpet sounded to dinner,

BOW-MEETING AT PRADOE, NEAR OSWESTRY.

and the moving tide of well-dressed company advanced slow and gracefully towards the spacious feasting-tent, where, notwithstanding the restrictive rules of the society, four very long tables were sumptuously set out, crowded to excess, and profusion of richness with every delicacy of the season; among which were four haunches of venison, and hot pasties of the same, and ten brace of grouse, together with all luscious viands, rich fruits, and rare wines. The number that sat down to these luxuries were 326, besides others who were elsewhere accommodated. The courteous attention of the honourable host and hostess, and their family, were very gratifying. Toasts of loyalty and conviviality followed; and among the songs was one composed and sung by the venerable Mr. Parker, of Sweeney, on the recent happy wedding in the Kenyon family, and in which our commemorative record is thus referred to:—

I have seen it in print, and its credibly stated,
Concerning our Bow Meeting feats; and they say,
That we have already been well observed,
And published at large in the "News" of the day.



LADIES' BRACELET PRIZE, VALUE £25.

Another ballad, sung by Mr. Harcourt, of Buckinghamshire, and composed by the Rev. the Warden of Ruthin, to an Irish melody, on the legend of St. Swithin, elicited well-merited applause. After the repast, the contest was resumed with redoubled ardour; and after many admirable shots, the royal tournquiver sergeant bracelet was adjudged to Miss Isabella Thelwall. The massive salver to Thomas Lorett, Esq., of Fernhall. The gold medal for the best shooting of the year, to Miss Thelwall. The silver medal (second best) to Miss Fletcher. And the best shot Miss Townshend. Tea was then served in the tents, after which the company promenaded in the grounds; and, at length, the carriages, of which there were seventy-six, glided away through the woodland scenery, as the last golden lights of the evening were leaving the smiling uplands.

Among the numerous guests were the Earl and Countess of Powis and the Ladies Herbert; Viscount Clive; Lord Kenyon and the Hon. Lloyd and Mrs. Kenyon; Lord Berwick and the Hon. Misses Hill, and the Hon. Major and Charles Hill; Hon. Captain, Mrs. and Misses Bridgman, and the Hon. George Bridgman; Hon. R. R. R. and Mrs. Feilding; Mr., Hon. Mrs., and the Misses Godsall; Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Lovett; Mr., Hon. Mrs., and Miss Heaton; Sir Robert Cunliffe; Sir Baldwin and Lady Leighton; Lady Edwardes; General, Mrs., and the Misses Tremenhere.

GENTLEMEN'S PRIZE PLATE, VALUE £25.

TEMPORARY CHURCH, KENTISH TOWN.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE RICHMOND PENITENTIARY

Thomas Purdon, Esq., the Governor of the Richmond Penitentiary at Dublin, whose kindness towards Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers, has been the theme of general commendation, is of a highly respectable family in the county of Westmeath, and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, taking a degree of M.A. Subsequently, Mr. Purdon entered into mercantile speculation, and proceeded to Virginia, in America; an enterprise which, we regret to state, did not turn out as profitable as expected. He returned to Ireland, where he married one of the daughters of the late Alderman Archer, treasurer to the old Corporation of the City of Dublin, through whose interest he was nominated Governor of the Richmond Penitentiary, full twenty years since. His condescension, kindness, and good nature, have been duly appreciated by the Liberator and other traversers, for whose accommodation he gave up his private residence, taking one for his family in the immediate vicinity of Richmond.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE RICHMOND PENITENTIARY.

THE SPHYNX BOAT-CLUB.

The second annual Scullers' Match for the Silver Challenge Sculls and Presentation Pin, came off on Wednesday week, from opposite Chiswick Church to Kew Bridge. Soon after starting, Messrs. Muxworthy and Fincham drew ahead of the other two competitors, and were scull and scull for nearly a quarter of a mile, when Mr. Muxworthy gained the lead, and arrived at Kew Bridge first, by about half-a-minute; Mr. Fincham, 2nd; Mr. Reid, third; and Mr. Adams, fourth. The latter was, at one period, in the second place, but was unable to retain it. The pair of silver sculls engraved above, are elegantly executed in silver: they are retained by the winner for one year, and then again contested for by the Club.

PRIZE SCULLS, SPHYNX CUTTER CLUB.

TEMPORARY CHURCH AT KENTISH TOWN, ST. PANCRAS.

The annexed view represents a church of wood which has just been erected in the district of Kentish-Town, St. Pancras, for the use of the congregation, while the parochial chapel is undergoing extensive alterations and enlargement. It is built entirely of wood, on brick foundations, and is the work of Mr. Peter Thompson, of Limehouse, who is largely concerned in preparing buildings of this description, and has a Treasury grant, allowing him to manufacture, free of duty, framed churches, chapels, schools, and dwellings, to export to her Majesty's various colonies. Although of considerable dimensions, and capable of accommodating 500 adults and 300 children, it has been prepared and erected in the course of one month; and was opened for divine service on Sunday last. A description of the building, which has been much admired, and does great credit to Mr. Thompson, may be interesting to our readers.

It consists of a tower, 10 feet square, surmounted by a belfry, forming the entrance to two lobbies, right and left, each 9 feet by 8 feet, communicating with the nave or choir, 60 feet long by 30 feet wide, divided from the side aisles by a range of columns, that support an open framed roof; the side aisles are each 60 feet long and 9 feet wide, thus making the whole width 48 feet. At the end of the nave or choir is the chancel, 30 feet long by 28 feet wide, terminating with a recessed communion, 15 feet wide by 6 feet deep. At the end of one aisle is the vestry, 8 feet by 6 feet; and at the end of the other is the robing-room, of the same dimensions, communicating with the pulpit.

The body of the church receives its light from two ranges of clerestory windows, of "vitreous cloth," the light from which, although subdued in tone, is very brilliant. The walls are formed in compartments, the inside finished with neat oak paper in panels, which has a quiet appearance, well adapted for its intended purpose. The outside panels and the entire of the roof are covered with "Crogan's Patent Asphalted Felt," a non-conductor of both heat and cold; the roofs being covered, as well as all the outside wood and the open roof inside, with "Jeffery's Patent Marine Glue," the colour of which on the wood has a fine rich effect, and it is the most perfect non-absorbent of moisture and non-conductor of electric fluid. The seats are all open benches.

The erection of this church will show that for the very limited sum of about 10s. per sitting, a congregation may be provided with a neat and comfortable church, so planned as to have all the essentials of Christian architecture, until they are enabled to erect structures of greater pretensions and more durable materials. And we think the subject of supplying temporary places of worship in some of our thickly-peopled manufacturing districts, while church building funds are in process of collection, too often a slow and tedious operation, well worthy of the attention of the authorities of the church, and the societies engaged in providing for the spiritual instruction of the people.

BADEN-BADEN.

This celebrated "Spa" is now in high season; and at this moment, probably, its visitors treble the ordinary population.

Baden is situated on the promontory of the Black Forest, between woody hills of the most inviting aspect, and in one of the most charming valleys close to the Oel river, which for a long time formed the frontier between Alemania and Rhenish Franconia. The town is not large; it numbers about six thousand inhabitants, but increases from year to year on account of the great influx of visitors who take the waters. The number of those visitors amounted in the year 1841 to 10,000, of which 3000 were Frenchmen and 2000 Englishmen. During winter there are about three or four hundred. Baden is second in rank to Wiesbaden and the most frequented German Spas. The Germans regret very much that there French manners and the French language are mostly in vogue. In addition to the above visitors, or invalids, immense crowds arrive (particularly on Sundays) from Strasbourg and Carlsruhe, either by steam boats or railway. The air is mild and salubrious.

Among the churches the parish church is the most remarkable. It was built in the 14 h century, but burnt to the ground in the year 1689, and rebuilt in 1754. This church contains the tombs of the Catholic Markgraves of Baden since Bernard (1431), and those of Leopold William and Louis William, both celebrated warriors in the wars against the Turks. The former fought with Stahremberg and Montecuculi against the Turks, and died in 1671, at Warasdein, in Hungaria. The latter, Prince Ludovicus, as he is generally called in the popular airs, the most distinguished general of his time, made seventy-six campaigns, and was never conquered in the many battles he fought. He was the companion of Prince Eugene of Savoy, and died in 1707. The visitor can have no difficulty in discovering the place where he lies, for a monument, miserable executed by the sculptor Pigalle, at once points out the spot. Behind the church is the Antiquarian Hall, erected in the year 1816, and serves for the preservation of Roman antiquities found here. We see among the many remarkable antiquities a mile-stone, with the name of Marc Aurelius (Caracalla), several stones dedicated to Neptune, several others to Hercules, a bad copy of the altar of Mercury, the original of which is on the Staufenberg, tombs of Roman soldiers, &c. Opposite to the Antiquarian Hall is the Old Spa, near to it the Vapour Bath. Lately there has been erected a new saloon, not to be surpassed in grandeur and elegance; and not far from the Conversation Hall, which is the rendezvous, or the *quartier*, most frequented by Englishmen. The hot springs of which there are thirteen, issue from the rock of the Castle Terrace, called

ARMS OF THE GRAND-DUCHY OF BADEN-BADEN.

Schneckengarten, situated behind the church, and suitable pipes lead the water into the various baths in the town. The degree of temperature varies from 37 degrees to 54 degrees Reaumur (116 degrees to 153 degrees Fahrenheit), and the supply of hot water amounts to about 150 000 gallons per twenty-four hours. The principal spring, very close to the Antiquarian Hall, called the Ursprung (primitive spring), is covered in; the vault is the work of the Romans. The Stahl Bath (steel baths) are on the way to Lichtenthal.

The new castle, built in 1471, embellished in 1579, destroyed in 1689, and partly restored, is situated on a hill which commands the town, affording towards three sides the most magnificent view, viz., the Rheinthal (Rhine Valley), the valleys of Baden, and its environs. There are many paintings, mostly consisting of portraits of the Markgraves of Baden, whose dynasty was extinct in 1771. A part of the edifice is fitted up as a summer habitation for the Grand Dowager Duchess Stephanie, adopted daughter of Napoleon, the daughter of Josephine's brother-in-law, the Viscount de Beauharnais, and widow of Grand Duke Charles, who died in 1818.

Contiguous to the castle is a small garden, laid out with exquisite taste. The most remarkable are the subterranean vaults and cells, constructed of stone, and provided with iron doors, regarding the origin of which, history makes no mention, but tradition has a thousand things to relate. At one time it was supposed that those subterraneous vaults were Roman baths, at another that they were dungeons. At any rate, there are no visible traces of there ever having been old baths, although there is no doubt that their origin was Roman.

The Grand Duchess Stephanie has also a pavilion in that part of the town called Reslig, once a Roman burial-ground: the public have access at any time to the delightful promenades there. Other handsome residences belonging to the Grand Duke Leopold, Duke of Hesse, &c., are in the vicinity. The most remarkable and attractive of all places of public amusement are the promenades, the halls of conversation, the assembly rooms, the theatre, and the library, all clustered together, and which were planned by the celebrated Weinbrenner, in the year 1824. The afternoons and evenings are the time when the most fashionable and brilliant company is to be seen.

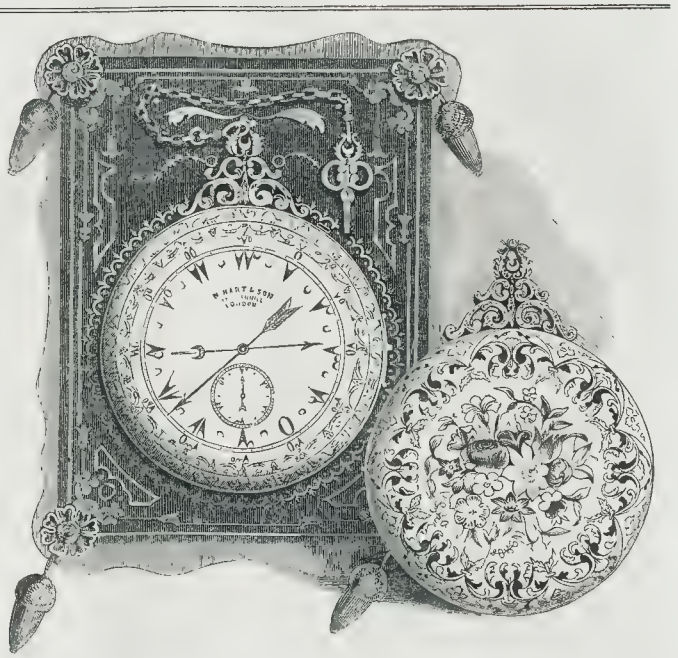
The shady avenue which leads to the Conversation Hall is the bazaar of Baden. The building itself is divided into a variety of saloons, fitted up in the most splendid style; consisting of drawing rooms, dining-rooms, clubs, and play-rooms; the latter are open from ten till one in the morning, and again from three till midnight. A Frenchman, M. Benazet, pays an annual rent of 45 000 florins (£3750) for permission to play; and in addition to the above rent, he has to fit up all the saloons in the whole establishment; this he has done in the most profuse and splendid manner. If we consider that the attendants necessary to keep up the establishment where play is going on require an additional sum equal to the amount of rent and that Benazet has accumulated an immense fortune it is easy to perceive what considerable sums the public at Baden must lose. An attentive observer would not be long before remarking that out of ten players, scarcely one is a gainer, yet the mode of playing is conducted in the fairest manner; they play at roulette and cards. Experienced players prefer the latter, pretending that much is in their favour. (!)

The environs of Baden, in point of beauty, charm, and variety, find no equal. Everywhere the eye perceives valleys enlivened by brooks, shaded groves, and verdure strewed with flowers.

An avenue of oak trees commencing near the Assembly-rooms, near the Palace of the Count Reichenbach, leads to the Convent of Lichtenthal, a distance of about a mile and a half. The convent or nunnery is a building of the thirteenth century, and has escaped the destructive powers of time and war. Close to it is an asylum for orphans, built and endowed by Mr. Stulz, whose celebrity as a tailor has obtained for him in London an immense amount of wealth, and whom the Grand Duke of Baden has raised to the rank of a noble.

The Old Castle, situated on an eminence covered with pine trees and oaks, is accessible only through a steep forest-road; it requires nearly an hour to ascend it; however, a new road is being constructed at present, in order to remove the difficulty of ascent; the Old Castle has existed since the tenth century, and has suffered at various times from the effects of war. The visitor finds close by refreshment-rooms and dwelling apartments, and, as he has access to the tower, can behold the most subl me aspect ever presented in German scenery: he views the distant and fertile Rheinthal from Worms to beyond Strasbourg; in the foreground the enchanting Baden, the lively green of the oak and beech forests, and the sombre green of the pine and fir. Everything here, especially to a German, is grand, and awakens his patriotism, for here chivalry, and more recent heroism, have added to the history of the Germans.

We must not omit mentioning the Hunting Castle near Baden, surrounded by hills, and from which, in serene weather, may be seen the Strasburg Minster, a distance of 36 miles. Close to it is the pavilion Favorite, filled with old pictures, curious works, and mosaic flooring, an apartment filled with coloured representing all the men eminent in science and art who have adorned every country. In another apartment there are paintings of the Markgravin and her consort, represented in 72 different costumes. The kitchen is the most remarkable in point of profusion of every possible kind of vessels in glass, porcelain, and sets of service in Dutch porcelain, representing beasts of the forest, birds, and garden fruits. In an opposite direction are the ruins of Yburg, del gutful as affording a pleasing view towards the Black Forest, but sufficient to inspire fear and horror to the timid, for to every fragment are attached tales of malignant spirits and the powers of witches who deal "in riddles and affairs of death."



THE SULTAN ABDUL MEDSCHID'S WATCH.

THE SULTAN ABDUL MEDSCHID'S WATCH.

A very superb specimen of watchmaking has just been completed by Messrs. Hart and Son, Corbhill, for the Sultan Abdul Medschid. It is one of two watches, for which an order was given through the Turkish Embassy, about sixteen months ago. The watch is five inches in diameter: it is in a double gold case, the gold being of the standard of twenty-two carats; the back external case, shown in our engraving, is beautifully enamelled with flowers, within a border of arabesque scroll work. This part of the workmanship is truly exquisite; the brilliancy of the colours, and delicacy of the pencilling, surpasses anything of the kind that we have seen of foreign manufacture. The dial, also engraved in our illustration, is white opaque, enamelled on copper, similar to English watches in general; but the figures are Turkish characters. The hands are of blue steel, set with diamonds: one hand represents a dart, and the other a shorter dart, or arrow, with the crescent at one end. The movement is duplex, with a chronometer balance, and jewelled in ten ruby holes. The watch strikes the hours and quarters by itself, as the time represents; which striking is repeated, together with the minutes, by pushing upwards a small gold slide. The inner bottom is of crystal, so as to show the repeating mechanism; and through the crystal are two holes, to wind up the striking part and the movement. Wires, instead of the old method, by a bell, are used; and the sound resembles that of a powerful and harmonious cathedral clock. The pendent, or handle, is formed of five scrolls, shaped pyramidically, and beautifully engraved.

The watch, as a whole, is, perhaps, the most costly and elaborate piece of mechanism to measure time yet produced by English workmen. It has been shown to her Majesty the Queen, and to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, both of whom expressed their high admiration of this splendid triumph of British skill and taste. The companion watch is nearly completed. the price of the pair is 1200 guineas.

THE MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.

Altogether, the magazines and journals for the present month are a more attractive batch than those of its predecessor.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE has a capital frontispiece etching by Leech—an Excelsior Scene—humorous and natural in all points. The opening paper is "A New Epoch," by John Saunders; a long ramble through some ten pages on the decoration of the new Houses of Parliament: the position of this paper is very questionable, to say the least of it, and the details are very greasy. Miss Toulmin has a pretty September story—"Sweet Revenge." Mr. Laman Blanchard's as a first appearance in this miscellany; and his contribution, "The Mutual Piece-of-Plate Presentation Club," is a sly satire on a practice now misusing its mark from its frequency. Miss Pardoe has contributed a pleasant trifle, in verse, "Psyche, Love, and the Butterfly;" and Mr. Wade introduces a sweet ballad, "Lochan and Eveline," with a few lines of dreamy sadness. "The Jar of Whiskey" is a humorous adventure at Crookston Castle, by Gerald Walton; and there is a piece of "Seasonable Gossip," by James Smith. Our next is the opening of a paper of considerable power, though little novelty of design, entitled

THE MONSTER CITY

BY THE REV. ROBERT JONES.

NOVEMBER'S sun, red and large, was fast sinking into a gorgeous resting place of clouds, and a thin mist, gradually condensing as the day declined, floated through the air, as I sailed in my tiny skiff against the stream of a broad and glorious river. The burning clouds were mirrored in the waters, converting them into an estuary of molten gold.

"Impelled, as it were, by some invisible power, I found myself approaching a mighty and colossal city, whose endless palaces and minarets were bounded only by the clouds. As I neared its domes, ships of gigantic stature skirted the banks of the river, from whose tall tapering masts broad crimson pennons, like fragments of clouds, were floating on the breeze. Through their spars and cordage, on either side, I could distinctly trace the outline of mighty storehouses for merchandise, or granaries large enough to contain the harvests of nations.

"My little barque and myself seemed mere atoms amidst the surrounding vastness, and yet, despite our insignificance, our progress was rapid and powerful. A flowing breeze bore us onward. We passed many a tower and tapering spire, whose height was lost in the clouds; and many a temple whose space would have sufficed for a world to worship at its shrine. Passing and repassing us were mighty steam-ships, vomiting their lurid flames on the air, and bearing the waters around them into a very storm: huge amphibious monsters, whose powers seemed derived from all the lightnings of heaven being condensed in their furnaces."

A serio comic Legend of Crutched Friars—"The Mysterious Prediction," is a smart affair. The reviews of books are clever, by way of extract: though we could have spared Mr. Waterton's gossip for a page or two of "The Amber Witch," which the Editor regards as akin to "Robinson Crusoe." Our enumeration will surely, denote this to be a number rich with interest.

THE SPORTING REVIEW is characteristically vigorous throughout. "Goodwood," the Committees on Gaming, Cowes Regatta, the Carp, Training the Racehorse, and Rail n. Road, are the leading papers, besides practical information on sporting matters.

THE METROPOLITAN has reached its 161st No.; it opens with an introductory history of London, entitled "Modern Babylon," of no very striking merit: "the World of London," we suspect, has given rise to a world of imitations. The *nouvellettes* and sketches are of the average merit of this miscellany.

THE NEW MONTHLY continues the best magazine of its class: its sketches are piquantly humorous, and its tales are full of point and polish. Eliza Cook, the Medical Student, Mrs. Trollope, the author of "Stories of Waterloo," "Peter

Prigging," and Laman Blanchard, are this month the contributors. The "Conversations with the late Mr Beckford," though entertaining, convey but a feeble notion of the brilliant mind of that highly-gifted writer: his rare knowledge of prints and etchings is, however, not over-rated.

THE UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE will be looked for with some additional curiosity, in these days of "wars and rumours of wars." "Major-General Pollock's Campaign in Affghanistan." "Punishment in the Navy," and "The Battle of Busaco," are the staple papers; and the Correspondence and Register are copious. Still this number is by no means up to the time: it contains but a brief notice of Traafar in the midst of the great events of the day.

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY is an amusing number. Leech is very successful in his illustration of the Scattergood Papers—"Mr. Tubbs in trouble." The main incidents of the story in a vivid description of a farm-house of the better class destroyed by fire, in which the versatile humour of the author is turned upon the parish-engine, "a comical old fellow, and a knowing one, withal." There are, too, some touching scenes in this month's "Fortunes." The "Philosophy of Delusion," by "The Irish Whiskey-Drinker," is a capital piece of quaizing, clever and racy throughout; and there is an attractive anecdotic paper on "Selwyn, Walpole, and Brunswick."

SYLVESTER SOUND, Parts XI. and XII., complete this successful work.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A grand festival took place on the 25th ult., at Darmstadt, on the occasion of the inauguration of a statue which the citizens of that city have had erected in memory of the late Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, Louis I. It was modelled by the celebrated Bavarian sculptor, Schwanthin, and consists of a bronze statue of Louis I., is raised on a marble pedestal, and is 108 feet high.

On the afternoon of the 16th ult. there was a fall of snow in the vicinity of Rhenen, on the Rhine. It is almost incredible that snow should fall in the dog-days, on the banks of the Rhine.

The quickest journey yet made on the London and Brighton Railway was performed on Monday last, when the last train which leaves London at a quarter before 8 p.m., arrived in Brighton at 10 minutes past 9, giving one hour and 35 minutes for a transit of 50 miles, which, as there are but 2 trifling stoppages; had it not been for which the journey would have been performed in one hour and a quarter.

Accounts have been received of the death of Count Waldburg Truchsess, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Prussia at the Court of Turin. The Count had been afflicted with a long and painful disorder. He was the representative of one of the noblest families of Germany, and was related to the Royal Family of Prussia.

Capt. Foster, of the Royal Tar, which brought the last mails from London died suddenly off Vigo, in a fit of apoplexy.

Advices from Tripoli, of the 12th ult., state that an insurrection had broken out in the Gesian mountains, and that Mihudi Sheik, the son-in-Minister of the deposed Mahmadh family, had placed himself at its head. A body of Turkish cavalry, marched against them, and had been repulsed, with the loss of their colonel, Ismail Bey, who was either killed or taken prisoner. The son of the Pasha was preparing to embark for Bengazy, to assume the command of the expeditionary army.

The *New Zurich Gazette* states that the council of Goras, in the Valais, has issued a decree prohibiting the wearing of white hats in that canton, as they are regarded as a rallying sign of the Carlist faction.

The Court of Assize of the Ardèche (France) was engaged on the 27th ult. with the trial of a man named Sorrit, on a charge of having for two years kept one of his children, a girl five years of age, confined in a cellar without clothing, covered with filth, and almost starved. The excuse offered by this inhuman parent was, that he did not like female children. He was found guilty, and condemned to twelve years' imprisonment with hard labour, and exposure on the pillory.

A Constantinople letter, of the 14th ult., states that a new insurrection had broken out in Bosnia, and that it was more dangerous than was supposed. It is added, that the French Ambassador in Persia had obtained at Mossul the liberation of the Patriarch of the Nestorians, and intended to proceed to Teheran, with a view to obtain protection in Persia for the Catholic missionaries, who had been expelled from that country

Advices from Tauris, in Persia, of the 18th July, announce further successes obtained by Persian troops over the Kurdish tribes of Chunaks and Tewrandchurs, both important Russian fortresses, had fallen into the power of the Circassians. The town of Ghezi has been surprised by a Circassian chieftain, named the Sultan Daoud; the garrison was massacred and the town pillaged. There reigns a complete consternation in the capital of Georgia, and the road to Erivan is no longer safe for travellers.

Mr. Francis Bailey, F.R.S., the President of the Astronomical Society, died last week at his residence in Tavistock-place, Russell-square, in the 71st year of his age. His scientific attainments were of the highest. He was correspondent for several learned and scientific societies abroad, amongst others—the Royal Institute of Paris, and the Royal Academy Royal at Berlin.

The association of German philologists for the present year, will hold their meetings at Dresden, from the 1st till the 4th of October next, under the presidency of the celebrated Hermann. The German Orientalists will also, from the present time, take part in these meetings.

Among the inmates of St. Catharine's almshouses, in Exeter, is Elizabeth Mountjoy, who counts her age by more than a century. By the aid of spectacles she can read, and with the assistance of a stick she enjoys a daily walk.

Prince Joseph Bonsparte has not bequathed 66,000fr. to his brother Jerome, ex King of Westphalia. He left him simply a snuff-box, as a mark of his affection, and another to Prince Louis. The fortune of Joseph is far from being so considerable as was stated.

On Monday evening, Sir Andrew Agnew was thrown down by a vehicle, in Glasgow, but fortunately escaped without sustaining any injury. The horse unruble became entirely under the vehicle, and for some time clung by the sole; but the driver, on the alarm being given, stopped, and he was liberated from his perilous position.

Last week a pine-apple was cut, from the gardens of the Baroness Rothschild, at Gunnersbury, of the unprecedented weight of 14½ lb., being 1lb. heavier than the specimen exhibited at the meeting of the Horticultural Society on Tuesday. The first was sent as a present to her Majesty.

M. Thiers has returned to Paris, from Dieppe, where he had been staying for about three weeks.

POPULATION STATISTICS.—A highly interesting document has just been published in the form of "answers and returns" under the population acts, in which are supplied much curious information respecting the numbers and mode of occupation of the people of Great Britain. It is ascertained that between the years 1831 1841, the amount of employment afforded by the manufactures of Great Britain remained nearly stationary, notwithstanding the enormous increase in the population. The multitude of additional hands has been obl ged to find work in other departments. The total male population of Great Britain, 20 years of age and upwards, was, in 1831, 3,199 984; and in 1841, 3 839 508, showing an increase in ten years of about 630,000 adult males. Hardly one of these additional men has been able to find employment in agriculture. The agricultural occupiers and labourers were, in 1831, 980,750, and in 1841, only 961 585. Allowing here for a correction pointed out by the enumerators, it still appears that at the end of the last decennial period there were actually 20,000 or a very small one, in the number of adult males employed in agriculture. A very different result is presented in regard to those employed in commerce trade, and manufactures. In 1831 there were 1 729 383, while in 1841 they amounted to 1,682,044, showing that those branches of industry had found employment for more than 400,000 additional persons of that class. The general result of the calculation is, that for all foreign, trade and manufactures combined nearly three quarters of a million of persons have been added to the head of agriculture, and the agricultural class comprises less than one-fourth of the people. It is stationary in point of numbers, while the other sections of the community are rapidly increasing wealthy. Those employed in the cotton manufacture are classed thus:—Males 30 years and upwards, 138,112; Dutto, under 20, 59 171; Female s, 26 years and upwards, 104,470; Dutto, under 20, 78 699; Total, 377,052. We extract also the total number engaged in each of the following manufactures:—Hose, 30,055; Lace, 33 847; Wool and worsted, 167 926; Silk, 83 773; Flax and linen, 88,213. The total number of persons employed in the manufacture of textile fabrics of Great Britain, is stated to be 809 246. The total number of persons employed in mines is 193 925. The total number of persons whose occupations were ascertained in Great Britain, was 7,846 959, leaving 9 052 685 as the "residue" of the population, which must be taken to consist of persons dependent on the former. Among the miscellaneous results are the following:—It is in the maritime counties that the least comparative mortality is found. Middlesex, which is one of the most marrying counties, furnishes above 4000 such persons to every 20 000 inhabitants, and far exceeds every other county in the number of females between 20 and 30 If the returns be correct, there are at present, it will be found on computation, about 342,500 females of this time of life in the country. These returns show the most startl ng variations in the amount of house accommodation in England and Wales. In each of the following counties there are more than 20 inhabitants' houses to every 10 000 inhab.tants—that is, each house on an average contains five persons or something less. In Middlesex the average is upwards of seven in a house. Norfolk, which is the most accommodated county in the kingdom, and the North Riding of York, are the only districts of England that come up to Wales (North as well as South) in abundance of houses in proportion to the population. The returns also show the most remarkable number of persons who could only make a mark to their marriage registers, the men are least educated in Middlesex and Cambridgeshire. The proportions of marksmen to the whole number of persons married are most favourable of any districts in England. In Wales, taking men and women together, they are worse educated than in any part of England. From Scotland there are no returns on this point. With respect to the social class, it is remarked that that of tradesmen and handicra'tsmen, by far the largest number are included under the head of "host and shoemaker," amounting in the whole to 214,786, or nearly one-third more than the butchers, bakers, butlermen, milkmen, grocers, and green grocers, put together. In the metropolis, however, there are considerably more tailors and 2 reaches-makers than host and shoemakers. Clergymen are returned for England at 18,574; commercial clerks (one of the largest classes) for Great Britain, 56,830; chiropodists, 18; dressmakers and milliners, 126,90., of whom, 22,174 are females, and 127 males, respectively under 20 years of age; East India Company's service, 891; farmers and graziers, 300,123; Government civil service, 16 750; agricultural labourers 1,127 108, of whom 14,295 are females under 20; army, 33,057, of whom 6976 are sold ers under 20. The c are only seven persons returning themselves as oculists in all Great Britain. The plays cers amount to 1476; printers, 18 312, of whom 133 are females; surge.ns, apothecaries, and medical students together, 18,58s; so that the whole body of the medical profession in Great Britain, including students, comprises only 20,134 persons. Public teachers of music and singing are 2955, being more than double the number of all the other teachers enumerated put together.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, Friday.—The show of English wheat here to day was tolerably good, both as to supply and quality. As but few buyers were in attendance, the demand for that article was extremely heavy, at barely Monday's quotations. Foreign wheat—the supply of which was good—met a dull sale, and prices had a downward tendency. For all kinds of barley the supply was inactive, and the rates were barely supported. The supply of malt was good, while the demand was in a very depressed state, at late currencies. Oats, beans, and peas, were quite as dear.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 4593; barley, 69; oats, 730 quarters. Irish wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 2630 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 2770; barley, 3100; oats, 1520 quarters Flour, 3120 sacks Malt, 3 3 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 48s; ditto white, 46s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 48s; ditto white, 42s to 50s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Kingston and Norfolk malt, 51s to 56s brown ditto, 37s to 50s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 64s, Chevalier, 64s to 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s, potatoe ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 32s to 34s; old ditto, 36s to 40s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; maple, 33s to 36s; white, boilers, 36s to 38s per quarter. Town made flour, 45s to 48s, Suffolk, 38s to 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 44s to 46s; Dantzig, red, 40s to 46s; white, 46s to 48s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 23s to 24s; oats, brew, 17s to 18s; ditto feed, 16s to 17s; beans, 28s to 29s; peas, 28s to 29s per quarter. Flour, American, 24s to 25s; Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel. Town-made, 45s to 48s.

The Seed Market.—Canary and linseed have commanded full prices. In other kinds of seed next to nothing is doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 38s to 37. Mediterranean and Odessa, 36s to 38s; hempseed, 32s to 35s per quarter. Coriander, 15s to 16s per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 10s to 16s; white ditto, 6s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £25 to £26 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £9 to £9 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £6 5s to £6 10s per ton. canary, 58s to 62s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 50s 11d; barley, 31s 11d; oats, 20s 7d, rye, 34s 5d; beans, 37s 1 peas, 36s 1d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 50s 6d, barley, 34s 3d; oats, 20s 4d; rye, 34s 8d; beans, 36s 10d; peas, 36s 10d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 6s; oats, 6s; rye, 7s 6d; beans, 7s 6d; peas, 8s. 6d.

Tea.—For all kinds of tea but more particularly for the fine and very fine qualities—the demand is very active, and prices are still somewhat on the advance. The stock of tea in London is now 30,000,000 lbs., against 25,000,000 lbs. at this time last year.

Sugar.—We have to report a very steady demand for fine qualities of West India sugar, at an advance of 6d per cwt., while the value of other descriptions is steadily supported. Refined goods have advanced 6d per cwt., making lumps 64s to 64s 6d, and brown ditto, 62s to 62s 6d.

Coffee.—This market has become somewhat active, and prices are steadily supported. Ceylon has sold. common ordinary—at 55s 6d to 56s per cwt

Provisions.—There is an improvement in the demand for Irish butter, and prices in some cases, are on the advance. Carlows have sold at 72s to 76s. Waterford, 68s to 72s; Limerick, 72s to 73s per cwt, all landed. The best Dutch butter has produced in per cwt more money; but, in other respects, very little is passing. Bacon is in steady demand. Waterford sizeable at 47s to 52s, and heavy 45s to 46s per cwt. In other kinds of provisions very little is doing, yet we have no alteration to notice in the quotations.

Oils.—This market is, on the whole, steady, and prices are mostly supported.

Tallow.—The scarcity of the article continues, and has arisen a steady inquiry, and P.Y.C on the spot is selling at 41s to 42s; while the quotations for forward delivery is 42s per cwt.

Hops.—From most parts of the plantations we have accounts, on the whole, more favourable than of late. Picking is going on in parts of Kent and Sussex, and the prospects of a crop are more cheering. The demand here for all kinds of hops is heavy, but we can notice no alteration worthy of remark. The duty is fixed at £.30 000 to £130,000.

Wools of Kent packets, 8½d to 9½d; Mid K nt 8d, 8½d to 9d; East Kent 8d, 8½d to 9d; Sussex 8d, 8½d to 9d; Wealds, 7½d to 8d; Scotch 6d to 6½d; Mid K nt bags, 8½d to 9d; East Kent bags, 8½d to 9d.

Potatoes.—Owing to the late rains the supply of which is good—are selling steadily at from 4s to 5s 10s per ton.

Coals.—Adair's, 19s; Carr's Hartley, 20s, Chester Main, 21s; Holywell Main, 21s 6d Ord's Redheugh, 19s Old Pontop, 19s; Wear Head, 20s 6d; Wylam, 20s 9d; Russell's Hetton, 21s 6d, Lambton, 23s 6d, Hetton, 23s, Stewart's, 20s 6d, Hartley, 20s; Desborough 21s 6d per ton.

Smithfield.—In our market of to-day the supply of beasts—in which was embraced 60 oxen and cows from Holland, and 160 from Scotland—was rather moderate for the time of year, yet the beef trade was in a sluggish state, at barely Monday's prices. For sheep—the numbers of which were small—the demand was steady at fully previous rates. Calves, though in limited supply, were dull sale at 4d per lb. Of pigs—a good many Prime small suites were held at full prices, but other qualities were a dull sale. In pigs there is nothing as doing. The following are this day's prices of each, including their usual offal.

Beef, 2s 4d to 3s 6d; to sink the offal—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality do, 3s 8s to 3s 10d, prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d, coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 3s 10s to 4s; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 3s 10d, prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; near small porkers, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; small porkers, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; suckling calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; and quarter-old store pigs, 18s to 20s each. Beasts, 863; cows, 150; sheep and lambs, 8111; calves, 294; pigs 340

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had neither a large supply of each kind of meat on sale to day, while the demand was heavy on the follow ng terms.—Per 8lbs by the carcass: Inferior beef, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 4d to 4s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; lamb, 5s 4d to 6s 0d.

HORE. HARMAN.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

It was generally reported in the City, on Thursday, that the Bank of England was about to lend money at *two-and-a-half per cent.* The parties most affected by such a measure would be the discount brokers, who have hitherto had a monopoly of the best paper, by charging three per cent. The present bank rate is (three per cent). The rumour itself does not appear improbable, as the recent altercation in the Bank Charter, justifies in a measures the use of its banking capital in any legitimate commercial operation that will best increase its profits.

Consols have been subject to various fluctuat ons during the week, as peace or war became the fe ing of the speculators The French prices coming over better on Monday. Consols opened 93¾ buyers on the account, and left off at 93⅞ Shares were to hold a Cabone Council, the pr ce rapidly declined to 93⅝. The belief on Tuesday that the Tahiti question might be regarded as settled quickly rallied prices. Consols marking 93⅞ quarter sellers, and left off at the close of business and receded to 93⅞ on Wednesday. A better tone pervaded the market on Thursday, Consols qu ting 93⅞ early in the day. The Queen's Speech, did not, however, materially improve prices, the advance being scarcely ⅛ per cent.; and this was principally owing to a large purchase made after its arrival. The close quotations of the week are—Consols, 93⅛; Exchequer Bills, 73 to 75. Long Annuities, 18 3-16; India Stock, 256.

The Foreign Market on Monday scarcely varied a fraction, but improved on Tuesday, when the solution of the Tahiti question was considered favourable. Spanish advanced 2 per cent. Portuguese 1 per cent. Mexican 2 per cent. Dutch were to hold a Cabone Council, the pr ce rapidly declined to 98⅝. The belief on Tuesday that the Tahiti question might be regarded as settled quickly rallied prices. Consols marking 93⅞ quarter sellers, and left off at the close of business and receded to 98⅛

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DANCING the CALISTHENICS and ORTHOPEDICAL EXERCISES.—Mrs FREDERICK FINNEY (late Miss KENWARD) respect fully informs the Nobility and Gentry, that she has returned from Paris with the newest collection of Steps and Figures, for Polkas, Mazurkas, and Quadrilles, as taught and composed expressly for her, by M. Coralli, premier artiste, Académie Royale, à Paris. Families who do not approve of dancing can for the improvement of their figure receive lessons now in the Calisthenics and Orthopedical Exercises. Ladies prepared for Presentation at Court in Six Lessons. Mrs. Finney's Academy will be held at the Hanover-square Rooms in Assembly-room.—Address Mrs. FREDERICK FINNEY, 191, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

PATENT SELF-FASTENING GLOVE STUDS.—These new studs are an excellent substitute for the buttons now in use, which by their coming off and being difficult to fasten, are the cause of so many complaints. Troops now wear them in preference to all others, assembly-rooms, that they may be fastened and unfastened with the greatest ease, also transferred to several pairs of gloves. Their great popularity in Paris having attracted the cupidity of unprincipled persons who are now selling some imitations in this country, which neither possess the strength nor elegance of the genuine Studs, which are known by the word Revard, stamped under one of the ends, and the initials "T. D.," with a hand stamped under the other) it is the Patentee's intention to prosecute all parties selling or making such imitations.—Depot at HOUSEHOLD CHARACTER, Perfumer to Her Majesty, and PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 130, Bond-street, Corner of Conduit-street.

THE FLY DESTROYER.—The New German Fly Poison, in per bottle, clears the house at once of flies, ants, wasps, beetles, &c., and is perfectly innocuous, except to those insects.—The GOLD REVIVER, 2s 6d. per bottle, revives with lasting splendour, the gilt chased of old tarnished frames. The NEW GOLD VAR=ISH in 6d. per pot, replaces the gold where off. The POTOSIAN LIQUID SILVER, 2s 6d. per bottle, makes the finest Britannia plated articles perfectly equal to new, in one application—in fact they originally left the workman's hands, by depositing a layer of PURE SILVER upon the surface. The operation simple—he cost trifling—the effect instant, astonishing, and lasting! SKIRM and Co., Sole Proprietors, opposite Norfolk-street, Strand. Note the address. Ask for the "Potosian Liquid Silver," no other is Genuine.

NOVARGENT.

COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or SILVER SOLUTION, is of a very worn out Plated Articles, by immediately depositing a Coating of PURE Silver, and Preserves and Cleanses Electro Plate. By J. AUGUSTUS COGAN, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other eminent Chemists and Silversmiths. Sold by Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS 9, Farringdon-street; Silversmiths, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers, 130, Regent, 1, Norfolk-street, Strand; SKIRM and Co., Sole Proprietors, opposite Norfolk-street, Strand. Note the address. Ask for the "Potosian Liquid Silver," no other is Genuine.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.—Under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and Nobility.—A most delightful Powder, prepared from Oriental Pearl, and of inestimable virtue for strengthening, preserving, and cleansing the Teeth. It eradicates the factitious formation of tartar, and by the removal of that extraneous substance, lends a healthy colour to the gums, rendering them firm and free from spongy excrescences. It imparts a pearl-like whiteness, and, from its antiseptic properties, prevents the recurrence of decay, pleasing the breath, and rendering it perfectly sweet. Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

CAUTION.—To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's Stamps have authorised the Proprietors' signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus.—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, whereon is affixed an each Box

*** All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!!!

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth and cleansing them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose, &c. An improved Cloches Brush, forming a third part of the usual size, is also recommended for cleaning the round gap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristle, which does not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes, of improved manufacture and powerful, Genoa Velvet Brushes, in such act in the most surprising and successful manner. The genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved vascular properties of absorption, vitality, and capability, by means of direct communication, dispensing speedily all intermediate parties, profit, and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge.—Only at METCALFE'S old established, 130, Bond-street, corner of Conduit-street. Rules street.—Caution: Beware of the words, "from Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249 Regent-street, beg most respectfully to remind families whose bereavements compel them to adopt mourning attire, that every article of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be had at their establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept ready made, and a note descriptive of the mourning required, will ensure everything necessary for the occasion, being sent (to town or country) immediately Every article in Rich Genoa Silks—fine Cord Satins, Satin Turco, Watered or Plain Duchess, and Widows' Silks, are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corsage Silks introduced at this house, as they will be found not only more durable, but the colour will stand the test of the strongest acid, or even sea water. Black and Grey, and Fancy Mourning Silks of every description. The Proprietors have in contemplation many very important improvements introduced in mourning millinery, flowers, collars, head dresses, bugle bordres, trimmings, &c. &c.—The London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent street, near Oxford street.—W. C. JAY, and Co.

DAKIN and Co., TEA MERCHANTS, Number One, St. Paul's Church-yard, London

In issuing our first address we promised to "sell none but Good Tea, we pledged ourselves to keep none but Pure Teas," and we positively asserted "that the Teas of our Trade should be on a scale of absolutely (1) then unequalled."

We would now remind our friends, that we have fulfilled our pledge, that our exertions have been estimated the extensive patronage accompanied by assurances of satisfaction we have received, even from the most distant parts of the kingdom, sufficiently testify.

We would now repeat, in other words, what we then said—

We are determined on rendering ourselves celebrated for the Good Quality of all our Articles.

We will uniformly prove that Purity, Fineness, and Excellence of Quality, combined with an unparalleled Smallness of Profit, are the distinguishing characteristics of NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S

As we were those on whom the honour devolved of fully carrying out the philanthropic measures of Government, in the introduction of the Duties on Coffee, we are determined to maintain unequalled a combination of Excellence and Cheapness in that article. We would now especially recommend to the inhabitants of the Kingdom at large,

Our fine full-flavoured Black Tea, at 4s.

Our fu.. Pekoe and Souchong-flavoured Teas, at 4s. 2d. and 4s. 6d., and

Our finest true rich Congou, at 4s. 6d. and 4s. 8d., which is an old-fashioned fine Tea, such as the East India Company used to bring over.

At these Teas will give great and general satisfaction.

We can also supply genuine and useful Congous, from 3s. to 3s. 10d.; the very choicest and most delicious, from 4s. to 4s. 6d., whose manners expected goodness and fine flavour of quality, the very fine Hysons, from 3s. to 3s.; the good Twankays and Hyson Kinds, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 2d., the very finest Hysons and Gunpowders that can be obtained, from 4s. upwards; and all the rare Teas imported at equally moderate prices.

COFFEES mellow in richness and richness of flavour at 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d., with enormous Coffee from 9d. to 1s. 2d.

The visitors to London are fearlessly assured that they may save a considerable portion of their Railway expenses by purchasing their Teas and Coffees at NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

All orders sent by post will receive the greatest care and attention if accompanied by a respectable reference or a Post Office order.

Shopkeepers and all large consumers may at all times be supplied with any quantity of cheats or lots of Tea, and all purchasers wi', be allowed 1lb. on every 40 lb. as customary.

DAKIN and COMPANY, NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, are in the very centre of England's Metropolis, and their position is more easily identified than any in London.

QUITE A NEW DISCOVERY.

NO MORE SUFFERING FROM CORNS OR BUNIONS.

JONES'S PHILOSOPHICAL REMEDY is quite original and totally different from all others advertised. It will afford immediate relief and is pecu iarly applicable for Corns between the toes. Any person suffering so as to be incapable of placing the foot to the ground, on the application of this remedy will immediately walk with the greatest ease and comfort.

Sold wholesale by Messrs BARCLAY and SONS, and may be obtained through all Patent Medicine Vendors in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

A box will be sent free on receipt of fifteen postage stamps, addressed to Messrs. JONES and CO., Light House, 201, Strand.

N.B. For bunions of an extraordinary size, the remedy is expressly prepared and sold only at 2s. 9d.

A NATURAL REMEDY and CERTAIN CURE for GOUT RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, DISEASED JOINTS, SPINAL and GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS, LUMBAGO, SCROFULOUS ULCERS, and all External Complaints arising from an impure state of the blood, &c.—COD LIVER OIL is prepared on the Continent from the liver of the Cod fish, and is without exception the most marvellous remedy for the above complaints yet discovered. Prospectuses, containing cases of extraordinary Cure, with testimony from the most respectable authorities, and a full account of this remedy, will be sent to any address on receipt of two postage stamps. To protect purchasers against fraudulent and spurious imitations, the following important caution must be strictly attended to.—Messrs. JONES and Co. having been appointed as the sole mercantile Agents for this remedy by the only manufacturer, an eminent chemist and practitioner, residing on the Continent, they beg to state that every bottle sent from their establishment will be contained in a wrapper, bearing a fac simile of their signature, and that the outside wrapper will be further protected by the stamp of the Royal Arms and Co., 201, Strand.

Wholesale Agents: BARCLAY and SONS, Farringdon-street.—E. EDWARDS, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; SUTTON and Co., New Churchyard. Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

THE Cheapest, Lightest, and Most Effective Material for the ROOFS and SIDES of BUILDINGS is the PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, as supplied to the New Church, Kentish-town, by Messrs. JOHN CRACKNELL, Ingeniecourt, Fenchurch-street. Price 8s. 6d. per square of 100 feet.—A liberal discount to the Trade.

HOBY'S IMPERIAL BLACKING is entirely free from any unpleasant smell, gives a lasting polish, equal to patent leather, causes boots and shoes to be much more durable and soft, and alleviates the pain arising from corns and bunions. Sold in pots, 6d., 1s., 2s., and 3s.; in cases, 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each. London: 48, St. James's-street; Edinburgh: DUNCAN and Co., 39, Princes street; Dublin: HODGES and SON, 18, Westmoreland street.

CHESTON'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLASTERS are generally admitted to be the most unique and neat to eradicate either Hard or Soft CORNS. From their elastic quality, they can be worn with perfect ease, in every tight boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and sold by E. CHESTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk. N.B.—On receipt of thirteen postage stamps (free), a box will be forwarded (as a trial) to any part of the Kingdom.

HEALTH and COMFORT.—HAZARD'S PATENT PORTABLE PNEUMATIC SHOWER BATH is acknowledged, by the Medical and Scientific World, to be the most useful, unique, and elegant invention of the day. No morning can be pleasant, rendered fashionable, and to promote travelling it will be found an indispensable requisite.—Sold by respectable Chemists and Ironmongers through the United Kingdom

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This elegant preparation, an original formula of the late Dr Gowland, for all Importers of the Skin, continues to maintain a repute commensurate with its specific properties of speedily eradicating every species of Pimples Morbid Discoloration, &c., and of preserving and enhancing the beauty of the complexion by a congenial action upon the skin as perfectly innocent as it is agreeable and efficacious.—"ROBERT SHAW, London," is in white letters on the Government stamp, without which none is genuine. Prices, 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d.; quarts 8s. 6d

SPORTSMEN should see DOUDNEY and SON'S Celebrated SHOOTING JACKETS, 10s. 6d. and 21s.; and all sorts of Sportsmen's Clothing, 42s. Loose Coats, Superfine Dress Coats, 32s. and 42s. 6d. Frock Coats, silk facings, 42s. and 45s.; Cord ngtons, every make and shape, 12s. 6d. and 21s.; Dress-kin and all the new patterns for Trousers, 12s. 6d. and 25s. Army cloth blue Spanish Cloaks, first-rate and full length, 30s. 6d.; Auto Capes, 7s. 6d. Suits of Livery, 3 Guineas. Best Honest Hussar Suits, 25s., Boys' Cloaks, 7s. 6d. and 10s. Ladies' elegant Riding Habits, 65s. and 84s.—Doudney and Son, 49 Lombard-s eet Established 1784

NEW PATENTS.—BROCKEDON'S IMPROVED STOPPERS.—This important Invention, a Substitute for Corks and Bungs, has, by new and Great Improvements, become a pure, impermeable, and perfect means of preserving, for any length of time, Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c. They are cheap and easily applied, and the appearance whilst they now have of fine Cork has removed the prejudice against these Stoppers. Also, DECANTER STOPPERS, for the long Wine which, in daily use in perfect condition.—C. MACINTOSH and Co., 19, Walbrook, London, and 22, York-street, Manchester

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are requested to address ASHTON and SON, SURVEYORS (Civil Engineers), Crosby Town by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy London canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale, the license is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last month or two, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. out of pocket. Application to be made (if by letter post paid) as above.

LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED, without Springs, Clasps, or Wires, Loose Teeth Fastened, and Rising Fingered Teeth with Mineral Mastication.—DR. ROBERTS and Co., SURGEON DENTISTS, 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated Mineral Harmonium, which, from its peculiar adaptation to the Teeth, and Gums, prevents further decaying, and the operation of extraction unnecessary. They also Fasten Loose Teeth, whether arising from age, accident, or the extraction of others, on their Improved Principle of Mineral or Natural Teeth, of surpassing beauty, to match in colour and shape those left in the mouth, fixed, from one to a complete set, without extracting the roots, or giving any pain at the following moderate charges:—Single teeth, 5s.; a set, £6 10s.; arranged on the newly opposed principles, and restoring perfect articulation and mastication. At home from Ten till Six.—Dr. Roberts has been 30 Resident-street, to 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS—IMPORTANT to FAMILIES FURNISHING.—A considerable saving can be effected in the purchase of Furnishing Ironmongery, by visiting the PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS 58, Baker-street, Portman-square, where may be selected the most extensive STOCK of IRONMONGERY GOODS in the Kingdom, consisting of kitchen cooking utensils, German silver wares, tea urns, stoves, shower and sponge baths, ornamental iron work, garden implements, japanned water cans and toilette pails, best patent grates, kitchen ranges, fenders and fire-irons, tea trays, ornamental wire work, flower-stands, table cutlery, &c. Every article being marked in plain figures, at the lowest possible price, will fairly convince purchasers at this establishment of the great advantage resulting from Cash payments, as the Proprietors can thereby supply articles of the very best description, at a saving of at least 20 per cent.—58, Baker-street, Portman-square.—A liberal allowance to mercha ts and exporters.

THE HAIR.—Of the numerous compounds constantly announced, for promoting the growth or reproduction of the Hair, few survive, even in name, beyond a very limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with a constant increase of sale, is still on the high road to public estimation. A simpler review of this successful invention for Restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Human Hair, are too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very facts of their long and undecayed patronage in every clime, and in all countries, together with numerous testimonials constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence above every all attempts of a similar nature. Being universal; preferred, its consequent great demand causes the rapidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most spurious trash as the genuine article, to obtain a considerable advantage in the sale of the invention and property of A. ROWLAND and Son, and the amalgamation of its costly exotic materials (only imported by them) renders abortive any attempt to discover its component materials (only imported by them) renders abortive any attempt to discover its component materials (only imported by them) renders abortive any attempt to discover its component

SOPHOCLES IN FRANCE.

In the history of the drama (par excellence *ours*) there never was a period more remarkable than the present. Legitimate tragedy and comedy have taken suburban lodgings—English opera has gone over the water (not the Atlantic)—Italian opera has taken such a liking to this country, that it means to visit all the principal towns in the kingdom, not forgetting even that "*ultima Thule*," Ireland. Fiddling is scraping acquaintance in all the provincial cities and towns, and popular lectures, "*de omnibus rebus*," have availed themselves (not the reciters, for they, generally, have nothing to do with them) of being heard at surprisingly immense distances three times in one day. And, after all, what do they tend to? Is it the advancement of any degree, condition, or grade of the dramatic art? Can monologue entertainments supply the place of the "many-coloured life," the "varied scene"—can a single portrait interest as much (in the abstract) as the conflictions of sentiment and character which the Swan of Avon (who unlike other traditionary birds, *often* sang before his death,

"And outsang, too, the tuneful world!")

has afforded to our delighted feelings! No! we contend that this piecemeal, hybrid sort of performance is the cause of the downfall of the genuine drama. The fanciful, or historical groups of figures that we find in the productions of the old masters are broken up, and made individual subjects, when, perhaps, they were only accessories to a general whole. The *Gravedigger* in "Hamlet," or the *Apothecary* in "Romeo and Juliet," like the old *Chorus* being cut up, would, no doubt, make very good noun-substantive stars, and be able to stand or shine by themselves, but we prefer seeing them in their proper and relative positions, than "shooting madly from their spheres."

Now, while we are running riot with the true drama, and poisoning, at least vitiating, our taste with that libellous parody upon it called melodrame, our continental neighbours are indulging in a more classic choice and are luxuriating upon the "Antigone" of Sophocles, with Mendelssohn's choral music, which, generally speaking is eloquently forcible. The French version produced at the Odéon, in Paris, is from the joint pens of MM Meurice and Vacquerie (how the French like to hunt the Muses in couples!), and has proved to be eminently successful. Of the three great Greek tragic writers, although "the Bard of Pelæ" may excel in pathos, or as Collins will have it "in pity," yet elegance and superior fancy belong to Sophocles. By the way, a curious remark, *en passant*, may be made here. The Greeks, after murder was removed from the stage by Æschylus could only endure a tragedy narrated; a state of mental stomach to which Racine and all the rest of the try-tragedy writers of France accommodate themselves to, forsooth to be classical.

This was a false delicacy, and one granted more from the dictates of an individual than from public abhorrence. It must be granted that the with seing of real or imaginary homicide cannot be in itself very agreeable; but with rets once to the poetry, feeling sympathy, &c., which may be the means of producing, it must escape censure, and even be thanked as the means of conveying some of the noblest emotions to the head and heart. Shakspeare, whose taste and judgment were worth all the rest of the human world, thought differ ently from the Greek and would-be-Hellenic French dramatists, and his authority alone is enough to rest upon. Nevertheless we cannot but applaud the re produ tion of the archon-Poet of an inferior the new appearance of the rival of Æschylus, although disguised in a French garb; but this is of little consequence; for, as Virgil says, "the pure gold shines through the ungraceful foliage which surrounds it." We rejoice at this resuscitation of the old Greek drama by our neighbours; it may have a most wholesome tendency to purify our stage (i.e., the little that is left of it) from gross and disgusting absurdities. Mendelssohn's music to the choruses is very sublime and beautiful, particularly his invocation to Love; but we should like to hear the ancient sounds which Byron's "Sardanapalus" caught from the lips of his "eloquent Ionian." Oh! it is vain—

"The mighty grandeurs of the long-lost dead,
Are with their echoes silently entombed."

NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

This handsome new church, dedicated to St. Mary, and situated in Clayton-street, Newcastle, was opened on Wednesday week, with great ceremony and magnificence. In the morning, at eleven o'clock, were assembled seventy priests, with nine bishops. The Rev. Dr. Riddell, of Newcastle, celebrated pontifical high mass at the altar, and the Right Rev. Dr. Gillis, bishop of the Edinburgh district, delivered the sermon. Beethoven's mass in C was effectively sung by the

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT NEWCASTLE.

choir, including Mrs. Leybourn and Miss Hodgson; and Mr. Redshaw presided at the organ, a powerful and fine-toned instrument, from the manufactory of Mr. Nicholson. In the afternoon, a large body of Catholic clergy and laity partook of luncheon at the Assembly-rooms. Vespers were chanted in the evening, and a sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Morris. Dr. Newsham, President of Ushaw College, presided at the organ. The congregations both in the morning and evening were numerous and most respectable, including several families of distinction from the neighbouring counties, some local magistrates, and members of the corporation. The amount of the collections was £150.

This new ecclesiastical structure is of stone, and presents a close analogy to the pure decorative style. The interior is correspondingly elegant. The first objects which will be noticed are the superb stained windows, executed by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle. The largest and most striking of these is the gift of Messrs. G. T. Dunn and Thomas Dunn, and Mrs. Margaret and Miss Elizabeth Dunn. The Right Rev. Dr. Riddell gave another; Mr. George Caley, of Saltwell-house, a third; others are memorials of the Rev. Messrs. Worswick and Eyre, deceased; Mr. Wailes contributed a sixth; and Miss Helen Culey a small one, which is placed in the south side chapel. The altar is of Caen stone, and is divided into three compartments, in which are severally represented the annunciation, the coronation, and the adoration of the wise men. The back of the altar is similarly divided, with canopies, and exhibits the resurrection, the crucifixion, and the descent of the Holy Ghost; and on either side of the altar are larger figures of St Paul and St. Peter. The pulpit and font are both of Caen stone, and exhibit some fine and tasteful ornament. The corbels are busts of angels, each playing on a different musical instrument: they give to the upper part of the building a very pleasing effect. The side chapels and chancel are laid with tesselated tiles. Two other altars are intended to be erected, besides which the plan includes a screen, and various other features, yet to be completed. Among these is a tower, 200 feet in height.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF CARY,

THE TRANSLATOR OF DANTE.

Oh! thou who didst by magic dissentrance
A kindred spirit from the darksome tomb
Of ancient speech and make him leap the bounds
Of Ages for our music and delight,
Thou goest now the path which he no once trode:
And as the shade of Virgil usher'd him,
His ghost will show thee the Elysian fields
And mix thee in the converse of the Dead,
(The mighty dead of ages long swept by)
In gratefulness for thy attentive care
To keep the laurel green upon his brow,
And ev'n to add new lustre to its bloom!
As long as DANTE lives in memory
The name of CARY too shall well remember'd be! W.

MONUMENT OF THE LATE MADAME SOYER.

This monument, which has just been erected, forms one of the most elegant and conspicuous additions to the cemetery at Kensal

MONUMENT TO MADAME SOYER, IN KENSAL GREEN CEMETERY.

Green. The original design of the monument was by M. Soyer himself, who, as is generally known, fills the office of *chef de cuisine* at the Reform Club-House. The pedestal is rather more than twelve feet in height, and on the top of this stands an heroic figure of Faith, eight feet in height. This figure has the attributes of her office, and is in some degree after the manner of Raphael, religious or scriptural figures. She points with her right hand to Heaven, whilst, in her left, she holds the cross, symbolical of Christianity. The countenance of this figure is calm and composed, full of character and very finely cut. The drapery is magnificent. On the upper portion of the pedestal are two cherubim, which float freely in the air, and are very happily designed and executed. One holds a crown over the head of an effigy of M. Soyer, represented as large as life, on a medallion of white statuary marble; whilst the other holds a branch of palm, emblematical of peace. The medallion is surrounded with a serpent, the emblem of eternity.

Beneath the medallion are suspended a palette and the implements of the delightful art in which Madame Soyer excelled, surrounded with laurels. This noble monument was executed by M. Puyenbroach, of Brussels, one of the principal sculptors to his Belgian Majesty. The medallion was carved after a portrait by M. Simoneau, an artist of whose merit the public are perfectly aware, and father-in-law of Madame Soyer. At the back of the pedestal a space is left for the crown of laurels or funeral wreath presented at the inauguration by the admirable *artiste* Mdlle. Cerito, and made from the celebrated wreath presented to Cerito, at La Scala, at Milan.

The wreath, together with the palette of the artist, will be placed in a glass case, and fixed at the back of the pedestal. The inscription upon the pedestal will be simply the words "To Her," without any addition whatever.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

HERONRY AT COBHAM PARK, NEAR GRAVESEND.

"Heronry" is a word, closely associated in the mind of a genuine Londoner, with reasons indefinitely distant, or scenes of palmid grandeur, strange to the present age. But these associations origin te in his not knowing "a hawk from a heronshaw." Heronries are still close neighbours of the metropolis; and the gallant "Hearon-saws" may often be seen traversing the ocean of the London smoke. We have been led into these remarks, by what, *to ourselves*, was a discovery—the existence of a small but very complete heronry in the venerable park of Cobham, near Gravesend. Walking, on a recent summer's day near the beautiful forest which begirts the mausoleum of the Darnleys, in that sylvan region, we were startled by the loud yelping cry peculiar to the *Ardeidæ*, and, to our surprise, discovered, immediately over head, a busy colony of genuine "three year olders" busily employed in tending their voracious families. The antiquity of the place, and the baronial importance of the Cobhams, were at once determined things. The sword of the Warrene, despite the proximity of Gravesend, could not have more quickly settled the question. Visions of "merrie Englande" passed before us. We thought of the days when an Archbishop of York graced his table with 400 herons hawes; and of the years, too, in which the week's wages of the architect of Windsor Castle, and the price of a single heron were represented by the same coin—a twelvepenny piece for the builder, and a twelve for the bird. The brave courtings, also, in which the catching of a heron and the catching of a lady's heart, were things coincident, added colour to our reminiscence. Things were felt to be changed; while the birds remained the same—albeit chased no more, and at peace.

HERONRY IN COBHAM PARK.

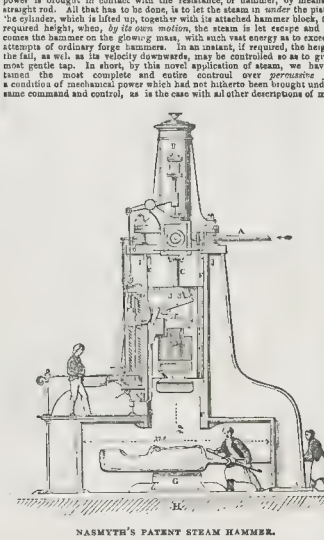
NASMYTH'S PATENT STEAM HAMMER.

Among the many proofs which the present Government has given of their desire to adopt every sound practical improvement, which would in any respect add to the efficiency of the naval works of this country, we have much pleasure in bringing before our readers an instance in the above novel machine, which has just been set to work at the Royal Dock-yard, Devonport for the purpose of forging in the most rapid and perfect manner all descriptions of large wrought iron-work required for the naval service.

The machine is Mr. James Nasmyth's Patent Direct-action Steam Hammer, by means of which, no mass of wrought iron, however large, is beyond the compass of its powers; while such is its manageability, that at one moment it may be beating about the paddle shaft of a 500 horse marine engine, like as much clay; or, at another time, forging a nail, or even driving one into a piece of wood with all the simplicity of a joiner's hammer! Under such entire control is this machine, that its power may be increased or diminished to suit any requirements.

Hitherto, all great forge hammers have been *indirectly* worked, either by steam or water power: that is to say, the rising and falling motion of the hammer has been obtained by having either a complete steam-engine (or waterwheel), with all its complex arrangements of shafts, wheels, and axles required to convert the original up-and-down motion of the piston of the steam engine through all these complex medias into rotary motion, which then had to be re-converted into the original up-and-down motion of the prime mover, namely, the piston, so as to give the rising and falling motion to the hammer. But, by this indirect process, not only were vast expense and complexity of machinery required, but also vast loss of power, by reason of the circuitous course through which the original moving power had to travel to its final destination.

In Mr. Nasmyth's steam hammer, all this complex intermediate machinery is removed; and, by simply attaching the piston rod of an inverted high-pressure cylinder to a mass of cast iron sliding between two upright guides, we have then "the steam hammer!" Nothing can be more simple, inasmuch as the power is brought in contact with the resistance, or hammer, by means of a straight rod. All that has to be done, is to let the steam in *under* the piston of the cylinder, which is lifted up, together with its attached hammer block, to any required height, when, *by its own motion*, the steam is let escape and down comes the hammer on the glowing mass, with such vast energy as to exceed all attempts of ordinary forge hammers. In an instant, if required, the height of the fall, as well as its velocity downwards, may be controlled so as to give the most gentle tap. In short, by this novel application of steam, we have obtained the most complete and entire control over *percussive force*, a condition of mechanical power which had not hitherto been brought under the same command and control, as is the case with all other descriptions of mecha-



NASMYTH'S PATENT STEAM HAMMER.

nical force. The applications of this machine are almost infinite; its energies are not confined to aiding us in extending our vast steam marine, being, through its means, enabled, as we now are, to forge paddle-shafts, cranks, and anchors, with a degree of rapidity and soundness, as well as magnitude, so much beyond our former powers; but it will also contribute in a most remarkable manner to perfecting the manufacture of wrought iron in all its forms and applications.

The annexed wood-cut will, perhaps, serve to convey to our readers a general idea of the form and arrangement of this important machine. Its velocity may be regulated at pleasure, from 200 strokes per minute to any number under.

In the wood-cut, the high-pressure steam is conveyed by he pipe A from a boiler under the piston in the cylinder B. C is the piston rod, attached to the hammer D, which slides on a guided between the two standards, E and F. The hammer face, *g*, and the anvil face, *g*, are at all times parallel to each other. The apparatus at the side marked X X is that which regulates the height of the fall of the hammer, as well as its velocity and force, and makes the machine self-acting. S is the anvil, there being abundant clear space all round it.

MILL-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—On the 28th ult., a number of the former pupils of the Grammar School at Mill-hill, presented to the Trustees of that Institution, a portrait of Thomas Priestly, Esq., who has with great ability filled the office of head-master for more than 36 years. The portrait is a full length, by Mr. Phillips, R.A., and has been placed in the dining-hall, where about 60 of the governors and former pupils of the school partook of an excellent collation. The presentation of the picture, at which were assembled 130 of the present pupils, was a very interesting scene.

MEDICAL REFORM.—On Tuesday evening, a numerous meeting of the members of the College of Surgeons was held at Exeter Hall, for the purpose of adopting measures regarding the conduct of the council of the College in refusing to grant an interview to the members, respecting a reform in the profession. Shortly after eight o'clock, the chair was taken by Mr. Asbury, of Enfield, who was supported by Mr. Wakley, M.P., and other gentlemen. The chairman addressed the meeting at some length, and denounced the conduct of the council in refusing to receive the address. He also commented very strongly on the nature of the charter recently granted to the members of the council, and, having concluded, the meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, who proposed resolutions in accordance with the objects which were carried unanimously.

GUANO.—By recent accounts from the Guano Islets to the north of Cape Town, it appears that from thirty to forty or more ships are constantly taking in cargoes, and that probably by the end of the year 140,000 tons of Guano have been already shipped to Great Britain. It is said that one Scotch Merchant House has already cleared from twenty to five and twenty thousand pounds by this traffic. Table Bay has, in consequence, become deserted.—*South African Commercial Advertiser.*

RETURNING PROSPERITY.—The *Leeds Mercury* gives from a correspondent the following flattering account of improvement in the state of some of the manufacturing districts:—"I have just passed through Lancashire, and found every symptom of prosperity. Indeed I fear there is some danger of their 'going a head' too fast. I saw several new mills, all apparently first-rate, under construction three at Preston, two at Blackburn, one or two at Burnley, and some between Burnley and Todmorden; and there may have been others in the district I passed through which escaped my attention."

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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O'CONNELL'S MANIFESTO.

'CONNELL is still "pursuing the triumph and partaking the gale" of popular enthusiasm, which the reversal of the judgment on him was so well calculated to produce. A public procession from his prison to his home, attended by thousands on thousands of men, animated by affection for his person, and zeal for the cause he advocates, while they were stimulated by something like indignation at the past, and flushed with hope for the future; public thanksgivings offered by the priests, and in the temples of the faith, of seven millions of people, with all the splendour of the Roman ritual, sanctioned by the Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. Murray), a man hitherto remarkable for the quietude of his political character, generally exhibiting much of the Conservative, and a little of the courtier; the exultation of the capital city of the island, multiplied in every town, village and hamlet; and all crowned by an assembly of what may almost be called the ruling body of Ireland, unexampled for the number attending it, for the spirit and determination displayed in the proceedings, for the adhesion given in by men of rank, wealth, and influence, to the policy of the Conciliation Hall, and last, not least, the Manifesto of O'Connell himself, which we shall notice presently. We have compared the public accounts of all these proceedings, and have checked them by information from private channels, and we can come to but one conclusion—that, taken altogether, they form one of those crises in public affairs, that, for good or for evil, influence the course of the future history of a nation.

The crisis has not found the leader of the movement unprepared for it. His speech of Monday last may be considered his Manifesto; it shadows forth, if it does not distinctly trace, the course of his policy for the future. Never was such a speech made before by a liberated state prisoner in the face of the Government that prosecuted him. He has evidently little fear of another "thirty-six yards" indictment, for his language is as decided as ever; and, for a "conspirator," he states his views with singular openness. The principal points are these:—The counts alleging the illegality of the meetings having failed, he has entertained the idea of holding the gathering (suspended by proclamation) at Clontarf; but on second thoughts he considers enough has been done to assert the principle of their legality, and he therefore refers the holding or the not holding the meeting to a committee, his own opinion being against it; the meeting at Clontarf, then, we may take it, will not be held. He states that when the proclamation was issued against the meeting, had it not been for the interposition of Sir Edward Blakeney the people would have been fired on. This is to be proved, and inquired into in Parliament. There is evidently exciting work cutting out for next session.

He quotes with approbation a passage from a work written by Mr. Grey Porter, a "Protestant gentleman, the High Sheriff of a Protestant county:"—"The union of 1801, 41 Geo. III., chap. 47, does, and always will, draw away from Ireland her men of skill, genius, capital, and rank—all who raise, strengthen, and distinguish a nation. A federal union between Great Britain and Ireland is inevitable, and most desirable for both islands." Some will consider this an abatement of the claim for "Total Repeal."

He has decided on the plan, interrupted last year, of what is to be called the Preservative Society, consisting of three hundred gentlemen sitting in Dublin, as a sort of training school for the members of the future Federal Parliament. It is to be so organised as to be perfectly "within the law."

He threatens an impeachment of the Attorney-General and Irish Judges for injustice, misconduct, and illegality of proceeding in the trials, and states this curious fact, that the Chief Justice, supposed to be impartial, borrowed the brief of the Attorney-General—the paid prosecutor—to charge the jury from! The tampering with the jury lists, and the admission of newspapers as evidence, will also be included as the grounds of the impeachment. He will not succeed in this—and probably knows he will not—but it asserts a principle recognised by the law; and that he should be in a position to use such a threat, without its appearing ridiculous, is one of the greatest proofs of the increase of power he has gained by the prosecution, or rather the mismanagement of it.

The whole of these displays of public feeling, these gatherings of thousands by the most exciting of subjects—politics and national feeling—have passed off without one breach of the peace of any kind. The time is not very distant when such feelings would have stained the earth with blood. The obedience of the people to their leaders is something marvellous, and is not the least significant feature of the times. The absence of that bitterness of tone against England and English injustice which was formerly the staple of Repeal harangues, is a sign of the better temper that springs from better knowledge. In proportion as the Orange party has sunk in influence in both countries, so has the disposition torely on the justice of England increased in the bulk of the Irish nation. And unless Repeal is stripped of its attractions by better government, the Liberal party in England bid fair to become in some degree supporters of O'Connell; they will vindicate in him their jealousy of any interference with the purity of trial by jury, to the still greater embarrassment of the Ministry. The prosecution was a piece of mismanagement from beginning to end.

Much of all that has taken place will be sneered at, more of it will excite that wonder which is content to marvel at a phenomenon without comprehending it, and some things will be condemned. Thus the ascribing the release of the popular champion to the influence of the prayers of the Church, will be set down as superstition; the returning thanks for his deliverance has been called an indecent and ostentatious farce; and the universal jubilee which the nation has presented, will appear to the less impulsive Englishman as excessive, and more than the occasion justifies. But all these things are but the outward expression of deep inward feelings; they are the expression of national emotions, that will be the spring of actions; no ruler or statesman can disregard such indications; the man who has no responsibility may laugh and sneer as he pleases, his carelessness can have no consequences. But the ruler must study these feelings, if he wishes to direct or modify them; and if he neglects to do so, the chances are that they will govern him. It is useless to ask how intense popular excitement has been produced; it exists, and must be met; if mischievous, it must be met and prevented from increasing. But how? That is just the question which at this moment embarrasses the Government. It is evident the Ministry was not prepared for this turn of affairs; and the not having contemplated it as at least possible, was an error in policy that has had the effect of throwing an immense advantage into the hands of their opponent, who will not be slow to make the most of it.

O'CONNELL AT THE BALCONY, IN MERRION-SQUARE, DUBLIN.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

PARIS, Tuesday evening.

The Jockey and the other new Clubs of Paris, to which the French resort with all the enthusiasm they have for novelty and English imitation, are now the only lively centres of society. Here melancholy tales are in the mouths of all the white gloved *lions*—many of their volatile colleagues have become denuded of their feathers in the pursuit of departed wealth, of beauty, and of fashion, at the noted watering places whither they have flocked; for there that treacherous goddess Fortune holds the dice-box and the roulette, and has extrapped our leading *incroyables*. Several of the most marvellous of the latter are said to be held in good for their folly—two at Baden Baden, where prodigacy, pleasure, and fashion still reign paramount, filling the pockets of the exiled croupiers of Paris, and of the Grand Duke, who divides with them the wages of sin. What creates still more regret is the death of the Duke d'Ossuna, so long resident in Paris, and who united in his person the titles and the wealth of the greatest house of Spain, by his maternal uncle, the Captain-General, President of the Council of Castile, First Minister of Ferdinand VII.; he was Duke of Infantado. His paternal grandmother was the Dowager Duchess of Ossuna, from whom he inherited the immense riches of the house of Benavente. The property of these three illustrious families put into his single possession an annual revenue exceeding two million francs. He appeared in London at the Queen's drawing-room with three Solitaire pins in his breast valued at £100,000. His brother, the Marquis di Terranova, who spent the last season in London, which he has just left, inherits, with the immense fortune and domains of his race, all the amiable qualities of his lamented brother.

A city is the natural element of a Frenchman, just as water is of a fish; therefore, Paris is even now not deserted like London. But the grand promenades miss their gay and distinguée crowds. In the Champs Elysées, all the carriages and britchkas you perceive belong to the well-known *métromane* American family, the T——s. They are the most dashing denizens in Paris; you may judge of their style of living by their renting at least from the King's sister, for which alone they pay £2000 per annum. Their only rival in the Champs Elysées is M. Thiers. There you behold him daily in the *grande allée*, the Rotten Row of Paris, reclining in his magnificent *cabriolet*, after the manner of Persarum of six volumes of his new "History of Napoleon," which he has just conveyed to the publisher's hands, in exchange for 200,000. His countenance is the index of the times. Lately you beheld him pensive with deep enjoyment, for France was going to war with England; but yesterday his visage was overcast, for peace is restored.

There are many English visitors in Paris—but there are but few persons of note, except those who are on the wing to Italy; and the British crowd of former years is not to be seen on the Boulevards. The hostile feeling to England prevailing here is the cause, for the most panic had taken possession of the fair sex. The message of Louis Philippe sent to the Countess of Aldborough, arrested its course. The journals have not told all the truth. This centenary lady—this once celebrated belle, and friend of many anecdotes of gallantry—in a moment of terror, in a letter in alarm to one of the ladies of honour at the Palace, to inquire whether she should sell off her goods and chattels, and fly to England? Louis Philippe, who knows her foible, and who sent the letter, sent it back from the Countess counsel-woman, "*not to be afraid, because as long as he would be on the throne, there would be no war with England.*" Nothing shows more clearly that the race of the noble and mighty lords of former days has passed away than the second edition of those who now give all the grandest *fêtes*. A few days since a worthy mercer, M. Papin, who made a fortune of some millions amount in one of the darkest corners of Paris, gave an entertainment worthy of a prince at his château and manor, in the environs. It commenced with theatricals—the play was performed in an ancient chapel, metamorphosed for the occasion into an elegant theatre, in which each of the crowd of guests had to himself, or rather the play, at two o'clock in the morning, came a sumptuous supper; then the park, of three hundred acres, became suddenly illuminated. Whilst the young *elegants* and *elegantes* danced, the real promenaders admired the dazzling arcades. At five in the morning, the scene was changed—the male dancers became sportsmen, and the rabbits, hares, and partridges the music had not scared, met with sudden deaths.

Speaking of sporting, nothing could be more extraordinary to an Englishman than the doings of the 1st of September near Paris. The entire plain of St. Denis was covered with Cockney sportsmen, who, according to their notions, had nothing else to do but to expend powder and shot because it was SUNDAY! The reports of guns so quickly followed each other, that you might imagine it was the skirmish preceding a general battle.

Sport is the image of war, and one far more agreeable in reality to citizen-soldiers. With the latter, Prince de Joinville is now in immense favour; all repast his banquet at Hogadore. Just as he had left the table, a cannon ball entered: "Oh!" said the Prince, "Death is polite; he came to give me a call, and not finding me at home, left me his visiting card."

A very interesting affair of the modern kind has just taken place, to distribute the prizes of Virtue and Eloquence. The former was bestowed on M. Hacel, a gentleman who has been successfully "a Jack of all trades"—amongst others a Professor and the manager of several theatres. The celebrated writer and orator, now one of the French Ministers, M. Villemain, was the first spokesman, and above all while glory, until that wily personage rose and eclipsed him. In his address he combined the most profound reflections with the most *spiritual bon mots*, and his supercilious brethren "the forty," will no longer say that he is only fit to write farces. The awarded assembly consisted of the noblest and most distinguished men of France, and of the fairest and most elegant ladies of fashion, were thrown into rapture.

The gay environs of Paris are teeming with high society, but Versailles is the choicest abode of the *haute volée*. There all the noble and fashionable *dilettanti* have lately performed in the beautiful chapel of the palace, an oratorio, written expressly by Alari, Halevy, and Prince de la Moskwa, which must be lamented more admirable than the manner in which its solos were sung by Countesses de Murat, de Merlin, the Baroness de Julvecourt, &c., supported by a choir composed of the leaders of the Conservatoire and principal operas of the Grand Opera. It did not go off, however, without some secret heart burnings, and gnashing of teeth. The composers were indignant at their score having been corrected and changed under the pen of the fair amateurs, and the prima and fair choristers were enraged at the prohibited admission of a young married lady, whose beauty and costumes are as surpassingly attractive to the eyes, as her voice is torturing to the ears.

The grand event of the week has been the production of a translation of Rossini's "Otello," at the Academie de Musique. It met with momentary success—because it was found tolerable, and it was expected to be intolerable. Pillet, the lessee, wrote the French poetry, although it is an express condition of the lease of the theatre, that neither lessee nor leader of the orchestra shall produce any of his works on the stage

The postman, like Death, will never wait a man's leisure to depart; so that the only other piece of news I can convey to you is, that the Duke of Brunswick is publishing, in Paris, his memoirs, written in the German language. What a Pandora a box it will be!

FRANCE.

Our advices from France this week are of a more pacific character. Indeed, the war fever which has raged in Paris for some time past seems gradually to have subsided. The Paris journals have barren politics, but they serve nevertheless contain several matters of interest. The *Monsieur* publishes a report from the Prince de Joinville, dated on board the Pluton steamer, Mogadore, Aug. 21, in which he gives a detailed account of the hostilities carried on against Tangier and Mogadore; but it is not worth while to repeat it entire, as it does not contain any new fact, so far as the attack is concerned. There are, however, some passages of importance. For instance, the Prince confirms the statement made on the part of the French ministerial prints, that there was no desire to occupy Tangier. The Prince in this report, which is addressed to the Minister of Marine, says, "You know well what object I had in view, and what were your instructions. I was not to occupy it. My object was obtained the moment that, by the silence of its batteries, the town acknowledged itself vanquished. As I tv already had the honour to inform you, the quarter of the town where the persons of the Europeans was scrupulously respected. The town was on fire in several places from the rockets thrown from the steamer Rubis. Throughout the day every man rivalled his brave coolness. We have killed and 17 wounded The ships have sustained some slight damage. The Suffren, which was the worst treated, received scarcely 50 balls. The enemy's loss is stated at 150 killed and 300 wounded. The business being over, I caused steam to be given the ships to their mooring-grounds. The 7th was passed in restoring the ships to a condition to go to sea."

The Prince commences his account of the attack upon Mogadore thus:—"I had communicated to all the captains a plan of attack, and assigned to each his post, once that the signal to execute the orders was given. I am only an eye-witness, endeavouring to set right the faults and inaccuracies of the town with a lively admiration, and a profound acknowledgment, with which I am filled for devotedness, and what until genee, on the part of every one, the orders were executed."

After describing the result of the firing in terms similar to those already published, but with more amplification, the Prince concludes his report in these terms:—"On the 19th the steamers Arcole, Cassini, and Gassendi, and the brigs Cassard and Pandour laid their broadsides in front of the range of sand on which are the forts of the marine that I was extremely desirous of making myself master of; these crushed, out of the fortifications, all the town with these forts. Under this protection, Commandant Herriou and Captain Bout Bout headed a column of 600 men for landing. But everything had been deserted on our approach, and the landing was effected without resistance. All that remained to be done was to complete the work of destruction which had been commenced. The result of the day was the spiking of the guns, and throwing them over the ramparts, the explosion of the embrasures, the inundation of the powder stores, and the taking away three standards and nine of the large of sand on which are the forts of the marine that I was extremely desirous of making myself master of; these crushed, out of the fortifications, all the town with these forts. Under this protection, Commandant Herriou and Captain Bout headed a column of 600 men for landing. But everything had been deserted on our approach, and the landing was effected without resistance. All that remained to be done was to complete the work of destruction which had been commenced. The result of the day was the spiking of the guns, and throwing them over the ramparts, the explosion of the embrasures, the inundation of the powder stores, and the taking away three standards and nine of the large as trophies. I have left entire the vast warehouses of the customs, which are full of merchandize of all kinds; we must otherwise have burned them, and I was afraid that the fire might reach too rapidly the immense stores of powder and shells in the casemates of the forts. I then sent back the troops and the crews. We were masters of the island and fort, the town batteries were no longer to be feared, and I considered our operations as terminated. After our departure the town, being without defence, was taken by the Kabyles of the inter.or, who set fire to it. The sack of the unhappy town is complete; the inhabitants have fled to all directions. In a few days there will remain of the beautiful Scurrah, which Muley-Abderahman called his beloved town, only the walls, riddled with balls and blackened by fire. The lesson is a severe one. I will not name any person, for to name all is to obt their duty with courage, intelligence, and devotedness, would be to name everybody. I will merely call your attention to the families of the men who were killed, and to the future fate of the wounded, and also to the comfort of all who, at the sole name of France, have so nobly accepted the hard duty of keeping garrison in the island of Mogadore."

A postscript to this report, dated the 25th, says—"On the 23d our establishment on the island was completed, and I sent away to Cadiz a part of the squadron. In the course of the day a gun was fired from one of the towers of the town commanding the country, and the ball having fallen in the midst of us in the port, we had

Mr. Brown's return he waited on the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore House, to report to her Royal Highness that the infant Prince bore the journey remarkably well, and that the whole of the royal infants were in excellent health. The following members of the royal household will be in attendance upon the Royal Family during their sojourn at the Pavilion, at Brighton:—The Dowager Lady Lyttelton (preceptress to the Princess Royal), Col. the Hon. Charles Grey (equerry in waiting to the Queen), and the Hon. C. A. Murray (the master of the hous-hold). Mr. Robert Lyons (secretary to the master of the household) is also at the Pavilion. Mr. Norton (the superintendent of the household) will neither proceed to Scotland nor to the Pavilion. Several changes are spoken of as likely soon to take place in the household of the Sovereign.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL CHILDREN IN BRIGHTON.—A special train, consisting of her Majesty's carriage, between two other first-class carriages, and a couple of carriage-trucks, bearing two of her Majesty's private carriages, arrived at the Brighton terminus, on Tuesday afternoon, at a quarter to six o'clock. Arrangements had been made for the reception of the royal party, a part of the platform being carpeted. Six of her Majesty's horses were in waiting, and in about five minutes, these were attached to the royal carriages, and the Prince of Wales and his royal brother and sister, together with Lady Lyttelton, left the terminus and entered the Palace gates at five minutes to six o'clock.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—We are happy to state that her Majesty the Queen Dowager arrived at Witley Court, Worcestershire, on Monday evening, between five and six o'clock, where she was warmly greeted by all the most influential inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.—On Saturday last a splendid dinner was given to the Prince Royal of Prussia at the Crown and Sceptre, Greenwich. The health of the Prince was proposed in the course of the evening, and in acknowledging the compliment, the Prince expressed his deep sense of the kind reception he had met with in England. He added that the hospitality and kindness which he had experienced from her most gracious Majesty and Prince Albert, and the friendly feelings with which he had been greeted by all classes of society in various parts of the kingdom, alike demanded his grateful acknowledgments, and he might truly say, that his second visit to England must ever rank pre-eminent among the pleasing recollections of future years. His Highness embarked in the evening on board the Lightning steamer for Ostend. His Royal Highness arrived at Ostend at eleven o'clock on Sunday night, after a very favourable passage from England in the Lightning steamer. His Royal Highness was received at the pier by his Majesty the King of the Belgians and Baron Y. Arnim, the Prussian Minister at the Court of Brussels.

LORD PALMERSTON'S VISIT TO HER MAJESTY.—We learn from good authority that Louis Philippe's visit to the Queen will certainly take place early next month. It is said that some of his suite have already arrived in England to make arrangements connected with the royal visit. Her Majesty will stay at Windsor, and it is doubtful whether he will remain at all in London. His Majesty will embark at Treport on the 3d of October, and proceed at once from Portsmouth to Windsor. The Queen of the French will not accompany her Majesty; but it is expected that Louis Philippe will be attended by two of his Ministers, and by his youngest son, the Duke de Montpensier.

CONTEMPLATED ROYAL MARRIAGE.—We are informed by our Paris correspondent that the Duke d'Aumale is about to marry the Princess de Salerno, sister of the King of the Two Sicilies.

Lord Palmerston and the Marquis of Londonderry are at Wiesbaden.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The Hon. Mrs. Craven, the accomplished niece to the late Mrs. Fitzherbert, is very shortly to be led to the hymeneal altar, by the Marquis de la Force, grandson to the Duke de la Force. The family is nearly allied to the House of Orleans, and bears one of the most ancient as well as historical names of France. The marriage is to take place in Paris during the course of the present month.

Lord Beaumont was married on Monday morning to the Hon. Miss Browne, daughter of Lord Kilmaine.

The contemplated marriage between H. Tufnell, Esq., M.P. for Devonport, and the Hon. Miss Byng, daughter of General Lord Strafford, G.C.B., is, we understand, fixed to take place on the 22nd of next month.

Lord John Russell arrived at Frankfort on Saturday last.

The Duchess of Manchester continues indisposed by an attack of fever at Tredrogee Castle, near ARMAGH, where the family are staying.

ALARMING ILLNESS OF MISS PEEL.—It is a regret to state that Miss Peel, the daughter of Sir Robert Peel, is dangerously ill at Drayton Manor. Sir Robert was presented from accompanying her Majesty to Scotland in consequence of this calamity. The malady of the youthful invalid is a fever of the worst form, it having originated from a cold. Miss Peel was taken ill on Thursday week, and the disorder has gradually increased ever since. The throat is much ulcerated. On Tuesday, Miss Peel passed a favourable night and was certainly improving, although at present her recovery cannot be positively pronounced. At the first consultation of the medical gentlemen, so serious was the condition of the patient that they were desirous that Sir Robert and Lady Peel should prepare themselves for the worst. The latest accounts from Drayton Manor on Thursday morning were rather more favourable; the fever has in some degree abated, and Miss Peel is considered a little better, although not out of danger. The pulse still continues very high; it has reached 130, and is now about 100.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—This new institution assembled at Canterbury on Monday, under the presidency of Lord Albert Conyngham. The association already numbers several hundred, and is daily increasing in force, including all ranks, from the ducal peer to the working antiquary, a variety of topics interesting to each. On Monday, by Dr. Bowman, Esq., Mr. Bateman, Esq., jun., the Rev. John Bathurst Deane, J. Britten, Esq., and other learned and scientific gentlemen, on subjects connected with the history, architecture, and manufactures of Canterbury. On Tuesday, the commencement of the history of Britain, from the earliest known period of its existence as an empire, were read. Lord Albert Conyngham having invited the meeting to accompany him, for the sake of inspecting certain gold ornaments and other machinery, found in barrows in this country, the whole body adjourned, and a most brilliant conversazione term-nated the business of the day

SERIOUS FIRE AT BRADFORD.—On Sunday morning a large fire occurred at the valuable mills belonging to Messrs. Holdersworth, at Greengates, near Bradford, Yorkshire, the whole of which were, in the short space of two hours, totally destroyed, together with a considerable quantity of manufactured goods. The loss of property is reported to be £6,800, the chief portion of which is insured.

FARES FOR THE PEOPLE.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of the working classes of Manchester and Salford was held at the Free Trade Hall in the former town, for the purpose of adopting measures in furtherance of the important object of finding places for the half or whole holiday given by the Queen. Robert Hyde has contributed the munificent sum of £1000 for the purpose. The following letter from the right hon. baronet, couched in terms the most graceful, as well as indicative of the greatest anxiety for the welfare of the working classes, was read to the meeting, and excited great enthusiasm.

"Whitehall, Sept. 7, 1844.

"Gentlemen,—Although I have no longer any personal connexion with the town of Manchester, by property or other local tie, yet, considering Manchester is to be the metropolis of a district, to the industry of which I and my family are under very deep obligations, and most heartily approving of the wise and benevolent design to provide for those who are doomed to almost incessant toil the means of healthful recreation and harmless enjoyment, I willingly contribute to the furtherance of that design, and offer my mortal wishes for its success.

"I request my name may be added to the subscription which has been commenced for this, purpose for the sum of £1000.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"ROBERT PEEL.

"Edward Watkin, Esq."

The sum well deserved compliment was paid to the announcement of a contribution of a similar sum by Lord Francis Egerton. Several gentlemen expressed upon the necess ty of providing public walks for the people, and several resolutions in support of that object were agreed to. [Although England has made some advances of late years in providing places where the people can walk for air and exercise, yet we are considerably behind our continental neighbours in this respect. In France, for instance, there is scarcely the most miserable town but has its *place*, where all classes promenade some time in the day, as a matter of necessity. It is true that in the metropolis there are the parks, and considerable expense has been incurred in St. James's Park, for instance, but these places of recreation are too distant from each other. In this overgrown metropolis there should be parks, or public promenades, at each extremity.]

THE SUPPOSED STORM OF SUNDAY LAST.—The thunder-storm which visited the metropolis on Sunday evening last, and which was said to have done damage in different parts of the country. At Brighton the storm lasted with unabated violence for the space of two hours; the lightning was very vivid, the thunder kept up a continued din, and rain fell in torrents, running like a river down the streets leading to the centre of the town. In the midst of the storm, the excursion train started to London, but owing to the alarming appearances of the weather, a great many remained behind rather than face the storm. The excursion train from the Hassocks station was delayed two hours, and on its return it stuck fast in Clayton Tunnel for upwards of an hour, the train being too heavy for one engine. The storm raged with equal violence through the whole county of Sussex. During the storm, a fire ball fell on the buildings of a farm, called Gundon, in the parish of Ash, next Sandwich, the property of Mr. Coleman; and although the engines from Sandwich and Canterbury were sent for, they arrived too late to save any portion of the property, except the farm-house, which was preserved by the exertions of two horse engines. Two barns filled with corn, a bean-stack, and all the out-buildings, were entirely destroyed, also a valuable short-horn bull, a calf, and 14 pigs. A woman who witnessed the storm saw a ball of fire fall on the barn. An appalling instance of the effects of lightning occurred near Derby on Friday evening, during the storm, by which a most violent concussion took place, and another had a most miraculous escape from death. Between five and six o'clock, as the party of men employed by Mr. Riches were at work in a field on the London-road, a heavy thunder-shower came on, and two of the men sought shelter under a tree, where they had been only a few minutes when they were struck to the earth by the electric fluid. One of them, named Sanders, was killed on the spot, and the other, Mr. Etches's servant man, John Pegg, was knocked down and rendered insensible.

MURDER AT DOVER.—Considerable consternation was manifested at Dover and Canterbury on Monday, by the discovery of the murder of a policeman at Dover, in which three parties, sweeps, of the name of Clark, who are natives of Canterbury, were implicated. These individuals, it appeared, went on an excursion for the day, remaining till a late hour at night, when they got embroiled with the police, the three being intoxicated. The result was an affray, in which Police-constable Hammond lost his life, another of the same force being also seriously injured. The parties made their escape, but were subsequently apprehended, the one who was foremost in the affray being taken at Canterbury on Monday morning.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN BEDFORDSHIRE.—Last week some persons set fire to a farm in the occupation of Mr. Page, of Lower Caldicott, an extensive farmer, and who is also landlord of the Eagle's Head Inn at that place. The flames broke out soon after eleven o'clock, and spread rapidly over the entire of the home stead before the alarm was given. A number of labourers quickly collected and generally evinced a readiness to assist, but, owing to the difficulty of procuring water, their efforts were of comparatively little use. By great exertion a small portion of the property was saved. The loss is, however, very considerable. Nearly the whole of the newly-gathered crop was destroyed, consisting of the produce of between three and four acres of wheat in the straw, three acres of barley, also in the straw, some live stock and the whole of the farm buildings. The premises were left safe at eight o'clock, when the labourers quitted work. The tenant, who is uninsured, will be a heavy loser. The farm is the property of Mr. Hogg, who had the farm-buildings insured.

INUNDATION AND LOSS OF LIFE AT STOCKPORT.—Yesterday week there was a heavy storm at Stockport, which was attended with lamentable results. The principal damage occurred at Hazel-grove, about three miles from the town, where was a large reservoir of water, at one end of which, fed from it, was a wall, about as many feet high and nearly forty yards long. A stream communicating with the reservoir became prodigiously swollen, and there being no sufficient outlet for the water, it overflowed and pressed against the wall, flowing in large quantities round its ends. A number of persons incautiously crept under the wall for shelter, when at the moment the force of the water swept the wall from its foundation for the length of about thirty yards, carrying away a great number of the unfortunate people away with the current, many of whom were buried under the ruins of the wall. Thirteen were very severely injured, and six of them are dead. The names of the latter are as follow:—Jane Cheetham, aged fourteen years, daughter of William Cheetham of Stockport, Little-moor, brickmaker; her skull was fractured and her right thigh broken. Mary Cope, aged sixteen years, daughter of John Cope, plumer. Ann Jackson, aged nineteen years, daughter of John Jackson, brickmaker. Deceased was tenter of dyers' frames in the card-room. Jane Gosling, aged twelve years, daughter of Robert Gosling, carter. Deceased was a piecer: her skull and brain injured. Jane Hibbert, aged fourteen years, daughter of Booth Hibbert, silk weaver. Deceased was a tenter of Throstles; she was bruised about her head and other parts of her body. Her body was washed off the stream. The bodies were found in fields off from the place of the accident. John Morris, aged fifteen years, son of Thomas Morris, shoemaker, deceased, was injured about the head and arm. At the inquest a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned in all the cases.—At Worth Clough the Macclesfield canal overflowed its banks, filling some of the coal-pits, putting out the engine fires, and setting several carts and horses afloat. At Hope-green, on the Macclesfield, a wall, running parallel with a brook which skirts the road, was at one point forced down by the water. The "Express" Pottery coach was passing at the moment, and was near being upset by the rush of water.

INCENDIARISM IN KENT.—Yesterday week between two and three o'clock, a fire broke out in the stackyard of Mr. John Stephens, an extensive farmer at Farnborough, but in consequence of timely alarm being given it was confined to the haystack where it broke out, and not more than six loads of hay were consumed. Some circumstances having been discovered, implicating a man named Thomas Maslin, he was apprehended, and after an examination before Lord Sydney at Bromley, he was committed for trial on the charge of having set fire to the stack. Maslin was tried at the last Summer Assizes at Winchester, for feloniously cutting and wounding a mare of Mr. Daniel King, when it was proved that he had gone into the shop of the prosecutor, snatched a knife off the counter, and stabbed him with it. The defence set up being insanity, the jury acquitted the prisoner upon that ground, and he was ordered by the Court to be detained in safe custody. It is not known how he obtained his liberation.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

LAMENTABLE COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE IN THE IRISH CHANNEL.—On Tuesday morning, soon after two o'clock, the Dublin mail iron steam ship Lord Duke (600 tons burthen), came into collision with the brig Paraus (260 tons), outward bound from Liverpool for Liepoord, about three leagues to the eastward of Point Lynas Light, by which the latter vessel was nearly cut in two, and so sudden was the accident that six of her crew, including her commander (out of eleven on board in all) were thrown into the water, and perished. The brig, it appears, had a light on her poop, and her mate also elevated the binnacle light in his hand, and shouted towards the steamer when he saw her coming rapidly into dangerous proximity; but, as he conjectures, he was not heard, owing probably to the noise of the engines, and the steamer, before she could be effectually alter her course, ran into her abreast of the fore hatch. The night was thick, and there seems no reason to attribute blame to either party from the information yet received. The names of those saved from the brig were—William Richell, mate (badly hurt); William Cover and John Martin, seamen: John Cover, boy (slightly hurt). Another man was also saved. Those drowned were — Wilson, the captain; ALEXANDER SHEPHERD, second mate; George Coates, seaman; also the carpenter, and two ordinary seamen. The captain was, it is stated, a married man, and has left his wife and five children in Liverpool. A subscription was immediately opened for the benefit of the widow and children of the survivors, and, we learn, very soon amounted to £50.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—On Wednesday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the Royal Free Hospital, Grey's-inn-road, on the body of Bridget Cooney, aged two and a half years, whose parents reside at No. 3, James's-street, Willmington-square. It appeared that in the brief temporary absence of the mother on Monday morning, the deceased, dressed only in her night gown, approached the fire so near as to ignite it, and the consequence was nearly passing alive. The child was instantly brought to that hospital, and died in three or four hours. The Coroner remarked that children were frequently burnt or scalded to death by the ignition of so light a garment as a cotton night gown. This surest remedy possible for burns, particularly as a first application, was *pure* flour which could be had, and no family should be without it. Verdict, "Accidental death."

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Monday a fatal accident occurred to a female, of the name of Bailey, at the Alderley station of the Manchester Railway. It appeared that she was getting out of the carriage, at the platform, when, and by some accident, slipped and fell on the rails. The carriages were in motion, and two of the wheels passed over her head, and killed her on the spot. She has left a husband and three children.

ALARMING ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, as Mr. and Mrs. Bennet, Mr. and Mrs. Elsley, residing at 54, Vauxhall-walk, were passing in a four-wheel phaeton through Bridge-street, Westminster, the horse suddenly took fright, and in passing the corner of Abingdon-street the phaeton turned over and threw them with great violence on the ground, dragging them some distance. Mrs. Bennet, who appeared to be the most injured, was taken up in a shocking state, her face dreadfully lacerated, bleeding profusely, and she was in a state of insensibility. Mr. Bennet had both his shoulders dislocated; and Mr. and Mrs. Elsley were very much disfigured. They were instantly removed to Westminster Hospital, and after every attention had been paid to them, it was found that Mrs. Bennet was not in a proper state to proceed home, and lies in a very dangerous condition.

SUICIDE OF CAPTAIN DIXON.—On Monday an adjourned inquest was held at the Penitentiary Arms, Kensington, on the body of Capt. Henry Manley Dixon, 88th Foot, who it appeared committed suicide by cutting his throat at his previous Thursday. A gentleman, whose name did not transpire, but who said he was a brother-in-law of the deceased, said that he had been for the last fourteen years on terms of the greatest intimacy with the deceased. He was of a nervous habits, but was a man of strong mind until he was afflicted, when he became dejected. Deceased was subject to paralysis of the brain, which affected his eyes. Deceased used to call it his severe affliction. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died by his own act, but as to the state of his mind at the time there was not sufficient evidence before them to show it."

ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—On Monday night, about eight o'clock, a pilot-engine was running along the line from Brighton towards the Godstone station; when near the latter station the luggage train was proceeding slowly towards London, and before the driver of the pilot-engine could stop, his engine came with fearful violence against the luggage train and completely knocked into the carriages of the line, doing them considerable damage. Fortunately, no person was on them at the time. Owing to the accident the train did not arrive at the London terminus until four o'clock on Tuesday morning, instead of nine the preceding night, the regular time.

A WHOLESALE FLOGGERER.—Peter M'Walter, of whose robberies we gave an account last week, was arraigned at the Surrey Sessions on Tuesday, and handed guilty to several indictments, charging him with robberies at public-houses. The prisoner, it may be recollected, had supported himself during the last twelve months by plundering West-end hotels, and was also known to have committed numerous robberies in Dublin. The number of robberies committed by the prisoner, in the most daring manner, is astonishing, and, as remarked by a counsel, "that the deceased died by his own act, but as to the state of his mind at the time there was not sufficient evidence before them to show it."

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MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.—Yesterday week, as the steam-boat Waterman No. 2 left Woolwich on her voyage to London, among her passengers was a gentleman respectably attired, and accompanied by a lady. They were observed by the other passengers to be engaged in earnest conversation before the lady appeared very much excited. When the vessel was between Charlton and Woolwich-point, the gentleman gave his walking-stick to the lady, walked deliberately to the stern of the boat, and jumped overboard. Mr. W. Phillips, the captain, immediately ordered the engines to be reversed. Every effort was made to save him, but though he was observed to struggle for some time in the water, he ultimately sunk before assistance reached him. The lady appeared deeply affected. She positively refused to give either name or address. It was afterwards ascertained that the deceased was a young man in Henry Terry. His parents, with whom he was residing, are in affluent circumstances, and live in Clarendon-square, Somers-town. The deceased is 24 years of age, and would shortly have come into the possession of considerable property. An inquest was held on the body of Mr. Terry on Wednesday night, at the Mitre, Woolwich. Mr. Thomas Terry, of No. 43, Clarendon-square, St. Pancras, said the deceased was his brother, and resided with his father and himself. The last time he saw his brother alive was on Monday week last. For some time past there had been a great alteration in him, which had been produced by being led away by a disreputable character. On the Monday he appeared very desponding, and on witness asking him what was the matter he put his hand up to his head, and said it is here. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased destroyed himself, labouring at the time under temporary insanity."

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

THE CHURCH.

I stood within a massive pile,
Of ancient days the pride,
Through pillared arch and lengthening aisle
Poured music's solemn tide.
The sunbeams o'er the marble ground
Threw purpled lustre flame,
And blushed encrythrons gleamed around,
And banners high were borne.
Who would not love, methought, to be
Entombed within this fane of gorgeous majesty

Once more, where rustic tombs were round
I stood at evenin's fall.
While Darkness o'er each grassy mound
Spread silently her pall.
The stars from out the kindling sky
Their gentle radiance shed,
And soft the sephyr seemed to sigh
Its requiem o'er the dead
Musing in that lone hour, I prayed
That I might there, at last, in calm repose be laid

Cradled upon the mighty deep
A lonely vessel lay;
The sullen waves had hushed in sleep
Awhile their noisy play
I marked that vessel's gathered throng,
While in his early bed,
Unfathomed Ocean's caves among,
They sepulchred the dead.
And e'en I wished beneath the wave,
Amid that giant solitude, to find a grave.

Yes, let me make my last abode
Beneath the church's guardian eaves;
In artless state and quiet shade
Within her sheltering precincts laid.
No sand that sculptured are distinct,
And idly mock my last repose;
The turf my monument shall be,
Its sure vault my canopy.
Kind Nature shall each evening spring
Anew her votive incense bring,
And write in flowers, that gaudy wave,
Her epitaph upon my grave.

J. B.

THE EXPENSE OF RAILWAYS.

The London and Blackwall Railway cost £326,679 per mile, which is the highest cost of any railway in the kingdom. The Greenwich comes next for expensiveness, and cost £264,733. The three lines which were executed at the lowest cost per mile are the Arbroath and Forfar, the Aylesbury Junction, and the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, which cost £9180, £9781, and £9649 per mile. The London and Birmingham cost £53,780 per mile; the Great Western, £55,330; and the South-Western £37,750. The Liverpool and Manchester cost £41,320 per mile; the Manchester and Leeds, £59,800; and the London and Brighton £64,970.

IMPORTATION OF GUNPOWDER FROM CHINA.

We see by the papers just received that there is a prospect of obtaining large quantities of quicksilver from China, some of the provinces of which have been long known to yield it in considerable abundance. One of the main novelties in the above-mentioned consignment is the mode of packing the metal being simply poured into a piece of bamboo, about a foot long and three inches thick, having each end firmly closed with rosin. This rude form of package is found quite sufficient for the purpose, and the mercury is usually brought while it is lighter, and in every way more convenient for shipment.

LORD ELDON'S DEFINITION OF TASTE.

Jemmy Boswell called upon me at my chambers in Lincoln's-inn, desiring to know what would be my definition of *taste*. I told him I must decline determining him how I should define it; because I knew he would publish what I said would be my definition of it, and I did not choose to subject my notion of it to public criticism. He continued, however, his importunities in frequent calls, and, in one, complained much that I would not give him my definition of taste, as he had that morning got Henry Dundas's (afterwards Lord Melville), Sir Archibald Macdonald's, and John Anstruther's definitions of taste. "Well, then, 'I said," Boswell, we must have an end of this. Taste, according to my definition, is the judgment which Dundas, Macdonald, Anstruther, and you, mentioned, have you determined to quit Scotland and come into the south. You may publish this if you please."—*Life of Lord Eldon.*

CULTIVATION OF SILK IN ENGLAND.

Mrs. Whitby, a lady residing at Newlands, near Lymington, Hampshire, recently forwarded to the Royal Agricultural Society a specimen of silk grown and wound off at her residence. In the communication accompanying the silk she states, that she has for some years been a cultivator of the mulberry and a rearer of silk-worms. She considers that the mulberry tree is frequently exposed to as severe cold in winter in the neighbourhood of Milan as it is in England; and her own experiments have since shown that it will live very well through an English winter. Mrs. Whitby also states that the hatching of the eggs is carried on in a room heated to the temperature of about 75 degrees by an Arnot stove; and she finds it better to have the process of hatching begun about a month later than it is usually begun in France and Italy.

PROVERBS OF THE CHINESE.

The tombs open every month, and close for ever.—It is from what people say that we judge of the value of their silence.—Memory rather counterfeits wit than supplies it; a thousand recollections are not worth one thought.—With others life did end can be made to speak; without it even the tomb will not be silent.—Whoever seeks nothing but how to do men good can never be deceived by them.—*Captain Pudding's Chinese Odin.*

INCREASE IN THE GROWTH OF COFFEE.

We find in a Paris paper some interesting particulars of the increase of the growth of coffee in all producing countries. It is augmenting every year. The sum total of the produce of last year is 450 millions of pounds—being an excess of 10 per cent. over that of the preceding year. This quantity has been produced by the following countries, in these proportions:—Brazil, 170 millions of lbs.; Java, 100 millions; Cuba, 45 millions; Sumatra, 25 millions; Porto Rico and Laguayra, 36 millions; the English West Indies, 10 millions; the East Indies and Mocha, 6 millions; the French Colonies, 4 millions; and the Dutch Colonies, 4 millions. About 5-13ths of this quantity has been exported for consumption in the United States.

THE GAS LIGHTS OF LONDON AND THE ENVIRONS.

The following curious statistics, prepared by one of the principal gas companies, will give some idea of the means at present employed for lighting London and its suburbs:—There are eighteen public gas-works, conducted by twelve companies: their capital amounts to upwards of £2,800,000, employed in pipes, tanks, &c. The revenue derivable therefrom is estimated at £630,000 per annum. There are about 180,000 tons of coals used annually; there are 4,656,000 cubic feet of gas made; 134,300 private lights; 30,000 public lights; 1,300 lamplighters; 170 pressmeters, several of them double, and capable of storing 5,500,000 feet; and about 2500 persons are employed in various ways.

THE VISIBLE SIGN OF BAPTISM.

At a Sunday-school examination a few days ago, a little girl being asked by her catechiser, "What is the outward visible sign or form in baptism?" innocently replied, "Please, Sir, the baby."

IMPORTANT ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERY.

A very remarkable discovery has recently been made by M. Bessel, of Konigsberg, which opens out new views to the constitution of the sidereal universe. By a long and laborious examination of the places of Sirius and Procyon, as deduced from the observations of different astronomers since the year 1755 (the epoch of Bradley's observation), including his own, carried on at the Konigsberg Observatory, he has come to the conclusion that the proper motions of these two stars are not uniform, but deviate from that law—the former at right ascension, and the latter in declination in a very sensible degree. Astronomers will at once perceive the importance of this conclusion, which proves that the stars describe orbits in space, under the influence of central forces.

ANECDOTE OF MRS. SIDDONS.

There is a striking anecdote of Mrs. Siddons. When standing before the Apollo Belvidere, then in the gallery of the Louvre, she exclaimed, after a long pause of silent admiration, "How great must be the Being who created the genius which produced such a form as this!" a thought characteristic of her mind, but more fully inspired by the works of Michael Angelo than by those of any artist the world has yet seen. They have impressed upon them a character of greatness, of durability, of sublimity of invention and consummate skill in contriving to fill the contemplative mind, and leads it irresistibly from that created up to the Creator.

THE LAW OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE IN AMERICA.

An American paper gives an account of a trial for breach of promise of marriage, in which all classes drawn a strange doctrine:—"A case was recently tried in Rutland, Vermont, North America, in which a Miss Munson recovered 1426 dollars of a Mr. Hastings for a breach of a marriage contract. Counsel for the defendant in the trial-by-jury charged the jury that no explicit promise was necessary to bind the parties to a marriage contract, but that long-continued attentions or intimacy with a female was as good evidence of intention matrimony as a special contract. The principle of the case undoubtedly is, that if Hastings did not promise, he ought to have done so—the law holds him responsible for the non-performance of his duty."

WHO WAS CAMPBELL, THE POET.

It is well known that Campbell's own favourite poem, of all his compositions, was his "Gertrude." I once heard him say, "I never like to see my name before 'The Pleasures of Hope;' why, I cannot tell you, unless it was that when young, I was always greeted among my friends as Mr. Campbell, author of 'The Pleasures of Hope.' Good morning to you, Mr. Campbell, author of 'The Pleasures of Hope.' When I got married, I was married as the author of 'The Pleasures of Hope;' and when I became a father, my son was the son of the author of 'The Pleasures of Hope.'" A kind of grim smile, ill-subdued, we are afraid, stole over our features, when, standing beside the poet's grave, we read the inscription on his coffin—"Thomas Campbell, LL.D., author of 'The Pleasures of Hope,' died June 15, 1844, aged 67." The poet's dislike occurred to our memory—there was no getting the better of the thought.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE WATER MELON IN AUSTRALIA.

So abundant is this delicious fruit in that country, that it may be had at half-a-crown the hundred weight. The variety of appearance, sorts, and flavour, adapt themselves to all palates, and compensate for the comparative scarcity of tree fruits, but which give promise of soon becoming as cheap as in any part of the world. The quantity of melons consumed by all classes and ages would astonish the most lavish consumers of fruit in the mother country.—*Adelaide Observer.*

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

The Paris correspondent of a New York paper states, that the Parisian editors cannot possibly spell the name of Mr. Frelinghuysen, whilst the name of Mr. Polk is printed "Polques, Polke, Polhe, Pulque, and finally, Polka, the new jig."

ANTIPATHIES OF GREAT MEN.

The greatest and cleverest of men have their weaknesses. Peter the Great could not touch a lizard; Marshal Saxe almost swooned if a cat came too near him; and it is well known that King Gustavus Adolphus had a particular antipathy to spiders.

LIBERATION OF MR. O'CONNELL, AND THE OTHER STATE PRISONERS, AT DUBLIN.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEWS AT THE PENITENTIARY.

It was to be expected that the reversal of the sentence of the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, by the House of Peers, would lead to great exultation and excitement in Ireland. The private letters and the Irish papers are filled with accounts of the rejoicings which have taken place. We supply from the most authentic sources a consecutive description of the whole proceedings that have taken place since the news arrived in Ireland.

The arrival of the Medusa at Kingstown is thus described by a Whig writer:—

"The Solicitors, Mr. Mahaney, Mr. Ford, and Mr. Cantwell, and Mr. O'Hagan, one of the counsel for the traversers, were recognised, and when it was known that they cheered, a cheer burst from the multitude so vehement, so earnest, and so fierce, that in its excitement of exultation it pierced the ear as if it were a shriek. 'O'Connell is free!' was rung forth by the stentorian voice of Mr. Ford, and the word 'free' was echoed back again in an hundred voices. Men rushed tumultuously forward to the very brink of the pier, and seemed ready to bound across the space of waters that yet separated them from those who came the messengers of such joyful tidings. All was confusion, all excitement upon shore; whilst the only words that could be heard were 'free,' 'free,' 'is O'Connell free?' and whilst men bounded and shouted aloud for joy, there was not a woman present whose hands did not seem clasped together, as if she were engaged in prayer. At last the vessel reached the land, and then the flagbearers, jumping on shore, displayed them fully to view, and as the words were repeated by the tongues of many men aloud, shouts and blessings rung around from every side. The appearance of the flags seemed to produce a magical effect."

An immense multitude, of course, went to Richmond gaol, and the same writer thus describes the way in which O'Connell received the news:—

"Upon being conducted to Mr. O'Connell's apartments, I found him and his friends in the very flush of the triumph, which was now officially, it may be said, announced to them. Large as the apartments are allotted to Mr. O'Connell's use, they were swarming now with a crowd. He bore the intelligence with the same calmness that it was manifest he would have shown had it been of an opposite nature. His lip, and his eye, and the cordial grasp of his hand, showed his joy, and how deeply he felt the sympathy exhibited towards him, but he was not in the slightest degree shaken by the intelligence. I might truly say that I could see him but for a moment, for he was overwhelmed with gratulations upon gratulations, that came pouring in upon him, in fresh accessions of old and steadfast friends, who rushed to his place of confinement to bid him joy. Upon turning to look at the other traversers, I perceived that some had suffered from their confinement."

Our first engraving represents the scene outside the Penitentiary, at the moment of the arrival of the news.

At length dinner was announced, and comparative quiet was for some time restored. It was during the time that Mr. O'Connell, with his son, and the families of the traversers, with some of his most attached friends, were dining, that a gentleman was seen hurrying into the room, evidently much excited, and saying, "Good God! can it be true?" He fell exhausted into a chair, and it was some time before he recovered. When he had done so, he was merely able to say, or rather to sob forth, as he grasped the hand of Mr. O'Connell, "I come, sir, to congratulate you on what I heard."

It turned out that this gentleman was Mr. Purdon, the Governor of Richmond Penitentiary, who is a political opponent of Mr. O'Connell. So much for the occurrences in the prison.

THE PROCESSION FROM THE PRISON TO MR. O'CONNELL'S HOUSE.

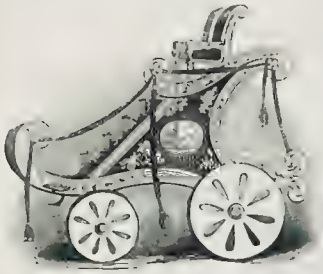
On Friday evening Mr. Gartlan arrived with the order for the discharge of the prisoners. It was arranged that there should be a procession from the prison to Mr. O'Connell's house on the next day (Saturday last.) This procession is described as a "monster one," and accordingly to all the accounts it was a gathering of no ordinary description. The *Chronicle* correspondent says:—

"Never in Dublin was there such a procession seen, either for the numbers that it included, or that witnessed it, or for the respectability and wealth of those who either participated in it, or manifested their delight in witnessing it. The great climax to its magnificence was, however, the moment in which Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by his son John, and the Rev. Dr. Miley, Mr. Duffy, Mr. Steele, Mr. Ray, Doctor Gray, and Mr. Barrett, emerged from the prison gates, to take part in it. A movement from those who could see from the parapet of the prison into the inner court, intimated to those outside that Mr. O'Connell was about to appear. The crowds, which up to that time had been cheering loudly, paused; the silence seemed to run with the rapidity of electricity along the line. There was a dead silence. It continued for at least five minutes; and then, when at length O'Connell was conducted from the gaol by Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P., a sudden cheer burst forth, but it was instantly suppressed, as if it were premature. A low, deep, and thrilling murmur seemed to be uttered by the thousands that were witnessing the scene; it was the suppressed exclamation of men who were struggling with their feelings, and endeavouring to master them. At length Mr. O'Connell, with Mr. John O'Connell and the Rev. Dr. Miley, were seen ascending the triumphal car; and then came forth a shout, so loud, so long, so vehement, and so enthusiastic, that even the man of firmest

THE PROCESSION PASSING THE BANK.

MR O'CONNELL, IN HIS TRIUMPHAL CAR.

nerve must for the moment have felt himself shaken by it. Wherever the eye could reach upon the space beneath it, was occupied by a human being, and each and all were send ng forth a peal of acclamation. The shout of those in front of the presen was caught up along the whole line of procession, and for at least five minutes the air seemed to be rent with a thunderburst of joyful cheerings, that came reverberating back upon the utterers, making every heart beat quicker, and every eye glance brighter. The cheers continued; and then Mr. O'Connell, who wore on his head a bright green velvet cap, rose and waved it two or three times round his head, when again and again were the acclamations renewed—



THE CAR.

each time appearing to increase in fervour and in strength. There could not have been less than five hundred thousand persons gathered together for this national festival; and, as Mr. Connell looked down on it, and saw the civic officers coming thus to greet him, and so many of those who enjoy the respect of their fellow-citizens coming thus to do homage to him, that scene of which Cicero boasts so much to his friend Atticus, of the welcome given to him, must have appeared poor in comparison. The carriage in which Mr. O'Connell sat on this occasion was of the most magnificent description. Dr. Gray, his lady and family, occupied the next carriage. Mr. Barrett, Mr. Duffy, and Mr. Ray next; and Mr. Steele sat in the third from the triumphal car. Each of these gentlemen was warmly applauded as he took his seat. The next carriage in the procession contained the solicitors for the defence, bearing the monster indictment."

Another writer gives an account of the procession in these terms:—

"The ovation commenced at two o'clock. First came the trades of Dublin, each preceded by the banner of its body, and a band playing such music as only temperance bands can play, and generally, with much discrimination, selecting rather difficult pieces for their performance, and eschewing all national airs. The banners were usually displayed from coaches, intended to hold four, but contriving to allow from sixteen to eighteen to fit into, and hang on by them. Thus they came on:—bricklayers (with a painting of the Bank of Ireland, and the superscription of 'Our old House at Home'); slaters, woollen operatives (in a small open car); sailors (with a picture of Brian Boroihme 'nailing' the Danes at Clontarf); coachmakers, tailors (with a very gorgeous equipage, six horses, postillions, and outriders); pumpkin-workers, display ng, as their sign, a man with a tin helmet on his head, and a dish cover of the same metal on his arm, otherwise unseemingly attired in a blue coat and white trousers; and other bodies of tradesmen too numerous to mention, with their appropriate emblems and banners. Next came a great number of Repeal wardens, bearing wands, and occupying respectable-looking coaches and carriages. After them drove the committee of the trades' political unions; the members of it attired in green sashes and scarfs, and bearing wands with green flags in their hands. Next in order were the various members of the corporation, aldermen, town-councillors, and officers, dressed in their robes of office and cocked hats, glittering with chains, and furred from head to foot. The majority of these gentlemen were in their own carriages, into each of which were packed as many of the owners' friends as could find standing room, several private vehicles being mixed up through the order of their procession. Then came the private carriages of the Lord Mayor, who was in full dress; and then, preceded by a confused mass of wand-bearers, the triumphal chariot itself, surrounded by a mob so dense that it was with great difficulty that the six splendid dappled greys could force the cumbrous vehicle along, which every instant seemed to become a second car of Juggernaut, and crush some of its adorers. More vehicles, a few horsemen, multitudes of hack cars and pedestrians, a tail of old women and little boys, followed; and so the monster procession, after winding its slow length along through the greater part of Dublin, and causing a total cessation of business in the line of its progress, terminated."

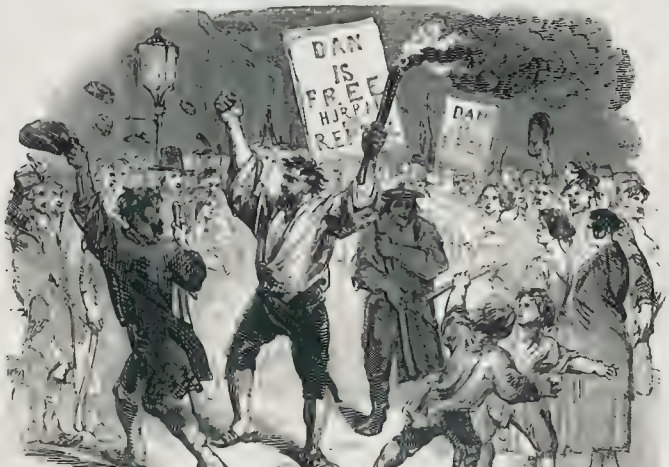
The next engraving shows the procession at the moment of passing the Bank, when Mr. O'Connell pointed most significantly to the building.

It is a fact worthy of notice, that there was not, in the immense assemblage, a single individual intoxicated; each guild was followed by a temperance band, with their badges, and the majority of persons who composed each band were dressed in military uniform.

The third illustration shows the triumphal chariot on its progress to Merrion-square. It was surrounded by a crowd so dense, that it was with great difficulty the six splendid dappled greys could force the cumbrous vehicle along. This vast vehicle originally figured so far back as 1830, at the chairing of Mr. O'Connell in that year. It is apparently constituted of a large platform, bearing three stories, arranged like steps of stairs, and profusely decorated with purple velvet, gold fringes, gilt-headed nails, bosses, and paintings. On the top stair were two large arm-chairs, covered with purple velvet and gilding, in (or rather standing before) which were placed Mr. O'Connell and his son John. The honourable gentleman stood up to his full height, with his head slightly thrown back, and waved his velvet cap and bowed incessantly, whilst at intervals his lips were seen to move. On the second stair was seated the Rev. Dr. Miley, and on the lowest range sat Mr. D. O'Connell, junior; an Irish harper attired in the full dress of the days "when Malachi wore the collar of gold" uselessly playing on a genuine Irish harp, and two young gentlemen (who we understood were Mr. O'Connell's grandsons) dressed in tunics of green velvet with caps of the same material and white feathers. The smaller engraving shows the chariot itself.

Mr. O'Connell reached Merrion-square at half-past five o'clock, where he was received with several rounds of enthusiastic applause. Having ascended to the balcony, he proceeded to address such portion of the procession as occupied the space in front of his house. He began by saying that this was

"A great day for Ireland, and a day of justice. (Cheers.) All the people of Ireland ever desired was justice, and they had now got an instalment of it. The plans of the wicked, and the conspiracy of the oppressor, the foul mismanagement of the jury list, the base conspiracy against the lives, the liberties, and the constitutional rights of the public, had all, blessed be God, been defeated. Justice had thus far been obtained, and Ireland might if she deserved it be free. (Cheers.) But, did he doubt the people of Ireland deserving it? No, if he did he should be the most base as well as stupid of mankind. How could he doubt this? Had they not made the mighty experiment of meeting in tens and twenties of thousands—nay, in millions—meeting, too, in the tranquillity of the open day, with a strength that would bear down the armies of the world (cheers); but with a meekness, mildness, and gentleness of demeanour, that allowed them to be managed as if they were but a mere flock of children. (Cheers.) One meeting alone remained unassembled—that of Clontarf. (Great shouting.) Some of the minions of power had, he feared, a scheme to dye that day in gore, to deluge the soil with the blood of the people; but the people disappointed them. (Cheers.) He issued his counter-proclamation, and it was obeyed. (Cheers.) The people declined to put themselves in danger. Had the law since declared that they had been acting illegally? No, it durst not do that, but it had spelled out illegality from a number of legal meetings. (Cheers.) Their Clontarf meeting had not taken place as yet, but it would be for the Repeal Association, who had the confidence of the Irish people, to determine whether it might not be necessary for the sake of public principle that that meeting should yet be held. (Great cheering.) He hoped they might conclude that it would not be necessary, but if the cause of liberty required it, they would all go there peaceably and unarmed, and return with an increased determination that Ireland should be a nation. (Cheers.) Then if they did not take that step what were they to do? Why, everything that could be necessary to procure repeal. They would adopt no detail without being perfectly advised as to its propriety and legality. They said that he was no lawyer or else had grown so old as to have forgotten his law, but he was young enough both in law and in fact for them yet. (Cheers.) He had often boasted that those who followed his advice had never been brought into jeopardy, but those who taunted him with that now turned round and said 'Doctor, cure thyself,' alleging that he who advised others well had misadvised himself. They said he was guilty of a conspiracy! His answer was, they lied. (Cheers.) It was not he alone who said that, it was Lord Chief Justice Denman of the House of Peers who said it. (Loud cheering.) If he (Mr. O'Connell) had wished his vanity to be indulged, and to prove his skill as a lawyer, he could not have devised a plan better calculated to effect his object than the events which had occurred." (Cheers.) The hon. and learned gentleman continued to address the people assembled amidst torrents of rain, for some time, as portrayed in



NIGHT-SCENE IN A DUBLIN-STREET.

the engraving upon the first page of the present number. The procession then quietly dispersed.

The last illustration, at page 165, is a scene of the excitement general throughout Dublin. In the evening many streets were partially illuminated, particularly in the Liberty, Denmark-street, Jaffey-street, Mosse-street, and several others were also lighted up. Indeed, there were few streets where some houses did not appear in "bright array;" everything passed off with the ut most quiet, and we understand that during the entire day or night not so much as one person was taken into custody on any charge arising out of the brilliant and unsurpassed pectacle of the day.

There was no cessation to the excitement on Sunday. On that day high mass was celebrated at the Roman Catholic church, Marlborough-street, by "Archbishop Murray," and a number of the clergy, as an offering of thanksgiving for the liberation of Mr. O'Connell and his "fellow-captives." The chapel, which is capable of containing at least 3000 persons without inconvenience, was crammed to suffocation. Archbishop Murray officiated as "high priest." Mr. O'Connell, with his late fellow-prisoners, and a few of their friends, were provided with seats near the altar. Dr. Miley, in his sermon, descended at great length upon the advantages accruing from devotions to the "Virgin Mury," whom worthy they were that day celebrating, and defended what is sometimes called "the doctrine of image worship." He eulogised the "patriotism" and "successful efforts" of Mr. O'Connell, and, after a glowing description of "the tyrannies" he endured for his country and for the "cause of liberty and freedom," declared his conviction that the Liberator, by whose untiring efforts so many thousands and millions had been released from slavery, was himself set free by an all-wise Power through the interposition and the intercession of the Church. The Lord Mayor was present, and went and returned in *state* on the occasion.

The religious ceremonies of the day were not terminated until two o'clock. At that time Mr. O'Connell left the church, and was accompanied by hundreds on his way home, all testifying, by their cheers, the delight they felt in seeing him once more restored to liberty.

O'CONNELL'S SPEECH AT THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

Considerable attention was directed to the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday. The Conciliation Hall it is hardly necessary to say presented a scene of vast excitement. From an early hour large crowds of persons, most of whom were decently-dressed women, assembled around the doors, which were soon thrown open to the accumulating masses, and instantly that portion of the galleries set apart for the humbler members of the Association, as well as the body of the Hall, was thronged by a dense assemblage. The attendance of ladies was not less numerous, and the great pressure which their ardour urged them to inflict upon each other caused some distressing scenes around the doors. Mr. O'Connell's appearance was greeted most vociferously. For nearly ten minutes cheering and applause, which was not surpassed in intensity either at Tara or Mullaghmast, continued to peal through the hall. Mr. O'Connell acknowledged it by repeatedly bowing around his kindly face to the ladies in the galleries, and placing the crown of his hat on his heart. As he was thus engaged, Mr. Smith O'Brien rushed to the front of the platform, causing if possible an increase in the clamour, and seizing Mr. O'Connell's hand, shook it vigorously for some moments. Mr. O'Connell then caught Mr. S. O'Brien's hand, and placed it on his heart, whereat the very building trembled and quaked beneath the redoubled cheering and stamping.

At length the business of the day began. On the motion of Mr. O'Connell, the Lord Mayor of Dublin took the chair. Mr. Somerset Butler, M.P., the hon. George Hely Hutchinson, the hon. Lord Dunsandane, and Captain Mochler, an Orangeman, were enrolled as members of the Association. Mr. O'Connell then made a long speech, which must have disappointed those who believed that he would receive the decision of the House of Lords on a mesh and con ciliatory spirit. This speech, on the contrary, was more energetic and denunciatory than usual. The hon. and learned gentleman began by referring to the progress of the trial, and contended that it was an unfair one. He said the triumph was the triumph of the honest and best of causes, and asserted that the present Government meditated treason to the throne when they attempted by means of this trial to suppress public opinion. The proceedings, however, had only hastened repeal. Mr. O'Connell said:—

"What chance, I ask, would the repeal cause have if these proceedings had been affirmed? (Cheers.) It would, indeed, be a most unfortunate thing for the progress of public opinion; but now, in our peaceful majesty and tranquil might, united, but determined to violate no law, we remain, without a particle of intimidation, as in our monster meetings, but with a calm and deliberate conviction, that repeal is absolutely necessary for Ireland. ("Hurrah," and loud cheers, which continued for several minutes.) There is no impediment now in the way of the peaceable and constant agitation of the repeal movement. The constitutional right is free—the guarantee of trial by jury is secured, and will protect us, and, standing on one and on the other, I here announce that the universal feeling of the Irish people, from Cape Clear to Cape Clear, and from Connemara to the Hill of Howth, is in favour of the great national cause of repeal, and must to any man of common sense and common honesty appear too strong to render any amount of resistance to it permanently successful." (Cheers.

Mr. O'Connell asserted that the decision in his favour was the act of God — "I repeat it is not the work of man, but of Providence, operating by Providence on the faithful people of Ireland. ("Hear," and cheers.) There is no superstition in representing it as the gift of Providence; no submission in bowing before the throne of God and acknowledging it to be the work of Heaven; and I notice such a topic here if it were contrary to the principles or doctrine of any religious sect represented here. But it is not. It is the doctrine of the Protestant church, as well as of the Catholic church, that Providence governs the affairs of man."

After commenting upon the judgments pronounced by those English judges who were in favour of the confirmation of the sentence, Mr. O'Connell characterised their opinion in these terms:—

"Their decision is, in fact, founded on a lie. ('Hear, hear,' and cheers.) There is no other way of calling it. They called it a presumption of law. I will not waste so much of my breath as to call it by the name it deserves—a falsehood. It was a lie, and I will call it so. It was known to be a lie, and yet the judgment so founded was sought to be supported by Lord Lyndhurst and that indescribable wretch Brougham (groans), on the ground, forsooth, that the lie was supposed to be true, and that we were to be punished against the fact, and in contradiction of the record itself; for the sentence was set forth in the record, 'for the offences aforesaid.'"

Next came a recantation of his abuse of the Whigs:—

"And now I am going (said Mr. O'Connell) to make an atonement to a class of public men whom I have often assailed, and who certainly, in some things, deserved to be assailed—namely, the Whigs. But, after all, how infinitely superior are they to the Tory party! The principle of Toryism is double. It takes away as much of public right from each individual as it can, and it amal gamates all together for the benefit of the aristocracy; but where Toryism is most terrific is in its anxiety to do the great injustice of putting partisans upon the bench of justice."

The next part of Mr. O'Connell's speech was a comparison between Whig and Tory judges; and, after praising the *Morning Chronicle*, he alluded to what had taken place between Mr. Steel and Sir R. Peel. He said:—

"I confess I was angry at my friend Mr. Steel asking a request for me from Peel, that looked like requiring a favour; and he ought to have known me better than to think I could possibly receive anything having the appearance of a boon from such hands. No; I would scatter to the winds all the chains ever my liberation to the pretended clemency of Peel. (Loud cheers.) From the spot I told you, before entering the prison, that there should be no compromise or stinching; and there has been none. I entered my prison a prisoner of war. I would perish in gaol rather than receive as a favour the slightest concession from the present Ministers." (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Connell talked then of the power of the Repealers, which, he said, was greater than that possessed by any monarch in Europe; and next indulged in a philippic against Mr. Smith, the Attorney-General for Ireland, and gave the interpretation of the reason for including his son and John O'Connell in the indictment:—

"Oh, malignant vinegar-cruet on two legs (loud cheers and laughter), it was John O'Connell's opposition to you at Ennis!—his defeat of you at Youghal—his opposition to you before the committee, and his overthrow of you there, that caused him to be placed in the indictment! (Hear, hear). I saw that he had successful grounds for the prosecution of his father, and his father, and I succeeded in one stage of that impeachment, and I respect his filial piety (great laughter) that made him persecute me; but the very spirit that would animate such enmity should make him leave my son alone."

Mr O'Connell accused the Government of great folly for circulating the idea that Ireland was in a perturbed state, and said some of the speeches of the manœuvre embodied the same:

"Think you that they had no effect on the old diplomatist Louis Philippe? or that if they had not been used, and if the weakness of England with regard to Ireland were not known in France, that Monsieur would not have remained untouched—that Mogador would not still be unimpured—and that the plains of Ouchda would not be untainted with Moorish blood?" (Hear, hear).

Sir Edward Sugden then came in for an epithet:—

"I want to know (said Mr. O'Connell), will Sugden, that cursed contumelious little English dog (cheers and laughter)—will that cursed, contumelious little gentleman, I ask, venture to suppress Mr. Grey Porter? (Cheers.) I call him a cur, because he barked at us when he dared not bite. (Cheers). He has not the courage to supersede Mr. Porter for writing his pamphlet. He won't venture to discards a gentleman of high station as he has done towards some poor country magistrates." (Hear, hear).

Mr O'Connell proceeded to argue on what was now necessary to be done to promote Repeal. There were three subjects on which he said some decision must be made —

"The first relates to the meeting at Clontarf. (Cheers for some minutes.) That meeting was called legally. It was legally suppressed. (Cheers.) We are bound to adhere to principles, and it is now to be considered whether that rule extends so far, or whether it has been sufficiently vindicated without calling the meeting. (Cheers.) I think myself that it would be absolutely necessary to call it to vindicate a great principle, but on reflecting deeply on what has occurred in the House of Lords, and the vindication of its legality put on eternal record by Denman (cheers), Cottenham (cheers), and Campbell (cheers), I began to doubt that it was necessary. What I mean to do is, upon this day week to propose that it be referred to a select committee whether or not it is necessary to hold the Clontarf meeting. (Cheers.) I do not wish to prejudice their decision, but I must say, that my opinion is against the calling of that meeting. The next point I wish to lay before you is with reference to a plan which I frequently proposed last year. I mean the collection of the Preservative Society for Ireland, consisting of a body of 300 gentlemen sitting in Dublin. (Great applause.) My plan, which I have deeply considered, is shortly this,—that 300 gentlemen from the various counties in Ireland should meet on a certain day in Dublin. (cheers,) and that their title to meet should be the handing in of £100 each—that they should have a treasurer of their own, and have the working of their own funds. (Cheers.) I do not intend that they shall imitate anything, but that they shall control everything, and that the Repeal Association shall be completely governed by them, and not venture upon any act without their previous sanction. (Cheers.) And I will come to my third plan, and it is one to which I am greatly attached. I want to procure impeachments of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, and of Her Majesty's Attorney General in the courts, on the (loud sounds) great abuses for some months. The first ground is that of the monster indictment which was preferred against me—36 yards of an indictment. (Cheers and laughter.) Lord Denman has well described it as a document calculated to prevent a man from pleading himself. Such an indictment no peer man could escape from. We were backed by the repeal rent (cheers), but if such an indictment were preferred against a poor man, where could he get a farthing of it for his counsel? Why it would cost ten times more money than ever he saw to do so. (Cheers.) Sugden planned it —Peel has adopted it. (Groans and hisses.) Impeachment, I say, then is our only remedy. (Loud sounds.) Ireland is safe from such a monster indictment. What ought the Court to have done with it? I say an honest court should have quashed it again and again, if necessary, and have said to the Attorney-General in the words of Lord Denman, "Pick out of your counts and do not suffocate them beneath the number of your accusations." (Cheers.) The judges of the Court of Queen's Bench did not refuse to receive it; nay, more, they countenanced it; and proceedings as they commenced, offhand on copies of the witnesses' names, the caption of the indictment, and other privileges which we should have received as a matter of course in England. (Groans.) By their conduct they made the monster indictment a bale of their own back, and I say there is no use whatever in the doctrine of impeachments if we have not the judges of the Queen's Bench brought before a proper tribunal to answer for their conduct. (Cheers.) And I do not fear their impeachment. (Tremendous cheering.) I am a freeborn British subject, standing in this place defending my rights, and I do accuse those men of injustice. (Renewed applause.) I am here to call upon the people of England to join in impeaching those judges." (Cheering.)

Mr. O'Connell then bitterly contemplained the conduct of the Irish Chief Justice:—

"I say on you," and he, "did it ever occur at any trial before this, that the Chief Justice borrowed the Attorney-General's brief to make out his case and charge from? (Cries of "No," and groans.) You saw him do so. (Loud cries of "We did," and groaning.) Now, I do say, that this is a fact which must and shall be heard. (Cheers.) I care not—not I—for the authority of the Lord Chief Justice. (Loud cheers.)"

He then put forth the following statement, in support of impeachment, which made great sensation:—

"One of the articles of impeachment shall be this fact. Perrin did well here. (Cheers.) But here, I have something for you. I know a man who was offered to have his fortune made if he would go into a newspaper for information. (Sensation.) The information did not exist, and therefore he could not give it: but I shall be able to prove that the expression, 'Your fortune shall be made,' was used on the occasion in question by a man who is the first creature in credit and respectability. (Cheers.) Again I say, that if that jury had been left to itself, it never could have returned such a verdict. I say it emphatically, that some one helped them in making up the verdict. (Cheers and groans.)"

Mr. O'Connell announced his determination to have atonement for his imprisonment:—

"I have been three months in gaol. (Cheers and laughter.) I want to know, do they think I am to submit patiently to this? I am not acting from any feeling of resentment or revenge. I spent an exceedingly pleasant three months (cheers); pleasanter by far than after hours in the first fortnight, I was quite free from those apprehensions of an outbreak which had disturbed my rest for five months previously (cheers), during which time I never slept quietly. (Renewed cheers.) I do not complain of my imprisonment—pleasanter companions no man ever had. We had, too, the blessing and the honour of the sweet companionship of our fellow-captives' wives—the talent and power of facetious entertainment. No set of men ever lived in more social harmony. Well, I am not vexed for that, but I am determined on atonement. (Cheers.) I defy Vinegar Smith to wipe away his injustice. I defy England to do us justice here, or compensate for the harassing of our families, and our daily pains and nightly agonies from their horrible

has been accommodated. But with forty-eight editors in prison, and all grumbling or abuse pretty well prohibited, except that of England and the English, we can excuse our French brethren of the press if their exasperation finds vent through the only channel open to it. Besides, it keeps up the war fever, under the influence of which the Chambers vote, and people pay, for new regiments for Africa, and for ships for Tangier expeditions and Mogadore bombardments, from whence can be gathered martial renown and consequent popularity to the Princes of the Orleans dynasty. There can be little doubt that all this anger of the journals against England is permitted by Louis Philippe, just as the Conservative party here permitted unmeasured abuse of the New Poor-law as long as it suited their purpose; it was dropped the moment the party acquired the power to destroy the system they had so denounced. The policy that forgets the obligations of principle was the mainspring of the movement in both cases. And as statesmen perfectly understand each other, we have no doubt Earl Aberdeen estimates the Parisian Phillipics at about their real worth; he will not be frightened with false fire, or be driven into a war by hard words, which are meant less to provoke England, than to accumulate "political capital," out of a very sensative, but on the subject of war in general, and of war with England in particular, a not very reflecting people.

The news from the Mediterranean has not stated any fresh act of hostility on the part of the French fleet. De Joinville has of late been busier with the pen than the sword; he has written a second despatch, containing a more detailed account of the taking of Mogadore. The first was a well-written document, and the present is drawn up in a clear and business-like manner. If the Prince is actuated by that hatred of England which has been ascribed to him, he certainly keeps the feeling under while writing these despatches, in which he has plenty of opportunities of expressing it, directly or indirectly. He has either remarkable prudence or great self-denial when he takes up the pen. It is stated by the Paris journals that orders have been given to the French naval force not to occupy Tangier or any other places on the coast; but we cannot reconcile the statement with the preparations made for the continued possession of Mogadore.

The more pacific state of the relations between the two countries has caused Louis Philippe to resume his purpose of visiting our gracious Queen at Windsor; an intention stated to have been abandoned. Preparations for the event have already been commenced.

MANCHESTER and Birmingham are busy towns, very hives of industry; their establishments are triumphs of manufacturing and mechanical skill. But though fully engaged in business, they are not wholly absorbed in it; they are doing something for health and amusement, as well as for occupation. In Birmingham we had to notice last week the proceedings of the dinner of the Athenic Institution, at which Lord J. Manners presided. The present week has produced a display of public spirit at Manchester still more gratifying, inasmuch as the object contemplated is more general and comprehensive. A public meeting was held on Wednesday evening, principally composed of the working classes engaged in manufacturing occupations, though several gentlemen who take a lively interest in the welfare of the operatives were also present. The object for which they had met was to assist the efforts making to establish public walks and playgrounds, where they can be made convenient to the access of those engaged in occupations that make the cool air and the green turf something more than pleasant—absolutely necessary to the preservation of the health, without which the hardworking independent workman becomes the abject, dependent pauper. These great towns have grown up out of mere hamlets; and as their population has increased, no provision has been made for promenades on open spaces at convenient distances; the "village green" was built over or closed in, but no other place was provided instead of it; and hence by little and little our towns have grown up into unsightly masses of brick and mortar, piercing the sky with those "tall chimnies," which, however much they may speak of wealth-creating power, are by no means so conducive to salubrity. There has been also too much encroachment in another direction; the spirit of exclusiveness among the owners of land, and too keen a desire to maintain the integrity of game preserves, have led to the blocking up of old paths and the inclosure of commons, both producing the common result of driving the poor man from the field and park to the dust and traffic of the "King's Highway." Thus shut out in the country, and hemmed in in the town, there was nothing for the operative to do but to sink under the toil of his condition, and the want of all the opportunities of relaxation and exercise he ought to command, or to make some exertions to regain a little of what past generations have lost. And most happy are we to see that these exertions are being made, and with good prospect of success; noblemen and gentlemen having come forward with subscriptions of large amounts, and among them, we congratulate the operatives of Manchester on the readiness and good feeling with which Sir R. Peel has entered into their plans, and the liberality with which he has assisted them. His subscription of £1000 is a munificent gift, and intimates by its amount the Premier's appreciation of the importance of the object. Considering the immense amount of public wealth created at such towns as Manchester and Birmingham, we think a Parliamentary grant might be well bestowed in aid of local efforts. We do not see why London should monopolize all of the limited amount the Government applies to public improvements that partake of the ornamental. But local enterprise is the surest support, and it is on this the inhabitants must mainly depend. London is so well provided in this way already, however, that we think it might spare something to the assistance of the workmen of Manchester; and we feel great pleasure in placing at the disposal of their committee a donation of TEN GUINEAS from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE increase of commercial intercourse between nations is continually giving rise to new questions in what may be called the code of social morality. The cheapness and rapidity of our steam communication with America, has brought us in contact with an evil that pervades the whole of the States; we allude to the distinction between the black and white races, so strictly kept, that no amount of wealth, virtue, and education, can in America raise the coloured man to a level with the white, while scarcely any amount of crime, worthlessness, and profligacy, can sink the white man to the social degradation of the black. Even the Abolitionists, who would give the negro race liberty (a cheap generosity be it said in passing, as it would be at no expense to themselves), are said to feel the same prejudice. Throughout the States, but in the South especially, to walk the same street as the whites is the extent of what the black race may do in common with the superior caste. In all other places, churches, chapels, theatres, taverns, the two classes are carefully separated. In England we know nothing of all this; the black man, if he has property and education, is the perfect equal of the white man of the same status. A box at the Opera, or a dinner at the Clarendon, are equally at his disposal—if he can pay for them. We decide everything on the common sense commercial principle. It is not so in America, and a sable Crœsus might die of starvation, if he insisted on eating his dinner in the public room of an hotel, and nowhere else. And the Americans are trying to inoculate us with the same prejudices:—

In July last, on board one of the vessels of the British and North American Mail Steam-packet Company, a gentleman of colour was excluded from the use of the saloon during the voyage, having paid full fare.

The same thing has been done before, on board the American liners; but, as they are conducted on the national system, we have no right to blame the captains and owners, for following the general practice, indefensible as it seems. But, in the present case, the steamer is a British one, and we think the concession made to the prejudices of "Southern gentlemen," a very unwise one; it is, moreover, directly contrary to the spirit of our laws. It has been introduced, too, we understand, on board the packets of the Cunard line. The annoyance that a few coloured gentlemen may experience on board, will cease the moment they land, for the "Southern gentlemen" will not make much impression on the inhabitants of these three kingdoms. But we are sorry it should have been begun anywhere, under the sanction of Englishmen. We hold that any man whose personal deportment is unoffending, and who can pay for what he wishes, has a perfect right to any accommodation his means can command, without any other restrictions than those which the usages of society impose upon all.

POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT DUNDEE.

We are glad to announce that the Royal squadron was signalled for Broughty Ferry, at half-past three o'clock. A.M., on Wednesday. The authorities of Dundee, warned by the late of the Edinburgh magistrat-s, had made every preparation in case of such an event. As soon as the arrival was known, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from Broughty Ferry, tar-barrels were lit, and rockets thrown up.

The Queen, however, did not disembark till the morning was more advanced.

At half-past eight, her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Princess Royal (in her nurse's arms), and her suite, left the Royal yacht, and entered the state barge, which was steered by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.

At a quarter to nine o'clock, she landed at the quay, where she was received by the authorities. No salute was fired, but this had been determined on for sufficient reasons.

The Royal party included the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Jersey, and their suites. The Black Eagle, the Stromboli, and the Volcano steamers accompanied the Royal yacht.

When her Majesty stepped ashore the yards were manned, and the scene was animated by the cheering of the tars. Nor were the spectators b hindhand. They cheered most loyally. In a few minutes her Majesty had reached her carriage, and the Royal party drove off through the town amidst the vociferous cheers of the people. Some were heard to grumble that the carriage was a close one, and that the Queen could not be seen; and, what was to them perhaps as mortifying, that she could not see all the gay preparations made for her.

The Royal carriages were accompanied by a town procession, and by the authorities, and proceeded with the Queen to Dalhope church, where they took leave of her Majesty, who proceeded at a rapid rate on to Blair Atholl, which place she would reach in less than four hours from the time she left Dundee, or about nine o'clock.

A guard of honour of the 60th Regiment was in readiness to receive her Majesty on landing, and parties of the Scots Greys were stationed at intervals of six miles on the road to Blair Atholl, which is fifty miles from Dundee, in order to escort her Majesty as she passed along. A guard of 200 Highlanders, who have been under drill for some time by Lord Glenlyon, will attend her Majesty at Blair Atholl. Great preparations are already made at the castle for her Majesty's accommodation.

A third edition of the *Scotsman* gives the following account of the debarkation of the royal party. Among the noblemen and gentlemen present at the quay were—The Earl of Airlie, the Earl of Morton, Lord Ogilvie, Lord Duncan, Sir Neil Douglas (Commander of the Forces in Scotland). Sir James Ramsay of Banff, Colonel Dalgarno, Mr. Lindsay Carnegie, Mr. Wedderburn of Pitfour, Mr. Clayhills of Invergowrie, Sheriff L'Amy, Sheriff Substitute Henderson, Mr. Wedderburn of Berkhill, Mr. Proctor of Glamzie, Mr. Ogilvie of Ruthven, Mr. Guthrie younger of Guthrie, Mr. Balfour Ogilvie of Dunnichie, Mr. John Graham; also the town clergy, and deputations with addresses from the neighbouring towns of St. Andrews, Arbroath, Brechin, and Montrose.

At twenty minutes past eight, the Royal standard on the yacht was lowered, and a gun fired, indicating that her Majesty was about to leave the vessel. At half-past eight, the Royal barge was seen approaching, and in a few minutes more it touched the landing-place, where Lord Charles Wellesley and Colonel Bowater attended to assist. His Royal Highness Prince Albert stepped out upon the covered barge, and assisted her Majesty to do so. The Princess Royal was lifted out of the barge by her attendants, and the party landed on the quay, covered steps to the quay, her Majesty leaning on the right arm of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who held in his left hand the Princess Royal. Her Majesty was very neatly and plainly dressed in mourning, a black dress and shawl trimmed with French crape or gauze, with a plain neat black silk bonnet, with crape flowers. His Royal Highness Prince Albert had on a dark-coloured coat, with light trousers, and a white hat, round which was a simple band of crape. The Princess Royal was dressed similarly to the Queen, but with a white straw bonnet, trimmed with plain black silk ribbons.

While her Majesty, the Prince and Princess, were ascending the steps, the feeling of royalty seemed almost lost in the touching domestic-like appearance the party presented. Her Majesty was received by the Provost, Mr. Duncan, the member for Dundee, and authorities, on the quay, to whom she graciously bowed and smiled, and also to the crowds around, from whom tremendous acclamations resounded on all sides, mingled with the roaring of the saluting guns and the ringing of the town bells.

The Royal party was followed by the Earls of Aberdeen and Liverpool; and to the former of these noble lords the addresses to her Majesty, and the address and burgess tickets for Prince Albert, were given in charge by the magistrates. They were followed by the rest of the royal suite. At the end of the covered way, her Majesty and Prince Albert entered the first carriage; the Princess Royal, with the Ladies in Waiting, in the second; Lords Aberdeen and Liverpool, and the suite following in two other carriages. They then passed on under the Triumphal Arch, escorted by the Scots Greys, and the procession followed in the pre-arranged order, and by the same route.

Along the whole line, great crowds of people were to be seen; and the windows, balconies, and scaffoldings were all very closely filled. The rush upon the streets was very considerable, but, on the whole, excellent order was preserved.

Her Majesty looked exceedingly well, and was very calm and composed. The Prince is much improved in appearance, being stouter and more manly-looking than when last in Scotland.

ARRIVAL AT BLAIR ATHOLL.

A late account announces the arrival of the Royal Party at Blair Atholl at three o'clock on Wednesday. Her Majesty was received at the Castle by a body of Lord Glenlyon's clansmen, attired in the Highland dress of the Royal party, who commanded by Captain Drummond, with his Lieutenant, the Hon. W. Drummond: the second, by Captain Charles Drummond, with his Lieutenant, Sir David Dundas; the third, by Oswald of Dunnikier, with his Lieutenant, Kier of Kindreggan; the fourth, by Stewart of Urrat, with his Lieutenant, Butter of Fascaly, the owner of the magnificent mansion which is situated in one of the most picturesque spots in Scotland, just before entering the pass of Killiecrankie. Her Majesty appeared much pleased with the manifestations of loyalty with which she was greeted; and after addressing a few remarks to Lady Glenlyon, entered the mansion, accompanied by Prince Albert.

Within a few minutes, however, after the arrival of the Royal party, the Prince came out into the front of the mansion, accompanied by his noble host, with Lord Aberdeen, Lord Liverpool, and Lord Charles Wellesley. His Royal Highness respected the Highlanders, keeping his hat off, as he walked through the ranks, a mark of courtesy which will not be unappreciated by those fine fellows, and which evidently afforded them no small gratification.

Several of the men marched round before the Prince, preceded by the pipers playing the pibroch; and then her Majesty appeared at the window, and seemed much delighted at the picturesque appearance of her Highland subjects.

Lord and Lady Glenlyon have been invited to join the royal dinner party, which will be strictly private.

His Lordship, with Lady Glenlyon, will occupy the residence of Captain Macdaff, his Lordship's factor, during the sojourn of her Majesty at Blair Atholl.

MISS PEEL.—We are gratified to state that the favourable change in Miss Peel's health which evinced itself on Tuesday afternoon, has not been marred by any relapse, but, on the contrary, a slow improvement is perceptible, and sanguine hopes are now entertained that the young sufferer will eventually regain health and strength. On Thursday morning Miss Peel was considered better, after having passed a favourable night; and although all danger could not be said to have subsided, yet her medical attendants were agreed that their patient was progressing towards recovery as favourably as could be expected. The following is an extract from a letter written by the Premier on Thursday evening, and received on Friday at the right hon. baronet's town residence. "We trust the report is still more favourable to-day (yesterday). We are less uneasy, but there is at 1 fever."

The Duke of Grafton, we regret to learn, has been of late indisposed.

SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT.—Letters have been received in town from Germany, which we are happy to announce, state that the Attorney General (Sir W. Follett), is considered to be better, and that his health is daily improving.

Mr. Frederick Sneden, eldest son of Sir Edward Sugden, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, died on Thursday at Thames Ditton. He had been ill for some time.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Thursday Viscount Grimstone, M.P. for Hertfordshire, was married to Miss Elizabeth Joanna Weyland, daughter of Major Weyland. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester came to town from Kew Palace expressly to be at the nuptials.

REMODELED RESIGNATION OF THE IRISH JUDGES. -The Lord Chief Justice Pennefather and the Irish Attorney-General are said to be in London, waiting Sir Robert Peel's return from Drayton. The gas tun in which the Chief of the Irish Bench and the Chief of the Irish Bar are placed by the recent decision of the House of Lords, has led to the conclusion, that the object of these functionaries is to place the resignation of their respective offices in the Premier's hands.

STATE OF IRELAND.—Our accounts from Ireland of Wednesday, represent affairs to be stagnant for the present, and there was to be no meeting of a political nature until Saturday next (to-day), when a motion respecting the imprisonment of the Repealers will be submitted to the consideration of the corporation of the city of Dublin.

DRAWING LETTERS AT THE POST-OFFICE.—The letter carriers, Tapson, Saunders, Long, Bell, Walker, Skinner, and Crookell (who have been in the habit of opening the letters of sporting gentlemen), have been dismissed by the Postmaster-General.

Mr. Thomas Mathew, of Castle'eake, County Cork, brother of the "Apostle of Temperance," died suddenly on Monday. He was attacked with paralysis while superintending some drainage work on his estate. His brother was with him in his dying moments.

CRICKET.—On Thursday a grand match, which occupied the whole of the week, was concluded at Nottingham. It excited much interest in consequence of six gentlemen of the county, with five players selected from All England, having challenged the best eleven players in the county. The players selected from England were Pilch, Hillyer, Dean, Box, and A. Mynn, Esq. The gentlemen went in first, and scored 170 and 55, making 225 in the whole, of which Hillyer scored 1 and 6; Dean, 15 and 7; A. Mynn, Esq., 10 and 13; Box, 0 and 0; Pilch, 59 and 10; F. Noyes, Esq., 39 and 5; G. Galloway, Esq., 4 and 0; — Williams, Esq., 11 and 8; — Smith, Esq., 8 and 0; H. Maltby, Esq., 2 and 0; and W. Musters, Esq., 1 and 9. On the players' side, 123 and 98 were got, making 219, of which Clay got 7 and 8; Butler, 24 and 3; Clark, 25 and 5; Buttery, 3 and 11; B. Parr, 3 and 4; S. Parr, 0 and 0; G. Parr, 29 and 3; Chapman, 16 and 2; S. Redgate, 0 and 27; Jackson, 1 and 3. The gentlemen thus won this hardly contested match by only 13 runs. The umpires were Barker, of Lord's Ground, and Daken, of Leicester.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—Yesterday, *Emily Rockwell*, a servant girl in the employ of Mr. Farebrother, pruner, 31, Bow-street, was brought before Mr. Jardine, at Bow-street Police-Office, charged with having stolen £100 10s. in gold, the property of Captain Conyngham. She did not appear more than seventeen years of age, and cried bitterly. It appears that Captain Conyngham rents the top floors of the house occupied by Mr. Farebrother, and yesterday morning, at a quarter to nine, the wife of Mr. Conyngham missed a purse containing the 100 in gold from the bed-room drawers in the chamber. She directly gave information at the Police-Office in Bow-street, and in the afternoon Sergeant Pocock, of the F division, proceeded to the house, and asked her some questions among the other domestics. She repeatedly declared she had not touched the money, and left the room crying. While the officer was talking with her master, Mr. Farebrother, she returned with a small bag hanging to her finger, and gave it to Pocock, saying she had found it. It was found to contain £100 10s. in gold, being 10s. more than Mrs. Conyngham had said. The prisoner said she knew nothing more of it, than that she had found the money in the water-closet while cleaning it out.—Mr. Jardine remanded her.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday afternoon a private of the Royal Marines, of the guard in the dockyard at Woolwich, named John Powell, fell down suddenly in the yard, and in a few minutes expired. He was immediately removed to the Marine Hospital. The deceased was an old soldier, and had seen some service.

DISCOVERY OF A MURDERED CHILD IN SPRING GARDENS. At a late hour on Thursday night, police-constable Terry, of the A division, discovered a large brown paper parcel on the step of one of the houses in Spring Gardens. Upon opening the parcel, about ten or twelve wrappers of fine linen were removed, when the dead body of a male infant was discovered in a state of decomposition. The child was dressed in a beautifully worked long robe, and a rich lace cap, and had evidently been put to some person moving in a respectable sphere of life. The inmost presented all the appearances of having been murdered, and the body was conveyed to St. Martin's workhouse.

FOREIGN.

HANOVER, Sept. 6.—We have received to-day the melancholy intelligence that his Excellency the Minister Baron von Schuil had died at his seat, Schetenburg.

EGYPT.—A letter from Alexandria states that a treaty, the origin of which may be traced to 1840, is about to be concluded, by which England will obtain possession of the port of Suez, the right of free passage from Alexandria to that port, and other concessions of importance in Egypt and Syria. It is added, that France is no party to this treaty. The Viceroy was in good health, and was about to make a tour in Upper Egypt during the Ramadan, with the view of inspecting every government.

THE CHOLERA FROM THE UNITED STATES.—The packet-ship New York, Captain Cropper, bringing New York papers to the 17th ult., has arrived at Liverpool. The papers are two days later than those by the last arrivals, but they do not contain any news.

GREENWICH RAILWAY COMPANY.—At a meeting of this company, held on Tuesday, the shareholders decided upon agreeing to the terms proposed by the directors for leasing the line to the South-Eastern and Dover Company, with only three dissentient voices. Even this small minority did not dissent from the principle, but thought they might obtain more advantageous terms.

CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCE.

In the late edition of our journal of last week, we described the Christening of the Infant Prince, which took place in the private chapel in Windsor Castle, on Friday evening. We now repeat the details of the ceremonial, illustrated with a large engraving of the impressive scene, from a sketch made by special permission.

At half past six o'clock in the evening, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Royal Highness Prince William of Prussia, and as many others of the royal and illustrious guests as the chapel could conveniently accommodate, entered the sacred edifice. The scene was brilliantly lighted for the occasion, and had a most imposing and magnificent effect. Her Majesty was dressed in a robe of pure white, and looked remarkably well. During the time the company were taking their seats, the Royal Family played a voluntary; and, previously to the commencement of the sacred ceremony, the Hymn of Palestrina, "Oh! be joyful all ye lands," was sung by the full choir.

During the performance of the solemn rite the "Amens" were chanted, accompanied by the organ; and at its conclusion, and before the blessing, the "Hallelujah Chorus" was given by the full choir.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, with the Bishops of Oxford and Norwich, stood in front of the font, which was placed upon a purple velvet cushion, fringed with gold.

The baptismal service was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury; when he came to that part of the service for naming the Prince, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as proxy for his son, Prince George, named his Royal Highness

ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT.

The other sponsors were his Grace the Duke of Wellington, proxy for the Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

Upon the conclusion of the baptismal service, his Royal Highness the Prince Alfred was conveyed from the chapel, and the Queen, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, and the other royal and illustrious personages retired. The royal infant was dressed in a robe and cap of Honiton point lace over rich white satin.

At eight o'clock the grand banquet took place in St. George's Hall; covers being laid for ninety-five.

The company retired at half-past ten o'clock. During the evening, the magnificent castle, seen from without, had a truly festal appearance, with a flood of light in nearly every apartment.

We take the opportunity of describing the beautiful chapel to our readers:—

The private chapel of her Majesty in Windsor Castle presents a happy adaptation of an apartment originally designed and fitted up for other uses suited in all respects to the requirements of a "solemn temple." The music room of George the Fourth has become the chapel of Victoria. In making the change, while ecclesiastical proprieties have been preserved, good taste and architectural consistency have suffered no violence. Mr. Hore's translation of Sir Jeffrey Wyatville's structure is in the highest degree artistic, and at the same time combines all that could be required on the score of suitability or convenience.

The small beautiful apartment is situated at the north-east angle of the upper ward, a site commended by its relatively central position to all the domestic and official residences of the castle, as well as by its perfect seclusion from the bustle of the lower ward, and the public and grand entrances. It is approached from the west by the great state rooms, and on the south by the grand corridor and the private drawing and sitting-rooms. A staircase communicating with the basement story furnishes the servants of the establishment with access to the house of prayer.

On entering the chapel for the first time, visitors are usually disappointed in the smallness of its dimensions, the average diameter being 36 feet, and the height about 42 feet; but this feeling is speedily relieved by the gorgeous decorations of the walls and ceiling, which have the effect of leading the eye fairly out of the picture. This mode of giving space to a confined apartment was an art

CHRISTENING OF PRINCE ALFRED, IN THE PRIVATE CHAPEL, WINDSOR CASTLE.

much studied by the early architects, and their principles have been most successfully followed. By "worsted-work" intricate and curious mazes," an apt remembrancer and importunate has been sent to the chamber, which its own narrow limits could not otherwise have commanded.

The style of architecture used is the best period of perpendicular Gothic, modified, according to the practice of the celebrated William of Wykeham, the original architect of the castle. Many of the details are copied from his noble college at Oxford. The plan is a polygon, square on one side (the altar end), and angular on the other. The walls, for one-third of their height, are elaborately decorated with a panelling of o[illegible]. The pewing, the pulpit, the altar screen, [illegible]ers, are of the same materials [illegible]ewalls, desks, and altar, are gorgeously apparelled with embossed crimson velvet, which contrast very beautifully with the rich blue of the splendidly-bound prayer-books. Five windows at the square end of the chapel, admit the light, but three of them being stained, and the other two being filled with ground glass, this is so moderated in its strength as to become "dim and religious" in its quality.

Her Majesty's closet is a chastely-decorated apartment, built within a segment-headed recess, or the angular side of the chapel, and raised about 12 feet above the level of the floor.

The architectural effect of this chamber is extremely beautiful. It is approached from the principal [illegible] On entering it, a complete view of the whole [illegible] of worshippers, an arrangement which tends greatly to her Majesty's comfort and religious privacy. The ceiling is nobly grouped, and at the back is a fine internal window, filled with stained glass, having the arms of George IV., Victoria, Albert, Victoria and Albert, the badges of St. George in "roses white and red," and other national emblems. The ground work of this window is a yellow diaper, which fills the chamber with a most gorgeous illumination.

On sacramental occasions, her Majesty, leaving the closet, passes through a beautiful arch[illegible], which runs round the exterior of the chapel, and conducts to an entrance on the right side of the altar, and opposite to the ordinary entrance. This arrangement, which is understood to have been made by Prince Albert, still further secludes her Majesty from interruption in the discharge of her most solemn religious duties. The gallery is panelled with a double tier of historic portraits of inestimable value and importance. The more remarkable are, Martin Luther, bearing date 1548, an exquisite production; Linacre, 1527, founder of the College of Physicians; Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., Edward IV., rude sketches of unquestionable antiquity; Richard III., the famous portrait with "the ring;" Henry VIII., the finest of the many Holbeins [illegible] of the same school or manner, Isabella [illegible] of Castile and Ferdinand of Aragon; [illegible] Queen Elizabeth, [illegible] Edward VI., Louis XII. [illegible] Henry VIII., a curious [illegible] Duchess of Burgundy, and another, of [illegible] interest of the same manner as Mary Queen of Scots.

On the day when Prince Alfred was christened the chapel was seen to its greatest advantage. The massive gold communion service of Queen Anne, along with the same service of her present Majesty, were grouped together on the altar table, and had a most splendid effect. In front, on a dais, stood the elegant font made for the baptism of the Prince of Wales attracting the attention of all present, as much for its intrinsic merit as from its having once [illegible] sacred ceremony. [illegible] It consists of a basin of [illegible] gold, in the form of a lotus, having on its edge a rich border of water plants. Beneath, surrounding a pillar of the same, are three colossal figures and various heraldic decorations of the Royal Houses of Brunswick and Saxe-Coburg, her Majesty's and Prince Albert's shields between the Royal Supporters, &c. &c., the whole terminating in a splendid tripodal stand.

During the progress of the christening ceremony, not the least important of the many arrangements made for assisting the devotional effect, was the performance of the concealed organ from the recess behind the altar.

THE QUEEN'S SECOND VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

Amid the heath on Scotia's hills,
Lis'ning the music of the rills
That sang for ever there,
Careless of peasant's ear or Queen's,—
Lady! from heartless scenes
Of court afar remov'd art thou,
Free from the glare
That would in time burn up thy youthful brow;
When first the dew-drop glistens on the thorn,
Each morn
A young Aurora thou wilt be
Purpling the heath
And giving life and breath
To many a lowly flow'r and shrub and tree!
There's something beautiful and grand
In Sovereign mind that can command
Itself to quit the glittering hall
And wander by the moonlit waterfall,
In lonely vale—
And like great Diocletian in his garden's pale
Shut up itself from public strife
And feel the luxury of a quiet life!

In entering upon our record of the Queen's Second Visit to Scotland, we should announce that the illustrative department has been confided to Mr. Landells, whose exertions on the occasion of her Majesty's previous Visit were so signally successful, in enabling us to present to our readers a panorama of the Royal excursion. On the present occasion, our indefatigable artist will sketch the most interesting scenes visited by her Majesty, which will appear in our Journal with as much rapidity as is consistent with their perfect execution. Our illustrations this week relate chiefly to the Embarkation, and the progress of the Royal Yacht.

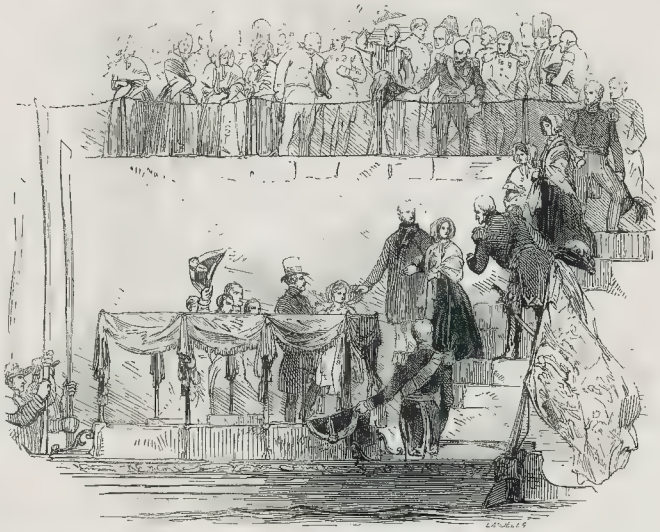
Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, embarked at Woolwich Dockyard on Monday morning, on board the Victoria and Albert Royal yacht for Scotland.

The weather, during the early part of the morning, was very wet and unfavourable, but it did not repress the loyalty of her Majesty's faithful subjects, great numbers of whom were in attendance to welcome their beloved Sovereign.

Sir James Clark, her Majesty's physician, arrived about a quarter-past seven, and proceeded to the Royal Victoria and Albert. Sir James accompanies her Majesty on her excursion.

About eight o'clock the Earl of Delaware, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Earl of Jersey, the Master of the Horse, and the Earl of Aberdeen, arrived at the Dockyard.

The Earl of Haddington, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Rear Admiral Bowles, C.B., arrived at the establishment about his time, when the Admiralty flag was immediately hoisted on the flag-staff in the Dockyard. The Lords of the Admiralty, with Sir F. Collier, immediately proceeded to inspect the preparations which had been made for the reception and embarkation.



EMBARKATION OF HER MAJESTY, AT WOOLWICH.

Precisely as the dockyard clock struck nine, a royal salute from a battery of 12-pounders, under the command of Captain Robe, announced that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert were approaching, and before it was finished her Majesty's carriage and four horses, preceded by two outriders in scarlet liveries, entered the dockyard, the guard of honour of the Royal Marines presenting arms, and the band playing "God save the Queen."

His Royal Highness Prince Albert first handed down the Princess Royal, who accompanied her Royal parents; his Royal Highness then alighted and assisted her Majesty to descend from the Royal carriage. Her Majesty accepted the arm of the Earl of Haddington, who conducted the Queen to the Admiralty barge, Prince Albert and the Princess Royal entering first. On her Majesty being seated, Viscountess Canning, Lady in Waiting, and Lady Caroline Somerset Cocks, Maid of Honour, entered the barge and occupied the seats adjoining her Majesty. After alighting from the Royal carriage, and previous to descending the steps leading to the river, her Majesty graciously acknowledged the presence of General Sir G. Murray, Lieutenant-General Lord Bloomfield, and several of the distinguished noblemen present. The Admiralty flag which had been raised on the arrival of the Earl of Hadding on and Rear Admiral Bowles, was taken down, and the Royal Standard hoisted on the flagstaff when her Majesty arrived, and a Royal Standard was hoisted in the Admiralty barge on her Majesty entering it. Commodore Sir F. A. Collier had the honour of steering her Majesty to the Royal yacht, and Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence received her Majesty on stepping on board that fine vessel. Her Majesty was most enthusiastically cheered on arriving, on entering the barge, and on going on board the yacht.

The Queen appeared in excellent spirits, but looked rather pale. Her Majesty was attired in a plain black silk dress, black silk shawl, and black crape bonnet.

Prince Albert looked remarkably well. His Royal Highness was dressed in a suit of mourning, over which he wore a light morning coat. The Prince wore a drab hat with a deep mourning band.

The Princess Royal was dressed in a black straw bonnet, trimmed with plain black ribbon.

THE ROYAL YACHT.—THE DRAWING-ROOM.

THE PROGRESS OF THE ROYAL YACHT.

The Royal Yacht as regards her construction and exterior, has been already described in No. 53 of our Journal. We subjoin the details of her interior, with the recent alterations:—

The Royal Apartments occupy the after-part of the yacht, and comprise the Dining-room, the Drawing-room, and the Bed and Dressing-rooms. The Dining-room occupies the entire stern from side to side, and is lighted from the stern windows, from side windows, and a skylight in the centre. It is 29 feet in length, by 22 feet breadth, and 7 feet 7 inches in height. The panneling is of a dark colour, with gilt mouldings. Sofas (the under part of which is used for lockers) are attached to the circular stern. The chairs are plain mahogany and green morocco; one of them, with brass knobs, and spikes in the feet for security, always stands on the starboard side, and is appropriated for the Queen. A circular table, but which may be extended to dine 18 persons, stands in the centre beneath a plain lamp, suspended from the skylight by a model anchor and cable. At the sides are ivory hand-holders to catch hold of when

(Continued on page 171.)

THE MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.

(Concluded from page 158.)

AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE possesses little seasonable interest. The editor's novel, "St. James's," approaches completion; the present chapters describe the sentence on Sacheverell; the dissolution of the Whig Ministry; and the Marquis of Lovel's attempt to assassinate Harley; all spiritedly written. "The Gipsies' Tragedy," by Joseph Downes, is a tale of South Wales, shadowing forth the trials of Lewis Connne. Mr. Ainsworth's contribution of travel relates chiefly to Antioch, and "the termination of the Transport;" it is a lengthy matter of thirteen pages. "Kate Crosby's Folka Party" is from a sketch by Paul de Kock, from which, much of the original affection, and humour has evaporated in the process of translation: the localities and names of the parties alone are changed, by the quasi author, F. B. It is, altogether, a very mediocre affair; and, "Wanted a Governess," by Mrs. White, is of the same calibre. Mr. Thomas Blanchard's "Every Man has his Doctor Johnson," possesses a good deal of quiet humour: the apology for this principle of idolship in social intercourse is thus neatly drawn:—

"If it be a prejudice and a weakness that begets this hero-worship, if it be a blind and erring feeling that leads us to the altar, let it not be forgotten that it inculcates and demands the exercise of some of our best affections, and is therefore in fact, in at least *one* of our countless fellow-creatures—which is something to look nearer to life, than he can be, who locks such love and confidence from all. Even I—I the sake of this small sacrificing, it is as well to be called, Mr. Johnson. Hero-worship may have its woes, and therefore its pardon, if it but teach those who are without veneration of any kind, to fasten themselves enthusiastically upon some hero or other, however dimsotive."

We may add, that it is in friendship, as in the other pursuits of life—he who is everything, is nothing. Still, Mr. Blanchard's phrase "Doctor Johnson" does not precisely convey our idea of that great friend: with this exception, the paper is clever: in spirit it is excellent. In this number, "John Manesty" is brought to a close, one of the chapters "recording an exploit akin to Turpin's Ride to York, in 'Rookwood,'" by the same paper. "Francis and Rizzio, or the Secret of Montrose" a charming ballad, with anecdote notes. A series of papers called "The Witchfinder" is commenced with a stirring narrative of Franconia. We can only notice two other papers; one is a critique on Mr. Leigh Hunt's new volume of Poems, in which the poet's pure hties are not spared; and the unanimity of the southern press in commending such absurdities is unceremoniously dealt with. The Number is wound up with a letter entitled "Recent Burns Festival, by the highly-gifted editor; and some tributary stanzas on the event, by Delta. Both are graceful records of this interesting homage to genius.

TAIT'S MAGAZINE opens with a spirited sketch of the Burns Festival, that "great national offering of homage and repentance." The writer, by the way, misrepresents our position in the chair on Monday morning, and is somewhat irate with the non-attendance of celebrated living authors at the Festival ("the men of letters had proved men of *letters*, indeed!") ; and the paper ends with a flash of indignation. Of the other contributions we have only space to mention a batch of poems some excellent—entitled "Feast of the Poets for September," a good German dream-story, and Tait's usual "Retrospect of the Session." The reviews are even more than ordinary attractive.

THE POLYTECHNIC REVIEW AND MAGAZINE is pr incipally noticeable for an elaborate description of Bains' Electro-magnetic Printing Telegraph, two papers on Captain Warner's Experiment, and on Explosive Compounds, &c. The sketch of "The Scientific Amusements of London" is too wordy to be of practical benefit to the reader; there is too much of what the writer styles "philosophising."

THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE commences a gallery of "Currency Portraits," with Sir Robert Peel: the sketch may be useful as a refresher. "The American Bank Debts," "The Joint Stock Bank Regulation Act," and the "Alterations in the Law of Debtor and Creditor," are most prominent among the remaining contents of this diligently conducted journal.

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE contains a very interest ng visit to the Cape Verd Islands, by a voyager; some important notes on Van Diemen's Land, by a late Colonial Police Magistrate; two cap tal contributions. "The Commerce of the American Lakes" is a very pleasant paper; and two papers—on the Mahogany trade of British Honduras, and the Ice Trade of Boston—have attractions beyond their practical value. Mr. Wakefield's very elaborate treatise on "The Wake and Whaling Trade" is a valuable historical History. The Colonial intelligence is copious; and the illustration of the number is a MAP OF New Zealand, from an original survey.

FRASER has a number of great variety, and considerable brilliancy. The opening paper on six new novels is, however, out of place. The article, "Classics of the Table," is far worthier of the *premier place*: it discourses most eloquently of deserts, tureens, sweetmeats, and liqueurs, the staple being from the great French work recently published. The writer of this paper is, evidently, experienced in his subject—a practical hand, and not a mere theorist. "The Samaritan" is an interesting tale of the Deccan. "The Pulpit in the Nineteenth Century" is cleverly written, but its positions are scarcely made out for extending the social influence of the pulpit. The paper on "French Fashionable Life 200 years ago" is pretty enough, but much too long. An article "Concerning Dog Stealing" is a rare piece of drollery. There are two excellent papers—"Campbelliana (on Campbell, the poet,)" and a charming review of the Hon. Mr. Smythe's "Historic Fancies."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ANTICIPATIONS OF DONCASTER.

"Swearing to do a thing within bile a sfloat
Is easier than afterwards essaying it:
Just sat to sign a promissory note
Is not so difficult as paying it."

Epsom Races, and the discomfiture, more or less, of them, left amateur sportsmen brimful of admirable intentions, and the fortunes of the ring seemed on their last legs. Akin to the indignant spirit wherewith Mr. Baron Alderson drew his robes around him, when he burst forth into a denunciation of the vicarious execution of eachewing the odds for all future time. This was at the period of the Derby settling, and thereabouts. Soon full soon, however, you saw their philosophy oozing away, like Bob Acres's courage—and at the same place. Their palms would be doing, and if business was slack at Ascot, it had greatly improved by Goodwood, and the autumn promises to be particularly active. Now we are going to lustrate our remarks previous to Mercury never again to wager a guinea keeping their protestations to the letter, nor binding themselves to the spirit even of the declarations made when their bile was afloat, but only to warn them against a similar indiscretion in the event of their hearing that they exercise towards business. It may be very well for a member of Parliament to say he had rather his son went to a common gaming-house for the purposes of play than remain at home; but we cannot conceive any one having due respect for discretion, and desirous of investing his five or ten pounds—"just for the sake of the interest it excites"—on the Leger, will betake him to a "leg" for that end. That robbery neglect and the gambling circle will within very recent experience; even now its sole punishment is exposure. Is the monstrous swindle attempted on the last Derby to lad to no further measures? The horse which came in first for it, under the title of Running Rein, was "ridden away" from Smith's stables at Epsom when the Judge's order for his examination was sent down—this horse so "ridden away" (or stolen as the learned judge called it) by Mr. Ignatius Coyle—it is now stated has been purchased into Mr. Lev Goodman as a gentleman for one thousand pounds—and that it is his intention to repay the £30 Plate won at the Newmarket Second October Meeting of last year, and receive his reverse to the business of the Spanish bull in the Levi Goodman is of Boulogne—and his real Running Rein in the neighbourhood, where he is ridden as back by a gentleman having a chateau some ten miles from that town. This episode may be regarded as one of the rules of the system of "regain," and we give it here, lest our anticipations of Doncaster come to be understood in an evil sense.

If there be such a property as gratitude in human nature, those who have descended to the "Selinger" on a sultry autumnal night in the Leeds mail, must surely breathe a prayer for the spirit of steam when now deposits them at the Salutation in time for dinner, after a breakfast in the parks of St. James's. Doncaster is one of the nicest boroughs in the world, and, indeed, so it ought to be—for it appears to be a relic of the golden age. Its favourite people have in every thing that meets the eye a profusion of the most precious of the metals. They never open their mouths (nor permit you to open yours) under a guinea. Your bed is a guinea, so to your dinner, ditto all the duties of your constitution—which we humbly submit, is considerable. Even these things, it is a pleasant, a right pleasant tryst, for those who love fun better than money. The meeting for 1844, which commences on Monday, will probably be the last which can extend beyond that day, for the Derby days are quite enough. The sport does not look so well on paper as could be wished. The Oaks will be cripp'd almost to the death, by the manifestation of Alice Hawthorne; and the great event—the St. Leger—is in a suspicious category. The nature of this doubt we must leave the reader to read of in our own sagacity from the text furnished by the table of odds. The Ugly Buck is "declared" not to start: we cannot estimate this declaration very highly, the news it conveys having been long at a discount. Of course everybody expects his own horse to win, or so he tells you: no one knows such a consequence impossible; but the evidence of the gaming-room, common sense, and reason. If we were to back anything in town, it should be Bay Momus—it's odds he is a hundred per cent. better before the day. Then the Curé, once more: Bob Hesseltine can hardly be *expected* to win both "Oaks" and "Leger" on the same year: it's out of reason. The field is a good field for the fieldsman, as at present constituted. It best Cotherstone last year: it may also astonish the natives, as well as the foreigners, this season.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The betting this afternoon would appear to have reduced Scott's ot to three, Bay Momus, although backed for a stray pony or two, having gone more completely out of favour than the odds would indicate. Ithuriel, The Princess, and Valerian, were in great and general estimation, the weight of the investments, notwithstanding the oft-repeated tale of his having been short of work, being on the cra.k. The Curé had a small but liberal party, and kept his ground; nevertheless, his enemies ar. numerous. Red Deer was also in force, leaving off, however, at the same price at which the first bet was laid—6 to 1. Fogle-a-Ballagh again came to the front, with the expression of Lightning, no others were mentioned with any serious idea of barking them.

LIVERPOOL.

7 to 2 agst The Curé (t)	10 to 1 agst Valerian (t)	30 to 1 agst Godfrey
4 to 1 — Ithuriel (t)	10 to 1 — Bay Momus	35 to 1 — Lightning
6 to 1 — Princess (t)	12 to 1 — Fogle-a-Ballagh	40 to 1 — Morpeth
7 to 1 — The Princess		

Vattel and the Ugly Buck are declared not to run.

YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.

4 to 1 agst Mickey Free	8 to 1 agst Ashtead Pet
5 to 1 — Glossy	10 to 1 — Rowena

THURSDAY.—There was a very good attendance this afternoon, and business on many of the principal favourites was averagely brisk, but, as a glance at prices will show, without altering anything decisive as to Scott's lot, unless, indeed, the liberal offers against Bay Momus may be construed as tantamount to the chance—an interpretation that has very generally obtained of late. Of the horses quoted we may select The Curé, Ithuriel, Valerian, The Princess, and Fogle-a-Ballagh as having been "in force," a phrase that we cannot apply with regard to Red Deer. From the present state of the betting it does not seem likely that the start will exceed ten or twelve. We subjoin the final London prices:—

5 to 4 agst Scott's lot	7 to 1 agst Red Deer	30 to 1 agst Godfrey
3 to 1 — The Curé	7 to 1 — Valerian	40 to 1 — Lightning
4 to 1 — Ithuriel	10 to 1 — Fogle-a-Ballagh	40 to 1 — Hilton
7 to 1 — Princess (t)	12 to 1 — Bay Momus	

YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.

4 to 1 agst Mickey Free	8 to 1 agst Glossy	9 to 1 agst Artful Dodger
7 to 1 — Ashtead Pet	7 to 1 — Rowena	10 to 1 — Advice

DERBY.

15 to 1 on the Field	40 to 1 agst Twig (t)
33 to 1 agst Black Prince	40 to 1 — Mouche (t)
5 to 1 agst all the Tuneltonians (t)	

WESTERN MEETING AT AYR.

These races, which came off on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 4th, 5th, and 6th of September, attracted a goodly company of visitors as usual. The attendance of the county families, with that staunch upholder and supporter of everything that tends to benefit his native county—the Earl of Eglinton—at their head, was good, and the fineness of the weather, for the first two days at least, brought many from a distance. We subjoin a sketch of each day's sport:—

WEDNESDAY.

Produce Stakes, of 50 sovs, 20 forfeit. Two miles. 3 subs. Walked over by Sir J. Boswell's Archeress.

Ayr Gold Cup, value 100 guineas, the rest in specie; 10 guineas each, p. p. Two miles. 17 subs. Won by Mr. Ramsay's Shadow, beating Armyjage and Best of Three.

A Free Handicap, of 10 sovs each, half forfeit; 25 sovs added by Glasgow and Ayr Railway Company. One mile and a half. Won by Lord Eglinton's Brevity beating Cable, Arnagail, and Whistle Binkie.

THURSDAY.

Ayr Stakes of 5 sovs, p.p., and 25 added by the inhabitants of Ayr. Once round and a distance. Heats. Winner to be sold for £100, if demanded. Won by Lord Eglinton's Revour beating Geneva and Nightmare.

A Plate of 50 sovs, for all ages. Mile and a half. Mr. Ramsay's Shadow walked over.

A match for 50 sovs. Owners riding. Sir A. M. Cunningham's gr m beat Mr J. Boswell's bl m, after a most original race in heats.

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs p.p., 20 added by the Western Meeting for *bona fide* hunters. Walked over by Sir J. Boswell's Swift. (Major Campbell.)

FRIDAY.

The Railway Stakes, of 5 sovs, with 25 added by the Glasgow and Ayr Railway Company. Two miles. Won by Mr. Merry's Armytage beating Sir J. Boswell's Geneva.

The Two Year Old Stakes, of 25 sovs each, 10 sovs forfeit, 25 added by the Western Meeting. Won by Lord Eglintoun's Sybil a beating John Harris and Muldrew.

A Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. Three-quarters of a mile. Gentlemen riders. Won by Mr. Crawford's Tina beating five others.

A Plate of 50 sovs, for horses of all ages. Winner saleable for £150. Won by Lord Eglintoun's Jasmine Forrest beating Arnagail and Nightmare, who were drawn after the first heat.

CRICKET.

THE GENTLEMEN OF SURREY *v.* THE PLAYERS OF SURREY.—This match was for the benefit of Mr. Caldecourt, one of the Surrey players a man who, we fear he is a fine cricketer, is at the same time distinguished for his great propriety of conduct upon all occasions. On Monday the meeting took place on the Bee Hive ground, Kennington Oval, and was won by the Gentlemen players. The score was thus: The Gentlemen, 73; The Players, 66.

THE MARYLEBONE CLUB AND GROUND *v.* THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK.—Upon no occasion in the present season have such scores been marked upon the Marylebone Club as in this match at Lord's ground, which was played on Tuesday and Friday week, before a "crowded audience." The members of the M.C.C., however, failed in their attendance, and the result was that the active and zealous secretary, Mr. Kynaston, was compelled to muster eleven "as best he eleven" from the bystanders. They were all got down for 19 runs, a total which was mainly to be attributed to the unevenness of the ground—a fact which is the more strongly demonstrated by 207 balls having been delivered in the innings for so few runs. There were, too, 183 balls delivered by Lillywhite and Hillyer on behalf of Marylebone, from which 45 runs only were obtained. The club in the second innings scored but 93, and nine put in their appearances for seven to win. They were gained by Mr. Anson and Pilch, without the loss of a wicket.

On Wednesday a match which created much interest was played at the Copenhagen ground, Islington, between 11 players of the Islington Albion Club and 22 players of the Islington Junior Club. The 22 players took their innings first, and scored 110 runs. The 11 players then went in, and obtained 113 runs, this beating their 22 opponents by two runs.

ARUNDEL YACHT CLUB.—The sailing match amongst the fast yachts belonging to this highly respectable club, for a very handsome silver Cup and Cover, came off on Monday between Woolwich and Greenwich, T. Hawes, Esq., the Commodore of the Club, being the owner. The following has been entered:—Hazard, six tons, Mr. Ackbourne and T. Charles; Bermudian Maid, seven tons, Mr. H. Bailes; Hayon, seven tons, Mr. H. Bailes; Dauntless, seven tons, Mr. T. Edwards. The Commodore's cutter moved to the starting place off the upper end of the town of Greenwich at a little after twelve, and Mr. Hawes gave the signal at twenty-five minutes past. The Dauntless took the lead in very good style, and held it until the second round, when the slight wind died off, and the little fleet became becalmed. The Hazard then took the lead, and won the race at twenty minutes after seven; the Halcyon being second, and the Dauntless third. The wind was the only champion of the occasion.

PEDESTRIANISM.—A foot-race took place on Waterloo-bridge, on Wednesday morning, for £20 a side, distance 440 yards. It was between the Pet of Epsom and the Charing-cross Champion. The gun having been adjusted, the race started, and both looked in first-rate condition, and at the signal being given they bounded off as fleet as stags, and ran nearly abreast together until within fifty yards from the end, when the Pet of Epsom put on a little extra steam, and ran in a gallant winner by six yards, completing the distance in 55 seconds.

LEICESTER RACES.—These races commenced on Wednesday. The first race was the Leicester Handicap of 25 sovs., with 75 added, which was won by Mr. Cook's What. The Belvoir Stakes did not fill. A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs., with 40 added, was also won by Mr. Cook's What, the Hon. G. Ongley's Seaweed coming in second.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION OF CITY CHAMBERLAIN.—RETURN OF MR. ALDERMAN BROWN.

The election for City Chamberlain terminated on Thursday, when Mr. Alderman Brown was returned. The numbers at the close of the poll were—

Mr. Alderman Brown	2306
Mr. Heppel	65
Majority for Mr. Alderman Brown	2241
On Wednesday, at the close of the poll, the numbers were as follow—	
Brown	2201
Heppel	69

Alderman Brown addressed a very quiet, although numerous, assembly upon the state of the poll: I regret for your sake, but not for my own, that the contest has been so prolonged, for it is impossible that I can be better employed than in receiving and in acknowledging the kindness of the electors on such an occasion. Gentlemen, there is no accounting for tastes, but Mr. Heppel's appears to me to be a very singular kind of taste. He has given to his friends the opportunity to show that they disapproved of the choice of a magistrate for their Chamberlain, and I have reason to thank them for disappointing his expectation in a manner so perfectly intelligible. (A laugh.) I do not solicit any voices to come forward, but I sincerely shall feel grateful to those who will come, as I wish it to be marked that I have not met from my opponent the conduct which one gentleman has a right to expect from another.

Mr. Heppel: I do not think that a merchant has escaped from either of us during the whole of the election tending to excite, or in any way give occasion for, an unpleasant feeling, except that which Alderman Brown has conducted his observations to-day.

Alderman Brown: I confine my observations to the business of this election.

Mr. Heppel: I do not consider that I am at all under any obligation to apologise for the course which I have pursued in the election. The number of the livery who have polled is insignificant in comparison with those who have not come forward, and to whom I still hold out the opportunity of making their decision.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Saturday next, the 21st inst., being St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with the Governors of the several Royal Hospitals, will attend Divine Service at Christ's Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. James Cohen, Curate of Cresham; after which they will repair to the Great Hall, in Christ's Hospital, where four Orations on the Benefits of the Royal Hospitals will be delivered by four of the Senior Scholars, according to annual custom; eight poems will also be recited by others on the Senior Scholars

SOUTH-EASTERN AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY.—This company had their half-yearly meet ng on Tuesday, when the first dividend was declared, though merely a nominal one, of 10s 6d. per share.

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—It has been determined that this magnificent edifice shall be thrown open to the public between the 12th and 17th of next month, the day to be appointed by her Majesty.

THE SURREY TOLLS.—During the last two days a number of workmen have been busily engaged in removing the various toll-gates connected with the Surrey trust. The Marsh gate in the Westminster-road, is nearly removed which will greatly improve that part of Lambeth. At the Surrey, Waterloo, and Borough-road gates the thieves have been paying a visit, and have succeeded in carrying off property of considerable value. The Bermondsey New-road gate is entirely demolished.

THE CLERKENWELL IMPROVEMENTS.—Twenty more houses adjoining the area from which fifty houses have been removed above West street, Smithfield, and which are to be taken down to make way for the new street from Farringdon-street to the Seven-dials-house, Clerkenwell, have been sold by auction, by order of the Clerkenwell Improvement Commissioners. The street will be about 1 450 feet in length (leading from West street to the back of the Sessions-house, Clerkenwell-green), about 60 feet in width, and the houses on either side will have a depth of about 50 feet.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths from all causes in the week ending on Saturday last was 918, the weekly average of the last five summers being not more than 909, whilst that of the last five years is as high as 946. The principal source of this increase upon the ordinary summer rate of mortality is still owing to the prevalence of epidemic diseases, the number who have thus died during the week over which these returns extend being 266 as compared with 191, the average summer number for five years, and 178, the average general rate of mortality for that period of the year. In smallpox the increase is also remarkable, 49 persons having perished last week from this terrible disease, while in not more than 15 cases per week is it ordinarily fatal at this season. Scarlatina has also been unusually prevalent, the numbers being 30 as compared with 20. In many other forms of disease the amount of mortality has, however, diminished. The greatest heat in the sun, as shown by the thermometers at Greenwich, was on Sunday, the 1st inst., when the mercury reached 104.6 degrees; the lowest was on the same day, when the thermometer fell to 36 8 degrees.

APPREHENSION OF GAMBLERS.—At Judges Chambers on Wednesday, Frederick Pemberton, *alias* Frederick Joseph Pemberton, was held to bail on a charge of gambling at the last Gothamhury races. James Holtick Davis was also held to bail on a charge of gambling at Ascot Heath races. Mr. Russell, the solicitor in the qui tam actions against Lord George Ben tinck, attended on his behalf. The parties avowed that Lord George Bentinck was connected with the prosecutions, but it is very doubtful whether his lordship is in any way mixed up with them.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Artesian well at Southampton (1300 feet deep) has been completely successful. The water rises to within forty feet of the surface, and by the most powerful steam-engines no less than 55,000 gallons a day are poured into the town.

The Hull and Gateshead papers give encouraging accounts of the prosperity of the shipping interest.

Measures are in progress for the establishment of a College for the promotion of the science of chemistry. The extension of knowledge on this subject cannot fail to produce useful results.

A surgeon of Darmstadt, Dr. Von Herff, has recently performed various operations which have been quite successful in cases of tubercular pulmonary consumption—*phthisis tuberculosa*. The seat of the ulceration having been discovered by means of the stethoscope, the matter is discharged outwardly by an incision being made in the cavity of the breast, penetrating the lungs. The cure is finally effected by medicine injected into the wound by a syringe.

A Danish paper from Copenhagen of the 30th ult. states that the colossal model of an Esculapius—the last work of Thorwaldsen, and which he designed as the fellow to his colossal statue of Hercules in the Thorwaldsen Museum, fell to pieces the day after that M. Gerhardt, one of his pupils, was about to commence executing it in marble. The patient in which it is broken are so small that the work is completely lost.

According to a late census taken at Brussels, that city reckons 24,700 families, occupying 13,697 houses, making less than two families in each house.

It is stated in accounts from the West Indies, that in taking a cen sus in Cuba, two supernumerary millions of negroes, or rat hing more, were discovered, belonging to a race perfectly distinct not from any h therto known.

The *Kunstblug Gazette* gives at great length the account of the concourse of artists on the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the university of that city, which commenced on the 1st of September. The King of Prussia, who has been for 36 years the proctor of the university, was pleased to attend in person at the inauguration of the statue of Goethe, for a new building, of which his Majesty laid the first stone. At this ceremony his Majesty addressed the numerous assembly present in a very impressive speech.

A branch railroad is to be made from the Rouen and Havre Railroad to Dieppe and Eu.

A funeral service has been performed at Venice for the two sons of Admiral Bandiera, who were shot as confederates in the late attempts in Calabria. Their mother, who attended the service, believes that her sons died in battle.

The *Hamburg Correspondent* states that some disturbances took place amongst the miners at Clausthal, in Hanover, on the 30th ult. Troops were utilized to be sent for to preserve order.

One of M. Levavasseur's cotton factories, at Radepoint, near Rouen, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday. A great number of persons collected when the tocsin gave notice of the event, but their efforts were in vain; everything was consumed except a few bales of cotton. Nothing was insured. The cause of the fire is not known.

The Scientific Congress of France opened its twelfth session at Nismes last week, in the large Hall of the Palais de Justice, the Baron d'Hombres Firmas in the chair. After the opening address had been delivered, M de Gasparin, Peer of France, formerly Minister of the Interior, was appointed president for the session.

A singular meeting took place a few days ago at Rouen. Towards three o'clock an equestrian statue of Washington, on its passage from Paris to London, was being landed from the Luxor, whilst at the same time a marble statue of Napoleon, a present from the King to the town of Ajaccio, was being landed from the Ville de Tenkerville. As the two statues were conveyed to different brokers, a dispute was raised before the commandant of the port as to precedency between Napoleon and Wellington, when it was decided by the officer that Napoleon should be first landed because he had conquered Wellington in battle.

The *National de l'Ouest* of the 31st ult. states, that consternation pervades the country in consequence of the number of incendiary fires. On the night of the 30th ult. a fire occurred in the village of Chemeré, which destroyed a number of houses. During the same night the village of Pluy-de-one was visited by a similar calamity. On the night following, towards ten o'clock, a fire was discovered in a farm house, in which several thousand tons of hay and some fat oxen were consumed. On the 30th, towards ten o'clock in the morning, a fire was observed at Crach, where forty houses were burnt and several families reduced to the greatest misery. Whilst the houses were consumed, notwithstanding the exertions used to stop the flames.

A Madrid journal states that a quarry of lithographic stone of the best quality has just been discovered at Burulet, in Catalonia.

Accounts from Naples state that the Government of the Two Sicilies is at present revising its tariffs, with a view to dimin shing the duties now pressing on foreign exports. The letter adds that the Neapolitan Cabinet has renounced all hope of concluding an advantageous treaty with France, England and Spain, but that it was on the point of entering into negotiations with the Zollverein.

The Havre journals of Monday inform us that on the preceding afternoon that town was visited by a storm of extraordinary violence. The wind was so high, that considerable damage was done to some of the houses, and the rain subsequently fell in such torrents that the streets and carriages could not circulate in some of the streets, and cellars of the houses were filled with water.

According to correspondence from Nuremburg, sentence has been pronounced at Berlin in the first instance against Tschech, who attempted to assassinate the King of Prussia. The sentence is said to be, that he is to be broken on the wheel.

A very large shark was captured at Torquay on Tuesday at the entrance of the bay by some fishermen in a herring net. He was had down in the boat, where he died, after some very strong throes. He measures rather more than 8 feet in length, and 2½ from point to point of the tail, and is furnished with five rows of teeth on each side of his gills. His largest extended 8 inches beyond the lower, and both jaws are furnished with a triple row of most formidable teeth, each row turned in a direction different from the others.

The *Calcutta Englishman* announces the total loss of the Camio, from Liverpool, off Keegeree, with a valuable cargo on board, worth upwards of £60,000. The Candahar, from China, was also totally wrecked near Bombay.

SPOTS ON THE SUN'S DISC,

SEEN DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1844, TOGETHER WITH THE STATE OF THE BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, WIND, AND WEATHER.

Our attention has been called to the probable connexion subsisting, as "cause and effect" between the huge spots which are continually passing over the surface of the sun, and our own daily vicissitudes of weather. The subject is a most interesting one; the theory, on whose assumption it proceeds, would reveal another grand item in the wisdom of Him whose ways are "past finding out;" but as it is one which can only be determined by observations, we have subjoined, for the information of the public, the following observations connected with the spots which appeared during the month of August, leaving the curious in such matters

to draw their own conclusions. The observations were made by an esteemed correspondent, and their accuracy may be relied on :—
S.S. LEE.

	Bar.	Ther.	Rain.	Wind.	General Remarks.
August 2nd: 9 A.M.	29·91 to 29·80	52 to 66	0·12	W.	Strong breeze, with showers.
3rd: Cloudy. No Obs.	29·59 to 29·48	52 to 64	0·12	S.W.	Strong breeze, with showers.
4th: 9 A.M.	29·62 to 29·87	50 to 71	....	W.	Moderate gales, with heavy storm N. of London.
5th: 9 A.M.	29·88 to 29·67	50 to 70	0·28	W. to S.E.	Fine morning; rainy night.
6th: Disappeared.	29·57 to 29·03	54 to 69	0·05	S.W.	Gales and showers.
7th: 9 A.M.	29·67 to 29·98	52 to 65	0·15	S.W.	Moderate gales, with showers.
8th: Disappeared.	29·66 to 29·71	49 to 66	....	S.W.	Strong breezes; fine.
20th: 9 A.M.	29·94 to 29·82	52 to 74	....	W.	Strong breezes; fine.
21st: 9 A.M.	29·80 to 29·78	52 to 64	W.	....	Dull day.
22nd: 9 A.M.	Stat. 29·76	48 to 62	W.	....	Ditto.
23rd: 9 A.M.	Stat. 29·77	46 to 67	W.	....	Fine, bright day.
25th: 9 A.M.	29·94 to 30·05	52 to 66	W.	....	Fine day.
26th: 9 A.M.	30·05 to 30·11	50 to 65	W.	....	Fine day.

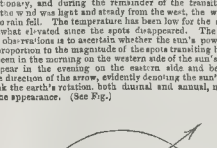
REMARKS.

During the appearance of the first of these groups of solar spots the barometer was in a very fluctuating state; the temperature much lower than the week previous to their appearance. The wind was very brisk, accompanied with rain and flying storms. A heavy storm passed off to the north of London in the afternoon of August 4, attended with thunder, lightning, hail, and rain.

The second group, on the 7th and 8th, the barometer was nearly stationary, and the temperature still lower than during the transit of the first group. The wind was also boisterous, with rain in copious showers.

The third group, which appeared, like the two former, in the south western portion of the sun's disc, and passed off in the north eastern transiting the disc a little above the centre, found a falling barometer on the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, stationary, and during the remainder of the transit the barometer slightly rose, the wind was light and steady from the west, the weather partially cloudy, but no rain fell. The temperature has been low for the season, but has become somewhat elevated since the spots disappeared. The main object in making these observations is to ascertain whether the sun's power becomes diminished in proportion to the magnitude of the spots transiting his disc.

The spots seem in the morning on the western side of the sun's disc and above his centre, appear in the evening on the eastern side and below the centre, moving in the direction of the arrow, evidently denoting the sun's rotation on his axis, as I think the earth's rotation, both diurnal and annual, not sufficient to account for the appearance. (See Fig.)



The straight arrow denotes the direction the spots generally take when seen at 9 A.M. only.

FORGERY UPON THE THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—Several mis-statements having appeared relative to a fraudulent transaction at the Bank of England, we give the following as the true version :—Burgess, a clerk in the Power of Attorney Office, sold the stock to a highly respectable broker, and then identified the individual who represented the holder of the stock as the proper party. Upon the stock being transferred, a check on Messrs. Lubbock and Co. was handed in payment. This was immediately after presented at the banking-house, with a request that it might be paid in sovereigns. Such a demand excited the surprise of the cashier, who declined to accede to the request; but the check being perfectly regular, he paid the amount in notes, and referred the party to the Bank of England. The notes were immediately afterwards changed at the issue department of the Bank. The weight of gold, however, so much exceeded the anticipation of the person receiving it, that he was obliged to procure the assistance of a porter to carry it to the vehicle in waiting. These circumstances will greatly facilitate the identity of the individual, when taken, of whose speedy apprehension little doubt is entertained.

POLICE.

ATROCIOUS ASSAULT BY A SON UPON HIS FATHER.—At Union Hall on Monday, *Thomas Barber*, a lad about 17, and *Charlotte Barber*, a dissolute looking woman, were charged with committing a murderous assault on Richard Barber, husband to the latter. Complainant, an old and infirm man, about 60 years of age, stated that he resided with the prisoners in Lewis's-mews, York-street, London-road. They were constantly in the habit of abusing him and threatening his life because he was unable to get employment. His son had become associated with the worst of characters, and was in the habit of making use of filthy expressions. On his chiding him for his conduct he would, with his mother, commence a brutal attack on him with the poker, or any thing they could lay their hands on. On Sunday morning he unfortunately upset the coffee-pot, when he son abused him; on his remonstrating with him, he seized up the poker and felled him to the ground. His wife held his hands while his son struck him on the head with the poker. He fortunately got away from them just as the lad was about to repeat the blow. He ran out covered with blood, which was streaming from the wound, and was taken by the neighbours to Mr. Gulsby's, the surgeon's, where his wound was dressed. The prisoners were in the meantime arrested, and taken to the station-house. Humphrey, 127 M., produced a heavy poker, nearly bent double, and covered with blood, which the wound had been inflicted with. A knife was also wrested from the lad by constable 69 M. Mary Chambers a female residing in a house at the rear of the prisoners heard cries of murder at nine o'clock yesterday morning. She could see distinctly the prisoners on the bed with the old man, whom the lad was beating with the poker. He was also flourishing a knife over the old man, whom the wife was holding down. In answer to the charge, the male prisoner made use of horrible and disgusting language, quite unfit for publication, which he imputed to his father, who he said was the assailant. He denied the assault. The female also denied the assault; she said the wound was caused by the old man falling on some broken cups. Mr. Traill said, it was a most disgraceful affair on the part of the female. He had no doubt the assault had been committed by the lad, whom he should fine £5, or 21 days imprisonment; he should also require the wife to find good bail for 12 months. They were both locked up in default.

[We confess we think this system of merely fining offenders a very vicious one. In this case a most violent assault was committed. Indeed, the offence was little short of attempted parricide, and yet the boy was allowed the option of escaping by the payment of a fine. The woman who appears to have encouraged him was merely ordered to find bail. It was but last week that two omnibus drivers were committed to prison for improper conduct. This was a salutary example, but if crimes can be expiated by a small fine, an indirect temptation is held out for their commission.]

THE INGENIOUS ROBBERY IN THE WATERLOO-ROAD.—On Tuesday, at Union-hall, *William Timberlake*, alias *Cooper*, and *George Jackson*, alias *Con Jason*, were re-examined, on the charge of stealing twelve saveloys, six silver spoons, and several articles of jewellery, the property of Edward Brundell, of 54, Agnes-street, Waterloo-road. The circumstances attending the robbery have been already fully described by us, and the following additional evidence was adduced.—Fanny Tanner stated that she is housekeeper at the Albion Coffee-house, No. 8, Greenstreet, Soho, and that on Monday, the 2nd instant, Timberlake came to the house accompanied by the other prisoner and another man. They ordered chops, and remained in the private room for some time, and then went away, and returned after the period of the afternoon and had tea. After tea Timberlake wrote a letter, which he requested might be posted, and when they had finished their tea they all went away. Witness being surprised at the abruptness of Timberlake, especially, left the house, had the curiosity to enter the room, and discovered that her workbox had been opened, from which £3s. were taken, and also two watches and chains, which were hanging over the mantel-piece. The watches produced were identified by the witness, and she added that no other person was in the room from the time the prisoners entered it, until they had gone away. Sergeant Langley stated that on Monday night, the last mentioned prisoners, in company with a man in attendance to prove a charge of forgery against one of the prisoners.—The prisoners reserved their defence.—Mr. Traill said it was his intention to commit the prisoners for trial on the two charges of robbery. With respect to the charge of forgery, as the case was not complete, he should order the prisoners to be brought up again. A third man, named *George Western*, alias *White*, supposed to be implicated in the transaction, was apprehended, and examined on the charge. Chiffe, a gardener, residing at Highgate, deposed, that about nine o'clock on the evening of Sunday, the 1st instant, he saw the prisoner in a four-wheeled vehicle at the top of Holloway-hill. The prisoner seemed to be endeavouring to elude witness, and she added that no other person was in the room from the time the prisoners entered it, until they had gone away. Sergeant Langley stated that on Monday night, the last mentioned prisoner, in company with a man in attendance on their possession on the two watches now produced. He also found 23s. on Contison, being the exact sum that was stolen on the evening in question. At this stage of the examination Sergeant Langley stated that a tradesman was in attendance to prove a charge of forgery against one of the prisoners. The prisoners reserved their defence.—Mr. Traill said it was his intention to commit the prisoners for trial on the two charges of robbery. With respect to the charge of forgery, as the case was not complete, he should order the prisoners to be brought up again. A third man, named *George Western*, alias *White*, supposed to be implicated in the transaction, was apprehended, and examined on the charge. Chiffe, a gardener, residing at Highgate, deposed, that about nine o'clock on the evening of Sunday, the 1st instant, he saw the prisoner in a four-wheeled vehicle at the top of Holloway-hill. The prisoner seemed to be endeavouring to elude witness, and she added that no other person was in the room from the time the prisoners entered it, until they had gone away. Sergeant Langley stated that on Monday night, the last mentioned prisoner, in company with a man in attendance on their possession on the two watches now produced. He also found 23s. on Contison, being the exact sum that was stolen on the evening in question. At this stage of the examination Sergeant Langley stated that a tradesman was in attendance to prove a charge of forgery against one of the prisoners.—

HER MAJESTY'S YACHT.—THE DINING-ROOM.

Tilbury Fort and Gravesend she increased it to nearly its maximum. When the royal yacht arrived at the Nore, the Ocean, flag-ship at Sheerness, fired a royal salute. There was no man-of-war of any description lying at the Nore. Some idea of the rapidity with which the royal yacht and her attendant squadron proceeded, may be formed from the time which she took in reaching the Nore. She left Woolwich at 20 minutes past 9 A.M., reached Gravesend at 55 minutes past 10, and passed the Nore light at 10 minutes past 12, performing the whole distance from Woolwich to the Nore in two hours and 50 minutes, and from Gravesend to the Nore in one hour and 15 minutes. About 10 o'clock the yacht altered her course to the northward and eastward, and proceeded on her voyage to Scotland.

The royal yacht, after leaving the Nore, altered her course, and bore upon the north-east, proceeding through the channel between the Long sand and the coast. The Eclair steam-frigate, the Black Eagle, and the rest of the Government steamers forming the royal escort, following immediately in the rear.

At about half-past two o'clock the squadron passed the beacon on the Gunfleet Sand, and precisely at three her Majesty's yacht was abreast of Harwich harbour.

As the General Steam Navigation Company's steamer, the City of Hamburg, was steaming abreast of the buoy on the Ridge Sands, between Aldborough and Orfordness, a cry was raised of the approach of the Queen. In an instant the deck was crowded with passengers, and all eyes riveted in the direction of the royal yacht, which was approaching at full speed, and a large steamer following close in the rear. The weather was delightful. Neither her Majesty nor her Royal Consort were to be seen, but immediately the first cheer was given, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence made his appearance on the deck out of the state cabin, apparently at the command of the Queen, and returned the compliment by taking off his hat and bowing.

On Monday night at 10 o'clock the royal yacht passed Yarmouth to the northward, accompanied by a fleet of steamers which every now and then fired blue lights as signals. The yacht had four brilliant lights.

The royal squadron passed Cromer at a quarter to one o'clock on Tuesday morning. After leaving Scarborough the royal yacht continued the north-west track close in along the coast, passing before twelve o'clock the great Yorkshire cliff, Robin Hood's Bay, and Whitby, where demonstrations of loyalty were exhibited.

The royal yacht was abreast of Tynemouth Bar on Tuesday afternoon at half-past three o'clock. To the great disappointment of the visitors, neither her Majesty nor Prince Albert were on deck. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, however, acknowledged their loyalty on the part of her Majesty. The passage from London to Tynemouth effected by the royal yacht is the quickest on record. The distance, 320 miles, was accomplished in about twenty-nine hours.

The squadron accompanying her Majesty is thus composed. The Royal Victoria and Albert, steam-yacht, Capt. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.B. The Black Eagle, steam-yacht, Capt. the Earl of Hardwicke. The Eclair, steam-sloop, the man-of-war escort, Com. Walter G. B. Ketcourt. The Stromboli, steam-sloop, Com. the Hon. Plunkett. The Blazer, steam-vessel, Capt. Washington. The Porcupine, steam-vessel, Capt. Bullock. The Volcano, steam-vessel, Lieut. Com. E. C. Miller. The Princess Alice, steam-tender, Master Com. Luke Smithett. Thus our Queen has a squadron of above 1800-horse power to attend her on the seas; her own yacht being the most powerful of the fleet.

PREPARATIONS FOR HER MAJESTY'S RECEPTION AT DUNDEE.

A private letter from Dundee says:—"A splendid triumphal arch is already commenced across the whole extent of Castle-street, and rich carpeting is intended to be laid down along the whole line of her Majesty's progress. It was at one time proposed to have a body-guard for her Majesty, and in uniform too, but the idea was ultimately abandoned. One would think, to see the front of our protection wall, from the number of old cannon getting in preparation for a Royal salute—not to speak of the fortifications erecting at Broughty Ferry and Blackness—that we were preparing to repel an invasion, rather than to welcome our Sovereign."

At Blair, the Castle is to be given up entirely to her Majesty. Lord Glenlyon is actively engaged in making preparations. A new avenue has been opened, with entry lodges at the gate, and enclosed with a paling, which extends about 500 yards, from seven to fourteen feet high. The Castle has been beautifully fitted up, and the grounds put in the finest order. The Highlanders who are to act as a guard during her Majesty's stay, under the command of Lord Glenlyon, have been drilling every evening for some time past, and make an admirable appearance. There are about two hundred of them; their dresses are splendid and elegant; and they are armed with sword and buckler.

Her Majesty will be received on landing, by a guard of honour of the 60th Regiment (the Queen's Royal Rifle Corps), and will be escorted on the road to Blair Athol by the Scots Greys. At Blair Athol the care of her Majesty will be made over to the keeping of the Athol Highlanders.

The distance to be traversed by her Majesty, from Dundee to her Highland residence is about fifty miles; the distance from Dundee to Cupar-Angus being about fifteen miles; from Cupar-Angus to Dunkeld, 15; and from Dunkeld to Blair Athol, nearly 20 miles.

We copy from the *Dundee Warder* of Tuesday, the latest account of the preparations made to receive her Majesty on landing:—

The triumphal arch, erected across the Middle Quay, represents a freestone building, in breadth upwards of 80 feet, and in height, to the top of the flagstaff, nearly 100 feet. There are three arches. The centre one surmounted with the royal arms, and underneath in gold letters, "Welcome Victoria," and round the arch, "Albert." Over the whole floats the royal standard.

What will add considerably to the grandeur of the scene is the fortunate idea of manning the yards of the vessels in the harbour. The tars, with their best blue jackets and white trousers, are to be mounted aloft; and, towering far above the puny spectators below, as her Majesty plants her foot on terra firma, and treads the shores of "Bonnie Dundee," a shout of welcome will burst forth, as it were, from mid-air, to be returned by the tens of thousands on the adjacent shores.

The royal landing-place is immediately in front of the entrance to the Tide Harbour. A floating barge is to be moored a few feet from the quay, and the gangway, covered with velvet, is to extend from the shore to the barge, by which her Majesty and suite will ascend, to the place where the deputations will be waiting to receive her.

In the event of her Majesty arriving in the river during the night—indeed at whatever hour she arrives—salutes will be fired; and immediately on her landing on the shores of Dundee, a royal salute will be fired from the Protection Wall, where cannons have been placed.

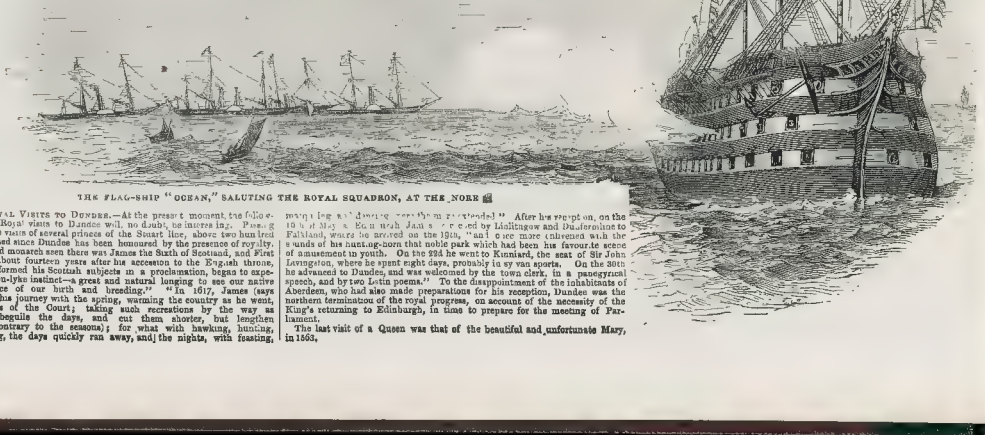
It is intended that so soon as her Majesty has received the addresses, the procession will set off, preceded by the city officers, followed by the Magistrates and Council in four coaches. After these come the royal carriages, and after these again the other public bodies who intend joining the procession.

Every care is to be taken to prevent accidents at the Harbour.

To-morrow (Wednesday) morning, low water is about a quarter to seven, so that it will be at least ten o'clock before a proper depth of water is got to float the royal steam-car into the tide harbour.

The London Shipping Company have placed their powerful steamer, the Perth, at the service of the royal voyagers. She is to sail to meet the royal squadron, when every assistance will be given, either by putting a pilot on board, or leading the way.

The Modern Athens, also, is to proceed as far as the buoy of Tay, turning at six o'clock, should her Majesty's ships not be then in sight. It is intended to sail her again at five in the morning, when there can be no doubt of sailing in with them.



THE FLAG-SHIP "OCEAN," SALUTING THE ROYAL SQUADRON, AT THE NORE.

FORMER ROYAL VISITS TO DUNDEE.—At the present moment, the following account of Royal visits to Dundee will, no doubt, be interesting. Passing over the fugitive visits of several princes of the Stuart line, above two hundred years have elapsed since Dundee has been honoured by the presence of royalty. The last crowned monarch seen there was James the Sixth of Scotland, and First of England. About fourteen years after his accession to the English throne, James, as he informed his Scottish subjects in a proclamation, began to experience "a salmon-like instinct—a great and natural longing to see our native soyle, and place of our birth and breeding." "In 1617, James (says Wilson) began his journey with the spring, warming the country as he went, with the glories of the Court; taking such recreations by the way as might best beguile the days, and cut them shorter, but lengthen the nights (contrary to the seasons); for what with hawking, hunting, and horse-racing, the days quickly ran away, and the nights, with feasting, masking, and dancing, were thereupon protended." After his reception, on the 19th of May, at South Inch, he proceeded by Lintrathen and Dunfermline to Falkland, where he arrived on the 19th, "and once more enlivened with the sounds of his hunting-horn that noble park which had been his favourite scene of amusement in youth. On the 23d he went to Kinnaird, the seat of Sir John Livingston, where he spent eight days, probably in sylvan sports. On the 30th he advanced to Dundee, and was welcomed by the town clerk, in a panegyrical speech, and by two Latin poems." To the disappointment of the inhabitants of Aberdeen, who had also made preparations for his reception, Dundee was the northern termination of the royal progress, on account of the necessity of the King's returning to Edinburgh, in time to prepare for the meeting of Parliament.

The last visit of a Queen was that of the beautiful and unfortunate Mary, in 1563.

CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTH-DAY OF THE MARQUIS OF CHANDOS, AT STOWE.

During the past week, this magnificent seat, and the adjoining town of Buckingham, have been the scene of a series of festivities, to celebrate the majority of the Marquis of Chandos, the eldest son of the Duke of Buckingham. The young Marquis attained his majority on Tuesday last, but the celebration was not restricted to the anniversary of the birth-day; for, throughout the week, all classes of the locality have joined in "unbroken mirth." In short, there has been celebrated at Stowe, a genuine Old English festival, such as the titled and wealthy owners of the soil were wont to give in the last century, to commemorate the birth of a heir, his coming of age, or his accession to rank and property. As a picture, or rather a succession of pictures, of the sports and pastimes of "Merrie England," the festival at Stowe and Buckingham is entitled to especial illustration and record in our Journal.

Of all the mansions and show-houses of our nobility, the domain of Stowe is, perhaps, the most celebrated.

"Where Order in Variety we see,
And where, though all things differ, all agree;
Nature shall join you, Time shall make it grow,
A work to wonder at—perhaps a Stowe."
—POPE.

This magnificent domain lies at a short distance from the town of Buckingham, distant from London 57, and from Oxford 25 miles. A straight road, two miles in length, leads through an avenue of trees from Buckingham, through two lodges, to the entrance gateway, a large Corinthian arch; whence appears the garden front of the House, on the summit of a verdant slope, and encompassed by the Garden and Park; the extent of the former being about 680 acres, and the circumference, by the outside walk, three miles. The grounds were originally laid out in straight paths and avenues, and adorned with canals and fountains. Subsequent improvements were made under the direction of Bridgeman, Kent, and other artists and amateurs, and the beauties of Stowe have been commemorated by Pope and West, who spent many festive hours with the then owner, Lord Cobham. The grounds, when beheld from a distance, appear like a vast grove, interspersed with columns obelisks and towers. They are adorned with almost every variety of architectural and sculptural decoration; as arches, pavilions, temples, a rotunda, a hermitage, a grotto, bridge, fountain, &c. The temples are adorned with busts of eminent persons, and there are monuments, votive altars, "storied" urns, and tributary statues to genius, which invest the entire domain with the classic and poetic air of an Arcadia. The house was originally built by Peter Temple, esq., in the reign of Elizabeth: it was rebuilt by Sir Richard Temple, who died in 1697, and has since been enlarged and improved. The whole extent of the house, in length, is 916 feet; it has two fronts; the south-east, or garden front, with a large central portico, and two highly embellished wings or pavilions; and the north-west, or park front, consisting of a centre with a portico, and crowning balustrade and urns; and two wings connected with the centre by semicircular colonnades. The latter of these fronts is represented in one of the annexed engravings. We shall not be expected to describe the mansion itself in detail; as, the Corinthian loggia, the richly decorated saloon; the hall, painted by Kent, the cedar chapel; the libraries, and superb state-rooms; altogether extending in length 454 feet. They are filled with the rarest specimens of art and *vertù*, including a valuable collection of paintings.

STOWE HOUSE—THE PARK FRONT.

Such is the princely domain, wherein, by Tuesday last, great numbers of the nobility and gentry, especially those resident in the country, had arrived to offer their congratulations on the happy event, and to partake of the Duke's magnificent hospitality; while the yeomanry of the county, and his grace's tenants, tradesmen, and retainers, assembled at Buckingham with similar objects, and appear to vie with each other in thus testifying their respect and attachment to the Duke and his family. Visitors of every kind, and from all quarters, also

PROCESSION OF THE OX, AT BUCKINGHAM.

arrived at Buckingham, so that the town was now completely full, accommodation being scarcely obtainable at the inns or elsewhere.

On Monday, the Corporation met in the Town-hall, at Buckingham, to draw up addresses of congratulation, and to finally arrange the programme of sports and amusements, and in the afternoon, a new union-jack (having been previously properly christened,) was hoisted above the same building with much ceremony, amid the cheers of the multitude. At the same time, the entire carcass of a noble ox, surmounted by a canopy of laurel and gaily decorated with flowers and ribbons, was carried round the town, preceded by a band of music and followed by a merry crowd of men, women, and children, and was then consigned to a large spit erected for the occasion, and turned throughout the night by relays of men, whose labours were anxiously watched by a circle of wondering urchins. Meanwhile, the band continued to enliven the town with music; the Town Hall (by way of rehearsal), was illuminated, guns were fired, crackers and squibs were flung about the streets, and it was not until long after the witching hour of night that the old town relapsed into something like its accustomed tranquillity.

The two scenes of the festal procession, and the less classical operation of roasting the ox, are portrayed in two of our illustrations. The latter is a truly national scene, characteristic of good old English fare, and unbounded hospitality.

On Tuesday, at Buckingham, before daybreak, cannon were fired and responded to by merry peals from the church steeple, and by the band of the Bucks Yeomanry, with vigorous strains from drums and trumpets; flags were hoisted on the public buildings, and huge branches of oak and laurel hung out from the inns, and the houses of the more respectable inhabitants.

The first public proceeding was a becoming and liberal act of charity. Soon after six, the doors of the National School-room were thrown open, and meat, bread, flour, and other necessaries,

ROASTING THE OX, AT BUCKINGHAM.

the gift of the Duke, were distributed among the poor of the town of Buckingham, in the proportion of one pound of each to each member of a family; no less than 3700 tickets were issued. At an early hour, the children in the union workhouse paid a visit to the roasting ox, and returned to enjoy, at a subsequent part of the day, with the other inmates of the workhouse, some good cheer provided for them likewise by his Grace's liberality.

At half-past eight, the Thame royal brass band drove into the town, playing "God save the Queen," and some of their most spirited marches. Throughout the day, also, the country-people came flocking in; and, at noon, all the shops were closed, and business was suspended.

At Stowe the morning was ushered in by a discharge of fifteen nine-pounders from the tower. Soon after daybreak, also, some minstrels arrived and performed a serenade under the Marquis's window, composed by the Duchess of Buckingham. The park front of the mansion was hung with variegated lamps, arranged so as to form the words "God save the Queen!" in the centre, and on either wing the words "Welcome." The statue of George I. in front of this side of the house, was decorated with laurel, and behind was an erection, also hung with variegated lamps, so as to form the words,

"Chandos
21.
May God bless him.
For God, my country, and my friends."

At noon, the Mayor (Mr. Smith), Recorder (Mr. Bergeant Byles), and Corporation of Buckingham, arrived in their robes, and in the state library presented addresses of congratulation to the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham and the Marquis of Chandos, each of whom replied to the same. The reply of her Grace the Duchess was in these touching terms:—"Gentlemen, I thank you, and the inhabitants of Buckingham, most sincerely for your good wishes, and very kind expressions towards myself and my dear son. It is one of his greatest advantages to be sur-

rounded with so many who are warmly disposed in his favour, and I hope he will always carefully cherish those feelings of sympathy and kindness which you have this day so strongly evinced; with the rich and with the poor; with those who mourn and with those who rejoice. My daily prayer has been that he life should be spared to be a faithful servant of God, and an humble instrument of good to his fellow beings; and I hope he may long live among you, proving, by the conscientious discharge of those duties for which life is given, how well he deserves your approbation and that the highest object of his ambition in this world is to merit the approbation of good and worthy characters."

The municipal party then retired to luncheon with the Duke. Meanwhile the Duke's labourers and other peasantry of nine adjoining parishes, with their wives and families, to the number of 3500, mustered (each parish by itself,) in the park. There they were joined by the excellent band of the Bucks Yeomanry, which preceded them, playing the National Anthem, to two handsome and spacious tents, erected before the park front of the mansion, where they were regaled to their heart's content with good English cheer. During dinner several barrels of ale, brewed at the birth of the Marquis, were broached, and in the potent liquor, while the cannon responded to the caroune, the peasantry drank heartily to the health of her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and to that of the Marquis of Chandos and his noble parents.

At Buckingham, the sports and pastimes of the day commenced by a contest in climbing a greased pole, surmounted by a leg of mutton. Hall, for about half an hour, was unsuccessful in his attempts to win the prize, but at length he succeeded, and carried off the leg in triumph. Then followed foot races, wheelbarrow races, foot-ball playing, and climbing the greasy pole. Another balloon, with a parachute containing a chicken, was sent up, and the town again illuminated. In the afternoon there was a public dinner of the women and children of Buckingham at the Town-hall. In the course of the day a sheep was roasted at Churchend, near Buckingham, and distributed in the same manner as the ox on the previous day.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

AUGMENTATION OF OUR NAVAL STRENGTH.—A letter from Portsmouth, dated Sept. 9, says "We learn, now that the differences lately on the eve of causing a rupture between this country and France are amicably adjusted, it is the intention of our naval administration, in order that they may not be blamed for being caught in so very unpleasant and insufficient a position at any future occasion as on the late, quietly to increase our naval strength by commissioning six or eight sail of the line and a few 50-gun frigates."

COMMISSIONING THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.—The commissions for the ships forming the experimental squadron at Portsmouth have been received, and also the commission for that fine steam-frigate the Firebrand. The following are the appointments:—The Firebrand, 6, Captain A. L. Corry, The Daring, 10, Commander Henry J. Mackenzie. The Osprey, 12, Commander Frederick Patten. The Flying Fish, 12, Commander Robert Harris. The Waterwitch, 10, Commander Thomas F. Birch. The Pantaloon, 16, Lieutenant Edmund Wilson, acting Commander. The above commissions are dated the 7th of September instant.

THE EXPERIMENTAL BRIGS.—The pennants of the Daring, 12, Commander Mateon, and the Waterwitch, 10, Lieut.-Commander Wilson, at Portsmouth, were hoisted on Monday, and that of the Flying Fish, 12, Commander Harris, on Tuesday morning. The Daring and Waterwitch were taken out of the basin at Portsmouth on Tuesday morning, and moored in the anchorage off Spithead harbour. Both these brigs are fast getting their complement of hands. The Mutine, 12, Commander Crawford; the Espiegle, 12, Commander Thompson; and the Cruizer, 10, Commander Washburn, at Chatham, boasted their pennants on Tuesday afternoon, their respective commanders having arrived at that port.

There are in Sheerness harbour—Monarch, 84; Amazon, corvette; Crocodile, troop ship; and Vulture, steamer. The Hydra, steamer, and Herald, 26.

DEATH OF CAPT. FORREST, C.B.—Intelligence has been officially received of the death of this officer, whose distinguished services during the late war won for himself rapid promotion at the time, the honour of Companion of the Bath on the 4th June, 1815, and more recently on the 14th January, 1839, were considered to be deserving of a good service pension of £180 per annum.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday.—Since Monday a fair average quantity of English wheat has been received up to our market. The show of that article to day was moderate, while the demand for it was, on the whole, steady at full prices. There was a fair retail inquiry for foreign wheat at rates quite equal to those obtained on Monday. Sale new English barley at market. Fine malting in demand at full currencies. The malt trade was very dull on easier terms, but oats and beans were quite as dear. New maple peas were in fair request.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 8600; barley, 3230; oats, 630 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, —; quarters. Foreign: wheat, 1430; barley, —; oats, 4960 quarters. Flour, 2880 sacks. Malt, 1920 quarters.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 49s to 49s; ditto white, 49s to 53s; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 48s to 49s; ditto white (Qs to 50s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s; distilling ditto, [illegible]; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 60s; brown ditto, 52s to 56s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 64s; Chevalier, 64s to 68s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork black, 19s to 21s, ditto white, 19s to 21s, tick beans, 29s to 31s; old ditto, 33s to 40s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 34s to 38s; pollers, 33s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 38s to 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 44s to 48s; Dantzig, red, 50s to 56s; white, 48s to 51s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 29s to 34s, oats, brew, 17s to 18s; ditto feed, 14s to 17s, beans, 24s to 28s; peas, 28s to 30s per quarter. Flour, *American*, 24s to 28s; Baltic, 34s to 35s per barrel. Town-made, 40s to 43s.

The Seed Market.—There has been rather a large supply of most kinds of seeds on offer since our last. The general demand has, in consequence, ruled heavy, at barely previous rates.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 32s to 34s per 2400 lbs; Mediterranean, 36s to 38s per bushel; canary, 36s to 38s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 12s to 16s, white ditto, 16s to 18s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £22 to £26 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £5 to £5 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £6 5s to £6 10s per ton; canary, 38s to 42s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 8d; of households ditto, 6½d to 6¾d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 48s 6d; barley, 33s 9d; oats, 20s 6d; rye, 34s 4d; beans, 33s 1d; peas, —d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 49s 9d; barley, 34s 6d; oats, 20s 3d; rye, 35s 1d; beans, 33s 6d; peas, —d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 7s 6d; beans, 6s 6d; peas, 5s 6d.

Tea.—As yet no public sales have been declared. Privately, the demand is steady, and prices are supported. The sales of common congou is 11d to 1s per lb. No imports have taken place, while the deliveries keep large. By accounts received from China we learn that the total shipments of tea, from the 1st of October to the 16th of May, consisted of 25,750,000lb—38,414,400lb being black, 7,242,858lb green. The tea is the largest shipment known for some years.

Sugar.—West India sugar is in demand, at full prices. Brown is selling at 35s to 35s 6d; low yellow, 35s to 35s 3d; middling, 35s to 36s; good, 61s to 63s; and fine, 64s to 65s per cwt. In Mauritius and Bengals, a good business is doing, at late rates. Refined goods are steady—bonn lumps at 47s to 47s 6d; standard dittos, 74s 6d to 75s per cwt.

Coffee.—Coffee rules in a steady sale, at 46s 6d to 97s. In other kinds of coffee very little is doing. The exports of the article, from Ceylon, during the quarter ending April, in 1844, consisted of 63,657 cwt, against 31,900 cwt as the corresponding period in 1843.

Rice.—There are not quite so much business doing in this article, and prices may be considered a shade lower.

Provisions.—Fine Dutch butter is a steady sale, at full prices, or from 82s to 84s per cwt; but other kinds are dull, and rather lower. Fine butter is now selling at 78s to 80s per cwt. Bacon and Limerick. Bacon is in fair inquiry, at an advance of 1s per cwt. Sales of Waterford and Limerick cuttable have been made at 46s to 48s; and heavy, 42s to 45s. Lard is in demand, at 54s to 58s for blaxkered Waterford.

Hops.—There is rather more business doing in this market, but we can notice no material alteration in value.

Tallow.—This market is rather inactive. P. Y. C. on the spot may be had at 41s to 41s 3d, and for forward delivery, 41s 6d to 41s 9d per cwt.

Wool.—Privately, a steady business is doing both in English and foreign qualities, and prices are without alteration.

Potatoes.—There is a large supply of potatoes on offer, for the time of year, yet the sale is comparatively steady, at from 4d to 6d per 56 lbs, per ton.

Coals. Adam's, 19s; Hartley, 18s; Holywell Main, 21s 3d, Towaley, 19s 6d; West Wylam, 20s; Wylam, 19s 6d, Gosforth, 22s; Hetton, do., Lambton, 23s 3d; Stewart's, 20s 3d; Tanfield, 22s 3d per ton.

Hops.—Several packets of new hops have been on sale here this week, and found buyers, at from £6 6s to £6 10s per cwt. The demand, in general, is good, and supply is moderate. Old hops—no supply of which is small—move off freely, at full prices. The duty is estimated at £ 30,000 to £35,000.

Weald of Kent pockets, £4 4s to £5 12s; Mid Kent do., £7 4s to £9 16s, East Kent do, £7 4s to £9; Choice do., £10 to £11 11s, Sussex do, £6 6s to £6 10s; Mid Kent bags £7 to £8 8s.

Smithfield.—The supply of beasts on sale to day was, for the time of year, rather extensive, owing to which the beef was heavy a barely Monday's quotations. There were an offer 70 oxen and cows, and 9 sweys, from Rotterdam, in very middling condition. The numbers of sheep were rather limited, while the sale for them was firm at very full currencies. In lambs, the supply of wash was unimportant, but fair business was doing at late rates. Although the supply of calves was good, the veal trade was active, and prices were well supported. In pigs there was little doing. Milch cows sold at from £16 to £18 18s each.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality do, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Southdown ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves 3s 6d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 3s 10d. Suckling calves, 24s to 36s each; quarter old ditto from 20s to 28s; ewes, 26s to 30s each, Beasts, 793; cows, 167, sheep and lambs, 8[illegible]; calves, 141; pigs, 90.

Newgate and Leadenhall. We had a steady demand, to-day, on the following terms:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d, prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton 2s 8d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d, prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d, small pork, 3s 6d to 3s 10d, lamb, 5s 6d to 6s 8d, per 8lbs, by the carcase.

ROBT. HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A large purchase in Consols, at par, gave a temporary firmness to the market on Monday; but the intelligence of a mutiny among the military at Bengal caused an immediate depression of about ¾ per cent. The market on Tuesday was flat and the previous day's prices were barely realised. Intelligence from some quarters appeared being entered into, upon the supposed despatch of two frigates for Ireland. Business, although not extensive, was of a better description on Wednesday, and prices were rather firmer. A still better tone to the market, on Thursday, was observable on Thursday, and towards the close of the week prices varied in a trifling degree; but it was more the result of an absence of business than any political cause. The following are the prices at which any stocks open are Consols, 99¾, sellers; India Bonds 64, Exchequer Bills 76 to 75.

There has been little doing in the Foreign Market during the week, the absence of business having led to the house was closed from Tuesday, and on Wednesday the Actives quoted 33¾ to 34. The price, however, soon brought sellers into the market, and they receded on Thursday, quoting at the close of proceedings only 33¼ to 33½. Spanish Actives, at the beginning of the week, from Monday's price, 44¾ to 45¾ to 46 on Wednesday. The closing quotation is 45. Dutch have not materially varied, and close at 62¾ for the Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 107 for the Four per Cents 106¾. With respect to Portugal there is no doubt that the great majority of holders propose to accept the new stock at the reduced rate of interest in preference to waiting for any better offer. It will be remembered that the Portuguese Loan was imposed on by 36 per cent. Those now having been ratified at the meeting on Tuesday, with almost perfect unanimity. The meeting of the South Eastern Company, on Tuesday, was not quite unanimous in favour of the offers to lease on the part of the South Eastern, the Liverpool party are determined to persevere. The Shares close at 38¾. South Westerns are 77¾; Great Western, 130; Birmingham Stock, 219 to 221. Bristol and Exeter, 89; Eastern Counties (New), 12; Great North of England, 193; Brighton, 47¼; Croydon, 17; Midlands, 107; Greenwich, 98; Bristol and Gloucester, 54¾; Oxfords, Tours, and Borseaux, 24; Paris and Orleans, 38¾; Paris and Rouen, 38¾.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English Market was dull yesterday, and had not the Commissioner for the Savings Bank made the purchase at 99¾ it is probable that a great depression would have occurred. Consols closed at 99¾ for money and 99¾ for account.—In the Foreign House the settlement passed off quite y, Spanish advancing the Actives to 34 to 34; Three per Cents, 3 to ¾; Mexican was flat at 33¾ to 34.—In the Railway Share Market we have received quotations in several instances. Brighton quote 47¾; Paris and Orleans, 38¾; South Eastern and Dover, 38¾; Rouen and Havre, 38.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 10.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Sept. 6.—1st Regiment of Artillery: Quartermaster-Sergeant William Marvin to be Quartermaster, vice Fife.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.—Forfar and Kincardineshire Regiment of Militia: Hugh Alexander Ogilvy, Esq., to be Captain.—Yorkshire, North Riding Regiment of West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry: Lieut. J. G. Smyth to be Captain, vice Vyner; Cornet W. H. F Cavendish to be Lieutenant, vice Smyth. R. Carter to be Cornet, vice Cavendish.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED. J SIDON, Brighton, dealer in toys and fancy goods.

BANKRUPTS.—A. J WARRILLOW, 2, Sexforde-street, Clerkenwell, fancy stationer. J. HOOK, 3a-e-sinx and Wandsworth-road, carpenter and brick merchant. T. BEDGWICK, Leeds, grocer and tea-dealer. G. BRADSHAW, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, linen and woollen draper and grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. SHIELS, Edinburgh, corn-dealer. J. MILLER Uphall, mining engineer.

FRIDAY, SEPT 13.

BANKRUPTS.—D. and H. DAVIES, Aston road, Old Kent road, road contractors. J. S HOLMES, Liverpool, ship broker. T. and J. JONES, Liverpool, coal hokers. J. and D. SUDDEN, Springfield, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturers.

BIRTHS

Lady Charlotte Watson Taylor, of a daughter.—At Kensington-gore, the lady of James Pratt Barlow, Esq., of a daughter.—In Wimpole-street, the lady of Dr. Glendinning, of a daughter.—At Hale Hall, county of Cumberland, the lady of Miles Formeby, Esq., of a son

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord William Hervey, to Cecilia Mary, youngest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Fenshaw Pennyman, K.C.B.—At St. Mary's, Southwark, Howard Jackson, Esq., to Catherine Hannah, widow of the late J. W. Medley, Esq., and second daughter of the late Sir George Mount Keith, Bart., R.N.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Norman Macleod, Esq., of Cadboll, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Colonel Drinkwater Bethune.—At Strathfieldsaye, the Rev. J. Warren Hayes, to Eliza, second daughter of G. R. Standish, Esq.—At Bognor, J. Stoddart Nesbitt, Esq., of Boston, to Everilda Anne, only daughter of Mr Gardiner, of the corner place, late of Ashybell.—At Exton, Rutland, Rev. H. Knox, to Miss North Sherman, of Horne House.—At Exmouth John Redman Ord, Esq., eldest son of the late Rev. Craven Ord, M.A. of Greenstead Hall, Essex, Vicar of St. Mary's and Prebend of Lincoln Cathedral, to Christine Aurora, youngest daughter of the late William Kirkpatrick, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Colonel Kirkpatrick, Resident of Hyderabad.

DEATHS.

By Robert Eden, Bart.—In Hill-street, Berkeley-square the Hon. Lady Brooke Pechell.—At Weaverring, Kent, aged 74 Joffrey Saxon de Raigersfeld, Rear-Admiral of the Red.—At Englefield Inges, Egham, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Joseph Whatley, K.C.H., for 50 years Groom of the Bedchamber to their late Majesty's George IV. and William IV., in his 80th year.—In Belgrave, Sir Thomas Tancred, Bar.—Thomas Whitby, Esq., in the 70th year of his age, for upwards of 24 years deputy of Vintry Ward.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements cannot be received after Eight o'clock on Thursday Evening.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W Batty. Splendid attractive Novelties. Re-engagement of Mr. Carter, the American Iron King, with his Lions, Tigers, and Leopards previous to his departure for Paris. Grand Equestrian Fête on THURSDAY next, and 100th night of the CHINESE WAR, and brilliant FEAST OF LANTERNS MONDAY Sept. 16th, and during the week, 7th time, THE LION OF THE DESERT, or, THE FRENCH IN ALGIERS. Mr. Adelaide the Arab Boy, who will introduce his performances in the cage and on the open stage, drive a Lion to Harness fight with the Leopards, &c. Scenes of the Circle, concluding with the CHINESE WAR and FEAST OF LANTERNS. Acting and Equestrian Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. Box Office open daily from 11 till 5

DONCASTER RACES—MONSIEUR JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

MONSIEUR JULLIEN has the honour to announce that he will give a GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, at the Mansion House, Doncaster, on THURSDAY, September 19 (Cup Day), on which occasion his Orchestra will execute Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, Selections from Bellin's Opera, "I Puritani," several Waltzes, Quadrilles, Galops, Polkas, &c. Mr. Richardson will play a solo on the Flute, Mons. Fregonese on the Opheicleide, Mons. Barrait on the Oboe, and Herr Koenig on the Cornet-à-Piston. The entire suite of these magnificent rooms will be opened on this occasion.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S EXPERIMENT having given rise to a general desire for information on the PROPERTIES of the EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS, at which the ROYAL INSTITUTION and the EXPERIMENTS (so highly interesting) are continued with perfect safety, illustrative of Dr. EVAN'S POPULAR LECTURE on the EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS, every Afternoon, at Half-past Three o'clock, and in the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at a Quarter before Nine o'clock. The varied LECTURES of Professor BACHOFFNER daily. The MYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, LONGSTOTH'S PHYTOSCOPE, and other origina. and beautiful Optical Effects, &c. &c.—Admission, One Shilling; Schools, Half-price.

TO THE LADIES.—Madame TUSSAUD'S NATIONAL GROUP, in honour of her Majesty and the illustrious Wellington.—The Queen and Prince Albert are represented as receiving the homage of the Duke, who well deserves, surrounded by sovereigns in amity with England, supported by the great characters of the day, in splendid groups, commencing with Napoleon.—The exhibition, in the present state, is one of the very best sights in the metropolis, and abounds with such a variety of objects, that it is a matter of surprise how so many things could have been collected "together."—Times. Admittance, 1s; Napoleon Room, 6d. Open from Eleven in the Morning till Ten at Night. Concert at Eight.

CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK-CORNER.—Open from Ten till Six, and from Seven till Ten.—This unique collection has been honoured by the flattering approval of all classes in England and on the Continent. The Saloon, 240 feet in length, is crowded with interesting novelties from China, and at this moment is the greatest attraction in the metropolis. His Royal Highness Prince Albert's band will be in attendance on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, on which nights the Fireworks will commence at Nine o'clock precisely. Admittance One Shilling. Full descriptive Catalogues obtained in the Saloon, and a new edition, the one hundred and fortieth thousand, is now in course of preparation. Omnibuses run from a parts of London to the Chinese Collection until the close of the evening's entertainment.

DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, and DINING-ROOM ORNAMENTS, consisting of Statuary Groups, Candlesticks, Tokeiands, Obelisks, Chess Tables, Watchstands, Paperweights, &c., just received by J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London. J. T. arranges elementary collections to facilitate the study of Geology and Mineralogy, from two to fifty guineas each.

PATENT PARAGON CAMPHINE LAMPS.—The great fault which was last year found with the Vesta from its great smoke and emission of black smuts, is happily entirely obviated in the Paragon—which surpasses in brilliancy and whiteness of light anything hitherto produced, having on light of 16 wax candles at the cost of one halfpenny per hour. The largest stock in London to select from, at C. WATSON'S Warehouse, 41 & 42, Berners, and 6, Newman-street. The Spirit, analysed and recommended by Dr. Ure, is delivered by C Watson's carts, at 4s per gallon, in screw cans

INVALIDS AND CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.—Chaises, Pl ts-de-Vis Waggons, of various sizes, Phætons, Barouches, and other designs of various kinds, at very reasonable prices, in the newest and most elegant designs, from the cheapest to the most expensive builds, second-hand as well as new, and can be had from Messrs. Hindley and Metcalfe, Manufacturers, 4, Long Red or Spital Carriages. Self-acting Wheel chairs, offered on any degree of exercise. On sale or hire at 56, Great Marlborough, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square.

EXCURSION to the LEVANT.—A six weeks' Tour by Steam to Athens, Smyrna, and Constantinople, calling at Gibraltar and Malta, with the option of visiting en route Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's new and splendid steam-ship MONTROSE will start from Southampton, on Monday, September 23, for the above ports. Time occupied in the passage out and home about six weeks. Very superior accommodation for passengers.—For terms apply at the Company's Offices, 31, St. Mary-axe, London, and 47, High street, Southampton: also at 33, Regent-street.

A BRONZED SCROLL FENDER for 15s.—RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are now offering an extensive assortment of Elegant Bronzed Fenders of the newest designs, at prices, if compared with quality, 30 per cent. below any other house; ornamental iron Fenders, 3 feet, 6s. 6d.; 4 feet, 7s. 6d.; 4 feet 6 inches, 8s. 6d.; every description of Furnishing Ironmongery equally cheap. Every article of which is marked at such prices as will fully convince purchasers at R. and J. Slack's that they are determined to have the most reasonable payments. Their Illustrated Catalogue may be had gratis, or sent to any part post free.—Established 1818.

SPORTSMEN should see DOUDNEY and SON'S Celebrated SHOOTING JACKETS, 10s. 6d. and 21s.; and all sorts of Sportsmen's Clothing, at No. 34, Cornhill, 326, Strand, opposite Somerset House, and 47s. 64, Frock Coats, silk facings, 42s. and 45s.; Codrington, every make and shape, 12s. 6d. and 21s.; Doeskin, detail, the most fashionable for Trousers, 12s.; Fancy patterns like Spanish Cloaks, four-and-a-half yards round, 30s.; ditto Opera Cloaks, 21s. Suit of Livery, 63s. Boys' Clothing, 25s. Boys' Cloaks, 7s. 6d. and 10s. Ladies' elegant Riding Habits, 63s and 84s. Doudney and Son, 42, Lombard-street, City, and 326, Strand.

EXTRACT FROM OLD MOORE'S ALMANACK for 1844. "CARE OF HEALTH.—This is generally the hottest month in the year; and as the country for exercise necessary for health and recreation is experienced by all, but more especially by ladies and those of delicate constitution. Recourse should be had to that excellent medicine, Parr's Life Pills, which will quite invigorate the whole system, and render the body free from all ailments, both mentally and delightful as any month in the year."

PARR'S LIFE PILLS are sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors

See the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS," in White Letters on a Red Ground on the Government Stamp

COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or SILVER SOLUTION, re-silvers worn-out Plated Articles, by immediately depositing a Coating of Pure Silver, and Preserves and Cleanses Silver, Plated Ware, and German Silver. It is used with less friction, and the most expeditious process of cleaning, and is warranted not to contain Mercury or anything injurious, as it produces nothing but Pure Silver. It has been highly approved by Dr Ryan, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other eminent Chemists and Scientific Gentlemen. Sold by Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon street, London, and by Messrs. JOSEPH RODGERS and SONS, 6, Norfolk street, Sheffield; in bottles, with full directions, at 1s. 6d. each. And to be had of all respectable Chemists, Silversmiths, and Furnishing Ironmongers in the Kingdom. Beware of imitations; the Genuine are in Square Bottles, with Red Labels.

GLASS CHANDELIERS for DRAWING ROOMS.—APSLEY PELLATT, (late Pellatt and Green,) Falcon Glass Works, Holland-street, Blackfriars, has recently constructed a NEW CHANDELIER, (Registered), which surpasses in brilliant and refractive effect all former efforts, to which he invites inspection, Renaissance and other glass chandeliers as usual at low prices, which, when lighted, have a far more magnificent effect than bronze. Table cut and engraved glass. The manufactory and steam-cutting works are open for inspection every day (Saturday excepted) by gentlemen's orders and outfits for glass or china on the very lowest terms. No connexion with any house in the trade. Falcon Glass Works, patronised by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and Condemning Propagating Glasses.

PERIODICAL SALE of REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, ANNUITIES, LIFE POLICIES, and all descriptions of Securities dependent upon Human Life, Advowsons, Next Presentations, Tithes, Rent-charges, &c. Messrs FULLER and MARSH having adopted the system of Periodical Sales by Auction, are enabled to offer to persons desirous of selling or otherwise, interested in the sale of the above description of Property, the most prompt, economical, and satisfactory mode of disposing thereof; as by classifying such Properties according to their nature, the sale particular, and for the same day, much expense is avoided, and a far greater competition secured. The Periodical Sales for the present year will take place as follows.—THURSDAY, October 3; THURSDAY, November 7, THURSDAY, December 19.—Particulars of each Sale will take place at the Mart on THURSDAY, October 3. Messrs FULLER and MARSH beg to call the attention of the Public to the extensive and increasing nature of their system of business, as they are thereby enabled to put up each property for the small sum of two guineas and a half, including every expense, should a sale not be effected. Parties desirous of disposing of property in the next Reversionary Sale, should forward the particulars to Messrs. FULLER and MARSH'S Offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House, London, on or before the 20th inst., where valuations may be obtained as to the Market value of every species of Life Property, Shares, &c.

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THE CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, GUILDHALL

CHAMBERLAINSHIP OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

The termination of the contest for this high office of trust, (reported elsewhere in our journal), presents a fit opportunity for introducing to our readers a few historical details of its institution and important functions.

The office of Chamberlain is of very ancient origin, and was formerly the King's Chamber, or Exchequer. It appears by ancient records in the possession of the Corporation of London, that the office was held of the Crown (8 John, 1204), when William de St. Michael paid the King a fine of £100, and a yearly rent of 100 marks for the same. The charter of the above sovereign (16 John, 1215), expressly reserves out of his grant to the City, "his Chamberlainship;" Henry III., 2nd Charter (11 Hen. III.), does the same; and in 1278 (6 Edw. I.), Matthew de Columbers is mentioned as "the Chamberlain of Our Lord the King."

The period at which the office passed from the Crown to the Corporation is unknown; but, we find, in the year 1300, (28 Edward I.) that the Chamberlain was elected to the office by the Mayor and Aldermen; and, in 1319, he was elected by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty; with whom the election remained until the year 1724, (11 Geo. I.), when by Act of Parliament, the Chamberlain was directed to be elected by the Livery.

THE CHAMBERLAIN'S SCEPTRE AND SEAL.

The Chamberlain of London is, in law, a Corporation Sole. His Seal of Office consists of a regal crown, lion passant, the City sword, and two keys.—Legend: *Sigillum Camere Londini.* The annexed engraving is copied from an impression in the British Museum, bearing the date 1589.

This seal is used, at the present time, and affixed to every copy of the City freedom issued from the Chamberlain's Office.

We have also appended the ancient insignia of the Chamberlainship—a staff surmounted with a jewelled crown, and having a glass handle, mounted with gold, and jewelled. This sceptre is borne by the Chamberlain on state occasions, and is presented, with the keys of the City, on the entry of the Sovereign by Temple Bar; it is also surrendered on Nov. 8, by the Chamberlain, who is then customarily re-elected to his office.

The duties of the Chamberlain are twofold. In his judicial capacity, he admits, on oath, all persons entitled to the Freedom of London; and registers and enrols all apprentices, adjudicates between them and their masters upon complaints made to him. In this capacity, he has power to commit either master or apprentice to Bridewell, or to a place of temporary confinement in Guildhall, now little used; but, it is believed, that there has been no committal of a master for a century and a half. The Chamberlain adjudges without a jury, and no appeal takes place from his decision, though it is believed that there is a right of appeal to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

As Treasurer of the Corporation, in "the Chamber of London," called, at various times, "the Inner Chamber," the "Exchequer Chamber," and now simply, "the Chamber," the Chamberlain has the care and custody of the City cash and regalia; and of monies not the property of the citizens, but administered in trust by them for a variety of important purposes. Many Government taxes were received at the Chamberlain's Office until the reign of William III., and the Land-tax was paid into the Chamber until the time of Sir Stephen Janssen, Bart., who resigned in 1765. Parliament has since intrusted the Chamberlain with a variety of trust-monies under various Acts (at the present time, exceeding seventy), which Acts regulate the funds connected with the Paving, Lighting, Cleansing, and Sewerage, and Police of the City; the Navigation of the Thames, up to Staines; the Harbour and Port of London, as far as the Medway; London and Blackfriars Bridges; the Royal Exchange, the Coal Exchange, the City of London School, and Emanuel Hospital; together with the various improvements effected, or now in progress, in the neighbourhood of London-bridge, the Exchange, the Post-office, &c. The sums of money passing through the Chamber annually average £700 000, of which sum about £150,000 belongs to the City, as their own cash, and the remainder is trust-money.

The emoluments of the office, under Sir James Shaw, who held it twelve years were, on an average, about £16 0 annually; but, on the appointment of Sir William Heygate, the late Chamberlain, they were reduced by the Corporation to a fixed salary of £2500, at which sum it now remains. The Chamberlain gives security for £30,000, for the faithful discharge of his duties; and it is a remarkable fact, that, considering the large amount always passing through the Chamber, there is neither record nor tradition of a defalcation in the office to the amount of a single shilling, in upwards of 700 years, that it has been the depository of Government, Corporate, and Trust monies.

The establishment of the Chamber consists of the following officers: the Chamberlain, head of both departments, judicial and financial. To the former are attached a clerk, assistant-clerk, and yeoman; and to the latter, a comptroller, chief clerk, cashier, and four assistants. The accounts are audited annually.

Official accommodation is provided for the Chamberlain adjoining the Guildhall of the Corporation. The office is a spacious apartment, the first to the right hand, up the steps, on the north side of the hall. Upon the wall is a picture of the battle fought near Towton, in Yorkshire, between the rival families of York and Lancaster, March 29, 1461, painted by Alderman Josiah Boydell. Over the chimney-piece is a finely-coloured print of the window at New College, Oxford, painted by Jervis, from pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds. There are also prints of Hogarth's Idle and Industrious Apprentices, and some specimens of ornamental writing. This apartment is represented in the annexed engraving, together with the form of binding an apprentice. In the Chamberlain's parlour are deposited duplicate copies of the honorary freedoms and thanks which have been voted by distinguished personages to the City. More than sixty of them are by the late Mr. Tomkins, the celebrated penman, of whom there is a fine portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The office of Chamberlain was held in 1695 by Sir Thomas Codden, who was succeeded in 1700 by Sir William Ashurst. Sir George Ludlam was elected in 1718; Samuel Robinson, Esq., in 1727; and Sir John Bosworth, in 1734, when there was a severe contest between the partisans of the ministry, and the independent members of the livery, which ended in the defeat of the former. This is stated to have been the severest contest ever known, there being at the close of the poll, for Mr. Bosworth, 3212; for Mr. Selwin, 3208.

Mr. Bosworth was subsequently knighted: he was succeeded in 1761, by Sir Thomas Harrison, and in 1765, by Sir S. Jansen, who, resigning his office in 1776, was succeeded by Benjamin Hopkins, Esq., after another very severe contest with the celebrated John Wilkes. In 1779, on the death of Mr. Hopkins, Wilkes was elected; on his death, in 1797, Alderman Sir Watkin Lewes, and Richard Clarke, Esq., were proposed to the Livery, and the latter elected by a very large majority. Mr. Clarke filled the office until his death, beyond his 90th year: he recollected having taken Dr. Johnson to the Judges' dinners, at the Old Bailey. The office was next severely contested by Mr. Alderman Waithman and Sir James Shaw, Bart., when the latter was returned. Sir James held the office until his death in 1843, and was succeeded by Sir W. Heygate, Bart., after a contest with Sir John Pirie, Bart.

Mr. Anthony Brown, the newly-elected Chamberlain, of whom we annex a portrait, has been for many years Alderman of the Ward of Bridgegate; and is, with the exception of Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, the senior member of the Court of Aldermen. He is the son and the grandson of a Liveryman; for upwards of 40 years has been a member of the Corporation, 23 years a magistrate, and served the office of Sheriff in 1825, and Lord Mayor in 1827. The worthy

MR ALDERMAN BROWN, THE NEWLY ELECTED CHAMBERLAIN.

Alderman is a fluent and well-informed speaker, and has lately distinguished himself in the Court of Common Council by his vindication of the rights of the Livery. He is the principal of the highly respectable firm of Brown, Marten, and Thomas, solicitors, of Mincing-lane.

THE NORTH LANCASHIRE ELECTION.—The Conservatives have had several meetings, the result of which has been the formation of a Committee to support the interests of Mr. J. T. Clifton, who is a candidate for the representation, in the room of Lord Stanley. Mr. Clifton is a general supporter of a Conservative Government, and in favour of protection to agriculture. It is not yet known whether there will be a contest. The nomination is to take place on Friday, the 20th inst., at Lancaster. North Lancashire contains 254 townships, and the number of votes on the present register is 10,387. The Anti-Corn-law League have not yet found a candidate. Mr. C. Towneley, of Towneley, has been sought after, but has not been found. Mr. Hargreaves, son-in-law of Mr. Brown, who contested the South Division of Lancashire, has been requested, but he has declined. The impression is that there will not be any opposition.

DEATH FROM EATING HEMLOCK.—A little girl, three years old, belonging to Sidney-street, North Shields, died in consequence of eating hemlock. The child had been out in the fields during the day with a little brother, when they had taken the herb. The boy vomited freely, or his life also, in all probability, would have been sacrificed.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XLVIII.

CHRIST CHURCH, ST. GILES'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.

This church is now in course of erection between the east side of the new street, and near the point at which it debouches into High Holborn. The design, by Mr. B. Ferrey, is in the early English style, with a large lancet-headed window over the principal entrance, and a lofty tower and spire at the west-end angle. The material is Kentish rag-stone, with Bath stone mouldings and side dressings in the long and short masonry.

The cost will be defrayed by the munificence of the Church Societies, and the bounty of individual benefactors. The whole church will accommodate one thousand persons; the seats being free, and there being, consequently, no income from pew-rents, the chief anxiety of the committee is to realise an endowment sufficient to secure, for ever, the daily performance of divine worship. For this good and great end, subscriptions are still earnestly solicited. "Whilst, however," add the Committee, "we have good hope that, under God's blessing, adequate means will be supplied by Christian benevolence, we unfeignedly desire not to lay an additional burden on those who have, with such unsparing liberality, already assisted in this work and labour of love."

NEW CHURCH, ST GILES'S.

The spiritual destitution of the over-peopled parish of St. Giles has long been a subject of deep concern; and we hope that this great effort to rescue the inhabitants (more especially the humbler classes) from their perilous condition, by providing them with additional church accommodation, will be crowned with entire success.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 125.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1844. [Sixpence.

THE EGYPTIAN TREATY.

WHEN war with France was spoken of as an event not impossible, much anxiety was felt as to the safety of our overland communication with India. We were long in establishing it; even now we have not developed all the advantages it will hereafter produce, both to this country and our possessions in the East; and it would have been a misfortune to the world at large if old hatreds and new jealousies between the two great people who are in the van of civilisation should have given a check to one of the most signal triumphs civilisation has produced. This danger was happily averted; and, since the conclusion of the negotiations that produced this fortunate result, an arrangement has been made which places our intercourse with India on a more secure foundation than it ever yet possessed. A treaty has just been concluded, by which we have not merely a permitted passage across the Isthmus of Suez, but an actual sovereignty at one of the chief points of what may now be called the Eastern line of traffic. The port of Suez, it is stated, is ceded to us, and there is now no fear that the policy of the old Pacha of Egypt—long friendly to us, it is true, from reasons of self-interest, but which was no less liable to interruption from passion or caprice—will be departed from. The passage of the Desert is secured; and as for that of the sea, we have long been accustomed to regard the ocean as our highway to all nations. There, we apprehend, we are safe; anything that a French Prince may think, say, or write to the contrary, notwithstanding. But the passage of the Isthmus was more or less of a contingency. If the ruler of Egypt were powerful, which he is, and unfriendly to us, which he is not, he might have annoyed us considerably. If he were weak, however well disposed, he could not have kept in awe those who now serve him as soldiers, but who, disbanded and disorganised, would adopt the profession of robbers with a marvellous facility. In either case, whether Egypt were held by a powerful enemy or a feeble friend, we might be not a little incommoded. Commerce is eminently pacific, and avoids the path that is liable to be crossed by musket balls. Englishmen are never wanting in courage on fit occasions, but a series of skirmishes in a day's journey would be but disagreeable necessities, and to none of our fair countrywomen should we wish any opportunity of proving how well they could emulate the conduct of Lady Sale. In short, rapidity and safety being the two things necessary to that intercourse between distant points, by which steam is doing so much to civilise the world, we rejoice to see them now assured to a locality where both are wanted and where both might have been suspended. The comparatively few miles of sand that divide the seas of two continents are of immense importance; they form a short link in a long chain, to break which would render the whole line useless.

At the present time, when our trade with the great empire of China is expanding to one of export as well as of import—when it is beginning to be felt that our rule of the "dusky millions" of India has not been the best possible either for justice and mercy, or even for the far lower consideration of profit—when the policy of the Governor of India has become the subject of contest between a Ministry and its supporters—it is more than ever necessary that the communication between the ruled in the East, and their rulers in the West, should be as frequent and facile as possible; and in this respect that great worker of material marvels—steam—is going far beyond the most sanguine expectations. Let us compare the present with the past, and we shall see what has been effected; there are many things involved in the change worthy of a little notice.

In the first place, in establishing the Mediterranean as our route to India, we are rather returning to an old system, with greater means of working it out, than creating a new one. For centuries the whole of the western world was supplied with the luxuries of the East by the land traffic that brought them to the shores of the Mediterranean, whence they are dispersed to the north and west throughout the extent of Europe. Alexandria and Cairo were then flourishing, and those were the high and palmy days of Venice; that great commercial city then became a great political power, but her greatness was far less the work of the soldier than of the merchant; and though the poet may look contemptuously on the profession that is silently beneficial, humanizing whole nations with less visible exertion than that with which war desolates a single province, and may censure it as making men cold to the emotions of patriotism, a doubt may be permitted as to whether the poetical point of view is always the true one. It is scarcely true to say that

> Ennobling thoughts depart
> When men change swords for ledgers,—and desert
> The student's bower for gold.

How few, but for commerce, would have the leisure for thinking at all? Men would be engrossed by the savage struggle with earth and the elements for a subsistence little above that of the brute, and where would be the "ennobling thoughts" that such a state could inspire? Commerce actually creates power, and

THE MAGNIFICENT SILVER-GILT WINE-COOLER, AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—SCENE IN THE WATERLOO GALLERY, AT THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.—See next page.

riches, and renown—all that can be required for the page of poet or historian; it did so in the instance of Venice; and the most striking proof of it is, that when her commerce deserted her, she almost literally

Sunk, like a sea-weed, into whence she rose.

The rise and fall of Venice testify alike of the immense importance of such an event as that we are noticing—one that may decide the channel which the trade between the two ends of the earth is to take. And the stream of commerce is one that never fails to enrich the bed through which it runs; it is the realisation of the fabled Pactolus, for its sands are of gold.

The decline of Venice began from the day on which Vasco de Gama weathered the "Cape of Storms," afterwards more auspiciously named of "Good Hope." The route to India was no longer through the Mediterranean: the spirit of maritime enterprise had marked out another track, and though it was long ere the rich and proud republic exhibited the outward marks of decay, it had already attacked her. The source of her greatness was dried up; and at last the visible signs of poverty appeared. It seems to be a principle, invariable in its operation, that when a nation can no longer increase, it must decline. When power does not wax, it must wane; and with the decay of her commerce, the glory of Venice had departed.

Ages again passed, during which the whole of the traffic of Europe with Asia passed round the Cape of Good Hope, crossing two immense oceans. The voyage was long and tedious, but was submitted to as a necessity; it seemed to be forgotten that there had ever been another route, and that however well-adapted the weary waste of waters might be for the conveyance of bulky merchandise, it was a terrible barrier to the intercourse of men. It appeared to be overlooked, also, that human beings have activity and volition, and the power of moving from place to place with a celerity far above what can be imparted to chests of tea and bales of cotton. Other causes contributed to retain the trade to India in the channel it had thus fallen into. As a little-frequented road is always that selected by robbers, for the sake of what they can plunder from those who must pass, so the Mediterranean, deserted as the route to India, became a sea with little more upon it than a kind of coasting-trade; and this trade, down to a very recent period, was continually harassed by pirates, whom the states of Europe, with an extraordinary supineness, suffered to rob and murder their subjects with impunity. A voyage up the Mediterranean seeming very likely to terminate in an Algerine prison, it was not attempted. But the suppression of this organised piracy rendering this voyage safe, and the improvements in steam making it speedy, men began to remember their geography, and to think that many months of time, and many thousand miles of distance might be saved, by adopting the old route, or one not very different. It was at first talked of, then tried, and at last succeeded. The principal difficulty was the short land-journey that could not be avoided. Luckily for us, Egypt was governed by a man more shrewd and less bigoted than Eastern rulers generally are, and he gave us every facility; and now the system of transit is so perfect that the arrivals and departures are almost as regular as those of the daily mails. The treaty just concluded secures the system thus established from being disturbed.

The European intercourse with India will henceforth divide itself into two different channels, each having its advantages. Passengers, and those articles of trade that contain great value in small compass, such as gold, jewels, or perfumes, and some of the rarer fabrics of India, will be conveyed by the shorter and quicker route: bulky merchandise that could not be shipped, unshipped, and reshipped, without enormous expense, will still go by the Cape. In fact, one will be the mail train and the other the luggage train of the communication between Europe and the East.

We can scarcely yet form an idea of the extension of this intercourse will produce. The Egyptians are sadly degenerated in the skill and energy that could alone have built the Pyramids, and raised the walls of Thebes. But their soil is fertile still, and the Nile spreads its fattening waters over it as of old; the enterprise and science of Europe may again make the land that Joseph ruled, the granary of nations. The several ports of the South of Europe will be the stages of the road to the empire of the Mogols. Gibraltar and Malta are now lasting places on the route to Pekin; and may not even Venice regain a portion of her wealth on the road, something of what she lost when it was closed? The gleams of a brighter fortune may be few and faint; but they will be "sunshine still," and therefore welcome, though they but remind her of splendour departed. It is not impossible that mere solid results may be seen. Late accounts speak of the repairing and refitting of many of the palaces which Childe Harold left "rotting on the shore," and which have been poetically decaying ever since. Who shall say that the Bucentaur will not be launched again; "Tasso's Echoes" no more awake once more, though they will sound strangely amid the rattle of the railway that is to connect the gorgeous old city of the sea, in the most matter-of-fact manner, with the main land. But in this too there is life and vitality, and therefore we hail it. The spirit of commerce is abroad; it may be to revive old greatness as well as to create new; in either case it is a good work, for which much has been done by the conclusion of the Egyptian Treaty.

THE ROYAL SILVER WINE-COOLER.

We have (by permission) availed ourselves of the opportunity presented by the memorable occasion detailed in our last number, to present to our readers a representation of that magnificent item of the Royal Plate—the stupendous Wine-Cooler, manufactured by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, for his Majesty King George the Fourth.

This superb vessel was modelled by Flaxman, and is a fine specimen of his truly classic taste. The precious material is silver, gilt. The design consists of a base of rock-work, studded with star-fishes and crustacea, exquisitely chased and frosted. Upon this is a breaker, or wave, of bright gold, bearing the huge basin, or Wine-Cooler, of oval form. Around the exterior is represented a vineyard of wreathed vines, the leaves dead, and the grapes bright; with recesses, in which are represented scenes from the history of Bacchus. The two ends, or handles of the vessel, as they may be termed, are a lion and unicorn. The chasing and other ornamental work is stated to have occupied two years; it is so capacious as to hold 42 gallons, and two full-grown persons may sit in it, without inconvenience. It is usually kept in the State Dining Room at Windsor Castle, beneath a plate glass enclosure.

At the recent christening of Prince Alfred this costly vessel was placed in the Waterloo Gallery, and filled with claret negus, which was served to the distinguished company during the evening; the dispensing implement being a large silver ladle, with a massive handle, and bowl in the form of a nautilus shell.

Two new churches have been erected in the diocese of Norwich, both of which will be consecrated next week by the Lord Bishop. The one at Lakenham is dedicated to St. Mark, and the other at Walpole is dedicated to St. Edmund.

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The arrangements for the approaching festival are now in a state of forwardness, and it is likely to equal, in point of musical attraction, any former one. The "Messiah," of course, takes its accustomed place in the selection—and to the first and second parts of Haydn's "Creation" will be added a "Psalm of Praise," by Mendelssohn, and the Oratorio of "Israel in Egypt" will enrich the scheme of the performance. One entire morning will be devoted to the Oratorio of "Samson."

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—This favourite place of amusement is again to be opened for a few nights, commencing on Monday, and arrangements have been made to give *éclat* to the undertaking. Among other popular favourites engaged are Ransford, W. H. Williams, G. Robinson, Miss Agnes Taylor, T. Matthews, the celebrated *Clown*; Ellar, the *Harlequin*; and a splendid *corps de ballet*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Tuesday.

In writing to you to-day, I must first dispose of some unconnected "odds and ends" of news floating on the surface of society.

The arrival of the King and Queen of Naples, a forerunner of the marriage of the Duke d'Aumale, with their niece, the Princess of Salerno, is immediately to take place. The royal family of France will thus have more than one renewed link with the Bourbon branch of Naples. But it is not in that direction that you must see the policy and gratified pride of Louis Philippe—his establishing a triple link through King Leopold, the Duke de Nemours, and the Princess Clementina, with the Queen of England, is the triumph of his diplomacy. Ohlenschleger, the celebrated Danish poet, the friend of Goethe, Schiller, Schlegel, and of Madame de Stael, is in Paris. As he is the inspired interpreter of the terrible and romantic Mythology of the Scandinavians, and as they can understand his poetry but little in French, and not at all, of course, in Danish, our ladies contemplate this "eater" with profound admiration not unmingled with awe. The "Polka," which has been milder and more potent in its influence in Paris, than the extraordinary dancing epidemy of the middle ages, is menaced by a total eclipse. All the quidnuncs of society are absorbed by the news of the novel wonders of that magnetism which rules both body and soul. Very recently, Montius, the celebrated mesmerist, of Bruxelles, after throwing several young ladies into a mesmeric sleep, sat down and played on the piano. Hardly was the first note heard than all the *fair* victims of magnetic necromancy, who were previously seated, rose up, and without moving from the spot on which they stood, twisted and turned their bodies in the most eccentric and extraordinary manner. They bent and agitated themselves in every direction, following the modulations of the music; their movements only ceasing with the sound of the instrument. Need I say what a sensation this will not create in Parisian society next winter; particularly at the royal and ministerial balls, which are so crowded with the *omnium gatherum*, that you are compelled to dance only in the standing perpendicular.

The favour which fashion, particularly in Paris, accords to the waters of Germany—making them the rendezvous of the cream of the European celebrities, whether of genius, talent, or rank—reminds me of the origin and early colonisation of one of the most distinguished of these gatherings, dedicated to Health, but still more so to flirtation and gaming. It is now some years past that the *salons* of Paris rejoiced in the presence of a Prince of the Rhenish Confederation. He was considered "the glass of fashion and the mould of form"—he took the highest rank in the ladies' opinion, amidst the dazzling array of serene highnesses and noble dukes: indeed he was the Magnus Apollo of all the Parisian *élegantes*. He was cold to all save one—the beautiful Baronne de R***, just become a widow. A ducal throne was in perspective, and all went merrily on. However, suddenly the Prince departed, and the fair widow wailed. Some time elapsed, when the heart-struck dame, in traversing the left bank of the "beautiful Rhine," bethought her of her Prince Frederic—she decided upon presenting herself at the royal court—vain delusion! The Prince's dominion was a village of small dimensions—the palace a cottage with green blinds! She obtained an audience; fondly upbraided him for his cold estrangement and sudden flight. "Pardon me," said the Prince, "my money was gone—my Parisian expenditure was ten years of my very limited income. Here my sceptre requires not little to support its dignity. My domains are bounded by yonder cabin on the east, by yonder warm and bubbling spring and silver rivulet on the west; on the south, by the ruins of that ancient convent of Franciscan; and on the north, by the blue hills, topped by that dilapidated hunting keep." "A warm and bubbling fountain and rivulet," exclaimed La Baronne; "why, it's a perfect Pactolus, with gold in its waters; it will bring fortune and happiness. We may become more wealthy than the Grand Duc of Baden, of Hesse, or Darmstadt." She returned to Paris, poetised on the beauty of the spot; the marvellous virtues of the bubbling fountain and the silver rivulet. "I will take you thither, my friends." All the fashion of Paris flocked to swallow the Prince's mineral spring. Imitators followed in the wake of the distinguished visitors, and the waters of Ems became celebrated for their peculiarly salutary qualities; and the hitherto unconsidered domain of the Prince rejoices in a *prestige* as brilliant as the profits are acceptable.

Of all the adepts in the arts and sciences, and necromancy, Louis Philippe is the first without compare—without a rival. Last year it was absolutely necessary to retire a little *éclat* on his throne, which the wild and unsettled hopes of France, his *partizans* in conspiracy, as doggedly encountered as do the legitimate Princes and Potentates of Europe. To effect this desired object, Louis Philippe managed to *bring over to visit him*, the greatest Sovereign of Europe; a crowned head more united for, as, in spite of her acclaimed rank and sex, the fearless Queen of a nation of hereditary enemies, genuinely paid *the first visit*. But this year this visit was to be returned. To be able to do so with impunity, this fertile brain, and the sagacious Guizot, first at all with at least the semblance of insult to the British, and to tickle their vain glory with some war carried on in spite of them and against their interests, all this was so effected, that when we saw the Tricolor, the standard of the King's own family, by the naval pamphlet of his son and his subsequent appointment to the command off the coast of Morocco—all the warlike exultations and overt acts which had been so long and so loudly heralded, as, in spite of her, united in a moment just as we see it in a novel or a play, at the will of the author, and Louis Philippe is coming and no later than the 9th of next month is asserted by the best informed. "The Queen of the Peaceful Realm" and the happy subjects of "the new whose that will pinch"—at the coming agonies, I repeat, of the thrifty monarch. His arch enemy, the Emperor of Russia, showered down his treasure in costly presents, during the week's stay in England (giving away guineas to the Queen's servants alone!) so as to render the imitation truly agonising to the Citizen King. It is said he has taken, for the occasion, £100,000 out of his own private purse. The Emperor, now defies fate and fortune, as he has done, for years, the daggers of assassins.

The great Pascal wrote his *Provinciales* in vain. The Jesuit c spirit is gradually but securely gracing society. That exasperate Jesuits is considered the lawful prey of monks and nuns, of

"Eremites and friars,
White, black, and grey, with all their trumpery."

Whilst in society every principle, moral and religious, one can cling to, is unsettled by the wild and frantic passions and fashions of the hour. The disappointed men, and the *femmes incomprises* moving in the world, throw themselves with fanaticism, and as their only refuge, into the dark mysteries of associations, *soi-disant* religious, the secret links of which are encompassing all classes, and, by an unseen power, holding them in an unwilling thrall.

As regards its mode of action, the great Convent of the Ursulines, in Paris, may be cited as an example. It offers a residence to all ladies arriving, unaccompanied, to that vast city—it is, in truth, a refuge for the females of every family that stand in need of a secret asylum.

There is not a single house, inhabited by rich or poor, nor individual, be he either peer or peasant, where this hourly-extending power has not its devoted agents. Houses are open in every quarter, in which, under a Colonel guise, all ranks are received, and imbibe the poisonous aliment, artfully administered, combined with aid in every emergency. Numbers of men and women, apostles of the creed, daily arrive from every part of France, to assist in the great work, which appears to be conducted by a power as invisible as it is potent. No source is left unessayed. The Ursulines of Dijon—the Sisters of Christian Charity of Nancy have here their emissaries, called by the name of Notre Dame, or commissioned by bishops well known by their exaggerated zeal in the cause of the Sacred Heart—and of a by-gone age, and the prostration and command over the living intellect. Under the plea of watching over the spiritual mundy, the "holy sisters" undertake to receive and place domestics in families, work-women in factories, ladies' maids in the services of the higher classes; and all the ramifications of society are filled with their emissaries, who are sworn to uphold the system of what is profanely styled, *Christian charity*. If it be ascertained that certain houses fulfil not their promises, in upholding, at all risks, this worse than the secret societies of the Carbonari, unknown principles are the result. Families who employ the *protégés* of the nuns, who keep up constant correspondence with their patrons, are constantly exposed to remonstrance and annoyance, as regards their servants.

This state of moral *delatism* making such bold and rapid strides, it is to be wondered at that the Government does not, with the arm of legal ty and constitutional power, at once put an end to this vicious principle of educating, for a certain purpose, the minds of its population.

To show that this spirit is as daring as ever, it only necessary to mention the discovery just made at Geneva, of a French Catholic gentleman, of the name of Galliard, who embraced the Protestant faith, and soon after disappeared, and was thought to have been assassinated. It is now discovered that the Jesuits had laid violent hands upon the gentleman, and kept him incarcerated in a cell of their convent, at Chamberry.

FRANCE.

From Paris this week we receive the important intelligence of the conclusion of a treaty of peace between France and Morocco. This news was first received by a telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, Sept. 18th, in the following terms:—

Transmitted by his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville to the Minister of Marine, and by MM. the Duke de Glucksberg and de Nyon to the Minis er for Foreign Affairs—

"TANGIER, the 10th.—The Moorish Government has demanded peace. The fleet arrived at Tangier this day. The Governor of the town came on board to renew his demand. Our conditions have been acquiesced and accepted, and the treaty signed. During the day the Consulate General has been re established, and its flag saluted by the town. Orders to cease all hostility, and to evacuate the land of Mogadore, will be despatched this afternoon."

We are happy to say that the announcement in this despatch has since been fully confirmed. Official accounts have been received by our Government, which mention that, according to despatches from Mr. Bulwer, her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, dated the 11th inst, and received in London on Wednesday, the treaty for the cessation of hostilities between France and Morocco had been signed, the terms being the same in substance as those offered in the original *ultimatum*. This intelligence was brought from Gibraltar in the Hecla steamer, by Colonel Barne, of the British Legation in Madrid.

Before the Hecla left Gibraltar a French steamer had been despatched to Mogadore, to order the immediate evacuation of the island of which the French troops have been in possession since the bombardment of the town.

The Paris papers are almost exclusively occupied with this news, and it is the victory to preserve, that in spite of the recent excitement, it has been received in the best spirit, and there appears to be a pretty general feeling of pleasure at the termination of a dispute which might have led to a war with England.

The *Journal des Débats* treats the result which has been obtained in a moderate and sensible spirit. It says:—"The Emperor of Morocco has given proofs of more good sense than was expected from him. He has obeyed the councils of prudence and of wisdom. He has demanded and signed the peace which alone could save him from destruction, more or less remote, but inevitable. The French flag (of the consulate) floats once more gracefully and glorious, y on the great square of Tangier. At a period such as we live in, when peace, happily for the human race and for the cause of civilisation, is the principle of the policy of the great powers, such a result is worth more than several victories. France has done better, she has obtain peace—she has conquered it. She cannot, whatever may be said, regret the price she has paid for it, because her influence in Africa, and her consideration throughout the entire world, have been considerably increased. If peace had been concluded when it was first offered, the enemies of French dominion in Africa would have doubted, perhaps, of the firm resolution which the French Government had formed to make itself respected. And, on the other hand, it might have been said, that France could not engage in war without compromising the general peace. At present, neither of these suppositions is possible. The victories gained by the French arms on the territory and on the coast of Africa have been a lesson for Morocco, because they have proved that France was determined to secure her possessions in Africa, and that she possessed the means of doing so. A warring for Europe, because they proved that France and the French Government inspired their doubtful allies with sufficient confidence, to permit her to undertake a serious war without changing the relations of the powers of the first order. France, therefore, is indebted for peace in Africa to the success of her arms, and for peace in Europe to the moderation of her Government, and to the confidence she inspires."

As the settlement of this dispute was considered in Paris as an event of national importance, the departure of the journalists perhaps deserve less attention than usual; but it is nevertheless gratifying that the news has not excited acrimonious or ill-natured feelings. This event was deemed of so much importance by Government, that a solemn mass of the Holy Ghost in the church of the Hotel des Invalides in celebration of it on Monday morning at eight o'clock

It is stated officially that the expenses of the expedition against Morocco, amount already to upwards of 30,000f.

On Monday morning orders were forwarded by telegraph from Paris to Rochefort, Cherbourg, Lorient, Toulon, and Brest, to suspend all the armaments proceeding in the several ports. On the same day written instructions were forwarded to the Maritime Prefects, directing them to prepare for the reception of the ships of the squadron now on their way home. Two ships and one corvette, however, are to be armed, and to sail for the coast of Africa, where they are to remain under the orders of Captain Hernoux, the commander of the station.

Another event of some consequence has occurred—the return of Marshal Bugeaud to Algeria. He arrived at Algiers, on the 13th inst, with considerable pomp. He was escorted by all the military and civil authorities, and nearly all the population. From the place of landing to the Government House, the road was lined on either side by the troops under arms, and during the procession the guns of the forts and vessels in the harbour fired salutes. The reception of the marshal by the people was the most enthusiastic, and from all quarters he was greeted with the kind cry of "Long live the Hero of Isly," mingled with "*Vive le Roi!*" The standards taken from the enemy, and the famous parasol, were publicly exposed. The tent was erected on the Esplanade Bab-el-Oued, and has been constantly, ever since, filled with the officers—amongst whom were many Africans. The tent is of immense dimensions—its form is circular; it is made of 320 yards of cotton, and the inside gorgeously decorated; in it will be given the banquet offered by the inhabitants to the conqueror. The importance of the scenes of the parasol of the son of the Emperor of Morocco is not justly appreciated either in France or England. This emblem of command formerly belonged to Muley-Soleiman, the predecessor of Muley-Abd-er-Rahman, and was held in the highest veneration—in short, it may be considered the Royal standard of Morocco. The marshal looked greatly fatigued, his manners were rather *brusque*, and he was evidently occupied with weightier matters than those which surrounded him.

A seizure was lately made of a number of letters written by Abd-el-Kader to the different tribes in Algeria, inducing them, in the name of the Prophet, to abandon the French and join the holy standard. The Marshal is of opinion that, had he been beaten on the 14th, the greater part of the friendly tribes would have openly taken up arms against us. It is only by force of arms that they remain obedient to the will of France, but on the first reverse of fortune, they will become its greatest enemies.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes a letter of congratulation received by Marshal Bugeaud from Louis Philippe on the battle of Isly.

The *Algérie* contains news from Mogadore, of the 21st ult. On the 25th, the brig Cadix, bearing the flag of Admiral Parker for Barcelona, and the other for Cadix. As the Veloce steamer was towing out the Volage, she was struck by two cannon-shots, fired by the battery of the north-east. The ship of the line Rodney, and the steamers Gorgon and Vesuvius, which were in sight, arrived the same day in the roads, and were shortly afterwards followed by the British steamer Vesuvius. "Judge of our surprise," says the correspondent of the *Algérie*, "when we saw the Vesuvius with cannon-shot by the same battery that had fired on the Veloce. The Vesuvius immediately left her anchorage to take a station beyond the range of the Moorish artillery, and the next day she passed close to the batteries, to observe the effect of the Emperor of the insult offered to the British flag." On the 21st, when the Montezuma came to receive the orders of the commander of the station, she was likewise fired upon by the same battery. The Emperor has, to avoid the repetition of such insults, ordered that no vessel should molest the island of Mogadore nor the vessels entering the harbour.

The French papers mention the death of M. Camille Perier, a Peer of France, and younger brother to the late Prime Minister. He was 63 years of age M. Camille Perier was Auditor in the Council of State under the republic, and prefect for some years under the restoration, but, being dismissed from this latter situation, he took to the bar, and was appointed Bâtonnier of Deputies. In 1839, he was one of the first deputies in Paris who protested against the violation of engagements by the Crown, and he gave his support to the new Government. During the brothers' ministry he defended their cause with considerable talent.

"The coat of arms of M. Guizot," says the *Constitutionnel*, "painted on the panels of his elegant equipage, has recently undergone a modification. The broad tri-coloured ribbon of the Legion of Honour, to which was added the Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, has been replaced by the magnificent collar of the Golden Fleece, of which M. Guizot is a member. The famous motto, *recta brevissima sequi*, has been preserved."

The arrival of the Duke de Bordeaux at Milan appears to cause some uneasiness to the French Government, and it is stated that General Sebastiani had been sent to that city to observe the conduct of the Duke had been at Venice. Sea bathing has been recommended to him, and he appears to excel in the art of swimming, having several times swum without resting from the Mole to the Lido, a distance of three miles.

Letters from Rio Janeiro of the 9th of July announce that the Reine Blanche frigate, on board of which Admiral Dupetit Thouars is returning to France, was daily expected in that harbour.

A letter from Toulon, dated September 12th, gives the following account of the movements of the Prince de Joinville:—"This morning, at ten o'clock, the war-brig, Cassard, Captain Gueydon, which was acting as a tender to Tangier and Mogadore, entered our roads. The Argus only lost two men, one at the attack of Mogadore, the other at the island. The Argus sailed from Cadix on the 4th instant. The Prince de Joinville, on board of the steam corvette Pluton, and was joined on the 3rd September, by the ships of the line Suffren, Jemmappes, and Triton; the frigate La Belle Poule, and the brigs Cassard and Zendrini. The ship of the line Triton had not the same draught as and was immediately placed under the orders of the Prince, whose flag continued hoisted on board the Pluton. All these vessels expected to return shortly to Toulon. The Prince was on the 7th instant in good health and high spirits."

SPAIN

We find by the accounts from Madrid to the 11th instant, that the Carlists have now carried the elections at Saragossa, Pampeluna, Zamora, Toledo, Seville, Murcia, Monzon, and many other towns. At Salamanca they had the majority for the first two days, but a strong effort made by the Government defeated them at the moment of victory. At Piscenia, the Carlists, who came to the polls with the determination to carry the election by entry near being triumphant; and in several other important towns they have come out with a strength and boldness which have taken the Government quite by surprise. In all these struggles the priests are the principal agents.

The *Castellano*, alluding to the presumption shown by the Carlists in the elections, says:—

"If the Carlist party have shown much arrogance, it is rather the fault of the *Progressist* party than that of the friends of the constitutional throne, for they have never sought to triumph but by the medium of insurrection. If some members of the clergy have forgotten their duties, the competent tribunals will know how to inflict a well-merited chastisement."

One of the journals says that Government are directing troops towards Navarre, and supposes from that that Carnot outbreaks are contemplated in that province.

M. Martinez de la Rosa has not yet decided on accepting the portfolio of foreign affairs.

PORTUGAL.

The Lisbon letters of the 10th instant announce that the recent excitement had been excited by apathy, and nothing of political interest was stirring. The Ministers were devising means to emerge from their financial embarrassments. It is stated that urgent entreaties have been made to the King to induce him to accept of the command-in-chief, but his Majesty has given a decided refusal.

The Chamber is to open on the 30th instant, and not on the 15th, as was stated. The Government authority having met with no offer for the tobacco contract with the condition imposed of an advance of four thousand contos (one million sterling), and being entirely destitute of resources, is compelled to convoke the Parliament.

The Montezuma, which had arrived at Lisbon, brought the news there that the French squadron was in Cadiz, awaiting orders from France. It was reported that Prince de Joinville intended paying Lisbon a visit

GREECE.

Our letters from Athens announce the curious fact that dissensions have already sprung up in the newly-formed Ministry, which it is thought will be fatal to it

These differences are said to arise from the exigencies of M. Metaxa who, being supported by the Peloponnesian Opposition, and dissatisfied with his two colleagues, Tsavellas and Bahi, required the appointment of Canaris to the Navy Department, and of Zographos to the Minis try of Foreign Affairs, so as completely to concentrate in his hands the whole influence of the Government. M Peletti is, however, a man of too much energy to give way to intrigue. The Minister, thus daunted could not attend to the business of the state, and has not yet published a single act of any importance.

Another report stated to operate against the late resignation of General Kalergi. It will be remembered that General Kalergi took the Greek troops under his command on the morning of the 15th September, at Athens; that while he was in command of the city he issued a proclamation, in which the services rendered by that distinguished officer during the last eleven months were not even acknowledged by a few flattering expressions. Kalergi had retired among his family, at Argos, to await being present at the celebration of the anniversary of that revolution.

Previous to his resignation, Kalergi issued a farewell address, couched in energetic terms. In one part of it he says: "A soldier, and no politician, I have never wished to take part in political differences. My orders were, the maintenance of the public tranquillity, and these I have obeyed, and no other."

Our readers will recollect that we gave a portrait of this distinguished general in No. 102.

The editor of the *Elpis* (Hope) Athens newspaper makes these remarks on the subject of General Kalergi:—"One single sentence we should like to add to the list of War for many rigorous offensive operations in the Caucasus, and that he is resolved if not to make the campaign in person, at least to be in the vicinity of the theatre of war. Count Nesselrode is shortly expected to return to St. Petersburgh; it is affirmed that he has communicated to the English Cabinet the decided intentions of the Emperor respecting the war in the Caucasus, and has obtained the assurance that the assistance sent to the rebels by English agents from Constantinople shall cease

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received Cape of Good Hone papers to the 11th of July. They give a satisfactory account of the prosperous affairs in that distant colony. Part of the new road over the Cape downs, and the bridge thereon across the Salt River, which have for a considerable t me furnished employment for the convicts in the colony, have been formally opened, accompanied with the general rejoicing of the whole population of Cape Town and neighbouring district. There had been a little d s urbance on the frontier, owing to the arrest of the Kaffer chief Botman, who had arrested one of his subjects concerned in a robbery, and the latter had to scour the neighbourhood of the fort and village of Beaufort, as the native made a he a threatening movement.

The expected introduction of bounty immigrants excited much satisfaction, and it is thought will have an important effect in bringing the Cape into more general not ce and appreciation in the mother country. At Natal there had been no political occurrences of interest, and the trade of the new settlement with the older colony was steadily increasing.

An enterprising gentleman of the name of Smith had performed the journey from Kuhland, and made a personal examination of the coast from Port Buffalo to the Umsimvoolo. The result of his journey has been the establi ment of a trading station in Hinse's territory, and the opening of a direct maritime communication with the Kafir country.

UNITED STATES.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.—Since our last publication the Acadia has arrived, after a short passage of less than thirteen days from Boston. The Acadia left Boston on the 5th, and was consequently telegraphed on the 6th by the Britannia, five days out. We do not hear that the Great Western had reached New York. The dates of our advices by this arrival are to New York, 31st ultimo; Washington and Montreal, 29th; Toronto, 27th; Vera Cruz, 9th; and Boston and Rhode Island, 3rd and 3rd instant.

The Acadia, when in lat. 50 2 N., long. 32 6 W., about 1160 miles from Liverpool, on the 5th, at. we express, passed the Britannia, and exchanged signals of rockets, blue lights, and a salute of guns. She was then running with a fair wind, and would, no doubt, make Halifax in a very quick passage.

The news by this arrival is unimportant. The Presidential election appears still to be the chief topic of interest at New York. Mr. Tyler has created some astonishment, by withdrawing from the contest, but he advises his adherents to vote for Polk and Dallas, "the democratic ticket," as the Union will be with Mr. Polk, who opposed Mr. Tyler, has given his sentiments in regard to the tariff in these terms:—"I am in favour of a tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield sufficient revenue, having a moderate incidental protection to the country, economically administered. In adjusting the details of a revenue tariff, I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry. I am opposed to a tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue."

Another destructive fire had occurred in Philadelphia, and said to be the act of incendiaries.

A dreadful hurricane and flood have visited the Wisconsin territory. We learn from the *Green Bay Republican*, that on the 8th ult. a hurricane, accompanied with rain and hail, swept over Brown and Calumet counties with such fury, that in the space of twenty minutes property was destroyed to the value of 20,000 dollars. Houses, barns, bridges, fences, and trees were swept off and laid about like chaff; and in many places the crops of every kind were flattened and destroyed. Trees, four and five feet in diameter, were twisted off as Duck Creek, and at Stanmore River all the large trees for the distance of half a mile in the direction of the bay shore were either torn up or blown down. Every bridge between Twin Rivers and Green Bay, and two-thirds of those between Green Bay and Fond du Lac, were swept away.

By the last accounts from Nauvoo the city was quiet.

There had been reports of the appointment of Smith's son, a mere lad, as a prophet, but they are unfounded. Brigham Young, the brother-in-law of Smith, was at Pittsburgh, and preached. Samuel Smith, a brother of the late prophet, is now also dead. Rigdon, it is said, will be chosen to lead the Mormon flock.

There are 1500 widows of the Saints left in Nauvoo, the "Holy City of the Holy City; the mother of all, and the wives of the late Joe, Hiram, and their two brothers. Accessions to the Mormons continue to be made. Their temple is steadily going on in its unique form and shape. Its style of architecture is of the pure Mormon order

Accord ng to the New York papers, Mexico is on the eve of another revolution. A letter from the city, dated 31st July, contains the extraordinary announcement that Santa Anna and the officers of the army have agreed to suspend the functions of the Constitutional Government during the war on Texas, leaving the supreme control of the republic in the hands of General Santa Anna, with power to force contributions of men and money to sustain the war. It was even dared probable that the National Congress would be summarily dismissed by the Five Sent. There was no material alteration in commercial affairs at New York.

Advices from Canada mention that Charles Metcalfe has, at last, completed an Administration, but the members of it are not yet mentioned officially. Mr. Morris is spoken of as the Receiver-General; Mr. Merritt, as Inspector-General; Mr. D. B. Papineau as Commissioner of Crown Lands; Mr. Cuthbert, member for Montreal; Mr. Smith, and Mr. Meredith are variously spoken of as Attorney and Solicitor General. It is stated that Mr. Sherwood will be Solicitor-General for Canada West.

The crops of both east and west Canada are most abundant, and in most parts of the western portion the harvest was in a very forward stat

A large and destructive fire has visited Toronto. It broke out in Metcalf and Cherry's establishment, which was consumed, with three dwellings.

From thence it communicated with a large brick block of dwellings in Youngstreet, which was in flames when our informant left. The wind was strong from the east, and the fire had caught a number of barns on the west side of Young-street, but, by great exertions of the citizens, was got under.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Royal Mail Company's West India steamer Tay has arrived at Southampton, with papers from the different West India islands to the following dates:—Trinidad and Demerara, August 3; Barbadoes, August 4; Antigua, August 7; St. Lucia, St. Vincent's, and Jamaica, August 9; and Dominica, August 11. This packet, as was anticipated, had the contract for the mails for Jamaica from Mexico, but from Havannah there are dates to August 9.

The news contained in these papers possesses only a local interest. The excitement respecting the abolition of the foreign sugar duties had not much abated, and memorials continued to be transmitted on the subject to the home Government. The guano manure appears to have been introduced into several of the islands with considerable success, as far as can be judged by the short period to which the experiments extend.

The *Jamaica Despatch* commences its summary with the gratifying assurance that the first three days of the anniversary of negro emancipation had passed over, in the city of Kingston and its vicinity, as peaceably as could have been desired. Rejoicings of various kinds had been indulged in, but no boisterous demonstrations of any sort, or breaches of public order, had occurred among the negropeople.

The Tweed, royal mail steamer, arrived at Southampton on Wednesday. The Tweed left Jamaica on the 23rd August; Demerara, 17th; Trinidad, 18th; Barbadoes, 21st; Grenada, 26th; St. Thomas's, 30th; and Fayal, 11th inst. The chief news by this steamer is, that at Guadaloupe on August 28th, a dreadful fire broke out, destroying fifty-six large mercantile stores, also the customhouse and other buildings, to the value of 300 000 francs.

NEW ZEALAND.

Accounts from New Zealand state that on the 19th of February an interview took place between Governor Fitzroy and the New Zealand chiefs concerned in the massacre at Wairau. After a report had been read, stating the circumstances of the affair, which was complied with by Rauparaha, his Excellency having deliberated for some time, addressed the natives to the effect that, as the English had in the first instance been in the wrong, and that the New Zealanders had been betrayed into unlawful acts both by their ignorance of English law, and by the great provocation they had received, no punishment should follow their offences. He concluded by assuring them that he would punish all attempts on the part of the English to wrong the natives, and exhorted the chiefs in their turn to exercise their influence to prevent the natives from any similar infringement of their mutual rights.

THE FRENCH AT TAHITI.—FURTHER INSULTS UPON BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The *Sydney Morning Herald*, of May 4, contains the following account of the arrest of Captain Hay, late of the Challenger, and of Captain Dalby, of the Diamond, publicly in the Queen's garden, in consequence of a proclamation issued, headed "Tyranny of the French at Tahiti." From which it would appear that the conduct of the French authorities at the island had at that period raised an unfavourable impression on the minds of the English.

"The following narrative will show the tyranny of the French at Tahiti, to foreigners, especially to Englishmen, since their occupation of that island. About the middle of the month of February last, Captain Hay and myself were walking along the beach at Tahiti, and when nearly opposite the French barracks, we were surprised to see a French drummer beating the *generale*, with red hat, trousers, or stockings, and marching up and down in front, and a bugle sounding the alarm. Soldiers, too, were seen coming from all directions, as well as seamen boiling up to the different men of war, all arranging their accoutrements as they ran, and seeming in disarray, for no one appeared to be able to assign any reason for the mustering of the troops in such a hurry. Some said that the natives had risen, and others that the Challenger (the schooner the French Government had bought for £250 but a short time previously, which the Government had sent to the other side of the island, for the purpose of capturing several opposing chiefs, had been taken by them and that they had murdered a portion of the French crew. The last assertion appeared to be the one generally credited, as it was understood that those chiefs would not deliver themselves up quietly to their oppressors. After remaining about ten minutes witnessing the martial movements, Capt. Dalby came down to the Washington Hotel, kept by a person named Seager, an American, who we found playing at backgammon with a person named Darling, and to whom we related what had transpired, and of our belief of the existence of the war rupture, &c., of the vessel. These were the only individuals in the house at the time and also when we left, which was only a few minutes afterwards; when we again returned towards the beach as far as the barracks, and on our way we met Tebby's house, with whose family we had promised to take tea, I was surprised by Marenhout, the commissioner of police, calling to me, apparently in a great rage, and saying he wanted to speak to me. I immediately went to the verandah of his house, and Captain Dalby walked on a few paces. The commissioner then asked me what was the reason for my raising the reports on the beach of the schooner's capture and the murder of the crew by the natives? I denied having done so, and said I would call Captain Dalby to prove to him that I had not been the author of the rumour. Marenhout, nevertheless, clenched one fist, and said, 'If you do not give me up within half an hour the name of the author of the report, I will have you arrested.' I told him he might do so, he pleased in that respect; that I was not the author of the report, neither did I know who was; and that I had casually heard it on the beach, and had only repeated it. I then asked him who his informant was that I was the author, and he told me it was Darling (the person I had seen at the hotel, and who is the son of a missionary) I then called Captain Dalby back, and on his coming to the house, Marenhout asked him as to the truth of my assertion, and Captain Dalby confirmed what I had said; immediately upon hearing which, Marenhout said that he would have Captain Dalby also arrested, if we did not comply with his order to give up the name of the author within half an hour. I then told the commissioner where we should be found if he wanted to arrest us, and then left him. A little time after we were waited upon by five *gens d'armes*, with orders from Marenhout to come to his residence to answer 's very grave charge.' We were then made prisoners, and escorted to that worthy's residence, where we found him at tea, solus. He requested us to be seated, as also several friends who accompanied us. He then said that he had received a letter from the governor, stating that if we did not give up the author of the report, we were at once to be sent prisoners on board the French frigate L'Uranie. Captain Dalby then asked who were our accusers, and what was the nature of the accusation against us? Marenhout said he had a very grave charge, in writing, against us, from two persons. Captain Dalby then said, if there is to be an inquiry in the case, have the goodness to read the charge against us and take our answers thereto in writing. At this Marenhout appeared confused, and said that he had not a written accusation, and 'I be lied said so it was a mistake. We, on hearing this, both declined making any further reply to his interrogatories, unless he consented to take them down in writing, as we were fearful that he was very frequently in the habit of having what he said or heard, and that he, in consequence, might make statements on the following day which had no foundation in truth. Marenhout, without further remark, made out an order for our conveyance to L'Uranie, to answer the charges and was requested a Mr. Whitfield who was with us, to return to Marenhout, and state to him that the prison was not a fit place to confine us in, inasmuch as it was a loathsome hole, with no fresh air, and filthy in the extreme, and there was a man for killing his wife, and many native delinquents, confined therein, while neither bedding nor the smallest possible comfort were within its walls. Marenhout was, however, unmoved, and he could only offer us a still better lodging. On reaching Captain Collin's door, that gentleman, and also Captain Carmichael, came up to us, and they gave the *gens d'armes* to understand that I could procure a boat to take us to the frigate. Accordingly the Sultana, and a boat having been sent ashore, we were conveyed to L'Uranie, to the first lieutenant, of whom we cannot but express our thanks for his kind conduct to us while on board, which strongly contrasted with that of Marenhout, whose desire evidently was that we should spend a night in a disgusting lock-up. On the following morning we were conducted by a lieutenant to Government House, where, under the verandah, we found the two informers, Seager and Darling, sitting close to the door of the room, in which were assembled Governor Bruat, Marenhout Wilson the interpreter, and a French clerk. The two scribes, Seager and Darling, previous to our arrival, had been examined, and their depositions were lying on the table before the governor. We were not allowed to see or read them, but the court commanded that we should answer all questions put to us by Marenhout. We were then questioned separately upon the 'grave charge,' the two informers sitting within hearing at the door, after which we retired, and the court called in the two informers, who, I believe, made a further statement. About ten minutes elapsed, when Marenhout ordered us before him, and I was then sentenced to go within two hours on board the Sultana, in which vessel I had taken my passage for Sydney, and not to land my foot on shore afterwards without permission from the governor, I was to be arrested and imprisoned. Captain Dalby was remanded on board the frigate once more as a prisoner, but subsequently ordered to his vessel, not to put his foot on shore without permission, as in my case.

"HENRY HAY, late commander of the schooner Challenger."

MOVING AT ICELAND.—Advices have been received from Iceland, of the 6th July last, from which it appears that various of our whalers had recovered amongst a portion of the vessels load ng at the island with guano, and that several parties had been put in irons and sent to St. Helena. The officer selected by the commodore to proceed to Reykiavik, in Iceland, was Lieutenant Wilkinson, of the Victoria, to form a jud cial body, had elected Captain Albert Hancock, of the Victoria, commodore, who had deemed it advisable, the island being in a state of mutiny, to send off to Cape for the assistance of a man-of-war. The Victoria accordingly proceeded to the

CRIMINAL TRIAL IN INDIA.

[By the last Overland Mail, we learn that "in Bombay there was a trial going on of eighteen Parsees, for a murder committed at two o'clock in the day, in one of the most public streets in the town, on the principle of the gang murders which degrade India. Great excitement prevailed on the subject; the murdered man was one of their own tribe, and yet much money was expended in the hope of preventing the conviction of any of the parties." The present may, therefore, be a fit opportunity for introducing to our readers the process of a criminal trial in India, described and illustrated by a gentleman fully conversant with East Indian affairs.]

The Civil Service of the East India Company furnishes altogether the most extraordinary example of a system of jurisprudence carried out by foreigners over a people amounting at least to a hundred and twenty millions, and that in a manner to give entire satisfaction to the suitors.

The Civil Service may be said to be divided into three portions—the Judicial, Revenue, and Political—the latter being the Secretaries to Government in the different departments, Residents at native courts, and Governor-General's agents. But, all the members of the service are equally eligible for any of these appointments, and, as regards the two former, they are changed from the one to the other without the slightest regard to the efficiency of the service, or the onerous duties they have to perform.

The law, as administered in India, is the most curious compound that ever was devised. Over Englishmen, the Company's magistrates have little or no control in a direct and legal way; those in criminal cases being only subject to the magistrate under his powers as a justice of peace, his jurisdiction extending to a fine of five pounds. With English law, the civil servant has nothing to do; Blackstone, Coke, and Littleton, being wholly disregarded. The *law*, par excellence, is "*regulation law*," that is, a number of crude undigested regulations, filling a good sized folio, and which have been issued, repealed, abolished, renewed, and re-enacted, in the last hundred years, until no one can tell what portion remains, or what has been taken away; or whether an act, repealing another act, which

EUROPEAN JUDGE.

abolished a regulation, brings the original regulation again into force; a favourite way with some rulers of bringing an obnoxious law back to the regulation book. To this law all foreigners who proceed to India are subject; and, however various or contradictory it may be, they have no means of procuring a printed copy anywhere by which to regulate their conduct.

Our Mussulman subjects are governed in civil cases by "regulation law," of which they know nothing; and in criminal cases, by the Law of the Khoran. Our Hindoo subjects are in the same predicament in civil cases, and ruled by the Shastres and Vedas in criminal cases. Persons born of native women by European fathers, are subject to the law of the mother. In all cases where natives are concerned, the Judge is assisted by a native Judge, who lays down the law, but by which the European Judge is no further bound than he may think fit, acting entirely upon his own judgment and responsibility. The parties may appeal if they like to the Sudder Board, and the Judge has then to forward the evidence taken on the trial, and the reasons for his decision. For Bengal, the Sudder Board is at Calcutta; and in the north-western provinces (to which this statement chiefly applies), at Allahabad. In civil cases, between Europeans and natives, the appeal lies to the Supreme Court in Calcutta. We believe only one case of appeal has ever been brought to trial in this court (Maxwell *v.* Ferguson). Capital offences are tried by the Commissioner of the District, all others by the Judge and Magistrate.

The punishments are death by hanging, transportation (generally to

THE OMLAH.

VAKEEL—NATIVE BARRISTER.

the Mauritius), and imprisonment with hard labour, chiefly on the roads.

In the first sketch we have portrayed the European Judge as he is usually to be found whilst administering his legal duties; and in a climate like that of India, the white jacket and hooka are better suited to his constitution than the wig and gown of an English Judge would be.

The principal official by whom the Judge is assisted is the Omlah, a most characteristic sketch of whom we have next given. His duties are to prepare all papers and documents for his superior, take down the evidence, or see it properly done by his subordinates the mohurrers (or sealers); to read the evidence to the Judge; and aid and assist him in all matters with his counsel and advice; not to omit a very large dose of flattery which he duly administers morning and evening, and on all fitting occasions; taking care that if there is anything unpleasant, it shall be made as palatable as possible to his superior; and that no one shall intrude upon his master's privacy with unpleasant tales of injustice or injury sustained through the cognisance of the said Omlah. His pay is about six pounds sterling a month; yet no one could for a moment doubt his being a man both of wealth and influence, and beyond the suspicion of taking bribes to use his influence over his superior's judgment. A native would not consider his case throughly gained, though he had a decree in his favour, if he had not bribed somebody; and only seeming to possess the countenance and influence of the European superior, is a sure method of obtaining the presents of all suitors; and his power of getting a suit advanced or retarded, without reference to the ultimate decree, is sufficient to establish a claim on his part to their generosity. Most of the suitors come a distance of several days' journey

THE ACCUSED.

from their homes, to which they are anxious to return; and it is only through the good offices of the Omlah they can expect to do so in anything like a reasonable time, or without a chance of performing the journey more than once.

The Native Barrister is called a Vakeel (No. 3), and would scarcely be tolerated by his learned brethren in Europe. The East India Company are, however, too good judges themselves to allow the gentlemen of the long robe to carry off all the emoluments from their litigious subjects. When a suit is filed, the plaintiff has to do so on stamped paper, and the value of the stamp is ten per cent. on the amount of his claim. When the defendant files his answer, he has also to do so on stamped paper, paying ten per cent. on the amount claimed. Thus, for instance, if an action be brought for a thousand pounds, the East India Company charge the litigants two hundred pounds, and then pay the Vakeel for conducting the suit, the costs of which are about thirty shillings or two pounds. The parties may sharpen the wits of their legal advisers if they please, but it is more in the form of a bribe than as legitimate pay. Most indigo factors, and persons engaged in commercial transactions, have a Vakeel at all times in attendance in the cutcherry, the pay being about sixteen shillings a month; the duty of this Vakeel being to make his employer acquainted with all new orders and regulations of the magistrates and Government, and to answer any complaints which may be brought against his master. The wealthy natives also have Vakeels in attendance, and it is looked upon as a mark of their respectability that they should do so. The Vakeels are a clever, shrewd class of men, familiarly acquainted with the practice of the court and the regulation law. They are treated with much courtesy by the Judges, and hold an influential position in native society.

The Prisoner (No. 4) is a thief by profession, and in being so does not consider himself a useless member of society. It is his misfortune—his fate—to have been detected and brought into his present difficulties, but he does not feel that his character is in any way injured by the crime he has committed. It is his vocation, and he follows it as he would any other. The adroitness used by this class is extraordinary, and bets have often been laid in India upon finding a man who should steal any article named, however carefully guarded. If he make up his mind to rob a person, it is all one to him whether it be to-day or this day month; he will follow an encampment, or hover about the parties, until his object be effected. In breaking into a house, he seldom enters by a door, but makes an aperture in the wall sufficiently large to admit his person and remove his booty. They follow the same plan in horse-stealing, making the hole in the wall at the horse's head, and leading him out. If the horse be a grey, they will remove him some six or eight miles, and then, in the course of a few hours, dye him another colour. If the object of plunder is in the tent, they will cut the canvass with a sharp knife, and thus obtain an entrance. With European articles they have little idea of the value of their plunder, and with a watch they will separate the gold or silver cases from the works and throw the latter into the first pond they come to. So incessant are their depredations, that every European is obliged to have at least one watchman, who keeps guard all night; and in marching, the village where the person halts is obliged to find four watchmen, as, without this precaution, the party would assuredly be plundered.

The Burkundauz, or native policemen, (No. 5) are retained regularly in the employ of the Government, and are always armed with a sabre. Their pay is about eight shillings a month, with which they have to feed, clothe, and lodge themselves. They obtain some slight remuneration for serving warrants, but nothing very considerable; perhaps, every thing considered, their situation may be worth about twelve shillings monthly. They are not very expert as thief catchers, and pay more attention to the cultivation of their beards and the proper arranging and dressing of them, than to anything else. They are also used as guards at the collector's treasury. A portion of the police are mounted and equipped as irregular cavalry, and posted at short distances throughout the country. These take notice of every traveller, and should the wayfarer not reach his destination, they at once make their enquiries and report accordingly. This is as much as can be done in so extensive a tract of country, where considerable towns are seldom within twenty miles of each other, and the principal police station sometimes a hundred.

BURKUNDAUZ, OR NATIVE POLICEMAN.

The Witness (No. 6) holds in his hands the bottle of holy water, by which he swears the oath supposed to be binding on a Hindoo. The water is from the river Ganges, and the nearer it is procured to the source of the stream the purer and holier it is considered. At certain seasons of the year hundreds of pilgrims are to be met returning from Hurdwer with flasks of this water, which they convey even as far as Madras, a distance of more than two thousand miles. The Mussulman is sworn on the Khoran, which is placed in a folded cloth and then held in his hands the whole time he is giving his evidence. The form of oath most binding, but which is not allowed now to be used in the courts of justice, is by the witness placing his hand on a boy's head. If he has a son with him, then his own child is the person; but, if at a distance from home, he is required to adopt the boy by whom he swears, and the form of oath, or rather imprecation, is, that should he forswear himself may all the consequences fall on his child. It is very shocking that so dreadful an imprecation should ever have been in use, but at the same time it shows an utter disregard of truth. A witness invariably begins by telling you that he always speaks truth, well knowing the slight estimation in which his veracity is held. To obtain a plain assent or dissent from him is impossible, nor can you obtain any answer until you have allowed him to fire off the whole story with which he has come primed and loaded.

THE WITNESS.

THE GREAT BERKSHIRE FESTIVAL, UNITED STATES.—THE PAVILION.

THE GREAT BERKSHIRE (UNITED STATES.) JUBILEE.

We have just received from our New York Correspondent, the originals of the annexed engravings of one of the most interesting festivals ever celebrated in the United States of America. Such is the Great Berkshire Jubilee, the details of which, we think, with the *New York Tribune*, will be perused with a deep and lively interest by many others than the Sons of New England. "It was," observes the Editor, "a glorious Social and Intellectual Festival, which we hope to see reproduced in many other counties and sections, not alone of New England, though we apprehend few counties can boast so brilliant a galaxy of sons and daughters as Old Berkshire."

This Jubilee is, indeed, a poetical example of *love of country*; since, it consists of an annual *réunion* of as many of the natives of New England, as can return to their native state on that occasion. The concourse is stated to be an unprecedented one; it is different from all other great assemblaves; those who attend the festival leave politics and the cares of life behind them, *are boys again for a couple of days*, and then return, strengthened to do good to the world. The Jubilee originated from a simple circumstance when Mr. Joshua A. Spencer being asked if he loved Berkshire? "Yes," was the heartfelt reply, "I make it part of my religion to visit it once a year."

The proceedings, which commenced on the 22nd ultimo, took place in Pittsfield, Mass., and its vicinity, and consisted of meetings and greetings, prayer offerings, a grand dinner (for, in the United States, this is an important a feature in public rejoicings as in the mother country), and *conversazioni*, at which speeches are made, and many poems (written for the occasion) were recited, songs sung, &c. Early in the morning, a preliminary meeting was held in the Townhall, at which it was announced that forty-four Vice-Presidents had been appointed, one to each of the forty-four tables, "which would accommodate, in all, over *three thousand persons* at dinner!" The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. T. A. Gold, Chairman of the Committee of Reception, who welcomed the New York Committee to Berkshire, congratulating them on the love which they bore to their native homes—sons of the old domain wherever they went. He hoped that that feeling would continue as long as the hills of Berkshire were clothed with verdure, or their fountains poured forth streams, which had made this the most delightful place on earth. He told them, in the language of the Good Book, that the fatted calf was killed. "Come and see our hospitality; drink from our fountains that need nothing to make our waters better. Above all, drink from the pure fountain of good feeling. Some are gone to better lands, where we shall soon all join them on a more joyous occasion."

The Rev. Russell Cook, Corresponding Secretary of the American Tract Society, responded on behalf of the gentlemen from New York. "He and his friends from New York had come to say that we love Berkshire. We always loved her, but we'll love her more hereafter. We come back to gaze on the hills—to wander by the brooks where we spent our youthful days—we come to see the churches where we listened to the words of truth in our younger days; but our fathers, where are they? Hallowed is their memory in Berkshire hearts amid Berkshire hills. Thirty years ago we saw some of these faces, and they appear familiar still. *We know that those present have honoured their native Berkshire.*" This last sentence illustrates the moral benefit of this reunion better than a whole page of disquisition.

After the meeting had partaken of the hospitality of the good people of Pittsfield, a procession was formed of the President of the day and Sheriff of the County, Vice-Presidents, Speakers, Clergy, Committees, Faculties, Emigrant Sons and former residents, Citizens, &c. of the county, Chief Marshal, and Marshals; and in this order, they marched to Jubilee Hill, west of the village: but here the meeting was soon dispersed by rain, after the singing of an anthem, "Wake the Song of Jubilee," &c., and an eloquent prayer, by Dr. Shepard, of Lenox. The interruption is thus characteristically related in the *New York Tribune*:—

"While Dr. Shepard was invoking the blessing of Heaven upon the proceedings, a shower struck the crowd, and then there arose a rush like a whirlwind, caused by the simultaneous development of three thousand umbrellas, which covered up under their dark features, as much brightness and beauty as ever the envious clouds obscured in the sky. There they were, Pootess and Authoress, trudging down the hill together, three under an umbrella, and one on each side—yet it was borne with resignation, as always by the Ladies in times of distress."

Our artist has succeeded in representing this somewhat grotesque scene.

However, damped though not daunted, the assembly sped on to the Presbyterian Church, on the square, where the exercises were continued, and an impressive sermon preached by Dr. Mark Hopkins: the peroration is vividly descriptive:

And this is the Berkshire Jubilee; we have come—the sons and daughters of Berkshire—from our villages, and hut sides, and mountain tops, from the distant city, from the Far West—from every place where the spirit of enterprise and of adventure bears men, we have come. The farmer has left his field, the mechanic his workshop, the merchant his counting-room, the lawyer his brief, and the minister his people, and we have come to renew old and cherished associations, and to renew former friendships—to lengthen the cords and strengthen the stakes of every kind and time-hallowed affection. Coming together as natives and citizens of a State, on the eastern border of which is Plymouth Rock, what so suitable as that our first public act should be to assemble ourselves for the worship of the God of our Fathers, and our God! This is a local thanksgiving in one sense, but extended in another sense. This day our family affection is thrown around a whole county. It is fit, then, that we should adopt the language of the Psalmist, in the words which I have chosen for my text:

"Return unto thy rest, O my soul, for the Lord hath dealt bountifully with thee."—Psalm 116th, verse 7th.

After the sermon, an anthem was sung, and then was recited a poem of more than 100 stanzas, by Dr. Allen, pastor in Pittsfield, 40 years ago. The following, in reference to the manly remonstrance of Field, Bryant, and Sedgwick, against the Annexation of Texas, was received by a burst of applause from the audience:—

"Of Field and Sedgwick, resolute and free,
By Party's slavish voice invoked in vain
To bend their stubborn might, and stubborn knee
To the great image on the Texan plain."

There was another poem and a hymn given, and then the assembly dispersed. In the evening, every house in Pittsfield was "open" to strangers. The *New York Tribune* states:—

No words can express too much in favour of Pittsfield hospitality. In some houses all the parlours are full of beds, and some talked of fixing up the church for reception, and to give still more accommodation a train has been started on the railroad to carry people twenty or thirty miles to bed, returning with them in the morning in less time than a lazy person would require to get down stairs from the third story.

The Second Day of the Jubilee was opened by a gathering of the young men: then an informal meeting in the Presbyterian Church, at which the exiled sons of Berkshire were welcomed, and the memory of the departed was honoured. The procession was then formed to Jubilee Hill, where from 5000 to 6000 persons (the majority of them ladies) were present; in the front of whom sat Miss Sedgwick, the poetess. The proceedings consisted of a hymn, prayer, and oration, the latter an eloquent production, by the Hon. J. A. Spencer, of Utica; at the close of which was produced the first newspaper published in Berkshire, in 1788. Then followed a glee; a poem written for the occasion, by Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler; a poem and song, by Mrs. Sigourney, &c.

The company next marched, in procession, to the dinner pavilion, where nearly 5000 guests took their seats, whilst thousands stood around, to witness the spectacle, and hear the speeches. The first ladies in the place were "out to Jubilee Dinner:" the repast was cold, and was all prepared at Boston. After dinner, the president, Governor Briggs, eloquently recounted the great deeds of Berkshire men, during several crises, and claimed for their fame the taking of Ticonderoga; the detection of Arnold, the traitor; great service in the Florida war, &c. The following sentiments were then given:—"The scenes and friends of our childhood."—"The county of Berkshire—her scenery and her sons, gazing upon these, she exclaims with the Roman mother, 'These are my jewels.'" Dr. O. W. Holmes, of Boston, next addressed the company, and recited a poem of thirteen stanzas: a brass band played "Home, sweet Home!" Judge Dewey then complimented "the array of loveliness!" and Mr. Theodore Sedgwick eulogised the free Republic, quaintly adding, "The stock of New England is the stock of Old England, with our equality added to their liberty and intelligence."

Mr. Macready, our distinguished tragedian, was next called for by the company, when he rose and said:—"Mr. President, and gentlemen—I cannot say brethren; and yet my heart beats as warmly at seeing such a spectacle as any American could desire. I confess, sir, that I am taken wholly unawares, for I came here only to witness the spirit with which you enter into this Jubilee. I cannot make a speech. Believe me, I wish I could banish from the minds of those that hear me, every suspicion that England is opposed to the prosperity of this country. But I will not attempt to make a speech. Instead of that, I will recite to you a short poem, expressing that spirit of love to man which ought to characterise the nations and the people of the earth." Mr. Macready then recited the following Eastern fable, which he gave with all that grace and energy which have given him such celebrity:—

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw, within the moonlight, in his room,
Making it rich and like a lily in bloom,
An Angel writing in a book of gold.
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the presence in the room he said,
"What writest thou?" The vision raised his head,
And, in a voice made all of sweet accord,
Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord!"
"And is mine one?" said Ben Adhem. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the Angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheerly still: "I pray thee, then,
Write me as one who loves his fellow men."
The Angel wrote and vanished. The next night
He came again, with a great wakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blest;
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

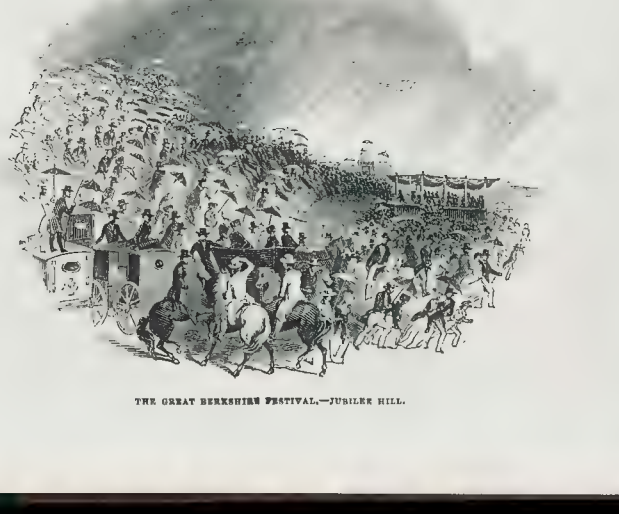
This recitation was received with loud applause, the band playing "God save the Queen."

Governor Briggs read an eulogy on Channing, by a daughter of Berkshire, and gave a sentiment to his memory, followed by the air of "Yankee Doodle," &c. The next noticeable proceeding was the singing of a song by about sixty young ladies, dressed in white, with white ribbons pendant from their hair, accompanied by several gentlemen on musical instruments, and by the whole audience in chorus. A celebrated *belle* then gave, by proxy, the following sentiment:—

You scarce can go through the world below,
But you'll find the Berkshire men;
And when you rove the world above,
You'll meet them there again.

After a few more sentiments, the party broke up, and *The Tribune* reporter tells us that "many a manly cheek was wet, and many an eye of beauty shed dew-drops, to render still more lovely the white and red roses that were so profusely mingled where they fell."

In the evening, a meeting was held at the Town Hall, at which the people of Pittsfield were thanked for their hospitality. About an hour after the performances closed, when one of the most terrific thunder-storms came on that ever occurred, even in that region. "Among its effects," says the *Tribune*, "were the prostration of the tent, and a smash of about one hundred dollars' worth of crockery. 'Old Gray Lock' was clothed in fire, and the giant mountains threw living balls of flame at each other's heads. The Titan clouds, bearing terrestrial armour, seemed to rush in battle against the sky, only to be hurled again, weak as water, down to their mother earth. It was a magnificent FINALE TO THE BERKSHIRE JUBILEE."



THE GREAT BERKSHIRE FESTIVAL.—JUBILEE HILL.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—No. XXIV.

LORD STANLEY.

The name of Lord Stanley is one of the best known among those of what may be called the later school of politicians. His political life does not date so (as

LORD STANLEY

back as that of most of his colleagues. But what his career wants in length it has made up by activity; and there is yet a long course before him, for he is in the prime of life, though he has changed the sphere of his exertions somewhat before the time when the inevitable fiat of nature would have called him to do so. The house of Stanley is conspicuous in the annals of England. It has produced both statesmen and warriors of great eminence. It was the first earl of the family who crowned Richmond as Henry VII. on the battle-field of Bosworth.

The Right Honourable Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, Lord Stanley, is the eldest son of the thirteenth Earl of Derby. He was born on the 29th of March, 1799, and is not, therefore, more than forty-five years of age. He is her Majesty's principal Secretary for the Colonies, and till his late acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds, sat for the Northern Division of Lancashire. His first connexion with public affairs was during part of the Goderich Ministry, when he was Under-Secretary for the Colonies. When Earl Grey came into power, he was made Secretary for Ireland. Then began that fierce animosity between him and O'Connell, which partook of the bitterness of personal as well as of political antipathy. A sharp, acrid, and irritable nature, which, having adopted strong party views defended them as strongly, frequently laid him open by its violence to the note of any and lawyer-like method of O'Connell. Great were their battles in the days of Stanley's Irish Secretaryship, and, indeed, long afterwards. His measures, however, with respect to the Irish Church and national education were good. He tried to alter the franchise, but here O'Connell foiled him, and he never afterwards succeeded in doing more upon this question than in thwarting the efforts of the Whigs, after he had quitted their ranks. In 1833 he was made principal Colonial Secretary, and held the office till June, 1834, when came that rupture with his colleagues which threw him for many years into the ranks of the Conservative opposition, along with Sir James Graham and others of less note. The whole of these were rather happily ridiculed by O'Connell as "the Derby Dilly and his six insides." There was not at this time a better debater in the house, as his old associates often felt in his spirited and slashing attacks. But it was rather as an opposer of their policy than as originator of measures of his own that he was distinguished: he considered an opposition to be properly an attacking, not a legislating party. When the accession of the Conservatives became inevitable, he seemed likely to dispute the post of leader with Sir Robert Peel. Some of the more impetuous spirits of the party had far more sympathy with him than with the cautious and measured policy of Peel. But the safer man has carried it, and Stanley became a colleague, sometimes zealous, sometimes impatient, but able always. He resumed his old place in the Colonial Office when the Peel Ministry was formed, and has retained it ever since. There is a strong party out of doors who blame his management of the colonies most severely. His system seems to be pretty much that of all Colonial Ministers—leaving our distant possessions to govern themselves. He was early in Parliament, as he was returned for Stockbridge in 1820. He has sat also for Preston and Windsor; he has been Lord Rector of Glasgow University, and was sworn in as a Privy Councillor in 1830. The Ministry wanting a more active leader in the House of Peers, he is about to be raised to it; but no man, we should think, will be more out of his element in that very decorous and very dull assembly. Stanley is at home in the hottest of a party fight, where all is animation and excitement; though since he has been in office in the present Government he has spoken seldom, and then in that more moderate way which becomes a Minister possessed of place, but which was difficult to the high-spirited patrician, impatient at seeing others holding it. As his elevation to the peerage has excited some

intvrest, we add an explanation of several points connected with it. He of course still retains his office as one of the Ministry.

The practice of summoning the eldest son of a peer to the House of Lords during his father's lifetime does not, as is well known, create any new peerage, If one of the secondary titles of the young peer's father be used on the occasion; the eldest son so summoned takes rank according to the date, not of the summons, but of the original creation of that title which he thus temporarily shares with his father, without really denoting the latter of any of the family honours. The practice has been frequently adopted in the cases of members of the Derby family, and in one instance the erroneous summons of an eldest son of an Earl of Derby in a title which his father did not really possess had the unexpected effect of creating a new peerage. This occurred in the year 1627, when the eldest son of the sixth earl was summoned to the House of Peers during his father's lifetime as Baron Strange. It will be remembered that Lord Stanley's father, the present Earl of Derby, was also called to the Upper House before he had succeeded to the ancestral honours of his family. In that case a new peerage was designedly created, because the earldom was the only title then in the family, for all the subordinate peerages had passed away through the female line to the ducal house of Athol; his lordship was therefore created in 1832 Baron Stanley, of Bickerstaffe, in which title it is not improbable that the noble Secretary for the Colonies will be summoned to the House of Peers, and thus he will be popularly known by the same designation as that which he bore by courtesy in the House of Commons.

THE CENSUS
OF
SCOTLAND AND IRELAND,

COMPILED FROM THE PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS,

will be Published on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5th, 1844.

It will also contain

A TABLE OF THE OCCUPATIONS
OF ALL THE INHABITANTS OF
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND,
SHEWING THE NUMBER OF EACH SEX
EMPLOYED IN EVERY TRADE AND PROFESSION.

This Table is, perhaps, the most Interesting and Important Document ever Published by Parliament.

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☞ Subscribers, wishing for the above, must order it of any Newsman or Bookseller.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 22.—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 23.—New Post office opened, 1839.
TUESDAY, 24.—Don Pedro died, 1834.
WEDNESDAY, 25. —Belgians beat the Dutch, 1830.
THURSDAY, 26.—Q.d Holy Rood.
FRIDAY, 27. Brindley died, 1772.
SATURDAY, 28.—Jew's New Year's Day.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending September 28.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday		Saturday	
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
11 39	0 0	0 8	0 36	0 59	1 22	1 41	1 59	2 17	2 31	2 45	3 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Consultor*" "*Unimportant*; *near Ipswich*."—*A series of Engravings of the Building will appear in our journal when completed*.
"*A. H. B.*," *Bucks*. *The lines scarcely reach our standard*.
The Song, "*The Yeomanry of Buckingham*," *will not suit*.
"*An Admirer*," *Bicester*.—*A Camera Lucida will answer the purpose*.
"*A Subscriber from the First*," *Birmingham*.—*If a specimen be forwarded, we will reply further*.
"*Sketch of Falkland Palace*." —*We have not room*.
"*A Constant Subscriber*." *The note on the price of coals shall be attended to*.
"*Ominee*."—*We have not room to carry out our correspondent's suggestions, especially as it would involve repetitions*.
"*A Two Copy Subscriber*." —*See our present number*.
"*Dramaticus*," *City*.—*We believe our correspondent to be correct, but we do not keep files of play-bills to decide disputes*.
"*C. M. A. Z.*"—*We believe all the Royal Personages named are descended from Adam, and are, therefore, relations! We havenot room for the proffered sketch*.
"*Lorenzo*" *may send a specimen of the humorous cases*.
"*H. B.*"—*We cannot publish translations of immoral French novels*.
"*A. C.*," *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, *is thanked for the name of the architect of the new Catholic Church in that town—Mr. Pugin*.
"*T. K.*"—*The address of Mr. Coulson, surgeon, is No. 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry*.
"*T. P. S.*," *Maidstone*.—*Our correspondent's letter has been forwarded to Mr. Gilbert*.
"*A Mu.*," *Manchester, should communicate his invention to the Mechanics' Magazine*.
"*D. J.*," *Dunkeld, is thanked for the description of Dunkeld Cathedral*.
"*T. H.*" *should write to Mr. Deacon, of Walbrook, respecting the legal heir to the property in Chancery*.
"*H. W.*" *Fenarden*.—*Not of sufficient interest*.
"*M. M.*"—*B will have the claim on A in case of desertion*.
"*Mrs M.*" *Post-office, Bristol*.—*St. Michael's Mount has been too often engraved*.
"*D. S.*"—*We have not room to take up a subject of so long a date since, as the decision referred to by our correspondent*
"*A Constant Subscriber*," *Manchester*.—*The Montrose steamer will sail from Southampton for the Levant, on Sept. 28*
"*C. B —m*," *Walmer*.—*Nottingham Castle has not been restored since the fire*.
"*J. R.*" *Bridgewater*.—*A "Key to Coningsby" is published, and may be had, by order, of any bookseller*.
"*An Old Subscriber*." *Farnborough*.—*The rule of walking in London, in passing a person, is on the left*.
"*Brigatel Zhurnala*."—*We have already engraved the old British Museum*.
"*Y. L.*" *Leamington*.—*The fine goes to the Crown*.
"*G. T. T.*"—*We do not remember to have received the sketch of Morocco, Thanks for the sketch of the curious tree*.
"*L. K.*"—*We should be glad to receive the "Nook of Auld Scotland*."
"*A Constant Reader*," *Leeds*.—*The Royal West India Mail steamers start from Southampton on the 2nd and 17th of every month. We cannot enumerate all of them*.
"*G. H.*," *Manchester, is thanked for the sketch, but we have not room to engrave it*.
"*J. B.*"—*The notice to quit must expire at the period corresponding with that at which the house was taken*.
"*A Subscriber*," *Cork*.—*A Law Lord is a Peer who has practised as a Barrister. There were only five Law Lords present at O'Connell's case. Judges can only be impeached before Parliament, and cannot be removed by the Crown*.
"*H. R.*" *Wakefield*.—*The picture of Adam and Eve is now at Hull; where it has been visited by 30,000 persons*.
We thank the correspondent who writes to us upon the subject of the Font Row on Waterloo bridge. Our account was taken from a morning paper. Probably the alleged inaccuracy may have arisen from the cause to which our correspondent alludes when he says, "*The bridge was so crowded that it was impossible to see 20 yards either way*."
"*A Knight of Malta*," *Malta*, *should consult Sir W. Blackstone's work on Magna Charta; or, the last vol. of the "Statutes of the Realm," by the late Board of Commissioners on the Public Records, in which the Charter is printed, with an English translation. Mr. Thomson's elaborate "History of Magna Charta" may also be referred to with advantage*.
"*R.*," *Kirkcudbright*.—*The Chiltern Hundreds are a portion of the Highlands of Buckinghamshire. Formerly, these hills abounded in timber, which afforded shelter to numerous bandits. To put three down, and protect the inhabitants of the neighbouring parts from their depredations, an officer was appointed under the Crown, called the Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds. The duties have long since ceased, but the nominal office is retained (in the gift of the Chancellor of the Exchequer,) to serve a particular purpose. A Member of the House of Commons, and in any respect disqualified, cannot resign his seat. A Member, therefore, who wishes to resign, accomplishes his object by accepting the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, which being held to be a place of honour and profit under the Crown, vacates his seat*.
"*Cornuinus*."—*An engraving of Witley Court has already appeared in our journal*.
The Large Print.—*Several correspondents who have addressed to us inquiries respecting the forthcoming Large Print should see future announcements*.
Ineligible.—"*Lines by a Student in the School of Christ*;" "*She rules upon the Sea*;" "*The Dying Epicurean*."

Any Country News Agent may receive Posting Bills, bearing his address, by informing our Publisher where a parcel can be enclosed, free of expense.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1844.

THE storm evoked in Ireland by the unlocked-for triumph of O'Connell and his fellow Repealers has naturally been succeeded by tranquillity. It will be seen by our latest accounts that the sound and fury which prompted the return speech at the Conciliation Hall, signified in reality nothing, or at least that the motive of it was rather display than mischief. In spite of O'Connell's fierce denunciations, his bitter personal attacks, and the wholesale application of the epithets of liars and scoundrels upon his political opponents, Mr. O'Connell has made a wonderful advance to the "soothing mood." He no longer broaches the doctrines of the fire and sword school, but is rather disposed to copy the meekness of the sucking dove. Not that he abandons his resolves about impeachment, nor that he is more sweet upon "Vinegar Smith," nor is there any professed desire to abandon one jot of his aspiration for revenge for his alleged wrongs; but yet the calm observer, we think, will come to the conclusion that there does not exist any serious intention of prosecuting to the uttermost any one of the alarming threats with which he astounded the excitable audience assembled at the Conciliation Hall to greet the reappearance of so notable a Conciliator.

Let us see how O'Connell treats the "great account 'twixt him and vengeance" at the meeting on Monday last, after the lapse of a week from the time when he first proclaimed the war of extermination. Upon the former occasion, he appeared ready to vindicate the right to hold "monster meetings," even to the death. How changed the scene, however, within a little week! Calm reflection wonderfully assists the imagination of agitators. If in the hey-day of joy and excitement, at the time when, according to O'Connell's truthful illustration, "the happy bird must chirrup," he regarded monster meetings as essential to the success of the Repeal cause, it is agreeable to find that, by thinking better of the matter, even this indispensable mode of excitement may be dispensed with. Witness the hon. and learned gentleman's recantation of Monday last.—

His own opinion was, that the Clontarf meeting was now unnecessary; and he was sure if it were not necessary it ought not to be persevered in, as it would be considered to have too much the appearance of triumph and defiance. That meeting had been legally convened; its purposes and its objects were legal; and its suppression was unjustified by law, and unsanctioned by any constitutional principle. Need they now vindicate that principle? He thought not; and for the reason, that the indictment itself had done so. The principle was therefore already established, and they were therefore under no necessity of vindicating it.

Mark, too, how summarily he dismisses the second panacea—the Preservative Society. No eloquent persuasives are employed to demonstrate the necessity of such a patriotic body; and, without wishing to be uncharitable, we cannot help believing that, upon reflection, Mr. O'Connell begins to have some misgivings about the £100 qualification. No doubt the great Agitator has wonderful power over his countrymen, who contribute to the rent without much difficulty; but "a hundred pounds down" sounds formidably; and hence it may be that he does not wish to press this proposition too earnestly.

Then as to the "impeachment of the Ministry." His first idea was to make a demande to England, to see if the "Saxons" would assist him in this great design. Alarmed then as if the desirable consummation of kicking out the Tory Ministry was a thing that ought not to be retarded for a single instant. Every one who heard Mr. O'Connell must have supposed that the business was urgent, and admitted of no delay; but, alas! even this fierce onslaught against Toryism is to be quietly postponed until the next meeting of Parliament. Instead of a spirited, prompt, and indignant canvass of the English people, to ascertain if they would join in the demande to the Queen for the immediate dismissal of these unworthy Tories, there has been a quiet search for precedents; and now it is discovered that the initiative ought to be taken by both Houses of Parliament, as was done in the case of Sir J. Barrington. So that this great head of accusation may be considered to be postponed until the next Session, or rather until a still more indefinite period—the Greek calends.

It will be collected, too, from the speech of Monday last, that the impeachment of the Irish Judges, and, above all, the impeachment of that functionary whom Mr. O'Connell seems to hold in such especial horror, the Irish Attorney-General, and whom the Agitator, in the fulness of conciliation, pelept the "vinegar cruet on two legs," can be postponed without injury to the cause. In fact, the "be all and the end all" of Monday's speech was an attempt to evade the consequences of the blustering manifesto of the previous week. *Qui s'excuse, s'accuse*, says the French proverb, and we think the learned Agitator must have felt the force of the assertion, when he sought to explain away his denunciations of the "Saxon" into a compliment. The term, he said, was no reproach. "It was an honoured name, and the purest portion of liberty was derived from Saxon laws and institutions—the Parliamentary system, trial by jury, and the shrievalty." So that the Repeal leader holds out a flag of truce to all his enemies and detractors. The *Times*, that powerful organ, under whose attacks he has winced so often, is no longer bearded, but he is ready to make a bargain even with such a great opponent. Thus says Mr. O'Connell—"Let them forgive me 'Saxon,' and I will forget 'sur-pliced ruffians,' and the other compliments."

Looking, therefore, at the general tenor of Mr. O'Connell's last speech, it can hardly be considered rash if we predict that all the "monster" propositions will be quietly inurned in the bosom of the committees to whom they are to be referred. Under these circumstances, it is hardly worth while to discuss the virulence of some of them, and the inconsistency of the others. But there is one point which deserves a passing word of comment. The federal system, which Mr. O'Connell has advocated, is totally inconsistent with that independence which he seeks to establish by the Repeal of the Union. Surely the politician who joins Mr. Hume in speaking of the "baneful domination" of the mother country over Canada, would hardly wish to assimilate Ireland to a colony? How could such an arrangement tend to make Ireland

> "Great, glorious, and free?"

But we will not enter into augry discussion, particularly as the tone of the speech to which we allude makes us hope better things for Ireland, and leads us to the fond conclusion, that the differences between the two countries may be healed without a resort to the desperate expedient of impeachment, or to the still more dangerous experiment of Repeal. We look upon the last speech of O'Connell as a feeler, a compromise—as an indication of a desire to withdraw from his false position with the best grace he can; and we trust we are not too sanguine in believing, that now the effervescence arising from hope *unexpected* has passed away, such a measure of "Justice to Ireland" may be fairly and honourably conceded, that agitation may cease, and that fair island be crowned with contentment and prosperity.

WITH the Queen and Court in Scotland, and the Parliament dispersed, the home intelligence of the week has not been of a very exciting character. That her Majesty should have been received every where with the strongest demonstrations of loyalty and attachment is gratifying; but happily it is not a novelty. The same demonstrations have attended her steps from the first day she ascended the throne; her present visit to Scotland has elicited an enthusiasm not generally supposed to be a characteristic of our northern neighbours; it is pleasant, in these days when it is generally supposed the matter-of-fact pursuits of commerce are destroying the little that time has left of the age of chivalry, which Burke pronounced to have passed, to find so much of the olden spirit existing still, and suiting so well with the natural aspect of the land of mountain and of flood.

We feel convinced that every honourable-minded and sensible man in the country will rejoice at the manner in which the dispute between France and Morocco has terminated. France, we are bound to say, has fulfilled her engagements. Nay, more, for, with a moderation seldom practised by the victorious party, she is content when she has achieved a triumph with the same conditions which she made before the contest commenced. Assurances were given to Lord Aberdeen that the French Government had no disposition to take possession of the territory of Morocco. The Prince de Joinville occupied the island of Mogadore, but promised that he would evacuate it when the just demands of France were complied with to. That condition we are bound to say has been honourably fulfilled, and, therefore, all the insinuations levelled against M. Guizot for a presumed desire to pander to the wish of the French people for aggrandisement and territorial conquest are disposed of.

We have, heretofore, deprecated the blustering tone of the note of the Prince de Joinville. We did not think it in the best taste that the young sailor was sent to the very sea whereon he has almost courted a collision with a British fleet, but it is only fair to say that he has not exceeded his instructions either in regard to the operations against Tangier or Morocco.

It is too late now to discover objections to the occupation of Algeria by the French; and, assuming for the sake of argument that they are justified in holding that territory, it cannot be denied that they had a right to prevent the hostile incursions of such a daring and unscrupulous foe as Abd el-Kader. There is no reason to doubt that this Chief was encouraged in his predatory attacks by the Emperor of Morocco. The French, therefore, were warranted in demanding, as they did, that Abd-el-Kader should be restrained.

By a singular fatuity, the Emperor of Morocco refused to do this act of justice; but now, after suffering Tangier to be bombarded, and Mogadore to be destroyed, he consents to a tardy but necessary reparation. He has caused the loss both of blood and treasure, and has not vindicated any principle by his obstinacy. No one who loves strict justice can sympatnise with him. Yet such a contest in the Mediterranean naturally excited, if not alarm, at least anxiety, in England; for events of great magnitude are sometimes precipitated by the veriest trifles, and the whole country began to be agitated with the idea of a war with France. Such an event, it was admitted by all, would have been disastrous to both countries. Not that England feared war, or that she would have shrunk from it for the necessary vindication of her honour or her interests; but, as Mr. Canning demonstrated, there is such a dangerous thing as a war of opinion, or countries may be forced into war merely to satisfy the excited feelings of restless politicians, or for some fancied or illusory right.

This country has suffered enough from war to make her desirous of cultivating the blessings of peace, which brings in its train civilization, contentment, and the development of intellectual resources. War we believe to be repugnant to every enlightened man and to every Christian mind, and we rejoice that the danger of it has passed away, without any taint upon the honour of France, or the independence of England.

THE new Royal Exchange is to be opened by her Majesty. The pile raised by that princely merchant Sir Thomas Gresham, was opened by Queen Elizabeth, in all the state which that vigorous minded woman knew so well how to assume. Time and the elements, which, the poet says, make everlasting war on the work of men's hands, swept it away. But the enterprise and wealth of the City of London has but increased, and another Exchange stands upon the site of its predecessor. This, too, is to be opened by a Queen,—but she sways the sceptre of a far wider empire than that which obeyed Elizabeth. And we have no doubt that the splendour of the ceremony at which she will preside, will be worthy of the occasion. On the spot thenceforth to be devoted to the purposes of commerce, will centre half the traffic of the world; to that spot will flow, and from thence will be dispersed, the ceaseless tide of wealth which is the existence of nations. Commerce has a powerful influence on the civilization of the world; and those who wish well to humanity, will rejoice to see the busy hum of men within the walls of the new Exchange. It is fitting that the building raised to facilitate the operations of our commercial activity, should be opened by the Sovereign, as a recognition of the true source of the greatness of her realm.

SPOTS ON THE SUN'S DISC.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

As you inserted in your paper of Saturday last several drawings of the appearance, situation, and direction of two, or four, dark spots visible on the Sun's disc, in August last, furnished by a correspondent, of the accuracy of which I think there can be no doubt; and as your object in publishing them may be considered the same as that of your correspondent, viz., to call the attention of astronomers to the subject, I beg to be allowed a few remarks in proportion to the magnitude of the spots transiting his disc." Now, as attention thus publicly called, can only be considered, and results obtained in the same channel, I hope I shall be excused the liberty I have taken in sending you some observations derived from numerous observations and drawings, commenced in 1830, and which were submitted to some scientific men on astronomy, and others. I do not profess to be conversant with such matters, who have drawn my own conclusions from my own observations. I am of opinion (and indeed the five last days of my observations seem to confirm that opinion) that the spots are *not bone and floating* on the Sun's disc, but that they are *fixed*—the large ones having the appearance of immense caverns, surrounded with high and craggy mass (particularly on the east side, as viewed rightly), varying in their appearance before, at, and after opposition, somewhat similar to the appearance of the Moon; or rather, as the Sun turns on his axis, or the Earth proceeds in her orbit, and turns on her axis; which, as the Sun's atmosphere becomes more rarefied, or perhaps the gaseous matter with which the Sun appears to be surrounded, they appear larger. I am led to the conclusion that they are fixed, from their retaining the same angle of position during their transit, which could not be the case, if they were loose and floating. They may, perhaps, be compared to posts fixed in water that ebbs and flows; as they sometimes appear in dull or cloudy weather. I have seen, during observation, immense ebullitions, which appeared to completely cover and overflow the whole crater, and winds were slightly tinged with yellow in the centre, and varying to a deep orange at the edge; this would appear, in the largest crater, or spot, for two or three seconds, and then sink down, leaving, in appearance, a deep and black cavern to the east—sometimes much larger, in appearance, than the whole earth. Some spots appeared in clusters, and of a darker colour. Sometimes, before opposition they appeared divided by high and craggy ridges, and, when in opposition, appeared all in one. I have no doubt, that if a cluster of spots appeared in the situation of those shown in your paper, as having appeared on the 30th of August, their progress and appearance might be drawn for seven days in advance, or during the time of their transit. I requested my friends to observe that no rain fell on the Earth in this neighbourhood, on the same day of opposition, or the Sun and Earth had attained the position to make them appear so, or for a day or two after; then, in general, two or three cloudy days before rain, and frequently wind. I observed the weather to be hotter (as I think the statement of your correspondent) whenever there will also show, at the time of the opposition, and a day or two before, than it was after. I always found it hotter when the spots bore directly upon the Earth. I am afraid I shall trespass on your valuable time; but my only intention, in making these observations, is to direct your attention and correspondents' attention to the following points, as from an present observations many useful results may be expected:

1st. If the appearances of the spots have any influence on the weather—and what?
2nd. If so, whether allowing for the motion of the Earth in its axis, and the progress of the Earth in its orbit, any periodical return can be expected?

AMICUS.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—A communication reached Windsor this morning from Baar Allot Castle, announcing that her Majesty may be expected to return to Windsor on Saturday, the 28th, or Monday, the 30th instant. It is considered more than probable, however, that the Queen and the Prince Consort will visit the infant royal family at the Pavilion at Brighton, previously to returning to Windsor. Mr. Brown, surgeon to the royal household, left Windsor this morning for

Brighton, to pay a professional visit to the infant royal family at the Pavilion, agreeably to the command of the Queen, previously to the Court leaving Windsor for Scotland. The Earl of Mayo (nephew of the brother of the Duke of Wellington) and a large party arrived at the Castle this morning, and went over the whole of the private apartments by a special order from the Earl Delaware, the Lord Chamberlain. Lady Delaware and friends afterwards inspected the state apartments, and returned to town in the afternoon. In consequence of the extensive preparations to be made for the reception of the King of the French, it is not expected that the state apartments will be open to the public after Wednesday next. The Prince Consort's barriers have been lanuted on several days during the past week, by Major-General Wemyss, in the neighbourhood of Windsor, in order to get this excellent work in good hunting condition by the time his Royal Highness returns to the Castle.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left Witley Court, Worcestershire, on Wednesday morning, to honour Earl Howe with a visit at his seat, Gopsal Hall, Leicestershire.

THE ROYAL CHILDREN.—The Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice are at Brighton, at the cote of the Honourable Lady Lyttelton. The Prince and his sister were taken to the Pier on Tuesday, where they amused themselves for some time by running about.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.—Official despatches have been received by our Government, announcing the positive intention of Louis Philippe to land at Portsmouth in the second week of October; the precise day and hour, however, remain at present only known to the Commander-in-Chief and the Lords of the Admiralty. The despatches are to the effect, we believe, that His Majesty wishes accommodation provided for the fleet which will accompany him to this country. He is expected to be accompanied by his two younger sons and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Marine. The Comet, in which his Majesty is to proceed to England, is the largest war steamer of the French navy. She is of 450-horse-power, and carries 20 guns. The names of the vessels which are to form part of the royal escort, under the command of Vice-Admiral La Susse, are not yet known, but it is believed that the flouilla will only consist of steamers.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The Duke of Wellington is at present staying at Walmer Castle. The Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, accompanied by Miss Hope Vere, are expected to arrive there from Germany during the present week.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—We understand that Lady Augusta Somerset, eldest daughter of the Duke of Beaufort, is about to give her hand to his Excellency Baron Neumann, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Austria.

Count Strogonoff has left Brighton for Buckhurst Park, Sussex, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Delaware. The health of the count has greatly improved by a seaside residence.

PRESENT TO THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA FROM HER MAJESTY.—A letter from Liverpool states that, previously to the sailing of the Russian fleet from that place, the Admiral received for the Emperor of Russia, a present from the Queen of England, consisting of the perfect model of a ship in metal, contained in a case.

LORD BROUGHAM.—Lord Brougham arrived at Brougham Hall on Sunday last from London, and on Thursday last Mr. Baron Parke and the Hon. Charles Howard and lady, who had been on a short visit to Henry Howard, Esq., of Greystoke Castle, joined Lord Brougham, at Brougham Hall, for a few days.

INDISPOSITION OF MISS PEEL.—We are glad to say it will be quite unnecessary to give any further announcements relative to the illness of this young lady, as we learn by the last accounts from Drayton Manor, that happily the medical attendants were assured all danger had ceased, and that there was every prospect that their patient would gradually regain her health, so as to render in a short time their profess.onal visits unnecessary.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel returned to their residence in Whitehall-gardens on Wednesday evening, from Drayton Manor.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—A Court of Aldermen was held on Tuesday, at which the new Chamberlain of the City, Mr. Alderman Brown, was sworn into office. A letter was afterwards read from Mr. Brown, in which he tendered his resignation of the gown of Billingsgate ward. The sum of £100 was voted to John and Daniel Scoresby, the City officers, for their exertions in the detection and apprehension of offenders. Alderman Copeland complained of an attack upon the Court of Aldermen by Mr. D. W. Harvey.—Alderman Humphery made an explanation upon the subject. He said that Mr. Harvey felt disappointed. He held a situation which yielded no more than £300 a year, and he had been anxious to get another, which was worth £2000 a year. It was, however, out of the question that he could obtain a place with such a salary, and of the Court of Aldermen and he felt annoyed and disappointed at finding no support in that quarter.—Sir Peter Laurie said As for Mr. Harvey, poor fellow! he fancied that his eloquence would have effect, upon the Court, and so he unatterncide, and he found that they would not be humbugged, and that he could not even prevail upon them to grant him a little empty applause. Both he and his friend Mr. Reynolds had escaped down the back door most ingloriously, and were likely to remain in that condition undisturbed

PORTSOKEN WARD.—THE ALDERMANIC GOWN.—The precept for the election of an alderman to represent the ward of Portsoken in the Court of Aldermen has been issued by the Lord Mayor, who has appointed Wednesday, the 25th inst., as the day of nomination.

ALDERMAN GIBBS AND THE PARISH OF ST. STEPHEN, WALBROOK.—Some excitement has been caused in the City by an account, which appeared in a morning paper of Thursday, purporting to be a report of some proceedings at a Vestry Meeting of the parishioners of St. Stephen, for their exertions in the detection, from Mr. Ald. G'bbs, in which he complains of the system of persecution carried on against him in reference to the parish accounts, and stating that he should in consequence withdraw from the parish altogether. It appears that the whole report turns out to be untrue. The churchwardens of the parish assert that no such meeting was held, and consequently the alleged letter is a fabrication. A meeting of the Vestry has however, taken place on Thursday, Sir Peter Rich, one of the churchwardens, in answer to the question, said that with respect to the approaching contest for the Mayoralty, he would not oppose Alderman Gibbs if he wished to go through the ordeal of a contested election. If the Aldermen adopt that course, he (Mr. R.ch), far from being Mr. Alderman Gibbs's opponent, would be his advocate at the election.

THE REGISTRATIONS.—The Registrations for the City and some of the metropolitan boroughs have commenced, but no decision has yet been given involving any point of importance. For the City, the whole number of claims and objections to be inquired into at the present registration amounts to 2606. The revision for the Tower Hamlets is concluded. There were no objections in the 19 parishes form ng the borough, and the claims only amounted to 174, of which 161 were allowed, and 73 disallowed. A judgment was given, the effect of which is, that occupiers of houses where the landlord pays the taxes, are only required to claim once to be put on the rate-book as payers of the rate, instead, as the overseers contend, of sending in a fresh claim every quarter.

THE OPENING OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—A Court of Common Council was held on Thursday, at which it was agreed to appoint a committee to consider of the best mode of testi ying in what manner the Corporation may show their respect and attachment to her Majesty on the occasion of her visit to open that of her royal consort, to open the Royal Exchange in October. In answer to a question, the Lord Mayor as d he had wa.ted on Sir J. Graham to know where it would be most agreeable to the Queen to sit during the ceremonial of the first sess, and he was told in answer, the Royal Exchange. Nothing else had been communicated to him on the subject.

THE NELSON TESTIMONIAL.—The public were gratified, on Tuesday, by a view of the Nelson Testimonial, unencumbered by the wooden hoarding that has so long obscured the base and lower portion of the pedestal from observation, and which, when removed, gave the work the appearance of completion. In the absence of the determination of the Government to complete the monument, a model of the steps and platform round the base had been prepared, and was visited by the Queen by the Lord Chamberlain, Chief Commissioner of her Majesty's Woods and Forests, the architect, Mr. W. Railton, and other gentlemen connected with the Land Revenues Department.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths within the bills of mortality in the week ending on Saturday last, presents a very favourable contrast with the average either of the last five seasons or of the last five years, the numbers being respectively 843, 908, and 946. Still, however, the number of deaths from epidemic diseases is considerably greater than the average, there having died last week of the diseases comprised under this class no less than 236 persons, the average at the season being but then 191. In disease of the brain, of the lungs, and of the stomach, there is a perceptible decrease; but the ratio of mortality from small pox is still greater than ordinary, the deaths last week being 37, while the average mortality is not higher than 11. In both hooping-cough and typhus there is also a considerable increase.

FIRE AT BERMONDSEY.—A fire broke out on Monday at noon upon the spacious premises of Mr. Salmons, hearthrug, mop, and woollen-cloth manufacturer, Bermondsey. It commenced in the cellars, the receptacles for finished and partly finished goods, and owing to the inflammable nature of the stock, in less than a quarter of an hour, the entire stores, with their contents, presented one broad sheet of flame. Cons.derable damage was done before the flames could be subdued.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

This Court resumed its sittings on Monday. We subjoin a report of all the cases tried which possess any interest.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY CONSTABLE.—On Monday, William Burt was tried in the New Court, before Mr. Commissioner Bullock, on a charge of embezzling several sums of money, which he received as collector of the poor-rate for the parishes of St. John the Baptist, Margaret, and Westminster. Messrs. Clarkson and Bodkin conducted the prosecution; and Messrs. Ballantine and Huddlestone defended the prisoner. It appeared that some suspicion was excited in consequence of the prisoner not making his payments regularly at the Bank, and upon an inquiry being instituted, it was found that he had received £200 for which he was unable to account. On learning that further steps were about to be taken in the matter, the prisoner absconded, and was retaken at Gravesend a few days after. On being taken before the magistrate he admitted the crime with which he was charged. The prisoner's counsel admitted the fact of the prisoner having taken the money, but contended that the offence did not amount to embezzlement. The Court having overruled the objection, several witnesses were called, who gave the prisoner an excellent character up to the present time. The Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," accompanied by a recommendation to mercy.

George Hay (aged twenty-one), clerk to Mr. John Melville, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with embezzling and stealing from his master sums amounting to £73 9s., £36 9s. 3d., £23 3s. 6d., and other monies. The Court sentenced the prisoner (who is said to be respectably connected) to ten years' transportation.

FORGERY.—*Solomon Parker*, aged 19, and *Joshua Jacobs*, 25, were indicted for a burglary in the dwelling-house of Abraham Belasco. From the evidence it appeared that the prosecutor, who keeps a public-house in Petticoat-lane, Aldgate, had some suspicion of the prisoner Jacobs, who had formerly been in his service. In accordingly set his pnbor to watch, and the two prisoners were taken in the cellar. Verdict, Guilty. Sentence, Parker nine months' imprisonment with hard labour, and Jacobs twelve months.

THE LATE SHOOTING CASE AT HOLBORN.—On Wednesday, when the learned judges (Mr. Justice Wightman and Mr. Justice Cresswell) took their seats on the bench, by the desire of Mr. Clarkson, the Hon. William Rose Touchet, charged with shooting Mr. Thomas Smith, in Holborn, was placed at the bar. Before the indictment was read, the learned counsel said he had to apply to their lordships for a postponement of the trial of the young gentleman at the bar until next session. The ground on which he made this application to the Court was that the prisoner was not at present prepared to enter upon his defence. He had been attended since his committal by Dr. Warburton and another physician, in order to ascertain the state of his mind, but, unfortunately, Dr. Warburton having been seized by a violent attack of gout, sufficient time had not elapsed to enable the medical gentleman to make a satisfactory report. And it was also on affidavit by the prisoner's solicitor, that he could not go with safety to trial without the evidence of Dr. Warburton, and that it was impossible for that gentleman to attend during the present sessions. Mr. Channock, counsel for the prosecution, said he had not seen the affidavits, but he had no doubt they were correct; therefore he should not offer any opposition to the trial being postponed until next session. Mr. Justice Wightman, after consulting with Mr. Justice Cresswell, ordered the trial to be postponed until next session. The prisoner, who is a young man of a very mild and prepossessing appearance (aged twenty-one), was then removed from the dock. He seemed quite indifferent to what was passing. The charge against the prisoner in the calendar, is as follows:—"William Rose Touchet (aged twenty-one), gentleman, indicted for feloniously, with a loaded pistol, shooting at Thomas Smith, with intent to murder him." Mr. Smith, the prosecutor, was in court. He appears very weak from the effects of his late wound.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *fêtes* at Dieppe, in commemoration of the erection of the statue to Admiral Duquesne, are to commence on Sunday, (to-morrow) and great preparat ons are going on, but Louis Philippe will not be present.

A Liverpool paper states that several vessels have left that port for the western coast of Africa, with sealed instructions, to be opened in a certain latitude, and each carrying an experienced practical chemist, furnished with tests for ascertaining the real qualities and composition of ores and salts. The destination of these vessels—probably the pioneers of a new traffic—is understood to lie between the 30th and 30 degree of latitude on the western African coast, and their object the discovery of certain suspected veins of copper, lead, iron, or gold, stated to exist about forty miles from the sea coast, and in a rich and fertile country.

A letter from Breslau of the last inst., states that the weavers, who had lately caused the disturbances at Peterswaldau, have been condemned, to the number of eighty, by the Criminal Court. They were divided into two categories, the one of rebels, the other of rioters. The highest punishment awarded was nine and eight years of imprisonment with hard labour, to which two of the ringleaders were sentenced. Tranquility is now perfectly restored.

The *State Gazette* of Carlsruhe contains the treaty concluded on June 27, between France and the Grand Duchy of Baden, for the reciprocal extradition of criminals for murder, incendiarism, forgery, coining, fraudulent bankruptcy, and perjury. Political offences form an express exception.

The King of Prussia has announced his intention of giving every five years a prize, consisting of a medal, with a purse of 100 gold crowns, for the best work on the History of Germany, in the German language.

Vincent Cammacini, the most celebrated of the Italian painters of the present day, died a few weeks ago at Rome, in the 70th year of his age.

A fire took place at Jassy on the 4th ult. (says a Smyrna journal), which destroyed 300 houses. About the same time a fire took place at Houscn, in Moldavia, which consumed 200 houses, and of the latter 100 inns.

A letter from Leipsic of the 11th inst. announces that the town of Plauen had been on fire for two days, and was still burning. The church, the great pharmacy, and 160 houses were already destroyed; but the town library was fortunately saved.

A melancholy event occurred at Rome on the 28th ult.; two ecclesiastics, students of the Irish Franciscan College in that city, were unhappily drowned whilst bathing in the Tiber. One of the deceased, the Rev. J. Kelly Martin, was an priest's orders. His companion, the Rev. Richard Ambrose Kavanagh, was ordained sub-deacon on the previous Sunday.

There is a great increase this year in the number of passengers between Dover and Ostend. In the month of August there were 1400 more than in August, 1843. This increase is owing to the new line of steamers between the two ports.

The number of letters issued on Monday morning was unprecedented for one delivery; the number issued was upwards of 358,000, and the postmen were not despatched till nearly 10 o'clock.

On Thursday week a special railway train, (in four divisions) went from Leeds to Hull. It was decidedly the most monstrous of all monster trains ever recorded. The number of engines employed were 16, the carriages 50, and the passengers conveyed amounted to the enormous number of 7800! About 6000 were from Leeds alone.

Captain Grover has started for St. Petersburg on a mission to obtain the influence of the Emperor Nicholas, in procuring the release of Dr. Wolff from Bokhara

On Tuesday an immense quantity of the new coin, half farthings, was issued from the Mint.

In consequence of the failure of the harvest in Poland, from the inundations of the Vistula, the Emperor Nicholas has interdicted the exportation of corn from that country.

The culture of rice has just been tried with full success at Camargue, near Arles (France). The vegetation of the crop is so fine, that no doubt remains of the annual, abundant, and profitable result of it.

Jenkin Morgan, who, with Frost, Williams and Jones, was sentenced to be hanged at the Monmouth Special Commission, in 1840, for the Newport riots in 1839, but whose sentence was subsequently commuted to imprisonment in the Millbank Penitentiary, has been finally released. When he was arrested he was the proprietor of three houses, had a well stocked farm, and was otherwise in good circumstances. Upon leaving the prison he found himself and his family houseless, and is now endeavouring to raise a subscription to enable him to support his wife and children.

The *Universal German Gazette* states that gambling on the stock exchange at Berlin had caused so many disturbances that the bank ceased discounting bills entirely, so that the rate of discount has risen to 10 per cent.

A divorce has been decreed between Prince Gustavus Vasa and the Princess Louisa Amelia Stephania of Baden, and the judgment has been confirmed by the Grand Duke. Thus the parties are relieved from the bonds of matrimony, and each may contract a new alliance. They were married on the 9th of November, 1840.

Captain Bullock has just completed the replacement of his safety beacon on the Goodwin Sands, which was run down by a careless Dutchman some weeks ago. It is affixed exactly on the same position as before, with an improvement in its base. This is now composed of iron instead of wood; and it consequently penetrates further into the sand than the former.

The following Trieste state that the reception the Emperor and Empress of Austria met with on their arrival in that city on the 5th instant was most enthusiastic. In the course of the day the civic and military authorities were presented to their Imperial Majesties, and the evening the whole city visited the Teatro Grande, which was brilliantly decorated and illuminated for the occasion. The performance consisted of "Nabucco" by Verdi.

Letters from Rome represent the state of the public mind in the Roman States as very unsettled.

Captain Aufray, of the Spahis, has died at Lalla-Maghrin of the wounds which he received at the battle of Isly.

The Austrian Government have given permission to a company to establish a central railroad in Hungary. The concession is made for eighty years. Several branch lines have also been authorised. The works will be executed simultaneously between Pesth and Vienna, and Pesth and Debreczin.

The grand line of railroad between Berlin and Kœnisburgh is decided upon, and is to run by Kustrein, Landsberg, Driesen, and the other towns towards the Vistula. From Driesen, it is said, there are to be two branches, one to Posen and to Stargardt, in Pomerania, in order to unite these two towns with Stettin.

The Court of Proprietors of the East India House had a meeting on Wednesday, at which they unanimously agreed to a former resolution of the Court of Directors, by which an annuity of £1000 had been settled upon Major Gen. Sir W. Nott, G.C.B. Well-deserved eulogiums were paid to the military services of this distinguished officer.

THE AUGUSTA.—THE SLAVE TRADE.—The case of Mr. Jennings has been postponed till the next session of the Central Criminal Court, the judges entertaining doubts upon some of the legal points submitted in his favour.

ATTACK UPON MR. BELANEY.—Last Monday evening a mob assembled at North Sunderland, and surrounded Belaney's house, carrying an effigy with which they had previously paraded the streets. That person, exasperated at such insulting behaviour, fired a pistol at them, when they immediately proceeded to demolish doors and windows, which was effectually accomplished in a few minutes. After this they entered into the house and destroyed every thing that came in their way. During the latter part of the riot, Belaney contrived to escape. Had he not escaped, it is more than likely that his life would have been forfeited.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST PARTICULARS RESPECTING HER MAJESTY.

BLAIR ATHOL, Wednesday.

A heavy shower of rain came on suddenly at one o'clock yesterday, and continued to fall in torrents for upwards of two hours. This necessarily compelled her Majesty to defer her drive until a late hour in the afternoon, and Prince Albert was also obliged to retreat from the moors above Bruar, where his Royal Highness was enjoying exce lent sport. The rain ceased to fall at half-past three. As soon as the sun made his appearance the carriages were ordered to convey her Majesty to the Falls of Tummel. The Royal party left the castle in two carriages and four, preceded by outriders.

As on the previous occasion when visiting the Pass, her Majesty addressed several questions to an old Highlander, named William Macdonald, who haunts this neighbourhood. The old man is exceedingly proud at having been selected by her Majesty to point out the beauties of his native land, and dilates with loquacious enthusiasm on being thus honoured by his Sovereign.

The postilions were then ordered to drive along the high road to Perth, and, on arriving at the bridle road which leads to the Falls of the Tummel, her Majesty alighted, and proceeded on foot to view the waterfall. Her Majesty walked in a rapid pace during the road, which is nearly a mile in length, and was not, as may be supposed, in a fit state for ladies, on account of the heavy rains which had lately fallen. Her Majesty, however, herself, neither the mud nor the loose gravel, but walked, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, Lord Glenlyon acting as cicerone. Lady C. Cocks, Lady Canning, and the other members of the royal suite were also of the party. On arriving at the confluence of the two rivers, where the Tummel first falls over the rocks into the Garry, her Majesty expatiated in enthusiastic language on this meeting of the waters.

After having passed three quarters of an hour in viewing the beauties of this spot, and in conversation in immediate neighbourhood, her Majesty walked back to the carriages and returned to the castle.

Her Majesty rose early this morning, and took her usual morning walk in the grounds, accompanied by the Prince and the Princess Royal. At eleven o'clock, her Majesty and the Prince, attended by two servants with their led ponies, left the castle on foot, and, unattended by any of their suite, forded the river Garry, and proceeded to climb the precipitous hill which overhangs the back of the castle. Her Majesty succeeded in attaining the summit of the rocky mountain, a walk of much labour and some peril.

Her Majesty and the Prince, in their descent, mounted their ponies at the foot of the hill, and cantered back to the castle at twelve o'clock.

Her Majesty, we understand, is generally up, and sometimes walking in the grounds, as early as seven o'clock in the morning; the breakfaste between eight and nine, lunches at two, takes a carriage drive between three and four, and dines at eight. The intervals are spent in making short excursions, accompanied by some of her suite, to various points of interest with in the pol ce. The latter generally spends the earlier part of the day in shooting, accompanied by Lord Glenlyon, and several hardy Highlanders to carry the game.

The Princess Royal is taken out every day for walking and riding exercise. Her Royal Highness is a quick, lively, entertaining child, and it is said her remarks upon the persons and things passing under her notice are very amusing.

It is said that her Royal Highness can already repeat the names of all the hills in the neighbourhood. She has a most companion in the young heir of Glenlyon, an interesting boy of her own age.

It seems to be certain that the Maj esty will make an excursion to Loch Tummel and Loch Rannoch; but it is also talked of that she will visit Dunkeld, though that is not likely, at least till on her way back. It is, we understand, decided, or expected at Dunkeld, but little is said about it at the castle. The rumour of a visit to Taymouth is also revived.

Her Majesty continues her habits of early rising. At seven o'clock Peter Mackay, her piper, sounds the pibroch under the windows of the castle, when her Majesty rises, and al. are expected to follow her example. Her Majesty has also given instructions that a bouquet of fresh-pulled heather shall be in her bedroom every morning, together with a bottle of pure water from a spring in Glen Tilt, famed for its crystal purity

Her Majesty appears to have a great taste for things peculiarly Scottish. At Dunkeld, Perth, Inverness, and Blair, she tasted, and not for the first time only, so, but as the report goes, highly rel shed, the Athol brose which was preferred her; and oaten cake is an established and especial favourite. "Scotch broth," as Englishmen term it, is a daily requisition at the royal table. It is even whispered that her Majesty is not altogether unacquainted with the mysteries of Scotch "haggis."

The Princess Royal, young though she be, is not slow in these things to imitate her royal mother. Not a child in all broad Scotland likes better to lunch on milk and oaten cake, or dine on broth. Meeting the young son of Lord Glenlyon, the other day, on the castle avenue, she asked him what she l ked his tartan dress, and how it was the same as was worn by the Prince of Wales.

Perhaps the most extraordinary circumstance connected with her Majesty's visit to this quarter is the entire absence of anything like popu'ar excitement, or even curiosity. The number of strangers is extremely few, so few indeed, that when her Majesty drives out the few assembled there are generally not more than 30 people who assemble on the road to see and salute her.

Sir Robert Peel, accompanied by two of his sons, left Whitehall Gardens on Friday for Brighton. We are happy to state that Miss Peel is daily improving in health and strength.

THE ELECTION FOR LORD MAYOR.—Various reports are in circulation respecting the election of Chief Magistrate, but we forbear to allude to them. Mr. Alderman Thomas Wood being the senior of the aldermen that have not passed the chair, it is a matter of course, (as in rotation), and is, and every one of sound judgment will be used to insure his return. Alderman Gibbs stands next in rotation. After Alderman Gibbs stands Alderman John Johnson, of Bowgate ward.

It is currently reported in the city that Alderman Sir John Pirie has received an intimation that he will be appointed a Commissioner of Excise. Of course an immediate resignation of his gown will be the consequence; and another vacancy in the Aldermanic body will take place.

THE DINNER TO O'CONNELL AND HIS LATE FELLOW-PRISONERS.—A letter from Dublin, dated on Thursday evening, gives a few particulars of the grand entertainment in honour of O'Connell. About 700 persons had assembled at the Music hall, at half-past five o'clock. Mr. W. S. O'Brien was to preside. A great many letters of apology for non-attendance had been received. Among others, from Lord Stourton, Lord Camoys, Sir R. Musgrave, Mr. W. Henry, M.P., Mr. Thomas Duncombe, M.P., Sir V. Blake, M.P., Mr. S. Crawford, M.P., The O'Conor Don, Mr. Redington, M.P., &c., &c. All the Repealers of the Corporation of Dublin were present.

Mr. Balls, the comedian, died on Wednesday night, at Dublin, of *delirium tremens*. He had just terminated an engagement at the Abbey-street Theatre.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY.—A commission of lunacy was opened on Thursday at the Gray's Inn Coffee-house, to inquire into the state of mind of Miss Mary Ann Robbins, described of Brook House Upper Clapton. The evidence proved that the unfortunate object of the present inquiry was the daughter of a clergyman, who died some years since. In July, 1843, she removed to the house of Mr. Ayres, in the Edgware-road, and whilst here she behaved in a most extraordinary manner. From the first delusion she laboured under was, that she was to be married by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Rev. Mr. Machnudde, who was coming to fetch her in a carriage and four. She decorated the tables with everything she could find, and would use the most endearing expressions to her supposed husband, and attempt to kiss him. On the 13th of July her conduct was most extraordinary. She said that she had had a vision; that she had seen her mother in hell, but that her father was her guardian angel, and she then went down stairs with her hair dishevelled, and said she was to go to hell at four o'clock. Other delusions of a similar character were deposed to, after which the jury found "That Miss Mary Ann Roberts was of unsound mind, and had been so from the 13th of July, 1843."

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.—Yesterday (Friday) a man named *Mackay*, lodged in the dress of a sailor, was brought before Mr. Jardine, at Bow-street Police Court, charged with having attempted to burn down a number of outbuildings and stables belonging to Mr. George Wood, situate in Drury-lane, by setting fire to a quantity of hay therein. The prisoner said in his defence that he went to work at six o'clock in the morning, and having fed the horses, went out to have some coffee at a neighbouring coffee-shop. When he returned he observed smoke through the roof, and immediately gave an alarm of the head outler. He had had a candle stuck in the wall to l ght him in getting the hay, but he had put it out when he went to get his coffee. Mr. Jardine remanded him, and urged the police to make every inquiry into the case.

FOREIGN.

FURTHER NEWS FROM TAHITI.—Our latest accounts from Paris bring intelligence from Tahiti, of a painful character. The *Monitteur* gives the following official statement:—"The French Government has received the following intelligence from Tahiti, of the date of April 24:—'After having vainly endeavoured to bring back to their obedience the rebels who made the attack at Taravan, the Governor Bruat went to take them at Fautaua, where they had made themselves entrenchments, defended by 3,000 men and three pieces of cannon. On the 17th, Governor Bruat landed with 441 men of all arms. The action was taken with the bayonet, and the enemy having 102 men killed, their colours taken from them, and their cannon spiked. The next day we destroyed their works, and carried away their arms and ammunition. We have had 30 men killed and wounded.'—The officers are M. Naseuly, enseigne de vaisseau, and M. Seignette of the artillery. We had besides 52 men wounded.'" The news had created great excitement in Paris, and it is sorry to find that some of the journals take the occasion for again sowing angry feelings between England and France. A private letter from Tahiti, of the same date as the above, gives a dark complexion to the conduct of the French. The letter says, "The French Tahitis have been cruelly murdering the natives by *broadsides of canister and grape from their two heavy frigates!* The unhappy Queen had been upwards of twelve months living with her people on board one of her Majesty's men of war Basa's, and during that long period had not dared to put her foot out of the vessel. The French had carried their unwarrantable measure of confiscation of the Queen's property to so great an extremity, that they had even seized upon the little presents of poultry, and fish, and fruit, which her sincerely attached subjects had from time to time provided for her. These trifles the French had appropriated to their own personal uses!"

BRAZIL.—It is stated that letters have been received at Liverpool from Bahia, announcing that a commercial treaty between this country and the Brazils had been signed at Rio de Janeiro. The packet now expected thence was waiting to bring the official document.

HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT DISEMBARKING AT DUNDEE.

THE QUEEN'S SECOND VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

We resume our illustrations of the Royal sojourn in Scotland, from our journal of last week. The details of the several scenes may be relied on, as they have been sketched by our artist on the several sites, and during the event thus picturesquely recorded.

In our late edition of last week only appeared the substance of the following particulars of the

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT DUNDEE.

The Royal squadron was signaled for Broughty Ferry, at half-past three o'clock, A.M., on Wednesday. The authorities of Dundee, warned by the fate of the Edinburgh magistrates, had made every preparation in case of such an event. As soon as the arrival was known, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from Broughty Ferry, tar-barrels were lit, and rockets thrown up.

The Queen, however, did not disembark till the morning was more advanced. At half-past eight, her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Princess Royal (in her nurse's arms), and her suite, left the Royal yacht, and entered the state barge, which was steered by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.

At a quarter to nine o'clock, her Majesty landed at the quay, and was there received by the authorities. No salute was fired, but this had been determined on for sufficient reasons.

The Royal party included the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Jersey, and their suites. The Black Eagle, the Stromboli, and the Volcano steamers accompanied the Royal yacht.

When her Majesty stepped ashore, the yards were manned, and the scene was animated by the cheering of the tars. Nor were the spectators behindhand. They cheered most loyally. In a few minutes her Majesty had reached her carriage, and the Royal party drove off through the town amidst the vociferous cheers of the people.

The Royal carriages were accompanied by a town procession, and by the authorities, and proceeded with the Queen to Dudhope church, where they took leave of her Majesty, who proceeded at a rapid rate on to Blair Athol. One of our engravings shows this interesting scene.

A guard of honour of the 50th Regiment was in readiness to receive her Majesty on landing, and parties of the Scots Greys were stationed at intervals of six miles on the road to Blair Athol, which is fifty miles from Dundee, in order to escort her Majesty as she passed along. A guard of 200 Highlanders, who have been under drill for some time by Lord Glenlyon, will attend her Majesty at Blair Athol.

While her Majesty, the Prince and Princess, were ascending the steps, the feeling of royalty seemed almost lost in the touching domestic appearance the party presented. Her Majesty was received by the Provost, Mr. Duncan, the member for Dundee, and authorities, on the quay, to whom she graciously bowed and smiled, and also to the crowds around, from whom tremendous acclamations resounded on all sides, mingled with the roaring of the saluting guns and the ringing of the town bells.

Two of the illustrations represent these very animated scenes of the disembarkation.

The Royal party was followed by the Earls of Aberdeen and Liverpool; and to the former of these noble lords the addresses to her Majesty, and the address and burgess tickets for Prince Albert, were given in charge by the magistrates.

THE ROYAL PARTY AT KING WILLIAM DOCK, DUNDEE.

THE ROYAL PARTY PASSING THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH, HIGH STREET, DUNDEE.

They were followed by the rest of the royal suite. At the end of the covered way, her Majesty and Prince Albert entered the first carriage; the Princess Royal, with the Ladies in Waiting, in the second; Lords Aberdeen and Liverpool, and the suite following in two other carriages. They then passed on under the Triumphal Arch, escorted by the Scots Greys, and the procession followed in the pre-arranged order, and by the same route.

Along the whole line, great crowds of people were to be seen; and the windows, balconies, and scaffoldings were all very closely filled. The rush upon the streets was very considerable, but, on the whole, excellent order was preserved.

Her Majesty looked exceedingly well, and was very calm and composed. The Prince is much improved in appearance, being stouter and more manly-looking than when last in Scotland.

ARRIVAL AT BLAIR ATHOL.

The Royal party arrived at Blair Athol at three o'clock on Wednesday. Her Majesty was received at the mansion by a body of Lord Glenlyon's clansmen, attired in the Highland dress. The Queen appeared somewhat fatigued. The Prince looked remarkably well, and appeared to have been but slightly incommoded by the sea voyage. The travelling chariot, with its Royal occupants, was followed by four other vehicles containing the Princess Royal, Lord Liverpool, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Charles Wellesley, and the remaining members of her Majesty's suite, including Lord Glenlyon, who had fallen in with the Royal *cortège* shortly after it left Dunkeld.

On arriving at the principal entrance of the mansion, her Majesty was received by Lady Glenlyon, who was accompanied by the Young Master of Glenlyon and Mrs. Home Drummond, her ladyship's mother. Four companies of forty each, consisting of his lordship's clansmen, attired in the Highland dress, were drawn up by the side of the portico, the pipers, in full Highland costume, greeting her Majesty with the pibroch. The clansmen were commanded by Lord Glenlyon, assisted by the Major of the corps, the Hon. James Murray. The first company was commanded by Captain Drummond, with his Lieutenant, the Hon. W. Drummond: the second, by Captain Charles Drummond, with his Lieutenant, Sir David Dundas; the third, by Oswald of Dunnikier, with his Lieutenant, Kier of Kindroggan; the fourth, by Stewart of Urrat, with his Lieutenant, Butter of Fasculy, the owner of the magnificent mansion which is situated in one of the most picturesque spots in Scotland, just before entering the pass of Killiecrankie. Her Majesty appeared much pleased with the manifestations of loyalty with which she was greeted; and after addressing a few remarks to Lady Glenlyon, entered the mansion, accompanied by Prince Albert.

Within a few minutes, however, after the arrival of the Royal party, the Prince came out into the front of the mansion, accompanied by his noble host, with Lord Aberdeen, Lord Liverpool, and Lord Charles Wellesley. His Royal Highness inspected the Highlanders, keeping his hat off, as he walked through the ranks, a mark of courtesy which will not be unappreciated by those fine fellows, and which evidently afforded them no small gratification.

The clansmen then marched round before the Prince, headed by the pipers playing the pibroch; and then her Majesty appeared at the window, and seemed much delighted at the picturesque appearance of her Highland subjects.

Lord and Lady Glenlyon were invited to join the Royal dinner party, which was strictly private.

His Lordship, with Lady Glenlyon, will occupy the residence of Captain Macduff, his Lordship's factor, during the sojourn of her Majesty at Blair Athol.

THE QUEEN AND LADY GLENLYON VISITING THE FALLS OF THE FENDER.

HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT VIEWING THE PASS OF KILLIECRANKIE.

BLAIR ATHOL, Thursday morning.

The fatigue attendant upon so long a voyage and journey rendered it necessary that her Majesty should enjoy retirement after her arrival at Blair Athol. It is understood that her Majesty desires to maintain privacy as far as possible during her temporary residence here; but every opportunity which the romantic scenery of the place affords for providing amusement—particularly out-door amusement—will, it is understood, be made available.

The reception of the Royal party at the different points on the road from Dundee to Blair Athol was most enthusiastic.

At Cupar Angus, the first post stage out of Dundee, great numbers of persons were assembled, who cheered her Majesty in the most enthusiastic manner. The same reception was given her at every place on the route.

At Dunkeld, the scene was repeated. Decorations of evergreen, and shouts from the people, expressed emphatically the heartiness of the welcome of the people of Scotland, and more especially those of the favoured district, offered to the Queen.

From Dunkeld, the road, after passing Dowally Kirk, Dalguise, Kinnaird-house (belonging to the Duke of Athol), Monhuearn, Donavourd, Dunfalandry, and the village of Pitlochrie, enters the far-famed pass of Killiecrankie, where a new road has been opened by Mr. Butter, of Faskally. The scenery in this pass is most romantic. Her Majesty appeared much struck with its grandeur and beauty. Here the Royal carriage halted, as shown in our engraving. Not more than four or five miles and further on is Athol House, formerly the Castle of Blair, now a family seat of the Duke of Athol. This is now placed at the entire disposal of her Majesty and suite during her Majesty's stay.

BLAIR ATHOL CASTLE, FROM BEN-Y-GLO.

One or two trifling circumstances attended her Majesty's debarkation and landing at Dundee. As soon as her Majesty had landed from the barge and acknowledged by bows and smiles the cheering of the multitudes of spectators, Lord Duncan presented the Provost, Mr. Lawson, to her Majesty, who thanked him and the authorities for the arrangements made to receive her. The Provost presented addresses from the Town Council; and the Dean of Guild presented one from the Guildry incorporation. The Provost of Arbroath and the Provost of St. Andrew's also severally presented addresses from the corporations of those towns. During her Majesty's progress to the carriage (and she had a short distance to walk) she leant on the right arm of the Prince, and the Princess Royal walked by the side of the Prince, holding his hand. (*See the engraving.*)

BLAIR ATHOL, Friday, Sept. 13.

There is little to record of the movements of her Majesty and the Court here than the mere ordinary routine, so strict is the privacy desired and obtained. For the purpose of retirement, a more favourable spot could scarcely have been obtained, combining as it does such natural beauties with such absolute quiet and seclusion from the bustle and turmoil of the world.

This morning the Queen was again early afoot, and went through the grounds with his Royal Highness and the Princess Royal, mounted on her pony. After breakfast, his Royal Highness, accompanied by Lord Glenlyon, Sir E. Bowater, and another gentleman of his suite, went out upon the hills to shoot grouse, of which there is a great abundance in the immediate neighbourhood of the castle.

None of the nobility or gentry of the neighbourhood have called, in respectful deference to her Majesty's wish for complete seclusion during her residence at Blair. The church, which is close to the castle on the other side of the high road, is being prepared for the reception of her Majesty and suite, a large pew directly opposite the pulpit, handsomely lined with crimson satin and cushioned and carpeted, being fitted up within the last day or two.

The body of Athol Highlanders, who compose the Queen's guard of honour are on duty immediately round the castle, twenty mounting guard at a time, and the main body being encamped under tents in the lawn, a little to the left of the house. At the time of her Majesty's arrival there were not more than 200 persons assembled, and these were drawn up on either side of the new Queen's gate, a little below the bridge of Glenfilt. Prince Albert called out to the postilions to drive a little slower through the crowd, but mistaking his words they went at full speed up to the entrance.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert have been to the old village of Blair to the lodge, where there was a party of shearers at work shearing sheep. Her Majesty and the Prince remained for some time looking on, highly amused with the proceeding. There were some fine Scotch terriers with the shearers, of which the Queen took great notice, patting and playing with them. The royal pair afterwards visited Glentilt, proceeding as far as the marble quarry, where there is a beautiful vein of green variegated marble. The Queen entered one of the forester's cottages, and found the "gude wife" at her spinning wheel, and conversed with her for some time in the most kind and condescending manner. If report speaks truth the simple and hospitable inmates, quite unaware of the rank of their illustrious visitors, produced a bottle and glass, and invited the Queen and Prince Albert to taste the mountain dew.

HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT ALIGHTING AT BLAIR ATHOL CHURCH.

BLAIR ATHOL, Saturday, Sept. 14.

Yesterday, after the return of Prince Albert from the hills, the Queen and the Prince went in their pony phaeton for the purpose of visiting the Falls of Bruar, about three miles to the west of Blair Athol. The Prince drove. Lord Glenlyon, in Highland costume, and Sir Edward Bowater, attended her Majesty on horseback. These falls form one of the most interesting sights in the neighbourhood of Blair Athol. There are several separate falls, the waters rushing through a channel almost perpendicular. The sides above and around are covered with fir trees. The state of the weather, which had been threatening during the morning, prevented her Majesty from seeing the falls, as she would have had to walk a short distance. The royal party therefore turned back, after driving on the road towards Dalnacardoch. It rained heavily on her Majesty's return to

(Continued on page 187.)

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE WILL OF THE LATE MR. WOOD.—We hear that the Corporation of the city of Gloucester have arranged to abandon their extensive claims on the estate of the late Mr. James Wood, of Gloucester, and that the settlement of this long-pending suit is likely to take a most unexpected turn. It is reported very confidently in that the real will or codicil, properly attested, is at length forthcoming, and that a family in Worcestershire, of the name of Archbold, are likely, as heirs at law, to become possessed of Mr. Wood's enormous wealth.

THE HOPS IN KENT.—Hop picking is now general in Kent. It is stated that on those grounds where sufficient progress has been made to form an opinion relative to the crop, they uniformly "come down" short of the estimated quantity.

DREADFUL DEATH.—On Friday morning a young man, about 18 years of age named Partridge, a farm-labourer, was found in a ditch opposite the Phœnix public-house, in Staple Cayndon, Buckinghamshire, nearly lifeless, and burnt almost to a cinder. It is supposed the poor fellow got drunk on the preceding night, and rolled into the ditch, with a lighted pipe in his hand, or had some lucifer-matches upon his person, which ignited, thus destroying all the clothes on his body, and burning his frame to a complete cinder, the interior being visible as if he had been flayed alive.

THE MURDER OF THE POLICEMAN AT DOVER.—The inquest on the body of Samuel Couchman, murdered on Sunday week at Bridge-street, Dover, while attempting to quell a riot among a party of broom-dashers and poachers, principally consisting of an old man named James Clark, and his five sons, terminated, after four sittings, on Saturday morning, when a verdict of wilful murder was returned against James Clark, the father, William Clark, Thomas Clark, John Clark, and Stephen Clark (his sons); William Smith, and other persons unknown. Frederick Clark and John Wood, who, with old Clark and one of his sons (Stephen) were taken into custody on the morning of the murder had been discharged, but the old man and his son Stephen were committed to Maidstone gaol, to take their trial at the next Maidstone assizes, and the witnesses were bound over to prosecute. A reward has been offered for the apprehension of Thomas Clark, William Clark, John Clark, and William Smith, who are still at large.

GURIOUS DEATH AT DEVONPORT.—Last week, as Mrs. Tresper, of Williamsstreet, Devonport, was cleaning a fish, one of the bones stuck in her forefinger. It was immediately extracted, and but little notice was taken of the occurrence. At the end of two days, however, she felt the most excruciating pain, when it was found that mortification had commenced, and death put an end to her sufferings before the close of the week. She was seventy-four years of age.

THE CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST MR. WINTERBOTTOM.—Mr. John Kenyon Winterbottom, who was apprehended in Liverpool a few days ago, after having been absent from the neighbourhood since August, 1840, was charged on Monday before the Stockport magistrates on an authority requiring him to be signed by Mrs. Isherwood and her three daughters. A good deal of evidence was offered in support of the charge, and Mr. Winterbotton was fully committed to Chester assizes for trial.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS AT LIVERPOOL.—Some serious accidents occurred at a soldier's funeral in Liverpool on Monday last. About three o'clock on that afternoon the funeral was passing along St. Anne-street, from the barracks in Soho-street, towards St. James's Cemetery. It was preceded by a band and a party of soldiers, with their firelocks reversed, and it was followed by the chief mourners, another large par y of soldiers, the officers in command of the detachment, and a considerable crowd of the lower classes of the town. It seems that a horse and cart were either standing or going along the middle of the way, when the sound of the music frightened the animal, and were on him to plunge and rear, and, at last, he rushed upon the footpath and up the steps of a hall-door, crowded with spectators. The women and children, who were upon the steps, screamed terribly, and for a time the utmost consternation prevailed. Amongst others, one of the wheels passed over the body of a lad fourteen years of age, named John Couch. One of the wheels also passed over the body of an elderly woman, named Bridget Skelsea, who was removed to the Northern Hospital. The others received bruises and contusions, not, however, of any serious consequence; and a few were bleeding from wounds received in various parts of the body. Most of them were conveyed to their respective homes.

MORE INCENDIARY FIRES IN SUFFOLK.—On Saturday evening another fire broke out in a straw-stack belonging to Mr. Kerry, of Saxham, Suffolk, which was happily confined to the stack in which it commenced. The stack was not to a barn, and was also surrounded by a number of other stacks. Wednesday evening the town was again alarmed by the cry of fire. We are sorry to state that a destructive fire broke out on a farm at Barton, the property of Mr. J. Philips, of that place, which consumed a considerable amount of property, consisting of a large barn, nearly new, in which were 100 coombs of wheat and about 200 coombs of oats, recently got in. The fire consumed, it is supposed, about 100 straw stack near to a row of cart sheds and some other outbuildings, which, with a waggon and a quantity of agricultural implements, were wholly destroyed. The property was insured. There can be no doubt, from circumstances which have since transpired, that the property was wilfully and maliciously set fire to.

POLICE.

DISGUSTING CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.—At Queen-square Police-office, on Monday, *Catherine Stuart*, a powerful disrepaired-looking woman, about 45 years of age, was charged with the most revolting cruelty to three young children. A warrant was granted for the apprehension of the prisoner on the 29th of July, but as she had absconded, the constable was unable to effect her capture until Saturday night, when he found her in a state of intoxication.—William Cooper, a hairdresser, residing at Bethnal-green, Westminster, stated that he occupied and a very bad-working man, named Tyler, had taken apartments in his house about a twelvemonth ago, representing themselves to be man and wife, with three children, but he afterwards discovered that they were not married, and that the children were by Tyler's wife, who had been dead some years. They had not been in the house many weeks when the screams and cries from the rooms occupied by Tyler left no doubt that the children were being most cruelly treated. On the 18th of July witness heard violent screams proceed from the room, and on going up stairs heard the girl Clarissa Tyler, who was 13 years of age, faintly exclaim, "Oh, father! oh, mother; oh, mother!" There was a hour after Tyler came down stairs, and here evidence of the cruel treatment she had received; her head and face were very much swollen, and the blows she had received about the face must have been very severe indeed. She would not complain of what she might have struck the children in a somewhat improper manner. I don't mean to say I might not have thrown water sometimes at her, but not boiling water. The prisoner was remanded until Tuesday, that the state of the child might be produced. On that day Clarissa Tyler, aged 13, was examined. She was evidently intimidated, and gave her evidence with much apparent unwillingness. I live with my father at No. 7, Peabody-buildings. My mother has been dead some years. Prisoner has lived with my father for some time, and has two of us children when he was out. My father, the prisoner, myself, and my little brother and sister all live together. Prisoner used to beat us when I came home to his meals always, and sometimes I dined with them, and sometimes the other children did. At other times we used to dine when they had done. Sometimes I have had the same food as they. I complained of the food I had, but not lately. It was sheep's paunch. Prisoner gave us the paunch to eat. She and my father had some of it for dinner at the same time. Prisoner was kind to me when she was sober. I came home to complain of her because she gave me a black eye; first she kicked me on the eyes as I was in bed, and then she struck with her double fists. I don't know why she kicked or struck me. She said nothing to me before she did it. Mr. Burrell, having inquired whether the accused wished to put any questions to the witness, she replied she did, and said, "Now, Clarissa, you know that we frequently haven't had food to eat ourselves—haven't we all gone without, your father and all of us?"—Witness, after a considerable pause, replied, "Sometimes we have, I can't say."—Mrs. Jane Hopkins, who resided in the same house as the accused, frequently heard the children's screams, and had occasionally entered their room, but the room door was always locked. The children always complained of great ill-usage, and the hair was pulled off their heads by handfuls.—Annette Wilson saw prisoner throw scalding broth over Clarissa Tyler's head and shoulders, and the child screamed, and ran down stairs. She heard prisoner say that if the girl came in there again she would jump upon her.—Caroline Tyler, aged 10 years, was sworn, and said: Prisoner used to beat us very much, and I have complained to Mr. Cooper of it, but she used to beat my sister Clarissa a great deal more than she did me, and she used to pull her hair out of her head. She gave my sister and little brother and me nothing but bread and butter. She always had the same. We never had any meat. My father and mother (the prisoner) had meat, but we had not. Sometimes we had a little broth, made of pieces of meat. My father frequently saw mother beating us, but he didn't say anything. My father was gone to work when we had our meals.—The prisoner said the children had sworn falsely, and denied that she had ill-treated them.—Mr. Burrell told her he should commit her for trial for these cruel assaults, but he would take good bail for her appearance.

THE INGENIOUS ROBBERY IN THE WATERLOO-ROAD.—On Tuesday, at Union-hall, *Wm. Vanderstein*, alias *Cooper*, *George Jackson* alias *Cookson*, and *John Westerns*, alias *White*, were brought up before Mr. Traill, for final examination.—Cooper and Western were charged with stealing twelve and a half sovereigns from the house of Mr. Brundall, a carpenter, at 24, Agnes-street, Waterloo road, by assuming the character of a police-man. The particulars have appeared in our paper.—Western was taken into custody on Wednesday last, by Goff and Brooks, two officers of the L division, and identified by Mrs. Brundall as the man who took the property, representing himself as a police officer, and producing a forged search warrant.—The prisoners were also charged with forging two cheques for £58, and committing a robbery at a coffee-house in Grafton-street Soho.—They were committed on all the charges.

COMMITTAL ON A CHARGE OF STABBING.—At the Thames Police-office, on Monday, a seaman, named *George Alexander*, was charged with feloniously stabbing Mr. John Tomlinson, a ship-carpenter of the ship Shah Jehan, from Van Diemen's Land, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. Two seamen, named Lyell and Dowsett, were examined, from whose evidence it appeared that the ship was at anchor off Greenwich on Sunday evening, and some words occurred between a man named Smith and the chief mate, respecting some beef served out to the crew in the course of the day, and the mate, in answer to a question as to whether the beef was Sydney or Deptford beef, said it was the best on board. The prisoner denied this, and said the meat was not fit to be eaten. The mate referred Smith to the master, who was aft on the quarter-deck, and used threatening language to Alexander, and said he would knock his head off; and he then laid hold of him by the collar with one hand and his throat with the other, and applied to him most gross names. The prisoner re-sa'd this rough treatment, and blows were exchanged, and the prisoner at length drew his knife and stabbed the mate under the ear. The blood gushed forth copiously. A waterman was immediately hailed, and the mate, who was in great danger of bleeding to death, was sent ashore, and conveyed, without delay, and a surgeon in Greenwich dressed the wound. Lyell said that after the blow was given with the knife, he and the mate ran after the prisoner, and he took up an iron pin, menaced him with it, and then knocked himself head-foremost into the forecastle. He also said the blood flowed from the wound in a stream. Downes, on the contrary, said the belaying-pin was flourishing above the heads of both men before the knife was produced. The prisoner was remanded. He underwent another exam nation on Wednesday. Mr. Tomlinson, who was able to attend, and the prisoner was grumbling when he called him aft to pump ship, and he seized him by the collar for the purpose of taking him aft to the master, when the prisoner used bad language, and stabbed him in the neck with his knife. Evidence was given of the dangerous nature of the wound, which bled copiously. Mr. Pelham warned the prisoner, on behalf of the prosecutor, without any provocation and ill-usage on the part of the mate, but Mr. Broderip declined hearing them, and referred them to the assizes. He then committed the prisoner for trial, and refused an application for bail made by the prisoner's solicitor.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ATTEMPT OF ONE POLICEMAN TO MURDER ANOTHER.—On Monday Mr. Mayne and Mr. Rusk, county magistrates, sat at the Police-station, Edmonton, to investigate the following charge:—Patrick Hayes, P.C. N, police-constable, was placed before them for examination. The facts were stated to be, that Mr. Rose, a cow-keeper, at Winchmore-hill, had repeatedly complained that so or parties unknown were in the habit of stealing milk from his cows in the field, and early on Sunday morning Policeman Hannett, who was doing duty, placed himself in the field to detect the delinquent. About four o'clock he observed the prisoner, who on that night was on the opposite beat, coming his way stealthily down the fence into the field, and begin to draw milk from one of the cows into a bottle; and while he was so occupied, Hannett advanced, and laid hold of him to take him in custody. Prisoner, finding his station, however, rendered desperate by the detection, and unable to break away from him, made a violent attack upon him with his truncheon, beating him in the most dreadful manner about the head, until the truncheon broke. Hannett, however, still kept his hold, until his cries of "murder" brought the cow-keeper's men to his assistance, when the prisoner was secured and given in custody to Sergeant Hill at the station. Hannett, before he was removed, was in a dreadful state, and Mr. Rose, one of the magistrates proceeded to take his deposition, as he then appeared to be in immediate danger of death, but he afterwards rallied. The prisoner declined making any defence at present, and the magistrates remanded him for a fortnight.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—A very sad accident occurred near Exeter, on Saturday afternoon, by the overturning of a heavy waggon on Whitstone road, near Adderwater, containing the Rev. Prebendary Medley, rector of St. Thomas, Henrietta Medley his mother, the Rev. Prebendary Corn sh, and his sister Miss Shore. Of these Rev. Medley and Mrs. Medley were killed on the spot, and from the injuries she received, having expired about two hours and a half after the melancholy catastrophe. Mrs. Shore is in a rather precarious state, and Mr. Medley was carried home in a state of total insensibility. Mrs. Medley was aged 74 years, and Mrs. Shore 50. At the inquest a verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded, with a deodand of 1s. on the phæton. It is supposed that the wheel of the carriage struck against a stone, which caused its overturning.

SINGULAR CASE.—On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the sign of the Duke of Wellington, South-street, Sloane-square, Chelsea, on the body of George Bishop, aged 8 years, whose death, it was alleged, had been caused by his having eaten a biscuit supposed to be poisoned, which he had picked up in the street. The deceased was died at No. 17, Seymour-street, Sloane-square, and was employed on Monday last in carrying home bread about the middle of the day and complained of feeling very ill. He was at that had been taken so immediately after eating a biscuit he had picked up in the street. He was shortly after seized with great pain in the chest, which he describes like a cart running through him, and afterwards laid down in bed. He was away from his chest, and notwithstanding medical assistance was procured, he continued in great agony until about twelve on Tuesday morning, when he died. Mr. Ward, the house surgeon of the Chelsea Dispensary, made the post-mortem examination of the body, said he could not find any trace of poison, but there were other diseases sufficient to account for death. The jury returned a verdict to that effect.

CHILD MURDER, AND DEATH OF THE MURDERESS.—On Wednesday Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the Hog-in-the-Pound, Oxford-street, on the body of MARY LEVEY, aged 23, and on that of her newly-born female child.—Mary Clarke, surgeon, of Marylebone-lane, said that at eight o'clock on Monday morning last he was suddenly called on to Mr. Mackenzie's residence, 36, South Molton-street. On the half landing between the first and second floors he found the dead body of the deceased woman lying, and she was evidently the mother of the child that lay dead close by her. The deceased, no doubt, had been making an effort to get higher up stairs, when she fell and died instantly. She had been dead about a quarter of an hour when he saw her. There was a large quantity of blood on the stairs, but not sufficient to account for death. On removing the body and examining the infant he found the string of an apron fastened tightly around its neck, and which was evidently the cause of death. The apron was attached, with the string was entangled in the deceased's hand. The child was unquestionably born alive, for the lungs were filled with atmosphere and floated buoyantly on water. The child died from strangulation by the mother, who died whilst doing the same to herself.—Verdict—"That the child was strangled by its mother, who died of apoplexy immediately afterwards."

THE LATE BANK ROBBERY AND FORGERY.—The most active exertions have been made during these days of suspense for the delinquents, and it having been ascertained that they have proceeded to the United States, J. and D. Forster, the police officers, will be sent immediately to America, to apply to the authorities there for the necessary powers, under the late act of convention, to apprehend the guilty parties.

DEATH FROM BURNING.—Mr. W. Payne held an inquest on Tuesday evening at St. Thomas's Hospital, on the body of Ann Andrews, aged eight years. It appeared that on Friday, about one o'clock, the poor child, who had no mother, was boiling potatoes for her father's dinner, and while in the act of removing the saucepan from the brazier ignited, and she was instantly enveloped in flames. The poor sufferer was conveyed to the hospital, where she expired, on Saturday, from the effects of the injuries received.—Verdict, Accidental Death.

FATAL COACH ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, the 31st ultimo, as the Lord Lovat coach, from Peterhead to Banff, was changing horses about ten miles from the latter place, the fore-horses were startled, and a set off at full speed without guard or coachman. Mr. Maclure, perfumer, Banff, who was in the outside passage, unfortunately leaped from the top, and although he shabited upon his feet, fell back from the violence of the leap, and the hind wheels, which passed over his chest, and caused death in a few minutes. The other passengers, Miss Burns, who was inside, were more or less injured, the coach having been upset about two miles from where the horses started.

SHOCKING DEATH BY FIRE.—On Wednesday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the London Hospital on the body of Thomas Nelson James, a child four years old, whose parents reside in Edward-street, Stepney. It appeared that on Saturday evening last, the deceased was left for a few minutes in a outside passage, when he began playing with the fire, and his clothes igniting, he was so dreadfully burned all over his body that he died shortly after being conveyed to the hospital he died soon after his admission. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE—*Friday.*—Rather an extensive supply of English wheat has been received up to our market since Monday. The trade with that grain to day was consequently extremely dull, and prices were barely supported. The few foreign wheat have been extremely dull, and the quotations nominally the same. Barley is in good demand, and malting barley was good. All descriptions were a mere drug, and consequently the trade was dull and nothing was doing. Oats, beans, and peas ruled about a nominality.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2,240 quarters. Barley, 1,140 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 17,370 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 3210; barley, 6120; oats, 4150 quarters. Flour, 3262 sacks. Malt, 470 quarters.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 48s; ditto white, 46s to 55s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 46s; ditto white, 47s to 52s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s; distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 68s to 70s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 64s; Chevalier, 66s to 68s, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 29s to 31s; old ditto, 35s to 40s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; maple ditto, 32s to 34s; white ditto, 34s to 36s per quarter. Town-[illegible] Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 39s, per sack.

Foreign. Free wheat, 44s to 46s; ditto, red, 40s to 45s; white, 46s to 51s. In bond —; Barley, 34s to 36s; oats, brew, 17s to 19s; Ditto feed, 15s to 17s; beans, 34s to 36s, peas, 36s to 38s per quarter. Flour, American, 24s to 25s; Baltic, 24s to 28s per barrel. Town-made, 47s to 49s.

The Seed Market.—The supplies of most kinds of seeds offering have been only moderate per the demand was ruled heavy, and prices have undergone no material variation.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 40s to 42s; Baltic crushing, 36s to 37; Mediterranean and Odessa, 32s to 33s; hempseed, 25s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 12s to 16s; white ditto, 14s to 18s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 32s to 36s per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, 6l to 6l 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 4l 5s to 4l 10s per ton; canary, 55s to 65s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto 5½d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 45s 11d; barley, 35s 11d; oats, 20s 1d; rye, 35s 8d; beans, 37s 6d; peas, 36s 8d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 48s 11d; barley, 34s 10d; oats, 20s 3d, rye, 34s 11d; beans, 38s 6d; peas, 37s 0d.

Prices on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 4s; oats, 4s; rye, 7s 6d; beans, 6s 6d; peas, 6s 6d.

Tea.—Since our last, about 1,200,000 lbs of tea have arrived direct from China, yet, as the dealers continue large, no material increase has taken place in the stock in hand. Common congou is now selling at 10½d to 11d per lb. A small sale of Assam tea will take place on Tuesday next

Sugar.—The general tone of West India sugars are in steady demand, at full prices; but in other kinds very little is doing. Bengal and Mauritius sugars are a free sale, at late rates The refined market is steady—brown lumps producing 72s 6d; and standard, 74s 6d to 75s per cwt.

Coffee.—Ceylon is in steady demand, at 56s to 57s for good ordinary. In all other kinds of coffee very little is doing at late rates.

Rice.—Very little is doing in [illegible] at our last prices are supported

Provisions.—The arrivals of Irish butter remain large, and for the most parcels coarse and middling qualities are offering at a decline of 2s per cwt. The demand is heavy, at the above reduction. Fine Waterford and Cork are in fair request, at late rates. Foreign butter is in good request, at previous rates. P. Y. C. delivery the prices are 64s 6d to 65s; and for the month of October 64s 6d per cwt. For forward delivery the prices are 64s 6d to 65s 6d per cwt.

Hops.—During the last ten days, upwards of 1200 packets of new hops have arrived here from Kent and Sussex, and have been pressed into bags. Prices are 30s to 42s per cwt. Old hops, the supply of which is small, are a heavy sale, at barely late rates. The duty is raised to £2,666. The following are the prices of yearlings:—East Kent pockets, £7 10s to £10 10s; Mid Kent ditto, £6 15s to £8 15s; Sussex ditto, £6 15s to £8 15s.

Wool.—Public sales of upwards of 10,000 bales are appointed to take place on the 24th and 25th instant, and days. Privately, the demand is quite limited.

Potatoes.—The supply of potatoes continues large, yet the demand is steady, at from 60s to 80s per ton.

Coals.—Adairs, 19s; Carr's Hartley, 18s; Ord's Redheugh, 17s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 17s; Tanfield Moor, West Wylam, 18s 6d; Benwell and Co's, 18s; Hedley, 18s; Hetton's, 18s; Lambton's, 22s.

Smithfield.—The supply of beasts on sale [illegible] day was only moderate when compared with the numbers which have been penned during Monday in previous weeks. There were offering 60 beasts from Rotterdam, and 100 Scots from Aberdeen, in for the most part middling condition. The sheep trade was dull, and scarcely little was doing. Middlings sold at from 3s 6d to 4s per 8s each.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal :—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 2s 8d; second quality do., 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 8d; prime Shetland ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 6d., large hogs, 3s 6d to 3s 8d., small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; suckling calves, 14s to 24s, aged ditto, 4s per stone; aged cow pigs, 16s to 30s each; Beasts, 619; cows, 168; sheep and lambs, 8180; calves, 288; pigs, 240.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—There was a full average supply of meat on sale to-day, while the demand was heavy at barely late rates. For the best, 3s per 8lbs. was the outside. Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d., middling ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large lamb, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lamb, as 6d to 4s 0d.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English securities have been extremely dull during the week, although business has been upon the whole rather limited. The support given to the market by the purchases of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt has, of course, been withdrawn for the present quarter, as we have in several instances attained par. Exchequer Bills have also made a slight advance, and Bank Stock for the Account has improved in price. There is, however, a great disinclination to invest on the part of the public in the present state of the funds, and the confines the real business of the Stock Exchange to very small limits. Among the very portion of the capital set, the large amount required for carrying out the projected railways has created some uneasiness in the money market, although by slow gradations The alteration of the rate of discount by the Bank of England has not yet had time to produce any effect, but it is announced that the new Bank Charter will extend to every description of accommodation is in favour of agencies, without being of any service to the Bank, as of course parties requiring discount will remit their bills to town agents in preference to paying 4 per cent. more for the privilege of drawing and, however profits are only calculated to the 31st of August, instead of the 10th of October, leaving six weeks to the credit of the next half year. The announcement by the Governor that the loss sustained by the Bank through the Paper Money, would fall on the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, appeared to be very satisfactory. The dividend will be payable on and after the 11th of October next, and the letter of the Bank Charter will be complied with. The Bank of England Stock of Consols is 99¾ for Money, and 9⅞ for Account; India Stock is 283¾; Exchequer Bills, 7s to 7s

The business of the Foreign Market has been affected by the limited transactions of the English Funds, and speculation has been scarcely perceptible during the week. Spanish improved a point on Tuesday, and Mexican made an advance upon the most recent rates of the previous day's quotations. The latter advance was maintained on Wednesday, and improved on Thursday to 35¾, closing at 36¾. Spanish Vives are 23¾; Three per Cent. do. 24¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 62¾, do Five per Cents., 104¾; Belgians, 103¾; Colombians, 14¼.

The Railway market has been rather declining during the week, although the amount of transactions has been usually extensive. South Eastern are flat, though an all dividend declared, and the appropriation of funds not strictly applicable to the revenue account, to make up the requisite amount, is far from satisfactory. The carrying trade is also exciting attention. The French lines are in much demand, and a quick difference under a contract. The former, however, be regarded as a speculation which is certainly on the increase in the share markets. The following are the quotations of lines, and decline are:—Bristol and Gloucester, 49; Chester and Holyhead, 9⅞; Dublin and Cashel, 11; Dublin and Drogheda, 16; Dublin and Kingstown, 16; Brighton, 47½; Greenwich, 10½; South Western, 84; Eastern Counties, 3½; Great Western, 84; London and Birmingham, 220; Manchester and Leeds, 97; Manchester and Birmingham, 78; Manchester and Liverpool, 54; Midland Counties, 76; North Midland, 76; Sheffield and Manchester, 76; York and North Midland, 76; York and Newcastle, 76; Ditto Scrip, 2½; Ditto Extension, 2½; Ditto Leeds and Selby, 2½; Ditto Leeds and Thirsk, 2½; Ditto Malton and Driffield, 2½; Ditto Pontefract, 2½; Ditto Shares, 2½; Ditto Scarborough and Whitby, 2½; Ditto Shares, 2½; Ditto Whitby and Pickering

IRELAND.

MEETING OF THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

Although the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, on Monday last, did not present such a scene of agitation as on the preceding Monday, yet the hall was very much crowded. The proceedings, however, were not very remarkable. The chairman was the Hon Mr. Hutchinson, the newly-elected member. Mr. Hutchinson, in the course of a few remarks upon the subject of Repeal, said the Union was a most disastrous measure for Ireland, and that it had been thrust upon the Irish in a moment of weakness. He, therefore, argued that in order to raise the country from the degrada'ion in which it had come upon it, they should have the Repeal, and to achieve that end they had merely to continue in their present course, and, above all, they should maintain the most conciliatory conduct towards their opponents, not only in that country, but in England.

Some time was occupied in receiving subscriptions from various places.

On the motion of Mr. O'Connell an address was unanimously adopted to the Irish living in Scotland, cautioning them against becoming members of secret societies which were being formed in the latter country

The association then gave their sanction to a suggestion of the Committee of the Association, offering £100 for the best essay in favour of the Repeal of the Union; for the second best, £75; and for the third best, £50.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the association in a long speech, devoted to the topics which he had mooted on the previous Monday. He spoke in very confident terms of the Repeal not only being certain, but near at hand, if they behaved with propriety. The hon. and learned member proceeded to say, that his own opinion was, that the Clontarf meeting was now unnecessary; and he was sure if it were not necessary it ought not to be preserved in, as it would be done devoid to have too much the appearance of triumph and defiance. That meeting had been legally convened; its purposes and its objects were legal; and its suppression was unjustified by law and unsanctioned by any constitutional principle. Now, if they now vindicate that principle? it ought not; and for this reason, that the indictment itself had done so. The principle was therefore already established, and they were therefore under no necessity of vindicating it. They had had a very successful week. The Irish people had behaved admirably, and the absence of the slightest breach of the peace or violation of order. Not even a single accident occurred at any of them, their purpose being to show to the British Parliament and to the people of England the conviction of the great majority of the Irish nation, that their country was misgoverned, and that the Union ought to be repealed. They had demonstrated that completely, and therefore it might be well to go through the form of referring the whole matter to a committee, on account of its importance, it would be with the anticipation that the comm ttee would decide, as he had done, that the Clontarf meeting would not now be necessary. (Hear, hear.) The next subject which he had to refer to was the formation of a preservative society. He thought that society ought to be formed of men who would make a sacrifice for the service of their country, and he thought it would be well that they should be entirely distinct from that association—for such should be distinct from and uncontrolled by the other. Mr. O'Connell next pointed out the course which in his opinion it was best to adopt in regard to the proposals that had already submitted. The first subject which he had to bring forward was that of the impeachment of the Ministry. With respect to the judges, he thought the better course would be to have an address to the Crown from both Houses of Parliament for their removal, as was the case in the removal of Sir J Barrington. He would now come to the address to the people of England, and the impeachment of the Attorney General. (Cheering.) There was no need for him to enter into the details of the trial, but he wanted to know this:—They had heard much of English sympathy. (Hear, hear.) He was loaded with letters telling him that he was wrong in flying on the Irish people the fault of their governors, and that he should not have used such harsh language towards them. Now, hemust remind the English people, with all respect, that they had borne with the greatest patience that the Crown should brish the foulest abuse upon their Irish brethren, and should call their priesthood "unbridled ruffians," "heavy-headed incendiaries" "monkish assassins," and themselves "a slumorous multitude." (Loud cheering.) If he called them "Saxons" it was not a very mitigated term compared with the language he had quoted from the *Times* at the period when it was writing the Wags out and the Tories in, at which it mainly succeeded in exciting a spirit of antiIrishism and a "No Popery" cry in England? (Cheers.) "Saxon" was no term of reproach. It was an honoured name, and the purest portion of liberty was derived from Saxon laws and constitutions—the Parliamentary system was by jury (cheers), and the sin-really (cheers); but, even if it were a disrespectful name, was not "feonious multitude" rather worse? (Loud cheers.) Was not "frooted assassins" as bad as "Saxon?" Was not "Monk at tyrants" as "unbridled ruffians" quite as strong as "Saxon?" (Loud cheers.) "But I'll tell the English men what I'll do," said the hon gentleman "I'll make a bargain with them. Let them forgive me the "Saxon" and I'll forgive the compliment s of the *Times*." (Cheers and laughter.) Mr. O'Connell proceeded to explain the Covent garden Theatre affair, and the warmth of his reception at various towns in England. He was, he continued, now about to visit the time when he would test the English. (Cheers.) There should be no more discussion one way or another, as to what their feelings towards Ireland were. (Cheers.) On this question they would either join Ireland, or make war on her or another like public opinion would be tested. (Loud cheers.) He told England from that place that if she joined them, they would do her ample justice, and would sound her praise in whose whose echoes should re-echo from pole to pole. They would pray that she might be great and powerful—that she might obtain every advantage in peace, and victory in war. He promised them, in return, the hon heartand stout heart of Ireland. He promised the alliance of the Irish people, which would make Great Phuppe tremble on his throne, and would wipe away the disgrace of Mogadore, but he had his price. He was to be bribed, and his bribe was justice. (Cheers.) In return for that he would make England the greatest of nations. (Cheers.) Ireland was amused with a passage of the judgment of the House of Lords, wherein they commanded that he and his fellows "should be restored to all that they had lost." (Cheers.) There was the same judgment of the House of Lords for them! (Laughter.) How could they give him back three months of his life? Renewed cheering and laughter.) As much was a good deal in a man's nose, and three months was something like a tenth of his life. (Cheers and laughter.) They might stop the clock, but not the flood of time.

Mr. O'Connell concluded by drawing a glowing picture of the triumph of the Irish people when they should have obtained the object of their hopes. The speech was greeted with up-roarious applause. The subjects to which Mr. O Connell had alluded were referred to committees. The amount of the week's rent was stated to be £715 7s.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS TO MR. O'CONNELL.—A calm seems to have succeeded the storm created in Dublin last week by the triumph of the Repealers On Saturday last a meeting of the Dublin Corporation took place at the Assembly house, the Lord Mayor in the chair, "to present an address of congratulation to Alderman O'Connell, on his liberation from his *unjust captivity*. After some ordinary business had been disposed of, Mr. Reilly proposed the following resolution: "That an address of congratulation be presented from the corporation to Mr. O'Connell, on his liberation from his unjust captivity, and that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the aldermen and towncouncillors, be requested to present such address." In doing so, he briefly alluded to the political achievements of Mr. O Connell, and the fact that it was in that assembly-room "he struck the first blow at the enemies of independence." Mr. M'Loughlin seconded the motion, which passed unanimously. None of the Conservative members of the Council were present.

DEPARTURE OF MR. O'CONNELL.—Mr. O'Connell, it is said, starts for Derrynane shortly after the majesty's feast, on Thursday. The benefit, it is added, are in training for the "Liberator's" return to his mountain home. On his arrival in Dublin, in November, he promises to attend another feast, to be given in his honour at Corn. It is said that Mr. O'Connell will be present at two more meetings at the Conciliation-hall prior to his departure for Derrynane.

ADDRESS FROM THE LONDON REPEALERS TO MR. O'CONNELL.—On Monday evening a noisy meeting of the Repealers of London was held at the National Hall, High Holborn, for the purpose of adopting an address of congratulation to Mr. O'Connell and the co-operators, on their release from prison. The meeting was addressed by several members of the Repeal ward, all of whom condemned the late proceedings of the present Ministry towards Ireland and Mr. O'Connell; and they concurred in stating that the Irish nation ought to be ever thankful to that independent and learned Chief Justice as Lord Denman was said to be found. To him, and also to Lords Campbell and Cottenham, who had delivered their opinions, they believed, entirely divested of any party prejudice or opinion, the thanks of Ireland were due. A long address was adopted, expressing great regard for Mr. O'Connell.

REJOICINGS OF THE REPEALERS.—According to the *Leinster Express*, the news of the reversal of the judgment was the cause of several acts of turbulence by the Repealers of the King's and Queen's County, so much so that the magistrates and police had great difficulty in preserving the peace. A Roman Catholic priest, the Rev. Mr. Fleming, at Prankford, would not allow a single candle to be placed in his windows, and the attempt made to illuminate the town is stated to have been done in direct opposition to his expressed wishes. His example, however, appears to have had no influence, for in the adjoining parish (English, the Rev. Mr. Murt, P.P., had his house brilliantly illuminated; a large fire blazed before his gate, at which an immense mob collected, and remained during the night, dancing, singing, and shouting: and the chapel bell was kept ringing at intervals.

Mr. O'Connell has caused the bed on which he slept during his incarceration to be removed to Merrion-square, and has supplied Mr. Cooper, the deputy-governor, with a new one instead, declaring that he would keep it as a memorial for his children.

THE Recordership of Cork is vacant by the death of Mr. Robert Bennett. The appointment is vested by the Irish Municipal Act in the Lord Lieutenant.

RAGAS AT THE DUBLIN THEATRE.—"Norma" was performed on Monday night, to an immense house, and Grisi drew down thunders of applause. In the course of the evening, an unpleasant fracas occurred between an officer of the 11th Hussars, Lieutenant Crosbie, and a gentleman who, not long since, was the office of High Sheriff of the county of Kerry. The officer remained for some time in a standing posture, keeping the door of the box ajar, and, having been first asked by the gentleman whether he had paid for a seat, which was answered in the negative, he was requested to close the door, as the draught of air was too much for the ladies. Mr. Duncombe declining to do so, a warm altercation took place, which ended in a blow being inflicted on the gentleman, who immediately collared his assailant, and a severe scuffle ensued in the box-lobby, in the course of which it is stated that Mr. Duncombe, having been well nigh *hors de combat*, laid his hand on the hilt of his sword, when, fortunately, some officers of the 11th interposed, and the matter was eventually adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties. It is, however, by no means certain whether the affair is finally settled so far as the military authorities are concerned, for the transaction is in course of investigation before the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces. The gentleman first assaulted is Mr. Saunders.

THE ADDRESSES TO MR. O'CONNELL.—On Wednesday a deputation, consisting of the Lord Mayor and several members of the Town Council, attired in their robes of office, waited upon Mr. O'Connell, at his residences in Merrion-square, Dublin, formally to present him with the address of congratulation which was agreed to at the meeting of the Corporation held on Monday last. The Lord Mayor having read the address, Mr. O'Connell briefly acknowledged the compliment. He thanked the deputation for the honour they conferred upon him, and after commenting on the late trials he lauded Lords Cottenham, Campbell, and Denman as three of the best judges who ever ornamented the bench. The hon. and learned gentleman apologised to the deputation for appearing before them in his morning gown, having but just risen from bed, to which he had been confined by a severe cold. Similar addresses were presented to Mr. O'Connell from Newry, and from the Corporation of Sligo.

APPEAL OF HONOUR.—A communication, bearing the signature of "A Sufferer," having been published in the *Dublin Monitor*, and containing some personal allusions to the pecuniary resources of Mr. Dillon Browne, M.P., that gentleman, through the intervention of his friend and colleague, Mr. Mark Browne, waited on Mr. Coffey, the registered proprietor of the *Monitor*, requiring him to retract and apologise for the insertion of the offensive paragraph, or be prepared to do the consequences result in such case. Mr. Coffey, however, denied that he was to be held responsible in the matter, inasmuch as there was another channel through which an explanation might be afforded. This was not a round satisfactory, and Mr. Coffey also fixed on a "friend." A lengthened negotiation ensued without any chance of the matter being amicably adjusted. Mr. Browne concluding the correspondence by informing Mr. Coffey, that he unhesitatingly declared his conduct "as unworthy of a gentleman and a man of courage." On receipt of this letter, Mr. Coffey swore informations against his opponent, and Mr. Browne having voluntarily tendered bail, the affair came on for adjudication before the magistrates of Dublin. Both parties appeared by counsel and after the necessary quantum of crimination and recrimination had been fairly exhausted, the Bench came to the determination of receiving Mr. Coffey's informations and holding Mr. Dillon Browne to bail, in two sureties of sixhundred each, and two sureties of £200 each, to be of the peace towards all her Majesty's subjects for the term of seven years. Sir V. Blake and Mr. Gregan having given the requisite securities, the parties left the office, and so the matter rests

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY AN OFFICER.—Considerable stir has been made at Cork, in consequence of an alleged robbery of plate by Lieut. Puddicombe. It is stated that the Lieuten nt is one of two officers of a small detachment of his corps that are borne as supernumeraries on board her Majesty's ship Volage, for service afloat, from which vessel Lieutenant Puddicombe and his mess have been disembarked to garrison, under the pendant, the naval portion of the island of Haulbowline. The Cork magistrates have had a private investigation of the affair, and from what has transpired, it appears that the plate was missed at a ball and supper given by Capt. Augustus Warner at Cove, on the evening of the 26th ult., at which a number of officers attended, and amongst the rest, Lieut. Puddicombe. The following morning some of the plate was missed, amongst which were pieces of Capt Warner s, and other pieces that he had borrowed from friends for the occasion. The pieces missed were two dinner-forks, crest, a stag's head, and in tisk, "T.M.A.;" one dinner-fork, crest, a stag's head as a counpet; one dinner fork, with a lion rampant, holding a spear; a dinner-spoon, with a lion rampant; a spoon, with a stag; and a spoon, with a stag's head and initials, "T.M.A." Captain Warner identified a piece of the silver, with a star on it, as his property. The servants at Coolgrena were examined, and stated many circumstances that took place on the night of the ball, and one of them, Mary Neal, after the company had retired from the supper-room, and when dancing was resumed in the hall-room, the lights were removed from the former. After supper, Mr. Puddicombe waltzed with a lady, and then went up to the supper-room, which was dark, apparently lighted by the candles that had danced s then given, to the effect that Mr. Puddicombe had attempted to sell the silver in question. The magistrates agreed to take bail, but as the accused could not procure any, he was removed in custody.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

GRISI, MARIO, AND F. LABLACHE.—This celebrated trio are to appear in Brighton early in October, at concerts which are to be given in the Town Hall, &c. We have not yet seen the programme, but no doubt it will consist of their choicest morceaux.

BRAHAM.—The veteran vocalist, with his two sons, has, during the last week, given two concerts in the Town-hall, at Brighton, which were brilliantly attended. No diminution of the great singer's powers was perceptible.

LOVER.—This tripiex artist—painter, poet, and musician—has been delighting the good folks of Brighton by his inimitable songs and narratives. The portraits of his pen are quite as striking as those of his pencil. He was engaged to assist at the recent fête at the concerts, and at the general request of his friends and the public he gave a third entertainment on last Thursday, which proved to be equally attractive.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.—This house, we understand, has been taken by Messrs. Laurent and Mason, with the intention of hiring it out by the night, week, or month, to everything that may come in the way. We believe Jullien's concerts will be the first entertainments on the list, after each, it is rumured, Mr. Balfe's troupe will appear. Next French *opera comique*, and probably a spice of Italian or German will be produced -altogether forming an *olla podrida* medley.

DECLINE OF THE DRAMA IN AMERICA.—The *New York Herald* of the 15th August gives the following doleful picture of the state of the drama in America: -Not for a long time past have theatricals been so dull throughout the Union as they are just now. In New York all the theatres, with the exception of Niblo's, are closed; and the same may be said of the other large cities throughout the States. With the exception of those establishments to which are attached gardens, and a few of the museums, there is little or nothing doing. The consequence is, that a whole host of third and fourth-rate performers are "gentlemen with all the outs," living on their resources. The prospect for the legitimate drama during the ensuing season is but very indifferent, indeed; how far the different lady-managers may be able to resuscitate it, remains to be seen. The taste of the people of this country, like that of the old, has undergone a very material change of late years. Music and opera are all the rage: and the artists in this line, from the sublime Ole Bull to the chony performers on the bone castanets, are drawing overflowing houses wherever they go. Mr. Macready, "the last of the cocked hats," has, in all probability, passed the last shesves in the field of the legitimate drama in this country.

BRIGHTON THEATRE.—Mr. Wallack is displaying his versatile genius in a round of different parts; his *Skylock* and *Walter*, on the same evening, afford a pleasant contrast. The house has been greatly improving, since his first appearance on Monday last. Wallack, if he be not an Edmund Kean, is the first actor of the day. There is an honest earnestness in his manner, and a gallant bearing about him which at once fixes the attention. Mr. Conquering, is a most correct reader—never interrupting his author's meaning by unnecessary starts and pauses, as is the case with some others who have found favour in the public's eyes.

THE QUEEN'S SECOND VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

(Continued from page 185.)

Athol-house. Her Majesty returned to the castle about five o'clock. The evening was very wet.

The dinner party in the evening was the same as on the previous day, with the exception of Lord and Lady Glenlyon, who did not dine at the castle. The Hon. Mr. Dundas and Mr. Murray, the factor, were present, the officers immediately in command of the guard of Athol Highlanders, dined with her Majesty.

This morning the weather continued wet, until about half-past nine o'clock, when it had sufficiently cleared up to enable her Majesty to take her accustomed walk in the grounds. The Princess Royal also took walking exercises in the grounds, attended by a nurse.

In her drive yesterday her Majesty was accompanied by Prince Albert, who had returned early from grouse shooting on the hills, where his Royal Highness had some excellent sport. At half-past three his Royal Highness rode back to the castle, and drove her Majesty out in the pony phaeton, preceded by outriders—Lord Glenlyon and Sir Edward Bowater rode on either side of the carriage, the Highland chieftain wearing the two eagle's feathers in his bonnet. On the return of her Majesty to the castle, a Scotch peasant, who had been evincing his loyalty in copious libations in honour of the Queen, staggered into the castle, and entered the room where the illustrious party were assembled with far less ceremony and discrimination than were displayed by the "boy James." The intr der was forthwith handed over to the tender mercies of the local police.

Within the last few days, there has been a fresh influx of visitors and tourists, who are anxious to combine the pleasures of deer sovereign and the beauties of Scottish scenery. The two hotels, the Blair of Athol Inn and the Bridge of Tilt Inn, are completely inundated—people are glad to be allowed to lie down under anything under the dining-table, in any out-room, boats of straw or four occupants, and when they wake in the morning they find themselves placed by the side of some drowsy stranger, with whom they had not the honour of any previous acquaintance, and who had been billeted upon them by an unceremonious landlord during their peaceful slumbers.

The following letter from Dundee gives some information in regard to the return of her Majesty, and also comprises a few interesting incidents connected with the voyage to Dundee, which have not been before noticed.

Orders have been received on board the royal steam-yacht Victoria and Albert to have every thing ready for her Majesty's embarkation on Monday, the 30th instant, on which day her Majesty has signified her intention of leaving Scotland on her return voyage. The yacht is still lying in the river Tay, off Dundee, and it is understood that her Majesty will embark at the same place where she landed, and that the royal party will leave Blair Athol on Monday morning, the 30th, immediately after breakfast, and arrive in Dundee between three or four o'clock the same afternoon, whence they will proceed at once on board the yacht. By this arrangement her Majesty will arrive at Woolwich near midday on Wednesday. The voyage from the river to Dundee occupied upwards of forty-two hours, and, calculating that it will take the same time to return, should her Majesty embark at Dundee at four o'clock on Monday, the 30 h, the yacht will reach Woolwich on Wednesday, October 2nd, about ten o'clock.

During her Majesty's voyage from the Nore to Dundee, the weather continued throughout particularly favourable, and enabled her Majesty to spend a great portion of her time on deck, and thus to have the full benefit of the invigorating sea breezes. The Princess Royal was in excellent spirits, and seemed quite delighted at all she witnessed. She did not confine herself to the quarter-deck, but ran occasionally forward, followed by her attendant, asking numerous questions, and laughing heartily at everything that particularly pleased her. There was one circumstance appeared to amuse her very much. While she was on the quarter deck, in company with her Majesty and Prince Albert, a little boy, a native of China, who is in the se vice of Commander Hall, was presented to the Queen in his Chinese costume, when he exhib ted to her Majesty the forms of paying respect to the Mandarins of China. This so pleased the Princess Royal that the boy was presented to her, and went through the same forms before her Royal Highness, which so amused her that she was laughing heartily the whole time. Her Majesty was particularly partial to the sea, and feels quite at home aboard the yacht. Although surrounded by upwards of a hundred seamen, her Majesty's privacy is less invaded, and she is more free from anything like intrusion, than she would be if travelling on shore. British sailors, generally, are more polite and considerate than many persons give them credit for.

At twelve o'clock, a signal was made to the Black Eagle, to try her rate of sailing with the royal yacht. For the first half hour the vessels kept nearly their own, with a very slight advantage to the Black Eagle. During the next hour, the Black Eagle continued drawing ahead of the Victoria and Albert, though but very slowly, for at the expiration of that time she was more than a quarter of a mile ahead. After four hours hard struggle the Black Eagle beat the yacht by one mile.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, were in excellent health during the whole voyage. The weather was very fine and moderate, and there was but little sea on, so that none of the royal party felt the slightest inconvenience, and were quite free from the unlady which generally affects those not accustomed to the sea.

BLAIR ATHOL. Sunday.

Her Majesty drove out towards Bruar yesterday afternoon in a carriage and four with outriders. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Princess Royal, Lady Caroline Cocks, and Viscountess Canning. Sir Edward Bowater rode by the side of the carriage on horseback. Her Majesty visited a second time the Falls of Bruar yesterday, but unfortunately, on arriving at the bottom of the fall, a pitiless storm came on which her Majesty to make a precipitate retreat to the castle.

Yesterday, after breakfast, Prince Albert went out shooting or stalking in the neighbourhood of the castle. He went on a shooting pony, and was accompanied by Lord Glenlyon. The Prince remained out until seven o'clock in the evening. The Prince shot fifteen brace of the finest harts that have been shot this season. One of them weighed 16 or 18 stone.

The Princess Royal rode out on her pony in the grounds.

The dinner party yesterday consisted, besides the Queen and Prince Albert, of the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Charles Wellesley, Lady Canning, Lady Caroline Cocks, Sir Edward Bowater, and Mr. Anson.

Her Majesty's health has to be gradually improving. Although the weather has latterly been unfavourable, she has been out every day, enjoying the fine air of this place. Her Majesty seems to look better every day. The inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood appear to have discovered that her Majesty desires privacy, for they now make no attempt to cheer her, but merely take off their hats, and bow as she passes along. The Princess Royal is in excellent health.

BLAIR ATHOL, Monday.

The rain continued to fall without intermission throughout the whole of yesterday, but the indisposition of the weather did not deter her Majesty from attending divine service at the village. With that punctuality for which every member of the royal family has been so eminently distinguished, her Majesty arrived at this humble place of worship, a few minutes before the commencement of divine services. Lord and Lady Glenlyon, in their britschka, preceded the royal party, and shortly after the arrival of his lordship, one of the royal close carriages, with four grey horses and a single outrider, was seen driving rapidly down the avenue which leads from the principal entrance to the castle. The guard of Athol Highlanders, who were stationed at the gate which has been recently erected, presented arms as the royal carriage drove along the road, and Lord Glenlyon, accompanied by several of his noble relatives and clansmen, including the Master of Strathallan, Sir David Dundas, Kar of Kindrogan, Oswald of Dunnikier, Mr. Graham Drummond, &c., all of whom were attired in the national costume, were drawn up outside the porch of the village church to receive her Majesty. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Viscountess Canning, and Lady Caroline Cocks were also in the royal carriage.

The engraving represents her Majesty and the Prince Consort alighting, and received by Lord Glenlyon Lady Glenlyon being seated in the Royal carriage.

On alighting, her Majesty was conducted to the private noble box in his lordship's pew, and shortly after the arrival of her Majesty another of the royal carriages drew up to the church, containing Lord Aberdeen, Lord Liverpool, Lord Charles Wellesley, Mr. Anson, and Sir James Clark, all of whom occupied places in the back of the royal pew. Upon these feudal principles, also, which even upon the present occasion were not departed from, places were assigned in the back of the pew for Lord Glenlyon's steward, and some few of the principal tenantsmen of his lordship's household. The Highland chieftain, with Lady Glenlyon, sat beside Lady Canning, in the front seat with her Majesty.

Divine service then commenced according to the Presbyterian form of wo ship. A psalm was first sung in excellent time and tune. The clergyman, Mr. Irvine, then delivered an extempore prayer, after which another psalm was sung, and not separating the psalm, Mr. Irvine taking his text from the thirteenth verse of the fifth chapter of Matthew: -"Ye are the salt of the earth."

Mr. Irvine's sermon was a plain, straightforward discourse, devoid of all flourishes of rhetoric, and was delivered in a broad Scotch accent; but Mr. Irvine's enunciation was so clear and distinct that every word was perfectly intelligible to the English portion of the congregation.

After the usual service, according to a custom still existing in some parts of Scotland, wooden boxes attached to thin poles, and called "ladles" by the Scotch, were handed into all the pews, in order that every member of the congregation might contribute his mite towards the support of the parochial poor. Her Majesty appeared to look with great interest at this me hod of collecting alms, and Prince Albert was evidently anxious to contribute; but a plate being placed at the kirk door, at the entrance to the chieftain's pew, enabled her Majesty, the Prince, and the members of the suite, to leave their donations on going out of the church.

On the conclus on of the service, her Majesty was conducted to her carriage by Lord Glenlyon, an umbrel-a being held over her Majesty to protect her from the rain, which continued to pour in ceaseless torrents. Her Majesty was fortunately provided with India-rubber cloaks, grego-ians, or she would have infallibly caught cold, as the thick muddy newly-laid gravel, through which the Queen was compelled to pass, was but little adapted for lightly-shod ladies. Her Majesty wore a black v lv t dress, and a shawl of the same material, a white drawn crape bonnet. Prince Albert wore a white hat with a crape, and all the members of her Majesty's suite also wore the court mourning.

At four o'clock the rain subsided, and her Majesty availed herself of the propitious change in the weather, and left the castle in her garden chair, drawn by two servants in plain liveries; her Majesty was accompanied by Prince Albert, and proceeded through the grounds to view the Falls of the Tilt and the Fender, which had derived additional grandeur from the recent heavy rain. Her Majesty returned to the castle shortly before seven. There was no addition to the royal party after entering the evening.

At an early hour this morning her Majesty walked abroad with the Prince to enjoy the fresh morning air. The rain had entirely ceased during the night, and at the time of writing the sun was shining out in all its splendour, and showed the surrounding scenery in all its beauty. Her Majesty and her illustrious Consort were accompanied in the morning walk through the grounds by the Princess Royal, who was mounted on a Shetland pony, and attended by a groom and servant.

After breakfast the Prince left the castle with Lord Glenlyon to shoot grouse on the hills around the castle, which have been hitherto strictly preserved.

BLAIR ATHOL, Tuesday.

Her Majesty continues in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits, and her complexion has already begun to glow under the rude hand of health, whose established dwelling-place is in the hills and glens of Scotland. Prince Albert and the Princess Royal also begin to show the beneficial effects of their residence here. The Princess Royal, mounted on a Shetland pony, and attended by a groom and servant, always accompanies her Majesty and the Prince in their morning walk through the grounds.

Prince Albert left the castle shortly after luncheon, and proceeded to the hills immediately in front of the castle, to have some grouse shooting. His Royal Highness was accompanied by his noble host, who merely went with the Prince to point out the most probable places for finding the game. The Prince had some excellent sport, considering the short period which he remained on the hill. His Royal Highness shot eight brace of grouse, a snipe, and a golden plover, and returned to the castle shortly after three, to accompany her Majesty in her drive. Lord Liverpool, who was grouse shooting in a different part of the hill-side, shot six brace of grouse during the course of the afternoon. Lord Glenlyon did not shoot, and respectfully declined the courteous entreaties of his royal guest to participate in the sport.

At half-past three in the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince left the castle in a pony phaeton, with out-riders, to inspect the Falls of Bruar, which are about three miles distant from Blair Athol, on the high road to Inverness. Lord Glenlyon and Lord Charles Wellesley, the chieftain being as usual attired in the Highland costume, rode on either side of the phaeton. On arriving at the cottage of an antique Highland maid, the presiding deity of these Falls, her Majesty alighted, and ascended the gravel walk, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert. Her Majesty was struck with the beauty of the scene, and declared that each succeeding object whi ch met her view surpassed its predecessor in beauty and interest. The Falls were seen to great advantage, and the roaring of the waters through the craggy moss-grown chasm was considerably increased by the heavy rains which had fallen during the preceding days; in ascending some of the steeper acclivities which lead to the topmost portion of the Falls, her Majesty

THE ROYAL ENTRY INTO BLAIR ATHOL.

entered her garden chair, which was drawn by two servants in plain liveries, and had been previously sent on for the use of her Majesty.

The Royal party did not return to the castle until a late hour. Covers were laid for sixteen. The dinner party consisted of Lord and Lady Glenlyon, Miss Murray, Oswald of Dunnikier, and Small Kier of Kindroggan, the Officers of her Majesty's guard of Athol Highlanders, with the members of her Majesty's suite.

Her Majesty took her accustomed walk in the grounds this morning, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Princess Royal. Gravel walks are being laid down and carefully rolled along the banks at the pass of Killiecrankie, for her Majesty has expressed her intention of paying a second visit to the sublime scenery at the bottom of the pass during her sojourn at Blair Athol.

Prince Albert and Lord Glenlyon, both attired in shooting jackets and caps, have just left the castle in his lordship's phaeton, to try some moors in a distant part of the Athol estates; the Prince will, however, return to the castle to accompany her Majesty in her afternoon drive.

The weather is as propitious as could be desired, which enables her Majesty and the Prince to pass a great portion of their time in the open air.

There is a rumour that the Queen intends to visit some parts of the Western Highlands and Islands before returning to England, and that the royal yacht will be ordered round to the west coast to receive her. Staffa and Iona are mentioned as likely to be visited by her Majesty, in which case she will probably return by Inverary and the Clyde. A little incident occurred on Sunday which has created some observation in the dearth of more important or stirring matter. In reading the usual prayer for the Royal Family at church, the clergyman inadvertently omitted that for Prince Albert, and the Queen when leaving the church laughed and good-humouredly quizzed the Prince upon the circumstance of his being excluded from the prayers of the congregation. Whatever ceasioned her mirth, the Queen was certainly smiling and talking earnestly to the Prince on leaving the church. It might have been caused by the mistake of the Prince, who, when the wooden ladles were being handed round at the offertory, put his hand in his pocket and took out some gold, but the ladles were not thrust into the royal pew.

Although the majority of our illustrations have been severally referred to in our narrative of the Royal Visit, it may be interesting to add a few incidental notes on the localities and incidents.

The second engraving—King William the Fourth's Dock at Dundee—presents a very attractive appearance. Our artist was highly favoured in being the only person allowed to be in that part whence the sketch was taken. The Royal party were attired in mourning: Prince Albert wore a white hat, with a crape band; and the Princess Royal wore white trousers. The guard presenting arms are the Rifles. The triumphal arch erected here was raised within 55 hours: it was designed by Mr. Leslie, civil engineer, and constructed under the superintendence of Mr. C. Ower; the contractor for the work being Mr. Boyd: it had a fine and imposing effect, with its appearance of solid masonry so artfully counterfeited as at a very short distance to bid defiance to detection.

In the High street, at Dundee (see the third engraving), firs were planted across the street, and festooned with flowers, which had a very pleasing effect. The guard presenting arms here also are the Rifles; and the body guard, the Scotch Greys. A little to the west of this street, in the Nethergate, are the remains of an old cathedral which contained four places of worship, one of which was pure Gothic. Three of these churches were completely destroyed by fire, on Sunday morning, Jan. 3, 1841; measures were taken for repairing or rebuilding two of them, and of these one is just completed. This structure is said to have been originally built by David, Earl of Huntingdon, in 1188: at the west end is a tower, 156 feet high.

The Pass of Killiecrankie (a portion of which is shown in the next view) communicates with the Blair of Athol, and stretches for the space of a mile or upwards along the base of the mountain of the River Garry. The hills rise from the bed of the river flanking it on the western bank with a precipitous wall. The bold rocks, lining the channel, are mantled over with masses of waving ash, birch, and oak, the light and graceful foliage of which, moving and changing its lines with every breeze, contrasts finely with the bleak crags that start at intervals through its leafy screen, and at length soar into the abrupt and rugged outline of Ben-Vracky.

This pass, in reference to its military history, has been styled the Scottish Thermopylæ, and until the present road was constructed, might have been called with no less propriety the Via-Mala of Scotland. But the dangers of the pass, which contributed not a little to its sublimity, have disappeared with the progress of art, and those unprecedented facilities of intercourse which have been thrown open by modern enterprise.

The next engraving shows Blair Castle, as seen from Ben-y-glo, which almost aspires to the rank of mountain. Some of these hills are clothed to the tops with fir, relieved by masses of rich verdure; others are more barren, but strikingly grand. At all hours of the day—from the early morning, when the summits of the hills are hidden in mists, to the night, when their bold outlines form a grand amphitheatre enclosing the domain—the scene is beautiful in the extreme.

Blair Castle is, by no means, the castellated structure which its name imports. It is a large, straggling, and irregular building, which, upon a near approach, arranges itself into a central mansion of three stories, extending to the width of eight windows in front, and two in depth, without any architectural pretensions, the battlements and bastions with which it was formerly surmounted and flanked having been long since swept away, in order to disarm it of the importance attached to it in the feudal times, as the key of the pass into the northern Highlands, and commanding the valley and pass of Killiecrankie. On the left of the main building, and nearer the high road from Perth to Inverness, is a long and low range of buildings, which contains many large and convenient apartments, in which ample accommodation has been found for her Majesty's suite and attendants. Behind these are extensive offices and stabling, all built in the most plain and unpretending style, which is the character of the whole edifice, although there are several spacious and magnificent apartments on the basement and principal story, furnished in excellent taste.

The castle fronts the south, and although environed on all sides by lofty hills, is situated on a high range of table land, which is completely shut out from the lower valley of the Tay by the mountains forming the defile of Killiecrankie. Although there are few trees, and those of small size, in the neighbourhood of the castle, all the mountains around it are clothed nearly to their summits with wood, the dark and majestic forest of Athol forming, with the lofty and cloud-capped range of the Grampians in the distance, a splendid background to the picture. The main entrance, from which the castle is distant about half a mile, fronts the high road from Perth, and is a massive turreted structure, one of the few remaining relics of the old feudal times. The scenery in the neighbourhood is extremely wild and romantic: deep ravines, through which the mountain streams find their way to the Tummel or the Garry; lofty cataracts appearing at a distance like a liver threads running down the precipitous sides of the mountains; dark masses of larch and fir, and the bold and naked crags towering above all, form a combination of natural beauties which have rendered this portion of the Highlands deservedly celebrated.

The historical recollections connected with the castle are extremely interesting. In 1644 it was besieged by Montrose, who experienced a very unexpected resistance on the part of the brave men by whom it was garrisoned, which compelled him to retire. In 1655, Colonel Daniel, one of Oliver Cromwell's generals, marched against it with a numerous and well-appointed army, and eventually succeeded in taking it by storm. It afterwards, when under the command of Sir Andrew Agnew, stood a long and vigorous siege against the troops of the Pretender immediately preceding the battle of Culloden, which compelled the assailing party to raise the siege. But the most striking event in which it formed a prominent part was the well-known and bloody battle of Killiecrankie between Lord Dundee and the Government forces, under the command of General Mackay.

The castle, with the rides and drives surrounding it, has an air of the most perfect seclusion and repose.

The gardens extend along the Tay, and command the most delightful and picturesque views. In the immediate vicinity several thousand acres of forest trees were planted between forty and fifty years ago, greatly improving and ornamenting the scenery around the Duke's domain. On the opposite side of the Tay, is Bunam Hill, the lower part of which was covered with trees in the time of Macbeth, and now celebrated for its blue slate quarries. The extensive lawn on which the castle stands, is nearly 450 feet above the level of the sea at Pambridge. On the river Brunr, about three miles from the village of Blair, there are several beautiful cascades, one of which is between 150 and 200 feet in height.

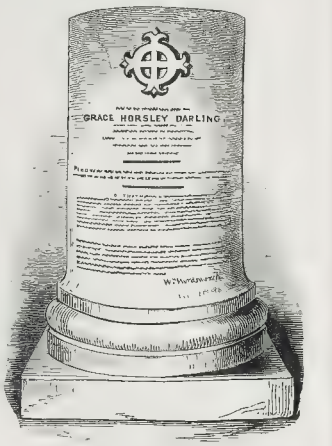
Our Engraving represents the Falls of Fender, in the grounds of Blair Castle: these falls are formed by a burn falling into the water of Tilt: they have been visited by her Majesty, attended by Lady Glenlyon.

The village of Blair, with the entry of the Royal party; and a group of cottages in the neighbourhood; are engraved in this page.

COTTAGES AT BLAIR ATHOL.

MONUMENT TO GRACE DARLING.

Upon no occasion has the public sympathy been more worthily excited than by the untimely fate of Grace Darling; and, to perpetuate these sentiments, as well as to awaken kindred courage, and cherish kindred virtue, in the breasts of future generations, it has been resolved to erect a monument to the memory of the gentle maiden. Mr. Davies, the sculptor, of Newcastle, has received the commission to execute this interesting but unostentatious memorial, to be placed in St. Cuthbert's Chapel, on Fern Island. It will be, as the engraving shows, a cippus, of stone, six feet in height; with the cross of St. Cuthbert, and the following inscription:



MONUMENT TO GRACE DARLING.

To the Memory of
GRACE HORSLEY DARLING,
A Native of Bamburgh,
And an Inhabitant
Of these Islands;
Who Died Oct. 20th, A.D. 1842,
Aged 26 Years.

Pious and pure, modest and yet so brave,
Though young so wise, though meek so resolute.

Oh! that winds and waves could speak
Of things which their united power called forth
From the pure depths of her humanity!
A maiden gentle, yet, at duty's call,
Firm and unflinching as the lighthouse reared
On the inland-rock, her lonely dwelling-place;
Or like the invincible rock itself that braves,
Age after age, the hostile elements,
As when it guarded holy Cuthbert's cell—

All night the storm had raged, nor ceased, nor paused,
When, as day broke, the maid, through misty air,
Espies far off a wreck, amid the surf,
Beating on one of those disastrous isles—
Half of a vessel, half—no more; the rest
Had vanished!

WM. WORDSWORTH.

NEW CHURCH, NEAR OSWESTRY.

Impure examplars of the Norman style of architecture are becoming nearly as abundant as "carpenter's Gothic," among our new churches. The specimen here engraved is, however, a meritorious

NEW CHURCH AT LLANYMYNECK.

exception to the above architectural delinquency: it is *pure Norman*; and, although it will contain 480 sittings, the actual cost of the structure will be £1450, which is a small sum. We mention this circumstance as a set-off to the plea so frequently urged in extenuation of the poverty of the pseudo Norman and Gothic churches of our day—disproportionate funds. Now, here is an instance of preserving strict architectural character at a comparatively small cost, which is highly creditable to the skill of the architects, the Messrs. Pearsons, of Oswestry, from whose design, and under whose superintendence, the above church has been erected.

This interesting edifice has just been completed in the village of Llanymynech, near Oswestry; the funds having been raised by private subscription, aided by a grant from the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels. It is constructed entirely of stone, with the exception of the arches and ornamental portions, which are of moulded firebrick: the roof is covered with grey tiles. The tower is very characteristic in its details: at the apex of the roof is a round ball, whence spring the vane and weathercock. There is a chancel, which is no shown in our view.

The interior has little decoration. The roof is open. All the seats are open, but are provided with low backs.

EXTRAORDINARY PARCEL BY THE POST-OFFICE.—Last week, one of the most extraordinary packages, ever sent through the same medium reached the post-office of Glasgow. This was no other than a parcel containing some fifteen or twenty live frogs. The contents of the parcel were discovered by two or three of them jumping out at the post-office. The frogs, it is believed, were of the Egyption or some other rare species, and were addressed to Dr. Buchanan, of Moor-place, in that city. They reached their destination in safety.

DONCASTER RACES.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE LEGER DAY.

Among the truest of all aphorisms is that which declares "there is a tide in the affairs of men." According to historians, the popular flood sets from east to west—at all events, that is the way the stream of gentility flows in the great metropolis. Occasionally, of course, there are exceptions to the general rule, as to all others—the latest variation it is our purpose to treat of in these presents. During the current week the north has been the fashionable point of the compass. The Court is away in bonny Scotland, exchanging the regal for the rural purple—"pomp and circumstance" for health and heather—the imperious ermine for the dun deer's spoil. But all this is to be a sealed book to the million; it is the Queen's pleasure that none intrude on the privacy of her Highland home; and shall not that wish be our law? Turn we then to another northern tryst, where the public was welcome in the exact ratio of its extent. Our scene is Doncaster Races—a rare rendezvous, such as erst it was in the time of the autocrats, the Fitzwilliams, the Harewoods, and similar worthies. The meeting of 1844 was the most brilliant within moderate memory. The recent fomentation of the turf has left it more bright and sparkling than ever: things *had* come to the worst and they *have* mended.

On Monday last the Great Northern Meeting commenced, and ended yesterday. Our affair, however, is with its principal feature, the renowned Leger, and, consequently, the time of action is limited to one day. This was Tuesday—which somewhat heavily, with clouds, brought on the fortunes and misfortunes of full many that in anxiety witnessed its dawn. By a very early hour the human tide had begun to flow, and long before noon it was high water—hot water in the rooms. There all who could were betting—these to make their book, those "to mend it, or be rid on't," (which means "going for the gloves"). All sorts of casualties had been busy with the field, so that, at the last hour, out of 109 entries, only the poor units remained—and nine were declared to start. First of these was the Curé, a goodly steed, though small (and having an unpainly right foot withal), backed at even to win, and next him Foigh-a-Ballagh, the champion of Ireland, alone, just before the race, at 3 to 1. Others also had friends at miscellaneous estimates, as will also here be seen. Precisely at three of the afternoon clock the coursers began to appear—among the first being the pair aforesaid—"Foigh" looking as like a clipper as anything lately exhibited in horse-flesh. Thus, the cynosure of all account, the "nine" paraded before the stand, and eventually passed it for the great essay in the following order:—Foigh-a-Ballagh, first by a length; The Curé, The Princess, Lightning, Red Deer, the Amulet colt; Bay Momus, Little Hampton, and Godfrey. The usual functionary started them, the matter being too uncomplicated to call for the aid of my Lord Bentinck. Godfrey made what they called the running, which was a bad substitute for an exercise gallop: in fact, the speed all through was, as Jim Robinson called it, "paltry." Of course, the lot came together to the straight ground. There Foigh-a-Ballagh was in front, with the Curé on his quarters outside, and the brace began to do their endeavour in earnest. Both were flagged—the latter deserving all he got, for he bolted half-a-dozen lengths from home, and finished a *cur* as well as a loser. The Princess was a good third. Her gallant owner called for an investigation of the winner's mouth in the morning. Won't there be wigs upon the green if requests like these are to become common? There is a story of a Parisian and a Gascon who were playing a game of piquet, together when the Frenchman exclaimed, "Hallos, monsieur! you're cheating!" "Very likely," replied the provincial, with a horrible face, "very probable; but, observe, *I don't like to be told so.*" Unless we are wrong, here and there men will be found who won't relish an imputation cast in their horse's teeth, though prone themselves to bite upon occasion.

THE MANSION HOUSE, DONCASTER.

DONCASTER RACES.—THE ST. LEGER.

The races were better attended than usual on the first day of Doncaster, and the weather, of which the indications in the early part of the morning were anything but encouraging, was as favourable as could have been desired.

The races commenced at half-past one o'clock on Monday with—

The Fitzwilliam Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.
Mr. Salvin's Alice Hawthorn, 5 yrs (Bumby) .. 1
Duke of Richmond's Lothario, 4 yrs 2
Match, 150, h ft, 8st 7lb each.—Red House in. Lord Chesterfield's Lady Wisdair (Nat), beat Lord Glasgow's sister to Pathfinder, in a canter.
Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas. 2 miles.—Mr. Salvin's Alice Hawthorn, 5 yrs, walked over.
Match 200, p p 12st each. 2 miles.—Mr. Johnstone's William Le Gros, 5 yrs, received from Mr. Jaques's A British Yeoman, 4 yrs.
The Champagne Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft.
Mr. Worthington's Lancashire Witch (Nat) .. 1
Mr. Ramsay's Mid Lothian 2
Plate of £50. Heats, St. Leger Course.
Mr. Smith's Doctor Taylor, 3 yrs (Bumby) .. 1
Mr. Robertson's Little Fairy, 3 yrs 2

TUESDAY.

The races commenced during a slight fall of rain with
The Cleveland Handicap of 20 sovs each, 60 added.
Mr Johnstone's Rowena, 3 yrs, 8st 8lb (Riley) .. 1
Mr. Jaques's Semiseria, 4 yrs, 8st 6lb 2

THE ST. LEGER.

The Great St. Leger Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft; the second to receive £200, the third to save his stake, and the winner to pay £100 towards expenses; colts 8st 7lb, fillies 8st 2lb. St. Leger Course. (108 subs.)
Mr. Irwin's Foigh-a-Ballagh (Bell) 1
Mr. Williamson's The Curé (Marson) 2
Col. Anson's The Princess (Butler) 3
Mr. Meiklam's Godfrey (Templeman) 0
Mr. Standish's Little Hampton (Francis) 0
Lord Glasgow's c by Velocipede—Amulet (Holmes) 0
Mr. J. Scott's Bay Momus (Nat) 0
Mr. J. Hampton's Lightning (Lye) 0
Duke of Richmond's Red Deer (Robinson) .. 0

THE SALUTATION.—DONCASTER.

The Selling Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 30 added.
Mr. Denham's Harriet, 3 yrs (Copeland) 1
Mr. Dawson's br c by Liverpool out of Moleskin's dam, 4 yrs 2
Harriet made the running from the Red House, and won in a canter by two lengths, but dropped immediately she was pulled up, and died in a few minutes.
The Corporation Plate of £60, £18 for the second. Two miles.
Mr. Meiklam's Aristotle, 5 yrs (Templeman) 1 1
Mr. Smith's Doctor Taylor, 3 yrs 2 2

WEDNESDAY.

The settling took place this morning at the Subscription Rooms, and, although a few balances stand over, is admitted to have been unusually good—it passed off without a murmur. A meeting of the club was held at their rooms previous to the races, and a resolution passed, that in future Doncaster Races shall commence on Tuesday and terminate on Saturday.

Match, 200, h ft, 8st 7lb each, both 2 yrs old. Red House in.—Lord Chesterfield's Brother to E. O. (Nat), beat Lord Glasgow's c by Bay Middleton, out of Miss Whip, by a neck.—2 to 1 on Brother to E. O.
The Foal Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft for three yrs old colts, 8st 7lb, and fillies 8st 2lb. One mile and a half.
Mr. Gully's Juvenal, br to Satirist (J. Day, jun.) 1
Sir R. Bulkeley's Beburton 2
Lord Westminster's Lancet 3
5 to 2 on Juvenal, who had it all her own way from end to end.
The Municipal Stakes of 200 sovs each, h ft for two yrs old. Red House in.
Lord G. Bentinck's b c Cowl, out of Crucifix (Nat) 1
Colonel Anson's Kedger 2
Lord Eglinton's Britannia 3
Lord Glasgow's f by Sheet Anchor, out of Canada 4
5 to 4 agst Kedger, 6 to 1 agst Britannia, and 4 to 1 agst Cowl. Cowl made all the running, and won by a neck
The Great Yorkshire Handicap of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 200 added, the second to receive £100, the third to save his stake, and the winner to pay 30 sovs towards expenses. St. Leger Course. (92 Subs.)
Lord Eglinton's Pompey, 4 yrs, 7st 8lb (J. Howlett) 1
Sir C. Monck's Glossy, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb 2
Lord Glasgow's Give-him-a-Name, 5 yrs, 6st 12lb. 3
Won by half a length. Give-him-a-Name a good third.

THURSDAY.

The Innkeepers' Plate of 15 sovs each, 160 added.
Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle 6 yrs (Nat) 1
Sir R. W. Bulkeley's B shop of Romford's Cob, 4 yrs 2
The Knight made nearly all the running, and won by a head.

The Three-Years-Old Stakes of 200 sovs each.
Col. Anson's Joe Lovell F. Butler) 1
Lord Glasgow's b c by Velocipede, out of Amulet .. 2
Won in a canter.

The Two-Years-Old Stakes of 50 sovs each.
Lord G. Bentinck's Longitude (Nat) 1
Mr. Hesseltine's The Heimsman 2
The Cup of 500 sovs, with 50 added by the Corporation for the second.
Mr. Selby's Alice Hawthorn 1
Mr. Mc Kiam's Aristotle 2
Won in a canter.

THE PRIZE "CUP," &c.

This superb piece of plate consists of a group of two equestrian figures and one on foot, designed from a legend, by Holinshed, of King Henry VIII. and his queen, Catherine Parr, *Maying* in the woods of Shooters' Hill. Here they were met by their courtiers and archers of the Royal Guard, habited in the costume of the outlaws of Sherwood Forest, and by one of the party, who represented Robin Hood, were invited into the recesses of the forest, and treated with the hospitable cheer of the jovial woodsman, who shot at the target, to the great delight of the royal guests. The group, which is designed by Mr. Bailey, R.A., and by Mr. Macarthy (as far as the horses are concerned), represents Robin Hood saluting the King and his Consort, and begging their company in the forest. The figures are very beautifully modelled, the horses full of animation, and the attitudes excellent. The is whole in frosted silver, mounted on a plinth of ebony, on which is inscribed the words, "Doncaster, 1844." This elaborate group has been executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of Bond-street. It has been inspected by her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Prince Royal of Prussia, who have severally expressed their unqualified admiration of this beautiful work.

Our engravings illustrate the Great St. Leger Race; the busy scene in Doncaster, opposite the Mansion-house: and Tattersall's Race-Sale, opposite the Salutation.

Next week we shall engrave the Winner of the St. Leger in the first style.

The disputed match between Coranne and Folgh-a-Ballagh was amicably arranged last night, Mr. Collett agreeing to pay in proportion to what the odds might have been expected to be laid on Fogh-a-Ballagh; and Captain Rous having fixed them at 9 to 4, the forfeit money will be about £442.

THE DONCASTER CUP.

DERBY BETTING AT DONCASTER.—THURSDAY MORNING.

5 to 1 against Scutly's lot	25 to 1 — Swanwicker	40 to 1 against Rev to E. O. (t)
5 to 1 — J. Day's lot	25 to 1 — Mustard	40 to 1 — Puig (t)
16 to 1 — Alarm	30 to 1 — Kedger	40 to 1 — Lycurgus
17 to 1 — Colwick	33 to 1 — Black Prince	50 to 1 — Commander Ranger
25 to 1 — Seaman	30 to 1 — Rebecca e	50 to 1 — Fitz Allen
	The betting very heavy.	

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN BASIL HALL.—In part of our impression last week, we announced the death of Capt. Basil Hall, which took place on Wednesday week, at Haslar Hospital, after a protracted illness, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Captain Basil Hall was not only distinguished in the service as an able, enterprising, and meritorious officer, who had the entire good of his profession at heart, and who lost no opportunity of forwarding its improvement in every way that his inquiring and discerning mind enabled him to do, but he was also known in the world of literature, of which he formed a distinguished ornament. In he early life, in the command of a small vessel, in an unknown sea, he rendered conspicuously interesting a discovery voyage to the north part of China, and the coast of Corea, by the publication of a lively, intelligent, and scientific account of a new people inhabiting the Loo Choo islands.

Another naval officer has departed—Joseph Hellard, died at Portsmouth on Saturday. This gallant officer had been in the service nearly seventy years.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 17.—The Queen, 110, Captain Martin, went out of this harbour to Spithead, saluting the Admiral's flag, this morning. The Styx steam surveying sloop, Captain Vidal, arrived here to-day from the westward. A large French steam-vessel of war, bringing despatches from the King of the French, also arrived at this port, and came into the harbour to-day.

This port are to be docked to have their copper cleaned, previously to proceeding on their trial cruise.

APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenants—M. H. Rodner (1840), of the Queen, to the Cruiser; G. R. Preedy (.844) to the Queen. Assistant Surgeons—William B. Pegan (1840) to the Fearless steam frigate; G. Everett (acting) to the Osprey; Vans C. Clack, M.D. (acting) to the Daring; J. S. R. Richardson (acting) to the Flying Fish.

ATTEMPTED ASCENTS OF MONT BLANC.—MM. Bravais and Martins have been for some time engaged in attempts to ascend Mont Blanc, but without success. After spending the intervening time in collecting a series of meteorological and geological observations in the Alpine country which surrounds the mountain, the ascent was happily effected on the 29th ult. The travellers found their tent on the Grand Plateau uninjured, and formed the design of passing a night each on the summit of the mountain, while their companions (M. Lepileur being now added to the number) encamped at the tent. But the intense cold defeated this part of their project. The thermometer stood at 7 4-10 degrees below zero, in the shade, at a quarter past two o'clock in the day, and the ascent was most painful, notwithstanding the fineness of the weather. At a short distance from the summit they were assailed by a piercing wind, and the cold which it brought was so intense, that they describe their sensations on attaining the summit, when they had in some measure escaped its severity, as being that of men who had entered a well-warmed room.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Eight o'clock on Thursday Evening.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W BATTY.—Last Six Nights of the Wonders of Mr. CARTER, the American Lion King, with his Lions, Tigers, Leopards, &c., previous to his departure for Paris.—MONDAY, SEPT 23, and during the Week, at Seven o'Clock, THE LION OF THE DESERT, or the French in Morocco, SCENES OF THE CIRCLE; concluding with, 1064th Time, THE CHINESE WAR. WEDNESDAY NEXT, Grand Spectacle; Extraordinary and First and Only Appearance of Mr. Bennett, Mr. Conv. Mr. W Smith; together with Mr Cony's wonderful trained Dog Hector, in THE FOREST OF BONDY, Scenes of Friendship, PERFECT FRIENDSHIP, PERFECT IN MOROCCO; and the GREAT STEEPLE CHASE on the Stage and in the Circle.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.—Box-office Open from Eleven o. Four.

TO THE LADIES.—Madame TUSSAUD'S NATIONAL GROUP, in honour of her Majesty and the illustrious Wellington.—The Queen and Prince Albert are supposed to be offering to the here the treasures he so well deserves, surrounded by sovereigns in amity with England, supported by the great characters of the day, in splendid costumes, consisting of eighteen figures. "The exhibition, in its present state, is one of the very best sights in the metropolis, and abounds with such a variety of objects, that it is a matter of surprise how so many things could have been collected together"—Times. Admittance, 1s., Napoleon Rooms, 64. Open from Eleven in the Morning till Ten at Night. Concert at Eight.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—First Exhibition of the PROTEOSCOPE, an Optical Instrument, unlimited in its appliances to Nature and Art. Commencing SIDE TO THE PASSION'S, accompanied by Vocal and Instrumental Music, will be illustrated by the Proteoscope, on Monday the 23rd of September, at a quarter to 9 o'clock, and in the Evening at a quarter to 10 o'clock, and so continue Daily. LONGBOTTOM'S PHYSIOSCOPE and OPAQUE MICROSCOPE. The HYDRO ELECTRIC MACHINE. DIVING BELL and DIVER, with Experiments DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c. &c. Among the Works of Art on various interesting Novelties recently deposited The POPULAR LECTURES delivered daily by Dr RYAN and Professor BACHHOFFNER, abound in Interesting Experiments. The Subject of each Lecture and the time at which it is delivered, is suspended in the Hal. of Manufactures. Dr RYAN also Lectures on the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and Professor BACHHOFFNER on the alternate Evenings. Dr. RYAN'S present subject is POLIS. NS. ther ANTIDOTES. The Music to "The Passions" is Composed and Conducted by T. WALLIS, Mus. Doc.—Open from 11 to half-past 5, and from 7 to half-past 10. Admission, 1s. Schools, half price.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—IOWAY INDIAN ENCAMPMENT—THIS DAY, and each day of next Week, from Three to Six, P. M., the FOURTEEN IOWAY INDIANS, ENCAMPED to four wigwams brought from their own country, give their Dances, Ball Plays, Archery, and Riding on Horseback, with shield and lance. &c.—Doors open at Half past Two. Admittance, 1s. Children and Schools, 6d The Indian Exhibition closes each day at 6.

CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK-CORNER.—

Open daily from Ten till Six, and from Seven till Ten.—The unique collection has been honoured by the flattering approval of all classes in England and the United States. The Saloon, 240 feet in length, is crowded with interesting novelties from China, and at this moment the greatest attraction to be found in the metropolis. His Royal Highness Prince Albert's hand will be in attendance on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, on which nights the Pyrotechnic Pyrodes will be brilliantly illuminated. Admittance, One Shilling. Full descriptive Catalogues obtained in the Saloon, and a new edition, the one hundred and fortieth thousand, is now in course of preparation. Omnibuses run from all parts of London to the Chinese Collection, until the close of the evening's entertainment.

VAUXHALL in the OLDEN TIME. GALA NIGHTS!

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THE HAIR.—Of the numerous compounds constantly announced, for promoting the growth or reproduction of the Hair, few ever reach the name, beyond a very limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with a reputation unparalleled in all, on the increase in public estimation. The exquisite purity of this successful invention for Restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Human Hair, are too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very facts of its high and distinguished patronage by royalty, its general use in all countries, together with numerous testimonials of the highest character, are sufficient guarantees of its genuine excellence and take over all attempts of a similar nature. Being universally preferred, its consequent great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most spurious trash as the "genuine" Macassar Oil., whereas, the genuine article is wholly the invention and property of A. ROWLAND and SON, and the amalgamation of its rarely exotic materials (known only to them) renders abortive any attempt to discover its component parts thus proving the imposition of all other articles bearing the title of "Macassar Oil." The genuine are to be had in the words ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved on two lines on the Wrapper, and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1500 lines, containing 39,025 letters. Price 3s. 6d.; family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.—*.* All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!!

TO THE CARPET TRADE.—ROYAL PATENT VICTORIA CARPETING.—This carpeting having now most successfully stood the test of competition with other descriptions of carpeting, THE PATENT WOOLLEN CLOTH COMPANY, who are the Sole Manufacturers, inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that their patterns for the present season, in entirely new and elegant designs by the first artists of the day, are now out, and may be had at all the principal Carpet Warehouses in London, and nearly every town of the United Kingdom. Economy being now the order of the day with all classes, the public have the opportunity of purchasing an article which in strength and durability, is superior to Kidderminster and Brussels, and at less than half the price. From the ingenious mode of manufacture it is also quite unpervious to dust, an advantage not possessed by any other description of carpe ing. The public are cautioned against parties at the present time selling a stout printed drugget, and calling it the VICTORIA FELT CARPETING, the colours and quality of which will not bear comparison; the drugget being wove, the Patent neither were nor spun, but felted, and as much superior to druggets as Turkey are to Kidderminster. The Company have also a large assortment of Table Covers and Window Curtains, embossed and printed in the most elegant and tasteful designs and in all sizes. Tablings, Waistcoatings, and various other goods of their Patent Manufactures.—Manufactories, Elmwood Mills, Leeds, and Borough-road, London. Wholesale Warehouses, 8, Love-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside.

THE MILLION TEA KETTLE will Boil Two Quarts of Water in Ten Minutes, and is the most economical article ever introduced. Can be seen in action at the LIGHT HOUSE, Strand

CORNS AND BUNIONS.

JONES'S PHILOSOPHICAL REMEDY is the most ingenious discovery of the day; it immediately enables the greatest sufferer to walk with the most perfect ease and comfort, and is peculiarly applicable for CORNS BETWEEN THE TOES.

Sold by all Patent Medicine Vendors, in boxes, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each; or sent free by post on receipt of fifteen postage stamps.—LIGHT HOUSE, 241, Strand.

COUNTRY PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, &c.—ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD executed in the best style, and with the greatest despatch, by F SMYTHE, Designer and Engraver. Address, 268, Strand.

SIX POUNDS of TEA, whether Black or Green, for 17s., and small bright Gunpowder, at 12lb. boxes, at 6s. 6d. per lb.—East India Tea Company's Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—The only House in London for really Cheap and Good Boys' Clothes, is SPRATSWILL'S Old-Established Warehouse, 56, HOLBORN-HILL, near Farringdon-street.—N.B. The largest Stock in London of Youths' Clothes of every description.—5, Holborn-hill

TO MILLINERS and DRESSMAKERS.—THREE or FOUR IMPROVERS REQUIRED Immediately. They must have had at least three years' experience. Apply, personally, before Ten, or after Six o'Clock, at Mrs. TREACHER'S, 87, Regent-street

JONES'S £4 4s SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, are warranted to perform correctly, and are sent to any part of the country. A reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WELLS, 21, Bewer-street, Golden square Private Lessons at all hours to ladies and gentlemen who may prefer privacy and expedition. An evening academy on Mondays and Fridays. Juvenile academy on Wednesday and Saturdays. Lessons in the Polka and Cellarius Tempo every day. Terms may be had on application as above. The rooms may be engaged for parties, balls, &c.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST are entirely prevented and effectually removed in Youth and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the PATENT BY JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, which is light simple, easily employed outwardly or inwardly, without hands beneath the arms. Price, complete with requisite instrument for exercise. Sent per post by Mr. A. BINTON, 4, Tavistock-street, Strand, London, or full particulars, on receiving a postage stamp

PATENT PARAGON CAMPHINE LAMPS.—The great fault which was last year found with the Vesta from its great smoke and emission of black smuts, is happy entirely obviated in the Paragon which surpasses in brilliancy and whiteness of light anything hitherto seen, giving the light of 15 wax candles at the cost of one halfpenny per hour. The largest stock in London to select from, at C. WARSON'S Warehouse 41 & 43, Borbourn, and 18, Norton Folgate The Spirit, analysed and recommended by Dr Ure, is delivered by C. Watson's carts, at 4s. per gallon, in screw cans.

IMPROVED CAMPHINE LAMPS; also ENGLISH'S PATENT CAMPHINE.—Public attention is respectfully solicited to E. LEWIS'S OIL and ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 67, Holborn-street, Marylebone, where may be obtained the new lamps with every recent improvement, by which they are rendered perfect and superior to anything before seen. A trial allowed before purchasing Lewis's Patent Wax Candles 11d. per lb; Price's Composite, 10½d. per ib.; Kemptun's Moulds, 8d. per lb. These Candles are warranted to burn without snuffing.

SILVER PLATE.—T. COX SAVORY'S Pamphlet of Plated Goods, with outlines, may be had gratis, or will be sent post free if applied for by a paid letter. The contents are the prices, weights, and patterns of new and second-hand Silver Spoons and Forks; new and second-hand Tea and Coffee Services, Waiters, Dishes, Edged Plated Goods, the new plated on white metal Spoons and Forks, Watches, Clocks, Cutlery, Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, and Jewellery.—T. COX SAVORY, 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street, London.

SPORTSMEN should see DOUDNEY and SON'S Celebrated SHOOTING JACKETS, 10s. 6d. and 21s.; and all sorts of Sportsmen's Clothing, at 49, Lombard-street. Superfine Dress Coats, 25s. and 47s. 6d. Frock Coats, 35s. Fashion, and other Clothing, every make and shape, 12s. 6d. and 21s.; Doeskin, and all the new patterns for Trousers, 10s. 6d. and 15s. Army cloth blue Spanish Cloaks, four and-a-half yards wide, 30s.; ditto Opera Cloaks, 15s. Suit of Livery, 3½ Guineas. Huntsmen's Boots, 25s.; Boys' Cloaks, 7s. 6d. and 15s. Ladies' 4 guinea Riding Habits, 63s. and 84s. Dressing and Rob. 49, Lombard-street. Established 1794

STRONG UNSWEETENED GIN, as from the Still.—Gentlemen who choose to mix for themselves, or to whom any delicate beverage is objectionable, will find a glass of this genuine description of BRITISH GENEVA, and distinguish with the "malt-spirit" usually resorted to by the Trade. We deliver large or small quantities at the rate of 2s per Imperial gallon. The Liqueur Geneva on similar terms. London Gin, 40 over proof, 18s. per gallon. Finest Irish pale Spirit may be respectively accommodated with the real Glenlivat, or the Lord Lieutenant's ("L. L.") Whiskey, precisely as imported, at 20s. per Imperial gallon. Orders by post, will claim prompt attention.—HENRY BRETT and Co., Distillers, 20, Mincing-lane, London.

SCHOLASTIC PARTNERSHIP.—The Principal of a first-rate PREPARATORY SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, a few miles from Hyde Park Corner, is desirous of meeting with a Partner possessing a Classical and Farrington street, London; and by Messrs. JOSEPH ROBERTS and SONS, 6, Norfolk street, Sheffield, in bottles, with full directions, at 1s. and 2s. each, and to be had of all Patent Medicine Chemists, Silversmiths, and Furnishing Ironmongers in the Kingdom Beware of imitations; the Genuine are all Signed on the wrapper, by I. D. COHAN and E. GILLO.

MECALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and MEDICATED SPONGES.—Mr. Metcalfe begs to call the important advantages which throughout into the divisions of the teeth and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hair not coming loose, is. An improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and is capable of uniting the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristle, which does not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes, of improved gratuates and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its peculiar valuable properties of absorption, virility, and elasticity, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties, profits, and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge.—Only at METCALFE'S sole establishment, 130, Bond-street, corner of Brook-street Holles-street.—Caution: Beware of the words, "from Metcalfe's," adopted by some imitators.

MOURNING.—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, No. 247 and 248, Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families requiring mourning at re, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be procured from this establishment at a moment's notice Widows' and Youth's Mourning is always kept made up, and a note particularising the mourning required will insure immediate attention either in town or country Fashionable Silks or Velvets for Dresses, Mantles, Cloaks, &c. are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corkscrew Silks and Velvets introduced at this house. They will be found not only more durable, but the colour very superior, unaffected by the strongest acid or even sea-water. Black and Grey and Fancy Mourning Silks, Cashmeres, Plaids and Merinos of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with every article for Mourning Dress—Crape, Bombazine, Jet and Net Sleeves, Collars, Scarfs, Head-dresses trimmings, &c. &c. W. C. JAY and Co.

SELF-MEASUREMENT.—GREAT ACCOMMODATION. No longer let those who are dwellers afar, Tremble at the Warnings of Misses debar, By adopting our plan, which has never a failure, For by gentleman now may become his own Tailor!

E. MOSES and SON are desirous of directing especial attention to their plan of "Self Measurement." The extreme simplicity and the minute exactness of this admirable plan are such as cannot fail to secure a perfect fit, however singular the figure may be. Gentlemen residing in the country cannot do better than avail themselves of the favourable opportunity of purchasing at the greatest Tailoring Establishment in the Kingdom.

Shooting Coats, in every variety, from	£. s. d. 0 10 0	Sporting Coats in the most approved style	£. s. d. 0 15 6
Velveteen do., 7 pockets	0 18 6	Ditto	1 5 0
Tweed Trowsers	0 8 6	Tweed Coats trimmed with silk	1 0 0
Ditto, rich bordings, collar and cuffs	0 16 6	Ditto, ditto, ditto	1 5 0
Cashmerette Coats, in every shape, lambswool lined, from	1 1 0	Cashmerette, new and improved shape, warranted waterproof, trimmed with silk, collar, cuffs, &c.	1 16 6
An immense stock of Blouses	0 5 6	Quilting Vests 7s. each, or 3 for	1 0 0
Summer Vests	0 9 6	Cashmere ditto, in canoe patterns	0 9 6
Cashmerette and Persian do., in every variety from	0 16 6	Trowsers adapted for the season	0 10 6
Black Satin Vests	0 5 6	Milled Victoria and plain Doe do.	0 17 6
Cloth do.	0 4 6	Real quality West of England	1 1 0
Cloth Trowsers	0 9 6	Super Black do. do.	0 16 6
Rook's mulled Doe do., from	0 11	Best Black dress do.	1 1 0
A great variety of Summer do.	0 7	Best Black dress do.	1 5 0
Dress Coat, edged	1 1 0	Dress Coats	1 15 0
Frock do. do.	1 4 0	Do do. best manufactured	2 2 0
		Frock Coats	1 15 0
		Do. do. best manufactured	2 2 0

MOURNING to any extent, at FIVE MINUTES' notice.

Important Any article approximately or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.

Caution.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the antiredeemed-like falsehood of being connected with them, or of the same concern, has been resorted to on many inn ances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion with any other house, and those who denote genuine Cheap Clothing should to prevent disappointments, &c.) call at, or send to, 154 Minories; or 65, Aldgate, opposite the Church.

N.B. No business transacted at this Establishment from Friday at sunset, until sunset on Saturday, when it is resumed until twelve o'clock.

NEW MUSIC.

No. 1. HAMILTON'S Catechism of the Rudiments of Harmony and Thorough Bass. No. 2. Hamilton's Catechism of Counterpoint, Melody, and Composition, &c. No. 3. Hamilton's Catechism of Double Counterpoint and Fugue, &c. No. 4. Hamilton's Catechism on the Art of Writing for an Orchestra, and on playing from a Score. No. 5. Hamilton's Catechism on Musical Ideas. No. 6. Hamilton's Dictionary of 2000 Musical Terms, &c. No. 7. Hamilton's Key to Catechism of Harmony and Thorough Bass. R. Cocks and Co.

This collection is an extremely interesting and ingenious series of *opuscula* on the art of music—but we think a little too much on the subject has been said. The ancient system of thorough bass, from old Miller to more senile Crotch has been followed, and greater attention paid to figured combinations than to radical elements. Still these books are the work of a contemplative mind, and if we could but make the author believe in a more simple system of harmony, we should like him the better. We are tired of such terms as 1st chord of the superfluous sixth, Italian sixth, German sixth, French sixth, &c. No. 4 is a most useful work to the young composer or orchestral writer. The Dictionary of terms is extremely comprehensive and intelligible. Altogether each particular volume reflects the highest credit upon the genius and learned industry of the author.

BEETHOVEN'S MOUNT OF OLIVES. Edited by Sir H. R. BISHOP. D'Almaine and Co.

Sir George Smart was the first to present us with an English version of this grand, but little understood, composition, which, with the exception of the last chorus, has never "taken" very well with the *dilettanti* of this country. It is, nevertheless, a noble inspiration, and, not to make invidious comparisons, has been rendered ample justice by Sir Henry in the present edition. The wild figure, "But ah! the wretch," is beautifully condensed in the pianoforte part; and the massive finale also effectively and clearly set forth. We do not see any necessity in these days of retaining the C tenor and tenor clefs—it deprives a great portion of the public of the power of joining in the concerted pieces.

Au reste, this is a splendid edition, and will conduce much to a greater popularity than this great work has hitherto enjoyed. The portrait of the reverend composer is very well executed: it breathes forth all that thoughtful energy which characterises the works of the great musician of Bonn. The biographical sketch and notices by Mr. Hamilton are full of interest to every body who respects the memory of that truly great man, LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN.

A NEW COMET

The following announcement from Sir James South, introduced the "mysterious visitor" to the public, and at once excited great curiosity for further information :—

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—By a letter which I received from my friend Professor Schumacher, on Friday last, I was informed that a comet had been discovered on the 6th instant, by Mr. Mielop, of Hamburgh.

During the night of Saturday last, I have not been able to see it till this evening, when the clouds having cleared off for a few minutes, I found it with an ordinary night-glass without difficulty, a d got an observation of it with my five-feet equatorial by which its approximate place was at fifty two minutes past ten o'clock last (Sunday) night—right ascension, about 0 hours, 44 minutes, and 9 seconds; and its southern declination about 12 degrees and 56 minutes.

By the following positions of it, there will be no difficulty in finding it on any clear night during the present week :—

	Comet's Decl.	Comet's Hour.	Comet's Altitude.		Comet's Bearing.
Monday 9	7	S.E. b E.	Thursday 3	8	S.E. b E.
10	14	S.E.	10	16	S.E.
11	20	S.E. b S.	11	21	S.E. b S.
12	24	S. b E.	12	25	S. b E.
1	26	S.	1	27	S.
2	24	S.S.W	2	26	S. b W
3	21	S.W. b S.	3	22	S.W. b S.
4	15	S.W.	4	16	S.W.

Comet's Decl. Comet's Hour. Comet's Altitude. Comet's Bearing.

Observatory, Kensington, Monday, Sept. 16, two o'clock, a.m.

We lost no time in endeavouring to procure for our readers a correct drawing of its appearance, but owing to the continuance of dull cloudy and hazy weather, we were not able till late on Wednesday night to get a view of sufficient clearness for the purpose. At that time, favoured by the assistance of Sir James South, and the use of his splendid instrument, we succeeded in getting the sight from which the accompanying cut has been made. The comet appeared to be composed of a brilliant well defined nucleus, four or five seconds diameter, and a broad luminous tail of about two degrees in length.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

On Monday week the first annual meeting of this Association was commenced at Canterbury. Long before the advertised hour of meeting, each room was crowded with antiquaries, and scientific and literary men of eminence from all parts of the kingdom; whilst the approaches to the Guildhall were crowded by persons anxious to get a glimpse of the celebrities who were expected to be present.

In the meeting we noticed Lord Albert Conyngham, President of the Association; Viscount Strangford; Sir William Betham, Ulster King at Arms; Sir R. Westmacott, R.A.; the Venerable Archdeacon Bunny; Decimus Burkhard, Spry, Pettigrew, and Russell; the Rev. John Bathurst Deane, the Rev. W. Oneashyre, John Britton, Esq., F.S.A., Alfred Cosyngham, Esq., George Godwin, Esq., F.R.S., Edward Sully, Esq., F.R.S., Sir Charles Young, Esq., F.S.A., T. Wright, Esq., corresponding member of the Institute of France, and many other eminent gentlemen; there were also present a great number of elegantly dressed ladies.

Precisely at half-past three o'clock Lord A. Conyngham, the President of the Society, took the chair, and addressed the meeting. Mr. C. R. Smith, one of the secretaries, then submitted the business of the week, and also read a paper detailing the proceedings of the society since its commencement. They had exerted themselves with success to prevent the spoliation of the few remains of the monuments of former ages, reared as the repositories of the dust of our forefathers. In 1833, a committee had been instituted in France for archæological research, under the superintendence of the Minister of Public Instruction, which had rendered most efficient service. The legislature had also used their utmost power to forward inquiries. A series of questions had been printed, and 30,000 copies thereof circulated, by means of which a vast amount of information had been obtained, which could not have been afforded by the Government, and the happiest results had followed their exertions. After advising as to the future courses of the Society, the paper expressed a hope that the Government of this country would be induced to imitate the example set by that of France, and devote an ample fund to accomplish a purpose so truly English.

A very learned and interesting paper was then read by Sir William Betham, on "the origin of Idolatry," a subject which, the more it is surveyed, the more it is involved.

At eight o'clock in the ev ning, we found the hal. again filled.

The Rev. J. B. Deane read an interesting paper on "Barrows in General;" the object of which was to show the habits of our ancestors previous to the Christian era, and their likeness to the customs of other tribes in the burial of the dead. It was regretted that the ancient inhabitants of Britain had left behind them no records of a public character; but, from what we do appear, the outline of their private character might be traced in these barrows.

A shorter paper, on the opening of barrows at Bakewell, in Derbyshire, by Mr. Bateman, was read by Mr. Sharp, and apparently also approved of.

Lord A. Conyngham having invited the company to Barnes's Rooms, to inspect some curious ornaments, the meeting retired, and a brilliant *conversazione* closed the business of the day.

SECOND DAY.

This morning about one hundred gentlemen, accompanied by several ladies, left Canterbury to be present at the opening of some tumuli on Breach Downs, where is a group of about twenty tumuli

Precisely at ten o'clock the exploring party arrived : several of the barrows had been broken into before the inspection of the Society. These barrows were examined, and several articles were found in them.

Leaving the downs, the party, which occupied about twenty carriages, exclusive of several stage coaches and other hired vehicles, proceeded to Bourne Park, the seat of the noble President, where a splendid entertainment was provided, consisting of every delicacy the season afforded.

About half-past two o'clock, the company assembled at the southern side of the park, for the purpose of examining some other barrows, which were presumed to contain the remains of ancient Saxons, which presumption was proved to be correct by the subsequent proceedings.

At eight o'clock the members and friends of the Association again assembled at the Guildhall; the Very Rev. Archdeacon Butler presiding.

Dr. Pettigrew then read before the meeting the result of the investigation of the barrows at Breach Down.

Doctor Buckland then rose, and was received with great applause. He gave some of his own observations on barrows, and described at some length the appearances which human bones presented under different circumstances, after a lapse of centuries, and the manner in which the earthworms had carried the earth down to the bottom of some of the graves exposed on the sea coast.

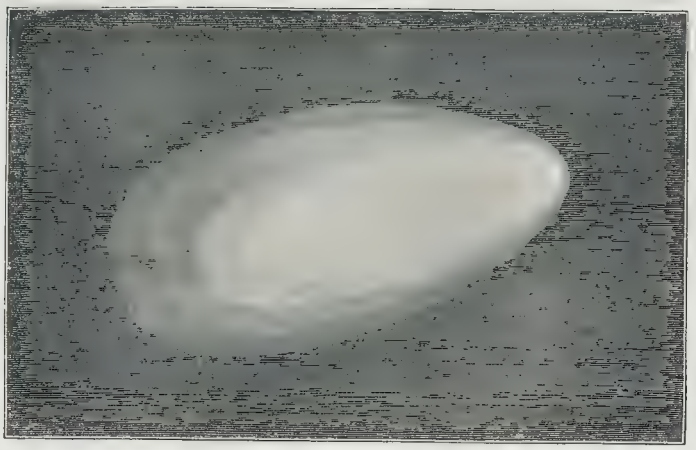
The Rev. Stephen Isaacson read a paper on the recent discoveries at Dymchurch, and produced many a specimens of Roman pottery.

John Sydenham, Esq., of Greenwich, read a paper on the supposed Kimmeridge Coa. Money, found in the West of England, which Dr. Buckland particularly eulogised. He stated that these articles, of which he exhibited specimens, were only the waste pieces thrown from the lathe in manufacturing armlets and other articles by the Romans.

The Secretary read a communication from the Rev. Beale Post, on Cæsar's landing in Britain, and in conclusion announced the business of the succeeding day.

THIRD DAY.

This morning the Medieval Section of the Association met in the Guildhall.



THE NEW COMET DISCOVERED ON SUNDAY LAST—See page 191.

The Ven. Charles Parr Burney, F.R.S., F.S.A., Archdeacon of St. Albans, president of the section, took the chair, and addressed the meeting in advocacy of the interesting character of the remains of the Mediæval Age (from the Conversion of the Saxons to the time of Henry VIII.)

The first paper was one by W. Hatcher, Esq., of Salisbury: the subject an illustrated model of Old Sarum. The model was beautifully executed on the scale of two chains to the inch, and represented Sarum a fortified town in the time of the ancient Britons.

Dr. Spry then laid before the section a pencil drawing of a presumed fresco painting in Lenham Church. This was found during some repairs which were done to the church. The subject was allegorical, and represented an angel weighing two souls (a good and a bad one), and the sinner seeking forgiveness of the Virgin Mary, and the whole was highly emblematical of the covenant of mercy displayed in the New Testament. In the course of his remarks the Doctor vindicated the clergy from the charge which was frequently made against them of keeping back the truths of the Bible from the masses of the people. The charge was not correct. The price was the prohibition.

A desultory conversation followed, in the course of which some severe remarks were made upon the spoliation now going on in many ecclesiastical edifices, chiefly through the ignorance and caprice of churchwardens, to whom their care was too often entrusted.

A paper was then read by Mr. Woollaston, on the frescoes in East Wickham Church, drawings of which he obtained, after much difficulty and opposition on the part of a person who had paid a fee for liberty to erect a mural tablet, by which the paintings would be inevitably destroyed.

This led to the adoption of two resolutions, in pursuance of which letters were immediately despatched, to prevent, if possible, the erection of the monument against the walls of the antique church of East Wickham. Dr. Buckland also stated, upon the authority of Mr. Hawkins, of the British Museum, that Llanthony Church, Brecknockshire, famous for its antiquity, was about to be pulled down; and that ancient ecclesiastical edifice had been turned into a public-house, and then despoiled, as is part of the monastery of St. Augustine, at Canterbury, now used as a brewhouse.

An account of "Ecclesiastical Embroidery in the Reign of Edward III.," with drawings of conventional patterns and figures, by the Rev. C. H. Harishorn, was then read. Specimens of beautiful tapestry, elegantly embroidered on rich Genoa velvet, were produced, and illustrated. The rev. gentleman hoped the day would soon arrive when the fingers of the ladies of England, instead of working the coarse wools of Germany, would be employed in this elegant art, which was early learned, but had been erroneously reported to have been lost, to the present generation. The address was ardently applauded by the ladies, who formed the greater part of the assembly.

A paper on the "Buckle and Badge of the Ancient House of Pelham" was read by J. R. Planché, Esq., and was well received; as was also a lengthy, and apparently learned, production, on the "Succession of William of Arc," by Thomas Stapleton, Esq., F.S.A., after which the assembly separated, some to visit the magnificent Cathedral, and others to the collection of curiosities of Dr. Faussett, both which have been thrown open to the members of the Institution.

The evening meeting at the Guildhall was more crowded than at any preceding sitting.

The Rev. Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S., Jacksonian Professor, Cambridge, and president of the Architectural Section, took the chair at eight o'clock, and proceeded to read a translation of an account of the destruction of Canterbury Cathedral by fire, and its rebuilding; written by Gervase, a monk of Canterbury, who flourished in the thirteenth century, whose opinions the rev. gentleman most ably sustained. The reading of the translation excited much merriment, the quaintness of style and expression being carefully preserved; and the comments of the president were much applauded.

Dr. Buckland, during a desultory conversation which ensued, stated some facts, which, coming from so high an authority, deserve serious attention. Two instances had come to his knowledge of churches having been destroyed by spontaneous combustion, caused by guano having accumulated, in consequence of birds being allowed to fly through the towers. On visiting the Cathedral of Canterbury this day, he saw at least fifty pigeons flying through as many broken windows in the tower. If such a state of things were allowed to continue, and a storm arose, it was his opinion that the ancient edifice would be in great danger of being set on fire.

Other papers were read by different members, when the assembly departed to a *conversazione* at Barnes' Rooms, which was kept up until a late hour.

FOURTH DAY.

The interesting locality of Richborough, fully described in THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS, No. 77, page 252, was visited, to-day, by the members. The Dean of Hereford, Dr. Buckland, Dr. Spry, Mr. Bateman, and other eminent gentlemen joined the party. After the inspection of the ruins and excavations, a visit was paid to the mansion of John Godfrey, Esq., of Brook-street House, at Ash, near Wingham, and eventually to Barfreston. The rich sculpture of this venerable church, and especially its richly-ornamented doorway, excited universal admiration.

In the evening, under the guidance of Doctor Buckland and R. Smith, Esq., a visit was paid to the collection of Dr. G. Faussett. The objects principally embraced rather illustrations of the state of the arts in the Anglo-Roman and early Saxon epochs.

Mr. W. J. Taylor has struck a medal in commemoration of the first annual meeting of the Association. On the obverse side is the inscription "British Archæological Association, 1843," and upon the reverse the inscription "First Meeting, Canterbury, 1844—Lord Albert Conyngham, President," which encircles the arms of the city.

FIFTH DAY.

The members of the Historical Section met. Amongst others previously noticed were—T. Amyot, Esq; T. C. Croker, Esq.; W. H. Ainsworth, Esq.; G. P. R. James, Esq.; P. Cunningham, Esq.; J. O. Halliwell, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.; and several other eminent literary gentlemen. The noble President, Lord A. Conyngham, in the chair.

The Secretary, T. C. Croker, Esq, read a letter from Miss Halstead, relative to the history of the Receivers in the time of Richard III.

Mr. Halliwell described some curious manuscripts he had that morning found in the Cathedral.

Mr. John Barrow, a paper upon the State of the Navy in the time of the eighth Henry.

Mr. Croker, upon the "Autobiography of Robert Boyle, Earl of Cork and Orrery," on which it was a severe cut que.

Mr. T. Wright, upon the Civic Archives of Canterbury, detailing several curious entries, illustrative of ancient times, manners, and customs.

After which, a few other papers of minor interest were read, and the meeting adjourned until the evening, when a Mummy, said to have been brought from Thebes by Colonel Needham, was opened at the theatre. The leading families of the neighbourhood were present.

T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., after a lucid address, proceeded to the unrolment. This was performed after much delay and difficulty, and the subject declared to be Har, the son of Unefer, the son of the House of Sahener-Ab.

LAST DAY.

The whole of the business of Saturday consisted in the adoption of gratulatory motions to the several executive members; after which, a vote of thanks was passed to the noble chairman, and the interesting proceedings terminated.

During the week, the members of the Association visited the objects of antiquity with which the city of Canterbury abounds. Our space being limited, we have not room to note the whole of the antiquities inspected. We, however, furnish the following original information respecting three of the most ancient of them, which will prove interesting from the fact of their state up to the present time being presented to our readers.

The monastery of St. Augustine as commonly believed to have been founded originally by the saint whose name it bears; and in one of the works in the library of the Cathedral, it is stated that "the ground thereupon to build was given by grant to Augustine by King Ethelbert, for dedication to St. Peter and St. Paul." By later records we find that St. Dunstan, in the year 978, renewed that dedication, adding to those of the Apostles above named that of St. Augustine.

RUINS OF THE AUGUSTINE MONASTERY, CANTERBURY.

Up to the present day, the history of this monastery is exceedingly curious. At the dissolution of religious houses, Henry VIII. "seized upon it," we are told, "as a palace for himself." Queen Mary afterwards granted it to Cardinal Pole for life. Having reverted to the Crown at the death of Pole, Elizabeth, in 1573, paid a visit to the city of Canterbury, and kept her court within the walls of this edifice. Lord Wotton subsequently became possessor of the monastery, and here it was that Charles II. was entertained at the Restoration.

STAIRCASE IN THE CONVENTIONAL BUILDINGS, CANTERBURY.

At the present day, this building is a magnificent ruin. The west front stretches along 250 feet, and the walls, inclosing an area of about fourteen acres, are still in part standing. For some years the chief building adjoining the ancient gateway has been occupied as a *public-house*; and the gateway itself, with a splendid room, the ceiling of which is very curiously painted, has been for some time used as a brewhouse, and the painting miserably defaced by the smoke and steam. The landlord has turned the great court-yard into a bowling-green, the fine chapel adjoining the north of the church into a fives-court, and the great room over the gate into a cockpit. We are, however, glad to learn that these acts of Vandalism are at an end in this case. To preserve from complete destruction so noble an edifice, the ruins of which are consecrated by the religion of our forefathers, has been the object of he honourable member for Maidstone, Mr. Hope, who has purchased the estate for the express purpose of preserving it from further demolition and desecration, and restoring its pristine beauty.

Proceeding westward, from the ruins of St. Augustine's Monastery, we reached the brow of a hill upon which stands the venerable church of St. Martin-in-the-fields, celebrated as the building in which Queen Bertha is said to have had the service of religion performed to herself and her Christian attendants, by her chaplain Luidhard, before the arrival of the Roman missionary. Here also Augustine first performed mass, and King Ethelbert is said to have worshipped.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, NEAR CANTERBURY.

The body of this interesting church—now under substantial repair—is built of Roman bricks and flint stones, strongly cemented with a concrete matter, which we found to be quite as hard, if not harder, than the flinty portion itself. Upon entering the church by the eastern door, we found the masonry of the period when it was built, for the authorities could not exactly agree in our hearing, whether its erection preceded the Saxon invasion or not. The opinion most general was consonant with that hitherto credited, that it was built of the materials, if not upon the site, of a Roman edifice: the masonry has been carefully restored, and every provision has been made to prevent the original from being marred by the maxims of modern masonry. The ancient font, which is to pretended is the identical one used at the baptism of King Ethelbert, is now being cleaned prior to its being again used in the sacrament of baptism. The inscriptions, which are of great antiquity, have been carefully preserved. One in the old black letter character, engraved in brass, is inserted in a mural stone, of which the following is a copy:—

MEDAL OF THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Pray for the Soules of Steyn Fawrs and Alys his wife the which deceassed the ꝑ day of May M.CCCCC. and sex, on whose soules Ct have merey. Amen.

St. Pancras Chapel is an edifice of great antiquity, situate on the eastern side of St. Augustine's Monastery. The materials and architecture appear to be Roman, and from the most ancient records of the city deposited in the ecclesiastical archives, to which we had access through the liberality of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral, we perceive that the tradition is that this was King Ethelbert's private chapel in which he worshipped his ancestral gods before his conversion to Christianity.

For the two engravings, the ruins of the Augustine Monastery, and the fine Anglo-Norman arrass, acknowledgment is due to the publishers of the *Journey Book of England*, of which work they form illustrations. This volume is one of the series, to be entitled *The Journey Books of England*, which we hope to see completed, for the parts already published, is unquestionably, the best work of the class the information is correct, and sufficiently copious for any reasonable tourist, without being tedious to many.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 126.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1844. [Sixpence.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

We have still the gratifying task of recording the daily pursuits and amusements of the Sovereign in the mountain retreat to which she and her illustrious Consort have repaired in merry and romantic Scotland. It must be gratifying to every loyal subject to find that an opportunity has arisen to enable her Majesty to recruit her health and strength after a perilous period, and to relax from the heavy duties and responsibilities which attach to royalty, even where the Sovereign rules over a loyal people. It has been said that, "uneasy lies the head which wears a crown," and doubtless such must be the case when a kingdom is torn by domestic discord, or agitated by foreign commotion; but it must not be supposed that the task is an easy one, in cases where, as in the instance of our beloved Queen, her sway is one of peace and love. In the best of times, the ruler of a nation like England, which excites the jealousy, if not the hatred, of foreign nations, from her very power and influence, there are various difficulties to contend against. Of late, too, there have been many portending symptoms of evil—"war, horrid war,' has been the theme of every tongue. At one time the danger seemed imminent. Such was the complication of events, such the malignity of a small faction in a neighbouring state, that at one time it seemed almost impossible to avoid war without incurring a consequence almost as disastrous—the loss of honour. But, happily, under the beneficent auspices of Providence, wise and moderate councils have had the ascendancy both in France and England, and peace is likely to be perpetuated. It is true that, according o the French papers last received, impotent and unworthy attempts are still made to raise doubts of the continuance of the good understanding between France and Morocco; but we look upon such demonstrations as the last dying struggles of desperate men to effect their object of creating mischief. These displays of petty spite and bitterness only serve to prove the danger of the crisis which has passed, and at the same time confirm our supposition that the Sovereign and the Ministry have had of late weighty cares and anxious forebodings to contend with. We repeat, therefore, that it must be matter for unmixed gratification that our gracious Sovereign has not been prevented from throwing aside for awhile the cares of state, and is able to enjoy a privilege scarcely denied to the humblest in the land—that of enjoying the luxuries of ease and retirement, and reaping the advantage of recruited health and strength, from change of air and scene, and cessation from the daily routine of toil and anxiety.

The correspondents of some of the daily papers, individuals for the most part, exceedingly clever in making news out of everything, have been fairly puzzled to fill up a letter with a record of the daily proceedings of the Queen. Thus, one of these gentlemen says:—

> Were it not for the anxiety which naturally pervades all classes of her Majesty's subjects to hear of the welfare of their Sovereign, and the interest excited by her Majesty's present mode of life, there is so little variety in this tranquil routine, that the daily movements of the Royal party are scarcely of sufficient importance to be chronicled.

Now, it must be candidly admitted that it is a sad thing for a journalist, when there is a paucity of startling events, and when it is almost impossible to discover any "moving accidents by flood or field;" but in this case we believe that our brethren generally will rejoice in the circumstance. For ourselves, we are unfeignedly glad that one great object for which her Majesty travelled to Scotland has been achieved, and that she is able to enjoy that "tranquil routine" which, after the many exciting events to which we have alluded, the Queen must so ardently desire. Nor do we agree with some of the carping spirits who object sometimes that unimportant and seemingly frivolous incidents connected with the Court and "the World of Fashion," are chronicled with minuteness. A people so attached as the English to their Queen, naturally take an interest in ascertaining her daily habits and pursuits, not from vulgar curiosity, or from a desire to intrude upon the privacy of the domestic circle, but rather to admire, if not to imitate, the judgment and good sense which prompt the most illustrious of the land to set a good example at home. It is in England only that the magic words "at home" are thoroughly understood. Greatness does not always exist merely of the "pride, pomp, and circumstance," of splendour and festivity; but, as in the case of the "good Queen Charlotte," rank may be even more ennobled by the exercise of piety, and the proper performance of domestic duties. Our gracious Queen, following so good an example, fulfils with dignity not only the duties imposed upon her by the State, but, what is almost of equal importance, she is exemplary in the performance of those of an attached wife and mother. If "trifles make the sum of human bliss," so do apparently trivial and monotonous pursuits form, in the aggregate, tasks of importance. With these views, we do not regard with indifference the innocent, but unexciting, routine of her Majesty's daily life in Scotland; but we rather derive pleasure from the reflection that a Queen may for a time throw aside the *tracasseries* and pomps of royalty, to indulge in healthful and innocent "rural felicity," and the delights of a happy domestic circle.

The "simple annals" of the Royal visit to Athol may disappoint those who delight in excitement and stirring incident; but yet these unpretending records of the amusements of a Queen, and an accomplished English lady, must, nevertheless, interest all who admire true dignity when allied to unaffected simplicity courtesy, and good-breeding.

BARRY, THE CLOWN, ON THE THAMES.

NOVEL FEAT ON THE RIVER THAMES.

> Talk of Apollo and his team
> Of winged horses, by which phrase
> We mean his swans, we more esteem
> And give approval in our days
> To him who, by the aid of goose,
> Has sail'd up good old Father Thames,
> And prov'd a new, unheard of use,
> Of pin-bald feathers:—writing names
> In Hist'ry's Album fails of this—
> But not being Scotch, no "second sight!"
> May we e'er hope for of the bins-
> Ful pleasure of unmixed delight
> Of seeing one with music borne along
> By some Goose quills, the trumpet stops of song!—Ansar.

On Monday last, "the Silent Highway" (as Old Father Thames has been poetically named), was scared from its propriety by the performance of an eccentric feat of very rare, though not unprecedented enactment. Mr. Barry, one of the clowns at Astley's theatre, to give *éclat* to his "Benefit," on Monday evening, announced his intention of sailing from Vauxhall-bridge to Westminster-bridge in a washing-tub, drawn by four geese. The crowd assembled to witness this strange undertaking, was very great. The road from the new Houses of Parliament to Thames-bank was almost impassable, and an immense number of persons stationed themselves upon the wharfs and barges. The opposite shore, particularly Bishop's-walk, was also thronged, and for long before the hour fixed upon a number of boats filled with anxious spectators rowed up to Vauxhall-bridge, and took up favourable positions. At about half-past three o'clock Mr. Barry, in his clown's dress, and accompanied by several of his friends, arrived at the bridge, and all things being prepared, he stepped into his tub and proceeded on his "voyage." The tide being in his favour he went along smoothly enough, and he had but little difficulty in making the geese swim in their proper course. An immense number of boats accompanied this strange water party, and the intrepid *voyageur* having disembarked at Westminster-bridge amidst loud cheers, proceeded to the theatre.

A similar feat was performed on the Thames, several years since by Usher, the celebrated clown.

New Theatre Royal, Manchester.—John Knowles, jun., Esq., lessee of the late Theatre Royal, at Manchester, has just completed his purchase of the site and buildings of the late Wellington Hotel and Carriage Bazaar, in Peter-street, whereon he proposes to erect the new Theatre Royal. The architects appointed are Messrs. Irwin and Chester, who are preparing designs for the structure. The estimated expense is £17,000, and it is calculated that the new theatre will be opened by Christmas. The style of decoration will be that of the age of Francis I., closely resembling the style of the Princess' Theatre, Oxford-street. All the most recent improvements in general construction and stage detail will be introduced in the new edifice, for the purpose of insuring which the proprietors of the principal London theatres have liberally afforded the Manchester architects every facility.

Death of Mr. Ross.—Mr. Ross, who was a great favourite at the theatres on the Surrey side of the water, died on Friday week. A little before the Christmas of last year he was engaged by Mr. Webster for the Liverpool Theatre. On the journey thither he caught a severe cold, dangerous symptoms appeared, and in May he returned to London. At his own request he was conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where his case received every attention. He expired about twenty minutes to seven on Friday night. It is a curious fact that he had a presentiment upon the subject, and declared that he should no live after half-past six.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The Emperor Abderahman may be said to reign absolute autocrat over the *morale* of our volatile Parisians. The fashion—the vogue—the rage is Morocco. Not only has it led to the deposition of the lawful Sovereign, but to that of the "Polka." The new dance, the "Marocaine," with its curious steps, and still more eccentric music, is said to be destined to reign paramount this winter with our dancing devotees of the "fantastic toe."

Louis Philippe still intends coming to England about the 9th of October; but he will wait for fair weather to cross over. Great is the contest at Court amongst those who wish to accompany him. He has already his officers in waiting great names of olden time, which would sound well at Windsor—such as the Duke of Praslin, Fezensac, the Count de la Rochefoucauld, &c.; but the heroes of the Empire and Republic forbid the preference. However, a real aristocracy being one of the eternities of France, the astute royal statesman has availed himself of the victory in Morocco to create a Duke in the person of Marshal Bugeaud. The Dukedom of Isly is the first creation of the present reign which has been purely honourable. The Dukedom of Marmier, and that of divers Counts and Barons were secret creations silently enregistered at the Chamber of Peers. However, the anxiety for titles is greater than ever, although by the new French law any one can assume them; and the establishment at Versailles of the Hall of the Crusaders, where all the old names of France are enregistered, and their ancestors pourtrayed has given a new impulse to this ancient dance.

All is prepared for Louis Philippe's trip. Admiral La Susse has been to Portsmouth to choose an anchorage. The manufactories of the Gobelins, and of Sèvres, and the jewellers have furnished the supply of presents for the occasion, and nothing has been neglected to make the rapid passage of the Citizen King as bright as that of a meteor.

Within the last few days Paris has become crowded by a concourse of lovely women, not the habitual *élégantes* and *femmes* of Paris, but beauties of far more blooming complexions. The provinces have furnished this tribute of curiosity to the French Babylon, and amongst the new comers are specially observed a numerous bevy of the fair daughters of Albion. When weather permits, the gardens and temples of pleasure in the outskirts are their rendezvous. The *Isle d'Amour*, on the island at Bellevue, where the famous Mancuery go to celebrate their marriage feasts, is about to disappear, in the improvements of the capital, and other celebrated places of suburban *réunions* have declined the Champs Elysées absorbs the gay crowds. Chevalier, on the summit of the Arc, has erected with that most picturesque Astley of France, the Cirque Olympique, its elegant amphitheatre, and three thousand seats, a new edifice is now to be erected for performances in the open air, as the days of fine weather are passing away. It can contain 12,000 spectators! A Stad um, 350 feet long, and 200 broad, will allow of classical char-ot races, as well as the imitation of modern hunts to the life, and gladiatorial combats. But, in the meantime, it is at the Champs Elysées, in these aforesaid terrestrial Elysian fields of Paris, that, during the fine weather, the *beau monde* of Paris assemble as they did in London, at Ranelagh and Marylebone gardens, in the days of Goldsmith. It is there that Veis assemble, who chronicle the gay doings of Paris, in the vein of Horace Walpole.

The Champs Elysées have become the cynosure of the French fashionable world. All that is distinguished in rank, genius and art, are crowding to its dazzling precincts. Comparatively a short time since, this spot was deserted and dangerous: the houseless and the wretched here escaped from the view of Parisian opulence. The Columbus of this new splendid place was a horse-dealer. Here have palaces arisen which may vie with the boasted architecture. splendour of a Palaclio. Each day sees some new celebrity joining the ranks of the exclusives of the Champs Elysées. Here reside in magnificent palaces Lady Cowley, Maréchal Sebastiani, the Duchesse d'Albufera, the Princess Bagration; here is the splendid hotel of the Baron Delmar; further removed is the beautiful hermitage erected by General Aupick, and the hotel and domain of the Prince de Jarnac, the Ambassador of Belgium, and Duc Charles de Brunswick. The celebrated marine painter occupies the mansion of M. de Beaujon, the celebrated *financier*. The Champs Elysées will quickly rival the high fashion of your boasted Belgrave-square with the refined elegance of your Regent's-park.

One of those amongst the foreign residents whose expenditure has contributed most to the amusements of Paris, the equestrian Astley, Mr. Townsend, with his handsome wife and daughters, is said to be about the point of leaving the capital of pleasure. His name will long be associated with the reminiscences of many a fête and many a splendid night. One of the most amusing of his feats is the following. Alphonse Karr, the author of the satirical monthly periodical *The Wasps*, turned into ridicule the first gorgeous fête of the American millionaire. Soon after gave one himself, under the assumed name of the Princess Caroline de V ——, thanks to whose mediation the whole Faubourg of St. Germain flocked to Mr. T's ball. Foremost amongst the guests was the Duc d'Escars. To the latter's astonishment one fine morning he found him the most indignantly lawful look, with which he followed him wherever he moved. The latter, tasted so long that the Duc could bear it no more, and walking up to the master of the house, begged to know whether he had been so unfortunate as to have gone him some offence. "Offence, indeed!" exclaimed Mr. T., "have you not written the most scurrilous jests on myself, wife, and daughters?" The Duc was thunderstruck. Princess de V. interposed, and Alphonse Karr explained to the worthy Jonathan that he had only heard the last syllable of the Duc's name—that the author of the satire was Alphonse Karr, and that this was the Duc d'Escars.

Time and space are wanting, or else I should record a thousand floating topics of conversation in Paris, such as the appearance at the Grand Opera of two savages, brought from the wilds of Brasils, and bearing the nomination of "Hamlet," read a few nights since at a grand *soirée* at Victor Hugo's.

FRANCE.

Neither the French papers, nor our private letters from Paris contain any news of consequence this week. The opposition press is still engaged in censuring M. Guizot for concluding peace with the Emperor of Morocco on such easy terms. Their structure, however, is not likely to produce any effect either in Paris, and as still less interest would attach to them here, we shall not make any extracts from their voluminous commentaries. Another subject which engrosses the attention of our Paris contemporaries is the Royal Dinner given to O'Connell. Last, but not least, is the approaching visit of Lord Palmerston to Paris. The journals insist that the noble lord has some political object in view. The *Siècle* speaks with particular confidence on this point

The *Semaphore de Marseilles* of the 21st inst. publishes accounts from Algiers of the 16th. The news of the conclusion of peace with Morocco, which arrived on the preceding night, had created with considerable satisfaction. On the 12th some Moorish horsemen presented themselves at the camp of General Lamoricière, near Djemmaa Ghassoual. They were the bearers of letters from several chiefs, and from the Emperor's son himself announcing a suspension of hostilities, and announcing that Abderahman was entirely disposed to submit to the conditions of France, and that a negociation to that effect was then proceeding at Tangier. The news from the West directed that Abd-el-Kader had not appeared on the Algerian territory. Some of them positively state that the Emir was still in Morocco, and that the Emperor had pledged himself to remove him into the interior, and even to send him as a prisoner to Fez, where his empire France might require. The Meteor steamer, which arrived at Toulon on the 19th, brought the tents captured at the battle of Isly.

M. de St. Aulaire has arrived in Paris from his post in Perigord, and is to leave in a few days for England to receive the King, who is expected to embark on the 3d of October at Tréport, with two of his ministers, and probably one of his sons. The remainder of the family is to stop at the Château de Eu.

The *Revue de Paris* announces that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London had written a most respectful letter to the King of the French, inviting him to an entertainment in the city. The *Revue* says, "We know that a suppression of that mark of attention on the part of that celebrated corporation, but declined accepting the invitation, on account of his health and the shortness of his stay in England. His Majesty would, however, have liked it had been possible to avoid the ceremony of a formal reception. The King wishes that, in the present circumstances, his journey to England should preserve the character of a mere visit from one Sovereign to another."

According to letters from Rome of the 9th inst., the Pope had signed on the preceding day the dispensation necessary previous to the union of the Duke d'Aumale with Princess Caroline of the Two Sicilies, daughter of Naples.

Accounts from Toulon of the 18th inst. announce, that the schooner Etoile had been despatched on a mission to Tunis. It was believed that she was the bearer of an order to Admiral Dupetit Desclieux to return to Toulon with the naval division under his command.

A severe storm of thunder, accompanied with hail, has visited Marseilles, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Bayonne, and several other towns in the south of France, where it has done immense damage to the vintage. The vintage this year is very plentiful, and it is said that the wine promises to be of excellent quality.

The *Moniteur* contains a despatch from Rear-Admiral Gourdeyre, Governor of Guadaloupe, in which the damage occasioned by the late fire at La Basseterre is estimated at 2,200,000f. It had been ascertained that the fire broke out accidentally, and that no lives were lost.

The *Toulonnais* contains an article upon the subject of the treaty concluded between France and Morocco, in the course of which it expresses great doubts as to the duration of the peace. The *Toulonnais* also announces that the Prince de Joinville was daily expected in Toulon harbour, where great preparations have been made to receive him. The same journal states that Abd-el-Kader was encamped in the valley of the Wadel-Anba, between Ouchdah and Tezz, 20 leagues from the Algerian frontier.

The following interesting account of the circumstances which preceded the signing of the treaty between France and Morocco, may be considered as the official French version of the transaction:—

"The Pasha of Larache, Sidi-Bon-Sellam, made the first overtures on the 8th instant, when he wrote, in the name of the Emperor, a letter containing the most pacific assurances, and in whichhe declared that his master, who, notwithstanding the hostilities, had not ceased to be our friend, was disposed to subscribe to all our conditions. The Consul-General of the Two Sicilies, M. Martinena, undertook to carry that letter to the Prince de Joinville. He embarked in the steamer Var, and arrived at Cadiz on the 6th. Sidi-Bon-Sellam had already given us many pr ofs of his duplicity, and the Prince could therefore place little confidence in his letter. He resolved, however, to ascertain, therefore, before entering into any negotiation, the extent and nature of the powers which the artful Pasha mentioned having received from the Sultan. The Prince consequently ordered M Warnier, the same who had already notified to the Pasha the *ultimatum* of France, to wait upon him at Tangier. The Curier left Cadiz in the evening of the 6th. Mons. Warnier, and Mons. Martineau, who was returning to his consular post, took passage in the Var. They reached Tangier on the 7th. M. Martineau went ashore, where he was met by the Kaid, who had been sent to await his orders. The moment the Moorish functionary heard of the presence of a French envoy in the roads, he mounted his horse, and rode to the Pasha's camp, to apprize him of the fact. At nine o'clock the Pasha and the Kaid came into town, and called on the Consul of Naples, who shortly afterwards made a preconcerted signal, previously agreed upon, to be hoisted on the terrace of his house. M. Warnier immediately landed, and was received at the Marine by the civil and military authorities of the place. Troops of a rather good appearance were drawn up, forming the line to Casbah. The Kaid, in saluting him, exhausted the entire vocabulary of eastern compliments, and the *cortège*, preceded and followed by a guard of soldiers, commenced its march. The population assembled hastily from every quarter, and the Consul entered the joyful cry, so well known in Algeria, which is peculiar to the women of the Barbary coast. A post of honour was under arms at the gate of the Casbah. Sidi-Bon-Sellam received M. Warnier as an old acquaintance, and when the latter had informed him that he was instructed to verify the full powers with which he said he was invested, the Pasha expressed his regret at not having demanded a special letter to that effect from the Emperor, as he was desirous to evince as much promptness that the distance at which the Emperor was then from Tangier rendered irreparable, the Pasha affirmed, in an act duly drawn up and written in the presence of witnesses, that he had been ordered to treat with the French Plenipotentiary. According to Mussulman usages, the word 'order,' used by the Pasha, indicates, both that the negotiator, in the name of the Prince, is furnished with full powers, and that he has no responsibility to incur. M. Warnier and Sidi-Bon-Sellam partied on the best possible terms; at 2 o'clock the Curier put to sea, and returned to Cadiz. The act, signed by the Pasha, was deemed sufficient by our envoys, to show that the Pasha was empowered to treat, and, on the 9th, the whole of the French fleet sailed from Cadiz for Tangier, where it arrived at 10 o'clock on the following morning. The Kaid Abou, Governor of Tetuan, repaired on board the Suffren, and renewed, on the part of the Pasha, his application for peace. The Prince received with distinction the Kaid Abou, a brave soldier, who, on the 6th of August last, had distinguished himself by public acknowledgment of the place and commander of the garrison. The Prince presented him with a pair of pistols, as a token of remembrance of our attack and his courageous resistance. At two o'clock M. Warnier, accompanied by M. Augier, an enseign, a quartermaster, and a sub-officer of the marines, landed at Tangier, and submitted the treaty to the approbation of the Pasha, who did not hesitate an instant to accept it. A signal flag was then hoisted on the Neapolitan consular house, when Messrs. de Glucksberg and de Nyon landed and repaired to the palace of the governor, with whom they definitively signed the treaty at five o'clock that evening. Our flag, hoisted on the palace of Tangier, was immediately saluted with twenty-one guns."

The Duke of Glucksberg arrived in Paris on Monday. He is said to have brought the original treaty concluded with the Emperor Abderhaman of Morocco, and to have come to obtain the ratification of the King of the French, with which he is to return to Tangier.

Since writing the above the following news has been received from Paris by express:—

"Prince de Joinville arrived in Cadiz on the 12th instant, with a part of his squadron.

"Information was received at Perpignan on the 22nd, that a revolutionary movement had been made at Carthagena; that similar movements were discovered in many parts of Catalonia; that the authorities had taken measures to suppress them; and that the Director of the Posts, the Director of Customs, and one of the Judges of Mataro had been arrested."

SPAIN.

Our Madrid letters of the 18th inst. inform us that M. Martinez de la Rosa had at length accepted the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs. The appointment is officially announced in the *Madrid Gazette*. It is stated that the general result of the elections is favourable for the Ministry.

A dinner was given at Madrid on the 17th to the newly elected deputies and senators. M. Martinez de la Rosa and the other newly-elected members were present. M. de la Rosa availed himself of the opportunity afforded by his health being proposed to explain his political principles. He said that he equally condemned despotism, of which he had been the victim, and the excesses of the Revolution; that he abhorred them with so much the more reason, as he knew, by sad experience, that the abuses of power brought on revolutions, as the excesses of liberty led to despotism.

The Queen of Spain has conferred the Grand Cordon of the Royal Order of Charles III. on the Duke of Sotomayor, late Ambassador at Madrid.

The *Eco del Comercio* mentions the release from prison of Don José and Don Ramon Pierz, Don José, and Don Manuel Almanza. Don R. Fernandez, Don M. Salamanca, and Don Reyas, are still in prison on account of the pretended conspiracy so much spoken of a few weeks ago. These unfortunate men are now set at liberty, on bail, never having been brought to trial, and not even knowing the charges brought against them. Such is the liberty of the subject in Spain, at the present moment.

On the 11th Mr. Bulwer, and the eldest son of Sir Robert Peel, were at Tarifa, and they have probably by this time returned to Madrid.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon letters to the 16th instant have arrived us, but they scarcely contain a paragraph of political news Public attention was directed to the ensuing session of the Cortes. The ministers, it is said, are confident of a majority in the Deputies, although in the Peers they are not so sure. The opening of the Cortes of the 1st of August remains for the most part inoperative. In a recent decision the Lisbon Relação has defied the Government, reversing the sentence of an inferior judge, by which the Government had been condemned to pay certain sectitious Senhor Cabral has not proceeded to carry the decree into effect by transferring any of the Relação judges to other localities.

One of those sudden and terrible falls of rain which make Portugal at times resemble the tropics, occurred on the 3rd instant in the Douro district. A cloud opened over Pelagao, and a torrent of water came down in a rush. Gardens, fields, and vineyards, were destroyed away. The river of Povoa was swollen at once to such a height, that five masons who were constructing a wall on its banks were drowned. The bridge of Povoa and all the neighbouring walls and boundaries were merged in a common destruction. Other Lves were lost in different local.ties.

BELGIUM.

The Brussels papers notice some riots at Verviers; some hundred persons of the working classes of that manufacturing town left their work for a time: they assembled in the square, broke some windows, and cried "Down with the Jesuits!" under the windows of some of the principal inhabitants, whom they suppose to be favourable to that religious order. The disturbances, however, were speedily put an end to, and some persons were arrested.

SWEDEN.

There have been some disturbances in Sweden, caused by the discussions in the Diet on the Constitution. The commotions of the 28th and 29th of August might have been very serious if vigorous measures for their suppression had not been adopted. This was accomplished, it is said, without the employment of the military, who remained in their barracks, but were ready to act. The police had hired a number of assistants (miners, day labourers, and others), all of them tall and powerful men, who joined with the crowd, and who not only offered summary punishment for every attempt to create disturbance, but also arrested the most conspicuous among the rioters. This unexpected arrangement effectually deterred others from indulging in the violent outrages which had appeared. The persons arrested, amounting to fifty-six in number, were fined. Among them were two opera dancers, the others were people belonging to the lowest class of society. It is considered certain that the insurrection the spirit of hostility was not directed against the nobility who first rejected the representation plan, or reform bill, but against the priesthood, especially the Archbishop, and the clergy generally. The Archbishop solicited an audience of the King, and was received with the most marked favour. The committee which drew up the new representation plan was chosen by the minority of the Diet, and consisted of only eight individuals. The coronation of the King and Queen was to take place on the 25th instant.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 4th instant, announce that Commissioners have been appointed to investigate the proper form of administration suitable to the province of Albania, as it is considered that from the peculiar habits of its people it cannot be reduced to order by the same laws which operate in other parts of the Turkish empire. The French shopkeepers at Constantinople and at Pera, who have enjoyed for many years privileges contrary to the letter of the law, are, it appears, in despair at the Porte now exhibiting a determination to resume its illiberal rights, and to make these shopkeepers contribute to the expenses of the state. The shopkeepers are applying to their several ambassadors, and an embarrassing discussion is likely to take place between the Porte and the ambassadors upon the subject.

POLICE.

A CHECK UPON THE SUICIDE MANIA.—At Guildhall on Monday a young woman, named Elizabeth Morris, was placed before Sir Peter Laurie, on a charge of having taken a quantity of the poison of opium with a view of putting a period to her own existence.—The beadle of St Bartholomew's Hospital stated that the prisoner was brought into the hospital on Wednesday night, she having taken poison. At first danger was apprehended, but the exhibitors succeeded in overcoming it, and having been very nearly extinct. From inquiries made it appeared that she had been seduced by a married man.—Sir Peter Laurie said he should send her to the Old Bailey for attempting to commit suicide, and not to persons attempting to drown themselves; he would now try the same cure for attempted poisoning. He had no doubt that those who took poison did not do so for the purpose of actually committing it. It was merely with a view of putting a period to their

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A DWARF.—At Union-hall, on Tues sy, *Harriet Thorpe*, a young female, sh ut the size of General Tom Thumb, well-known as the celebrated dwarf, was charged with attempting to commit suicide.—Police constable 87 I stated that about four o'clock on Tuesday morning last he found the prisoner lying in a state of insensibility in the Lower Marsh. He immediately took her to the station-house, when it was ascertained she had taken poison. Mr. Wagstaff, the police-surgeon, was sent for, and with the aid of the constable pump succeeded in saving her life. She was afterwards conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital. It was afterwards ascertained that she had purchased six-pennyworth of oxalic acid at a chemist's, on Monday night, the whole of which she had swallowed just before the constable arrived. In answer to the charge, the prisoner said that she had travelled the country as a dwarf for nearly six years; but a month ago she quarrelled with her protector, who had deserted her. Her mind became so agitated that she was persuaded to destroy herself. Mr. Cottingham asked her whether she had any friends in London?—Prisoner replied she had none. Mr. Cottingham said that he could not release her, after making such a determined attempt on her life, without having some security for her future conduct. The prisoner was accordingly sent to prison in default of bail.

CHARGE OF MURDER —On Tuesday, at Worship-street, *Alfred Edwards* was examined on a charge of causing the death of an unfortunate female of the name of Jane Gregory, by administering to her a poisonous drug under the appearance of brandy and bitters. Evidence was given to the effect the deceased lived at No. 4, New Court, New Nicholls-street, Bethnal-green, with the prisoner, a maker of pickles. On Thursday evening week she drank a teacup full of a dark fluid, which he had brought to her room in a quart bottle, and which he gave to her, saying it was brandy and bitters. In a couple of hours afterwards, Edwards having left her in the meantime, she went to the Britannia Saloon, Hoxton, before entering which she complained of illness, and was not seen by the witnesses until the following forenoon, when they found her in a dying state in her bed, her face and hands livid and cold, and apparently labouring under the effects of poison. She said she knew she was dying, and repeated several times that she had taken nothing but the brandy and bitters Edwards gave her, and added that was the cause of her illness. Edwards entered the room and heard her say so, and his reply was, "Nonsense, I have taken plenty of it myself before." Witnesses present then urged him to take some of the liquor. He said he would, poured out some, took it into his mouth, but directly spat it out again. Afterwards he went away, saying he would return again in five minutes, but did not. A surgeon was sent for, and soon after his arrival deceased died. The prisoner was remanded.

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COUNTRY NEWS

COMMISSION OF LUNACY ON THE SON OF CAMPBELL, THE POET.—A few days ago a commission of lunacy was held at the Ship Inn, Waltham Abbey, before Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, to inquire into the state of mind of Thomas Telford Campbell, only son of the late poet, Thomas Campbell, described as of Dr. Allen's Asylum, High Beach, Essex. The case, from the station of the party, and the knowledge that the unfortunate gentleman is the "Pleasures of Hope," excited much interest. Dr. Allen said that Mr Campbell had resided at his lunatic asylum for about 14 years, and stated some acts of eccentricity on the part of that gentleman. Dr. Allen said Mr. Campbell was a powerful man, and would walk 30 to 40 miles a day, chiefly in the vicinity of Epping Forest. While at High Beach he was supposed to have walked about 80,000 miles. He fancied Queen Victoria's footmen, when in full dress, were fine fellows, and would lie down in the sun to evaporate their ill effects. He took dislikes, unfoundedly, to several patients. The 6d. a day, formerly allowed for pocket-money, had been increased, because he had discontinued, since he had taken to oatmeal, which, as he said, was a substitute for ardent spirits. He would not wear woollen clothes, and preferred corduroy trousers, and other garments of a light description, as he said they were cooler. He was peculiarly fond of pet animals; but in his, Dr. Allen's opinion, he was of unsound mind. Some other evidence of a similar character was given, after which Mr. Campbell put several questions to the witness, the purport of which could not be heard, observing that the witness had given their evidence very fairly, but were wrong in their conclusions; and explained to the jury such parts of the evidence as he seemed to think bore against him.—The jury returned a verdict, "That Mr. Thomas Telford Campbell was of sound mind!" so that a man who has been confined for 14 years as a lunatic, is pronounced to be perfectly sane.

REPRESENTATION OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—We understand that the Marquis of Chandos, who has just attained his majority, will be proposed as a candidate for the representation of the county of Bucks, at the next election.

THE HARVEST.—It affords us the highest satisfaction that we can congratulate our readers on one of the most abundant harvests, in relation to the grand staple crop of the country—wheat, with which an indulgent Providence has ever blest this kingdom. It is not only abundant, but it is also, in the general characteristics, of excellent quality; the exceptions to this description of it are not to a greater extent than usually occur in highly favourable seasons.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY.—A commission of lunacy has been held during the week at the Ship Inn, Waltham Abbey, to inquire into the state of mind of Herbert Mayo, Esq., aged 40, a gentleman of fortune, of the county of Herts, described in the commission as of "Dr. Allen's Asylum, High Beach, Essex." It appeared from the statement of counsel, and the evidence of Dr. Allen and other witnesses, that Mr. Mayo has a family of six children, and is entitled to property amounting to about £2000 a-year. He had previously to 1840, exhibited some flightiness, but while residing at Oxford, symptoms of aberration first manifested themselves. On one occasion, he got two of his children into a room, shut them in, and shammed lunacy by biting his arm and screaming. In 1842, hearing his wife was coming to Oxford, although he had previously been an affectionate husband, he precipitately left, and went to Cheshunt, where he resided some time at a public-house, until it was found necessary to remove him under the usual certificate, to the establishment of Dr. Allen, at High Beach. Dr. Allen and the other medical gentlemen were of opinion that Mr. Mayo was decidedly of unsound mind, and incapable of managing himself or his affairs. The remarks made by Mr. Mayo, in reply to the commissioner's questions, were of such an incoherent character as to satisfy the minds of the jury, and a verdict was returned "That Mr. Herbert Mayo was of unsound mind, and had been so from the 24th of September, 1842."

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—Gloucester Cathedral was opened on Tuesday morning, and there was a larger attendance than was expected. The service opened with Handel's overture to "Esther," one of the most effective and impressive of that great master's instrumental productions. The "Te Deum," composed by Handel in celebration of the battle of Dettingen, followed. Dr. Boyce's celebrated anthem, "Blessed is he," or at least a considerable part of it, was given immediately before the sermon, which was preached by the Rev. F. T. J. Bayley, one of the six stewards, from 2 Chronicles, v. 13. The collection made at the close in behalf of the charitable fund amounted to £163 18s. 4d.; in 1841 the sum was £130 12s. 4d. In the evening there was a concert in the Shire-hall. "Samson" was performed on the morning and evening of Wednesday, under the usual auspices of Professor Taylor.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Last Thursday week, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock in the morning, persons were practising in Newington church, near Sandgate, Kent, when one of the bells being pulled over, its unfortunate ringer, Edward Maycock, was thereby drawn up, and his head coming in violent contact with the ceiling of the belfry he fell to the basement so dreadfully injured, that he died in about half-an-hour afterwards.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT MANCHESTER.—Yesterday week a gentleman, named Hardy, was one of the Branch Bank of England, at Manchester, where he had been to get notes for a cheque, and this, with some other money he had in his possession, amounting in all to £640, he placed in a small German pocket-book, putting it in his pocket, inside his great coat. He left the bank, and in his pocket at the time he left the bank. He walked along Chancery-lane, and was on the point of turning into Fountain-street, when he again put his hand to his pocket, and found that his pocket-book was gone. Information was immediately given to the police, who took the most prompt means for the capture of the thief, but he has not yet been apprehended.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—A few nights ago a destructive fire (which is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary) broke out upon the premises of Mr. Parsons a farmer, at Bromley, near Basingstoke. In the course of less than an hour a barn, filled with barley, a stack of wheat, and a barn-rick, were totally consumed.

THE SEASON.—Mr. Pope, tailor of Bond-street, Brighton, gathered a large quantity of pears from a tree at the back of his house a short time ago. A portion of the same tree is now in full blossom, whilst the other part is dark and faded. We may also mention, as an instance of the backward growth of raspberries, that Mr. George Lucas, fruiterer and green-grocer, of the same town, exhibited some very fine ones, grown out of doors, in his window on Tuesday.

FATAL RUN OF A WAGGON.—Charles Sharpe, a bricklayer, of Sidgwick, near Kendal, which was attended with the loss of the life of one man, who was nearly shattered to pieces. The unfortunate individual who met this untimely end, is a man of the name of William Bell, Sedgwick, standing at the mills. He has left a wife and six children. An inquest was held on the following day, but the cause of the occurrence was not discovered. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

A MAN KILLED IN A FIGHT.—On Sunday morning, a little before eight o'clock, a man named George Benson, a labourer, 29 years of age, was killed in a fight which took place by appointment, between him and a man named Henry Jones, aged 21, also a labourer, at a place much used for similar encounters on a piece of Willsden Mr. Sidgwham was standing at his door, giving some directions to a customer, a sudden gust of wind sprung up, which sent round the sails of the m ll with great velocity. The shaft struck the unfortunate deceased on the temple, burling him to a considerable distance, and when picked up life was extinct.

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FATAL AFFRAY AT WINDSOR.—On Tuesday, Mr. George Sidingham, an extensive miller, residing at Datchet, near Windsor, met his death from a stroke of the shafts of his windmill. The mill had been stopped, and Mr. Sidingham was standing at the door, giving some directions to a customer, a sudden gust of wind sprung up, which sent round the sails of the m ll with great velocity. The shaft struck the unfortunate deceased on the temple, burling him to a considerable distance, and when picked up life was extinct.

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EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

THE ORIGIN OF "PARADISE LOST," &c.

They tell that a weav'rer,
Dace faust with heat
Of soon's beaming glory
Bought out a retreat,
Where the leaves were so thick
That the self-serf below
Had kept spring's green freshness,
Beneath summer's glow!
So the weav'rer lay down
In that dark forest bower,
And fary pesis came
From the bare bell's light flower
To lull him to slumber,
To woo him to rest;
And the wood pigeon fanned
With her soft wing his breast,
Till sleep's honey-dew
O'er his weary frame crept,
And his weary lids closed
And the weav'rer slept.
His slumbers were dreamless,
Until a shade fell
From a form that might seem
The sweet sprite of the dell;
Then on the low wind
Stirs the chords of a lyre
His lips moved in murmurs,
His hands flashed like fire;
But he waked not, although
He felt all through his frame
A magnetic sense
Of her presence, whose name
Thus burst from him sleeping,
And silent tears crept
From his deeply fringed lids—
O 'twas well that he slept!

She saw him and started
And thought and and fast
Of the tiner that was gone
Through her memory past;
She heard her name whispered,
She knelt by his side;
Had the dream been fulfilled
She had now been his bride.

'Twas folly to linger—
Yet why since he slept!
She bent her above him
And saw that he wept:
She must wipe that tear off,
She paused once again,
On her finger there g eamed
The first link of a chain—
Of a fetter that bound her,
Through this weary life,
To one whom she loved not.
A moment of strife
Between duty and love,
Between new ties and old,
Made her slender form tremble,
Her warm cheek was cold;
But then duty triumphed,
She gave one last look
To the tomb of her heart,
And sits hastily took
From the volume she carried
An unspotted leaf,
To leave him a record
Of faith and of grief;
She wrote two words there,
And the paper she tost
On the sleeper—those words—
They were "Paradise Lost!"

When her gentle step fled
The vision fled too,
And the weav'rer slept on
Till the warm hours flew
To the east breast of night,
And the moon climbed the skies
And piercing that thicket
Kissed sleep from his eyes.
The soft wind had spared
That last token of love,
And the weav'rer bent
That memorial over;
He thy lied when he saw
That his pathway she'd crost,
And Milton went forth
To write "Paradise Lost."

THE PLEASURES OF HOPE.

It has lately been ascertained that the poet Campbell wrote two copies of "The Pleasures of Hope," which were quite dissimilar from each other. In the first copy, which is in Campbell's hand-writing, the whole poem consists only of about forty or fifty paragraphs, and altogether scarcely amounts to one-half of what it now does; it extends over twenty pages of MS., and may contain about 400 lines. At the end of the poem is "The Irish Harper's Lament for his Love" Tune, "The Nine Links of Yellow," word for word, as it is now printed under the title of "The Harper." The Introduction to "The Pleasures of Hope," underwent many alterations.

AN EXPLOSIVE MISSILE.

A Mr. Lane exhibited before the Lords of the Admiralty, in the year 1811, a four-pound shot, wrapped round with a prepared cotton, and made very hard, so as to appear like a large cannon-ball, on firing of which, it has the usual effect of a cannon-shot; but the moment it starts from the cannon's mouth, it presents one solid mass of fire, and whatever it hits, whether rigging or hull of a ship, will immediately take fire.

A LARGE PIKE.—VERY LIKE A WHALE.

A Suffolk paper states that on the 5th inst., a pike, weighing upwards of 13 stone (14lbs to the stone), was taken from a pond at Bacton, in the presence of a number of spectators!!

A PROFESSIONAL PASTORAL FOR THE LONG VACATION.

See Sergeant Tityrus—in rural ease.
Forgetting all the cares of Commerce Pleas,
To whom the breezes sweetly breath his station,
To sip the honey of the long vacation.
Ye nymphs beware, should Tityrus seek your grove,
For attachment is no name for love.
The gentle lamblings cluster idle round,
Lured by his legs, pipe's too dulcet sound.

Ah! little do ye think, ye simple sheep
(Or at a greater distance ye would keep),
That he whose plaintive strains ye flock to hear,
Knows not a greater pleasure than to shear.
Vaeing your curling fleece, it o'er him flits
While beneath his music he sits to fleece you.
While all the woolly treasures on your back,
He hopes one day may stuff for him the sack
Paack.

CHINESE PROVERBS.

A word too much spoils the best affairs; a moment of patience accommodates the worst. The more acquaintances we have the less people we know.—From *Captain Fidding's's Chinese Gio.*

THE POPE AND THE CARDINALS.

The Pope reached his 79th year on the 18th inst. He has filled the Holy See since February, 1831. The Sacred College is composed of 60 Cardinals. Two of these hats were created by Pius VII., seven by Leo XII., and the remainder by the present Pontiff. Mgr. Tardini, the oldest, is 85 years of age, and Mgr. Schwarzenberg, the youngest, 35. At the end of last year Rome contained 176 701 inhabitants, not including the Jews.

THE PROTEOSCOPE.

A new optical instrument, call-d the proteoscope, because unlimited in its applainces, was exhibited for the first time at the Polytechnic Institution on Monday afternoon. It is the invention of the ingenious secretary, Mr. Longbottom. The instrument reflects drawings magnified to an enormous size on an opaque disc. The subject chosen for exhibition was the celebrated "Ode to the Passions," the production of Richard Jordan, which, in spite of despair, bright-eyed hope, dejected pity, &c., made its startling appearance on the wall or curtain, the portion of the ode illustrated was sung by some vocalists present, and was accompanied by the band.

A SCOTCH HAGGIS

It is stated that her Majesty is exceedingly fond of "the haggis," a dainty much affected generally by the Scotch in every station. The name is derived from "hag—to chop." In his edition of Burns's Poems, Allan Cunningham says in a note, "The joyous nationality of this poem is but part of its merits. Its commencement part of a long one sometimes thought not anxiously into by men who love the pleasures of the table. 'Pray, sir,' said a man of the south, 'what is it made of?' 'Sir,' answered a man of the north, 'I dare not trust myself with telling—I can never name all the savoury items without tears, and surely you would not wish me to expose myself in a public company?'"

POPULATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople, including its suburbs on the Bosphorus and all the suburbs, contains 650,000 souls, without the military. The mortality (again without the military) is, on an average, about 900 per month, or 10,800 per annum, which will make one in 60 annually.

A STRANGE FANCY.

A story is told of a hypochondriac gen leman of rank and fortune in Ireland, who fancies one of his legs of one religious and the other of another. He not unfrequently puts one of his unfortunate legs outside of the bed clothes to punish it for its religious errors.

SONNET.

'Tis eve—the hum of men hath passed away;
Lonely I stand beside the wave-swept shore,
To trace the changeful hues that mingle there,
And list the dirge of ocean's muffled roar.
And now night stalks the heaving billows o'er—
Pale orbed queen! how brilliant is thy reign!
In triumph mounts her chon throne once more,
And girds creation with her slumberous chain.
Here would I pause in this lone hour awhile,
Gazing with awe upon the boundless sea,
And with high thoughts my cramped soul beguile,
Breathing a prayer to Deity;
Or in you mystic scroll above would scan
The might of God, the puniness of man.

T. BODLEY.

BAPTISM IN TURKEY.

The ceremony of baptism is quite a private one in Turkey, and takes place without the interference of the clergy. The patriarch of the family, on the third day after the birth of the child, receives it in his arms. Without form, ceremony, or even ablution, he repeats the ezon, or public call to prayers, in the right ear of the infant, and in its left whispers the name it is to bear. Sometimes the name is altered, from a superstitious notion that it is unsuitable to the individual, and a modification is admitted when a gentleman enters into the public service.

STEAM BY MEANS OF GALVANISM.

Some experiments are in progress for the purpose of ascertaining whether steam can be generated through the agency of galvanism, so as entirely to supersede the use of coals, so cumbersome as freight, in steamers having to make a long voyage. It is conceived that with very slight improvements, a shape of sufficient power could be obtained by means of galvanism for the purpose required.

NEW LIFE BOAT.

A new and extraordinary life boat is being built upon the diagonal principle, the planks of which are composed of India rubber and ground cork. Its specific gravity is stated to be two-thirds lighter than oak, an. from which it is believed the boat is incapable of being hilged or sunk. Her length is thirty-four feet, and breadth seven feet; is copper fastened and pulls twelve oars; has two lug sails, and steers with either rudder or oar. The Belgian government has directed three to be built for that coast.

BLAIR ATHOL AND GLEN TILT.

What a change in a century! It is not quite a century since "the Forty-five," and here in sylvan retreat and Highland sports are a Queen of the detested house and husband, her German husband, and her child; in the very heart of the land of Stuart devotedness—

Down by Loch Tummell and banks o' the Garey."

A hundred years ago their lives would not have been worth a pin's fee; now they are all but worshipped by the same race of men, guarded like idols, the wild deer chased, and the loveliest green of all the Scottish plens, Glen Tilt, and the romantic falls of Bruar, "promenaded" like Kensington and St. James's

"If you ever marry," said a Roman Consul to his son, "let it be a woman who has judgment enough to superintend the getting of a meal of victuals; taste enough to dress herself; pride enough to wash her face before breakfast; and sense enough to hold her tongue when she has nothing to say."

ELECTION OF CHIEF RABBI OF THE JEWS.—The great body of the Hebrew persuasion in London is at the present time much agitated in consequence of the approaching election to the office of Chief Rabbi of England, which has been for some time vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Solomon Herschell, and which is appointed to take place in the course of the ensuing month. The reverend candidates for the office are Dr. Nathan Marcus Adler, who has been Chief Rabbi of Hanover since August, 1830; Dr. Benjamin Auerbach, who has been Chief Rabbi of Darmstadt for ten years; Dr. Hirschfield, who has been for a short time Chief Rabbi of Wallstein; and Dr. Sampson Hirsch, who has been Chief Rabbi of Oldenburgh since 1831, and is at present Chief Rabbi of East Friesland The whole of these reverend gentlemen are celebrated on the Continent in the Christian and Jewish circles for their piety and attainments, the first three being doctors of philosophy of eminent foreign universities.

THE ISLAND OF ICHABOE.

ICHABOE ISLAND.—THE GUANO TRADE.

This small island has, of late, become of immense importance to adventurers, rom its being the deposit of the birds' manure termed Guano; and from its being by the latest advices, in a state of desperate mutiny.

Ichaboe Island lies off the western coast of Africa, within one mile and a half from the main, and forty-one miles to the northward of Possession Island, which is in latitude 26 deg. 57 min. S., longitude 15 deg. 9 min. E. Ichaboe is but about one mile in circumference: on the east side ships may anchor in perfect safety, in five fathoms of water, about two cables' length from its shore, a convenience of great moment in connexion with the new trade in guano. Great numbers of the right whale strike on this part of the coast about the middle of June, when they may easily be taken. In the months of October and November, the island is literally covered with jackass penguins and gannets, which convene here for the purpose of laying and incubation. The shores are also much resorted to by multitudes of fur-seal. The south-east part of the bay, on the main land, directly opposite the island, is the finest place on this part of the coast for jerking beef, it being only four miles from a Hottentot village; and the springs of fresh water will supply any number of cattle.

It is, however, to its being the depository of guano, in almost incredible quantities, that Ichaboe owes its importance; and this information is stated to have originated in the following passage in Morrell's "Narrative of a Voyage to the South and West Coast of Africa:"—"The surface of this island is covered with birds' manure to the depth of twenty-five feet." Upon this Lieutenant Petrie, R.N., who has just reprinted Morrell's "Narrative," remarks:—"Our author was quite aware of both the name and nature of guano; but, as it possessed less interest than other objects of traffic with which he was surrounded, he does not enlarge upon the discovery. In his first voyage, when at St. Lobos on the coast of Peru, the bird manure is again mentioned, under the Spanish name of *guanar*. It is, says he, probably, the richest manure in the world, and is in sufficient quantity to load thousands of ships."

Lieutenant Petrie, in his appendix to Morrell's "Narrative," says:—

"The trade in Guano, which has been lately opened to the coast of Africa, has not only raised high hopes as to its beneficial effects in improving agriculture, by affording an abundance of the richest manure, but on the commerce, and especially on the shipping interests of the country, it has already occasioned considerable improvement. Everything relating to it, therefore, is a matter of importance, and even the natural history of the article is something more than a mere matter of curiosity. Its name, it would appear, is of Peruvian derivation, and had been called in the language of the natives *Huano*, signifying dung or manure; the Spaniards now name it *Guano*, or *Guanar*.

"The aborigines on the coast of Peru seem to have used guano from time immemorial as manure; and at the time of the European discovery of the country, strict laws had been enacted by the Incas, to guard the islands in which it is found, and to punish with death even those who killed the sea-fowls from which it was derived. Much doubt was entertained for some time after being brought to this country, with regard to the origin of guano; the Spaniards early questioned that which seemed to have been clear to the inhabitants of Peru; but chemical examination, and other evidence, leave it no longer undetermined, that the enormous accumulations of this matter on sea islands, in various localities, is nothing more than the droppings of the myriads of fowls which inhabit them for the purposes of rest and incubation."

"The first cargo of Peruvian Guano for the use of the British farmer, was imported in 1840, and since that time the importation of it has rapidly increased; but the trade in Guano, which has been opened last year to the south-west coast of Africa, bids fair to be augmented to a degree which quite baffles any calculation.

"Up to the 24th of May, in this year alone, twelve ships have already arrived in Liverpool, whose united cargoes amount to 6579 tons. A large number of ships are now loading, by last accounts, at Ichaboe, and many more are on their way with cargoes from that place, so that the market will, no doubt, be immediately supplied with abundance, at very moderate prices."

We have not room for Lieutenant Petrie's very interesting details of the "rookeries" of penguins, albatrosses, &c., which congregate on the shores; nor of the chemical history of the manure, or the testimonies of practical men as to its application.

Meanwhile, we turn to the unfortunate state of things at Ichaboe, which has been, in great measure, brought about by the success which has already attended the voyages thither for guano. We learn from a letter, dated there July 6, 1844, that the whole island was in a state of mutiny, and that a vessel had been dispatched to the Cape for a ship of war, to save bloodshed and protect the immense property afloat here—"between seventy and eighty vessels, the one getting athwart hawse of the other; and should anything serious occur, the loss of property would be tremendous." It is, however, calculated in this account that all the guano will be removed from the island in the course of twelve months.

The following extract from a letter, dated two days later (July 8), shows that affairs have not improved. The writer is Captain W. Broderick, Star-o'-the-West:—

"We have had dreadful weather on the coast; two vessels have been wrecked, and several more have lost their anchors, and were obliged to go to sea without them. They have been out now ten days, and we have no account of them, therefore I fear they are no more. I have been here now ten days, and we have had four funerals from accidents, such as boats capsizing, &c. There are at present upwards of 90 vessels and no less than 3000 men on this small island, a great many more common men than officers; a large number of the latter are Irish labourers, and the consequence is that a mutiny is a matter of daily occurrence. Last Wednesday all the masters had to form themselves into a body to take off the island two men who had drawn their knives and threatened to stab the first captain that should come near them."

Nor are the perils of the guano trade confined to Ichaboe; for, in the *Times* of Thursday last, is a most interesting narrative received by that journal, from Captain Iremonger, (brig Africanus,) of the capture and destruction by the Moors of a portion of the crews of the ships Margaret and Courier, both belonging to the port of London, while in search of guano at the island of Arguin, on the coast of Africa. Mr. Iremonger states, that he received the account which he has forwarded, from Captain Northwood, of the Margaret, whom he had ransomed, with others of the captives, from the Moors.

The mode of shipping the guano, shown in the second illustration, resembles the old method of shipping coals by staiths, common in the north of England.

ICHABOE.—MODE OF SHIPPING THE GUANO.

CURIOUS TREE AT BADEN-BADEN.

The annexed outline sketch may interest the arboriculturists and foresters of England. It represents two branches of an oak-tree, which, re-uniting above, again forms one single trunk, as undivided and complete as at the base. Nature, and not art, has produced this junction. The tree was, for the first time, observed in 1818, by wood-cutters in the Kaiserswald (now Mahlbergwald), Grand Duchy of Baden. Being considered a great curiosity, this portion of the tree was cut off and fixed in a part of the grounds surrounding Mahlberg Schloss, a late residence of the Grand Ducal family, and built on the foundations of a Roman fortress.

The circumference of the trunk, where it was cut, is at present, after having been barked and smoothed by the axe, four feet six inches; its height above ground eight feet is nine inches, and the width of the space between the branches four feet nine inches.

CURIOUS OAK AT BADEN-BADEN.

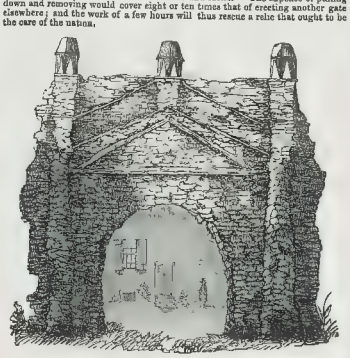
Between the branches is seen the village of Orschweier; beyond are the vine-bearing hills of the Kaiserstahl; and more distant still, on the right, the mountains of the Vosges in France; the Rhine flowing between these two ranges.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE GATEWAY OF ETHELBERT'S CASTLE.

Near to the Reculvers, and within a stone throw of the sea, stands this venerable relic of the Saxon times. It is situated in a lonely valley: a clear limpid stream freshens the sward which thrives around this time-hallowed memento. A stately oak seems to vie with it in its antiquity: its bare and rugged arms, studded with a few withered leaves, speak of nature's slow decay—tell the observer that it is not yet gone. Some straggling cottages, pitched here and there in the sweet recess, can hardly yet boast the name of village. But we are forgetting the farm-house built upon the site of an ancient palace.

The present tenant cares not for old associations. Who is Ethelbert to him, or he to Ethelbert? He even hints at the destruction of the only remaining portion of these noble ruins, viz.: the gateway, and he alleges, as an excuse for its demolition, "the obstruction to farm carts and cattle." The expense of pulling down and removing would cover eight or ten times that of erecting another gate elsewhere; and the work of a few hours will thus rescue a relic that ought to be the care of the nation.



ETHELBERT'S GATE, KENT.

Truly, something must be done to save it. A monument recalling scenes of some thousand years back—a memento of some ten or eleven centuries—ought not to be thus lost.

Linger here awhile, and in this green and pleasant valley let's conjure up, with the wand of fancy, the days of its glory—yes, restore it to its former grandeur. Let the ancient palace stand as in former times, its frowning turrets threatening the outward enemy; the fine old gateway, with its stout and stalwart walls. E'en let us restore animation to the mouldering remains of its kingly tenant; breathe life into his crumbling dust; let him behold his palace as it was—as it is; let him see the work of a few centuries. The yard where once his haughty warriors paraded, is now the abode of swine! Ethelbert would shudder at the sight, and reproach us for disturbing him.

To the nation, or those who profess to represent it, we appeal: to them we appeal, trusting that these venerable remains will be rescued from destruction. Surely this is a case for the British Archæological Association, whose proceedings at Canterbury we reported in our last.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.—We have just seen an excellent portrait of his Majesty the King of the French, drawn in pen and ink, by Mr. Mitani, even with more than his accustomed delicacy and finish. The likeness is admirable.

THE WHARTON PEERAGE.—The obstructions hitherto in the way of Colonel Tyrie's claim to the Wharton peerage, are understood to be so far removed, that it is expected he will be called to the Upper House by the title of Baron Wharton in a few months.

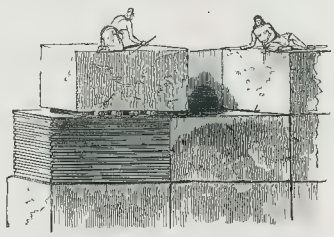
A RAILWAY ON FIRE.—The suspension bridge erected for the purpose of the Middlesbrough branch of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, where it crosses the Tees, a little above Stockton, having proved insufficient, a handsome one has recently been completed, under the direction of Mr. Robert Stephenson, consisting of long tubular girders resting upon solid masonry. The centre arch, or water-way, is probably the widest span upon this construction extant. In forming the embankment at the east end of the new bridge, a large quantity of small coal, brought from 25 to 30 miles from the pits, has been made use of, and spontaneous combustion has taken place in this mass. The progress of the fire is not rapid; but such is the hold it has obtained that a complete deluge of water has proved useless. Measures are now taking to put in clay backs; that is, walls of wet clay, and this there is no doubt will prove effectual. In the meantime the passenger trains (10 each way), goods trains, and coals—say 3,000 tons (to which if we add coal waggons each way we shall nearly double the total)—run daily without any inconvenience or interruption.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science is now assembled in the ancient city of York, in which place, the public will remember, the first meeting of the Association was held. The locality is an admirable one for the purpose, being well suited in relation to the interests of many important counties, and admirably calculated to furnish abundant and instructive amusement to the visitors. Indeed, few spots equal it in antiquarian or geological interest. Our heading displays a general view of York, combined with one of the venerable City gates; the Minster; the Ruins of St. Mary's; the old walls; and other objects of interest. The president for this year is the Very Rev. George Peacock, Dean of Ely; and the vice-presidents, the Earl Fitzwilliam, Viscount Morpeth, Hon. J. S. Wortley, Sir David Brewster, Michael Faraday, and Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt. The reports on the Progress of Science, and of researches entrusted to members and committees of the Association, are understood to be of great interest and importance. With some of these we have been made acquainted; but as their details are mostly of a purely scientific character, we shall, in this notice, confine ourselves to a brief account of a paper which has already excited considerable attention among the mechanical *illuminati* of London. We allude to Mr. Perigal's plan of raising stones of enormous magnitude, for the construction of pyramids, temples, &c., supposed to be the one employed by the ancient Egyptians in the erection of their ponderous structures. The precise method used by the mighty builders of the Nilotic Valley has for centuries remained [a vexed question. Whether Mr. Perigal has answered it successfully, our readers will judge.] He supposes the vast stones of which the pyramids were built to have been raised to

their several positions by successive tiltings, in the manner shown in the subjoined engravings. The first "purchase" he concludes to have been ob-

tained by removing the earth, beneath the stone to be raised, to the extent of one half, and then lowering the huge block into the space so formed,

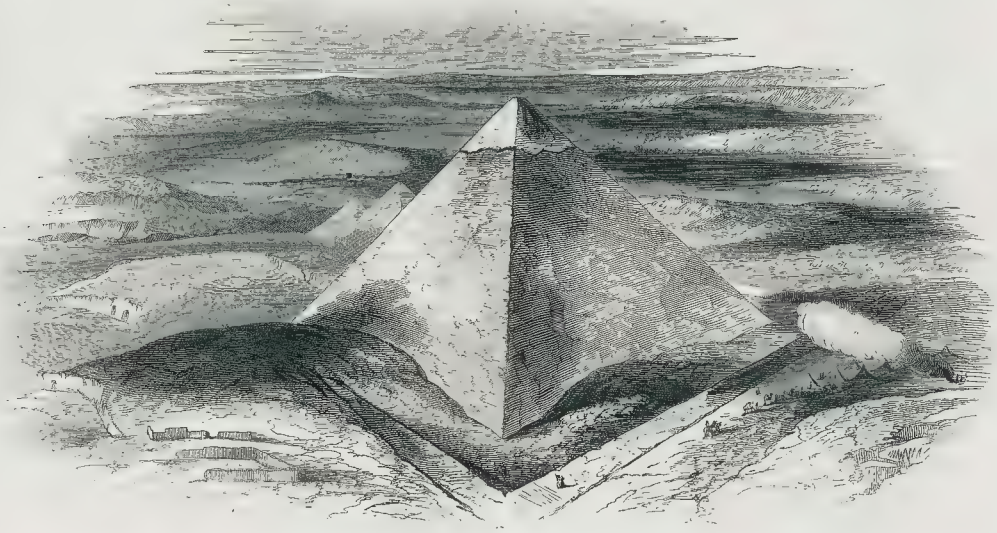
by the weight of a labourer placed on its unsupported end. After each tilt, he imagines the height gained, to have been secured by the insertion of a board of hard wood, or a slab of metal, of a size corresponding with that of the stone to be raised. When the stone had, in this way, attained the desired height, he considers it to have been forwarded to its destination on rollers. Our cuts make the successive stages of this proceeding clearly intelligible. In considering this proposition, it is not necessary we should believe Mr. Perigal's method to be the identical one used by the Egyptians; it is enough for us to acknowledge that by such, or similar means, the hitherto inexplicable labour—the "enormous cruel wonder" as it was once called—might have been accomplished. We are confirmed



BUILDING THE PYRAMIDS.

in this conclusion by the fact that a few years ago, Col. Dansey partially used a somewhat similar mode in *raising a ship in dock;* and also, that in 1834, the authorities of the British Museum successfully tried a modification of the same principle, in moving and placing the Egyptian antiquities in the Great Saloon. Our cut of the pyramids of Jiseh, and viewed from the summit of the one known as Cheops, places the notion of Mr. Perigal's discovery in a very striking point of view.

Next week we shall resume our illustrated chronicle of the important proceedings of the Association.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE PYRAMIDS OF JIZEH.

We have received a letter from Mr. Landells, the gentleman engaged by us to take sketches in the neighbourhood of Blair Athol, in which he informs us, that he has had the distinguished honour of submitting several of his sketches to the Queen, with which her Majesty expressed her gratification. Our daily contemporaries have alluded to the distinguished honour conferred on us through Mr. Landells, and the *Standard*, in its account of the sojourn of the Queen at Blair Athol, notices the reception of that gentleman, in the following terms:—

Mr. Landells, a gentleman connected with the ILLUSTRATED NEWS, who is taking sketches of the scenery in the neighbourhood for that periodical, has had the honour of submitting some of them for her Majesty's inspection. The Queen expressed herself highly pleased with the spirit and accuracy of the sketches, and has commissioned Mr. Landells to paint for her two views, one of the Upper, and the other of the Lower Falls of Bruar.

The engravings given by us this week are from the sketches submitted by Mr. Landells to the Queen, and which elicited the Royal approval.

TO OUR READERS.

On Saturday the 5th of October, we shall publish a SUPPLEMENT containing the SECOND, and concluding PART of

THE CENSUS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

GIVING AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE

OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS,

AND

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF EACH SEX EMPLOYED IN THE SEVERAL TRADES AND PROFESSIONS

IN

ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND,

respectively:—being unquestionably one of the most curious and important documents which has ever been presented to Parliament.—This SUPPLEMENT, will also contain the full details of the

POPULATION

OF

EVERY COUNTY, BARONY, PARISH, TOWN, AND VILLAGE

IN SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND;

ALSO,

a list of all places returning MEMBERS to PARLIAMENT, with the POPULATION of each, the number of MEMBERS returned, and the number of REGISTERED ELECTORS; with numerous other STATISTICAL TABLES:—forming a useful and valuable work for reference to the PUBLIC in GENERAL;—the whole carefully arranged and compiled expressly for the

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*A fan produces coolness in a warm room, or in a theatre, even though the air which it agitates be very warm. To explain this, it must be considered that the air which surrounds us is generally cooler than the temperature of the body. If the air-be still, the particles next the skin acquire the temperature of the skin itself, and form a sort of warm covering for it. The fan, however, by the agitation which it produces, continually carries the air next the skin, and brings fresh and cool air into its place; and each new particle of air, as it strikes the skin, takes heat from it, and carries off that heat, thus producing refreshing coolness. Such is the philosophy of the fan.*

"*S. E. F.*," *Leeds.*—*The Great Britain steam-ship will shortly be got out of dock.*

"*J. and M.*," *Manchester.*—*The Christian names of the parties are Alfred and William.*

"*L. M. N.*"—*Accountants are usually paid by the week.*

"*M. S. M.*" *is thanked; but, before Castle Ann can be put into type, it has too often engraved.*

"*H. J.*," *Chelsea.*—*It would be invidious to reply to our correspondent.*

"*H. W.*," *Islington, is thanked for the pen-and-ink sketch, which may be serviceable anon.*

A. I. Z."—*Moorhens and snipes are not declared game by the statute.*

"*F. T. H.*," *Holsworthy.*—*The Print, price 1s., may be had, by order, of any news-agent.*

"*S. L. T.*," *Ilfracombe. A crest engraved upon plate renders the owner liable to the tax on Armorial Bearings.*

"*H. M. H.*"—*Address, "Royal Exchange."*

"*N. Scorr.*"—*The harvest moon was in full on the 25th of August.*

"*H. S.*," *Cork.*—*The property must be sold by public auction.*

A Stephen's suggestion shall not be lost sight of.

"*W. D. L.*"—*The payment of the postage will not be necessary.*

"*T. S.*," *Huntingdon.*—*Leave to shoot over a farm must be given by the landlord.*

"*A. Z.*"—*The name of Mr. Salvin's horse is "The Cure," not "The Curé."*

"*B. R.*," *West Bromwich, should send for the books and end the transaction.*

"*C. C.*," *Christchurch.*—*We remitted to record the death of the Rev. F. F. Carey, the celebrated translator of Dante, Pindar, &c.*

"*J. B.*"—*The office of the London and York Railway is in Lothbury.*

A Conservative Reader" will be entitled to the Large Print.

"*Perseverando,*" *Stafford-street, will not subject himself to duty by using a motto only.*

"*S. B.*," *Salford.*—*The long letter on the comet is under consideration. The Sketch of the Occurrence at Calais will not suit.*

"*L. R.*," *Castle Eden.*—*The present year is, of course, the 44th of the century.*

"*A Sufferer*" *should melt a piece of caoutchouc, and apply it to the tooth affected.*

"*H. H.*," *West Derby, should, by no means, reply to advertisements, but deposit the money in a savings' bank.*

"*H. F.*," *Folkestone.*—*The "Journey-book of Berkshire," as well as the "Pictorial History of England," is published by Messrs. Knight and Co.*

"*Ignor*" *can only apply to a Judge, in his case, by affidavit, through a Solicitor.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*The price of Sir H. Bishop's edition of "Beethoven's Mount of Olives" is 30s.*

"*A Correspondent*" *will find "Anderson's Mercantile Letters" (Wilson, Royal Exchange,) to be a sound work.*

We only express concern at not being able to avail ourselves of the obliging offer of the tale from St. John-street, Manchester.

"*R. Greenhill.*"—*We believe the star seen by him, Sept 13, to have been one of the bright fixed stars, surrounded by a prismatic halo, resulting from the condensed vapours which abound during the autumnal months.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Begbroke House, near Oxford.*—*The address of Mr. Sholl, the inventor of the new Barrel Machine, engraved in No. 131 of our journal, is No. 33, Lamb-street, Spitalfields.*

"*A Subscriber from the Commencement.*"—*The Orphan Working School, in the City-road, receives no election, or by payment of one hundred guineas, orphan and destitute children, between the ages of 7 and 11. They are educated (on the British system), clothed, and maintained, until they are 14 years of age, when they are apprenticed, or put out in remunerative situations. A guinea annual subscription gives right to vote at each of the elections, which are in April and November.*

The Portrait of the Winner of the Great St. Leger is unavoidably deferred till our next.

Up to a late hour on Thursday night, we had not received any communication from our correspondent at Havre.

Ineligible.—*Sonnet, "The Home of Mourning;" "The Procession;" "The Queen at Dundee."*

Errata.—*The names of the architects of the church near Oswestry, engraved in our last, are Penson, not Pearson. At page 192, col. 3, for "Conventional Buildings," read "Conventual Buildings."*

*** Any Country News Agent may receive Posting Bills, bearing his address, by informing our Publisher where a parcel can be enclosed, free of expense.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK,

SUNDAY, September 29.—Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 30. Whitfield died, 1770.
TUESDAY, October 1.—Pleasant shooting begins.
WEDNESDAY, 2.—Nottingham Goose Fair.
THURSDAY, 3.—Robert Barclay died, 1690.
FRIDAY, 4.—Sir John Hesm e died, 1821.
SATURDAY, 5.—Old Parr died, 1635, aged 152.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending October 5.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday		Saturday.	
M. h m	A. h m.	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m.	A. h m.	M. h m.	A. h m.
3 38	4 14	4 28	4 44	5 0	5 18	5 38	5 56	6 10	6 42	7 9	7 44

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1844.

SOON after the passing of the Reform Bill, Sir Robert Peel made the memorable declaration that the "battle of the Constitution must be fought in the Registration Courts." It is true that the new system of registration gave rise to a vast deal of chicanery, and we believe that many an independent voter suffered himself to be disfranchised rather than submit to the trouble, vexation, and, we may almost say, the disgrace of defending his vote against unscrupulous advocates, whose purpose was rather to diminish the ranks of a particular party than to do away with error and injustice. But Sir Robert Peel was not answerable for these dishonest attempts to serve party interests, at the expense of good feeling and propriety. We believe that the right hon. gentleman is totally incapable of attempting to increase the number of the Conservatives by trickery or evasion. The Reform Bill made an immense advance towards democracy, and totally changed the position of the electoral body. Its avowed object was to give the people a greater share in the representation; and we admit that it was wise and proper to extend their privileges as far as possible, without rushing recklessly upon innovation. Sir Robert was therefore right in endeavouring to provide a system which should protect the honest elector, and defeat the attempts of those who sought rather their own aggrandisement, and the ascendancy of a particular party, than the good of their country.

We admit at once that the first working of the Registration Bill did not afford a good specimen of legislation. The Registration Courts were rather arenas for evasion and legal technicality, than the spots where "the battle of the Constitution" could be fairly fought or gained. We are happy to find, however, that the amendments which have been made from time to time have been productive of a state of things much more satisfactory. The Registrations which are now proceeding have not presented any of the anomalies noticed in former years. There have been few, if any, records of a decision by one barrister totally at variance with the judgment of another, and instead of day after day wasted in frivolous objection, or abusive controversy, the business is rapidly disposed of, just claims are allowed, and, on the other hand, when the right to vote cannot be established beyond reasonable dispute, it is set aside at once, and upon just and fair grounds. This is as it should be. The elective franchise is one of the most valuable privileges which an Englishman can enjoy; and it is the interest of honest men, let them belong to what party they may, to take care that it is not exercised dishonestly or fraudulently. The man who can show that he is fairly entitled to a vote, should be encouraged and assisted in his endeavours to make good his claim; but we hope, for the honour both of Conservatives and Whigs, that the disgraceful struggles which have been made to harass and cheat men of their elective franchise, will never be renewed.

We are glad to find that we were not deceived in supposing that Mr. O'Connell, when the surprise and exultation consequent upon a supposed triumph should have passed away, would become more reasonable, and would lower his tone of exultation into one more consistent with the real position in which he stands. It is not our intention to enter into the vexed and irritating question of the legality or illegality of the conviction. Suffice it to say, that even Mr. O'Connell himself begins to doubt whether he has been liberated entirely upon the merits of the case. According to our accounts from Ireland, all his dire projects of vengeance and retaliation are abandoned for the present. In his last speech he dwelt only upon two of his propositions—the renewal of the Clontarf meeting and the Peace Preservative Society. Even these two seem likely to fall to the ground. Indeed, the first is disposed of, for the committee report against the meeting, and the learned gentleman entirely concurs in the propriety of not attempting such a perilous step as a monster assemblage, in defiance of the Government, and despite of the eventful consequences of the first effort of that kind. As to the other great step for the regeneration of Ireland—the Peace Preservative Society—every one may understand what is meant by the request made by the committee for more time to consider of the matter. We feel confident that no long time will elapse before a communication will be made, to the effect that it will be as well, if not better, to let the Repeal Association continue the "even tenor of its way," without the assistance of the controlling power of the £100 subscribers.

With respect to the "Banquet to the Martyrs," as the *fête* celebrated last week is termed by the Irish papers, our readers will gather from our account of it that it was not such a formidable demonstration as some of the most sanguine of the agitators might have expected. It is true it was a monster assembly, consisting of some seven or eight hundred guests; but there was no great display of enthusiasm. Mr. O'Connell's speech was an admitted failure, and if the truth must be told, there was "metal more attractive" in the oration of a subordinate agitator, Mr. Maguire. If the latter gentleman was a little inclined to violence, and seemed disposed to wage war by wholesale upon the whole of this "wolful wicked world," yet his outpourings of wrath were so tempered by dry and cutting humour, that it was evident he did not desire to be quite so severe upon the SAXONS in general, or upon Mr. Attorney-General Smith in particular, as the literal meaning of his words would have imported. Upon the whole, looking to the last proceedings at the Repeal Association, in conjunction with the tone of the speakers at the Monster Banquet, we do not think there is anything to justify the sombre anticipations of those who affect to see tokens of increasing dissatisfaction in Ireland, and augmented difficulty for the Ministry. Doubtless, there are abundant elements of discord, and ample scope for the Government to exercise their powers of Statesmanship when they come to consider their Irish policy, but yet we fully believe, that if a firm but conciliatory policy be adopted, as we have no doubt it will be, the career of agitation may yet be stopped. Already, the agitators are relaxing, Mr. Smith O'Brien has left Dublin, and Mr. O'Connell will ere long be wandering over his native mountains, in company with his beagles.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—The preparations for the reception of the King of the French, at the Castle, are proceeding with the greatest rapidity under the superintendence of Mr. Saunders, the Inspector of Palaces. Independently of the suite of rooms (consisting of the King's and Queen's closets, the King's drawing-room, the ante-brouse-room, and the council chamber, forming a portion of the state apartments), which will be devoted exclusively to the use of his Majesty, the whole of the state-rooms will be in requisition during the sojourn of her Majesty's royal and illustrious guest at the Castle. The orders at present are, that all the arrangements connected with the apartments to be occupied by his Majesty shall be completed by Saturday, the 5th prximo, but the King is not expect to arrive until the Monday following. The private apartments will be ready for the reception of the King on Wednesday next, on which day, it is stated, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Princess Royal, may return to the Castle. It is not expected, however, as the Queen will not leave Blair Athol until the morning of Tuesday, that it will be possible for the Court to reach Windsor until the following Thursday. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred, are expected to leave the Pavilion, at Brighton, for the Castle, on Tuesday next. There is now not the least doubt of her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and a portion of the Infant Royal Family, paying a visit to the Isle of Wight during the autumn. Osborne House, small, confined, and inconvenient as it is, and in every respect unbefitting the residence of the Sovereign, is now in course of preparation for the reception of the Court, which is expected to arrive there immediately after the departure of the French Monarch from Windsor.

We have some reason to bel eve that it is the intention of the Queen to honour Brighton with a visit, on her Majesty's return from Scotland.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—It is most likely the Court intends to sojourn three weeks at the Isle of Wight. The Monkey, one of her Majesty's steam-vessels, has proceeded to Brighton, to be placed under the orders of the Lord Chamberlain, to take furniture, &c., from the Royal Pavilion to the Isle of Wight.

THE ROYAL CHILDREN.—We are happy to announce that the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred, continue at the Pavilion, Brighton, in excellent health. The lovely trio take their Bath carriage airings daily on the cliffs, and the elder ones occasionally take pedestrian exercise on the Chair Pier, attended by Dowager Lady Lyttelton. The time fixed for their departure for Windsor is next Tuesday.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.—The *Brussels Gazette* states that King Leopold has been slightly hurt in the leg while following the chase at Ardennes.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER AND THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, have left Gopsall, Leicestershire, the seat of Earl Howe, for Witley Court, Worcestershire, the residence of the Queen Dowager.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived in Glasgow last Saturday, accompanied by the Marquis of Douglas, the Earl of Dunmore, the Hon. C. A. Murray, &c.

The Duke of Wellington is expected to leave Walmer Castle early in the week after next for Apsley House, *en route* to participate in the approaching splendid festivities at Windsor Castle, in honour of the visit of his Majesty the King of the French. The Marquis and Marchioness of Douro have arrived at the Castle, from a tour of six weeks in Germany, and shortly come to town to attend the nuptials of her ladyship's cousin, Miss Hope Vere, with Lord Lofius, eldest son of the Marquis of Ely, which are fixed to take place the week after next.

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.—A Chapter of the noble and illustrious Order of the Garter will be held at Windsor Castle, on Friday, the 11th of October, for the election of two knights. The King of the French, it is expected, will, as a European Sovereign, be elected an honorary Knight of the Garter during his sojourn in this country.

Earl de Grey is spoken of as one of the probable new Knights of the Garter.

The Marquis of Lansdowne and family have arrived at Paris.

Lord Palmerston arrived at Frankfort on the 17th inst.

THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF LINCOLN.—It is stated, on good authority, that, through the mediation of friends, a reconciliation has been effected between the Earl and Countess of Lincoln, and that the slight differences which had caused a partial separation have been amicably adjusted, to the satisfaction, not only of themselves, but of the respective members of the noble families with which they are so intimately connected.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM.—Sir James left town on Sunday evening by the eight o'clock train of the London and Birmingham Railway, and is now at Netherby Hall.

THE MARQUIS OF DONEGAL.—We regret to state that the Marquis of Donegal is at present labouring under very serious indisposition at Belfast, and that the noble Marquis is exclusively confined to his room.

A matrimonial alliance is said to be arranged between an accomplished young peeress in her own right, who attained her majority last year, and a reverend gentleman recently related to a noble earl possessing large estates in the west of England.

The Duke of Parmella has arrived in London from Lisbon.

DEATH OF LADY HINDER.—Accounts have been received of the death of the above lady. Her ladyship was daughter and heiress of Mr. James Dickson, of Auton's Hill, Berwickshire, and married, in 1797, General Sir Martin Hunter, G.C.H. The deceased lady was in her 72nd year.

DEATH OF LADY ELLEN FANE.—We regret to say that this lady died on Monday last. The deceased lady was third daughter of the Earl of Macclesfield, by his first marriage with Miss Elizabeth Leigh, daughter of Mr. Lewis Edwards. Her ladyship was married 3rd Nov., 1820, to Mr. John William Fane, eldest son of Mr. John Fane, of Wormsley, Oxon, and nephew of the eighth Earl of Westmorland.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

RE-OPENING OF ST. PAUL'S.—The metropolitan church, which has been so long closed for repairs, is to be re-opened on next Sunday. The sermons will be preached by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of Chester.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S VISITATION.—On Tuesday morning the Archbishop of Canterbury held his triennial visitation at All Saints' Church, Maidstone. There were present, A. B. Hope, Esq., M.P.; Archdeacon Lyall, Dr. Burnaby, and upwards of one hundred clergymen. The Archbishop delivered a lengthened charge, in the course of which he directed attention to the state of education in that county, and to the prospects of the church generally. He stated that, from what he could hear and see, and from what he could gather from the speeches of Dissenters at their various meetings, that there was a growing dislike on their part towards the church, and that some serious designs for its overthrow were in contemplation. From external violence, or the internal disunion which at present agitate the church, the Archbishop anticipated no ill consequences, although he thought that there was a degree painful to contemplate them. After discussing at some length the subject of church extension, the Archbishop recommended the formation of auxiliary branches on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and concluded with sundry points of advice to the younger clergy, as to the manner of conducting their administrations. A dinner was given to the Archbishop in the evening at the Star Hotel.

On Tuesday the Lord Bishop of Exeter consecrated a new church at Woodbury Salterton, Devon.

The Lord Bishop of Norwich consecrated a new church at Lakenham, Norwich, on Tuesday, in the presence of a number of the clergy. It is dedicated to St. Mary.

The Lord Bishop of Chester has instituted the Rev. Henry Dyck, curate of Halifax, to the rectory of St. Barnabas, Manchester. His lordship has also instituted the Rev. H. F. Hughes, curate of Hyde, to the ministry of Christ Church, Droylsdenhouse.

The Lord Bishop of Norwich has collated the Rev. John Bedingfield Colyer, M.A., of Hackford Hall, Norfolk, and Vicar of Wroxham, with Salhouse, in the same county, to the archdeaconry of Norwich, vacant by the death of the late Venerable Archdeacon Balhurst.

The valuable rectory of North Creake, Norfolk, has become vacant by the death of the Venerable Archdeacon Balhurst. The living is worth £1100 a year, and is in the gift of Earl Spencer and the Bishop of Norwich. By the death of the Archdeacon, the living of Holtesley, Suffolk, has also become vacant. It is in the gift of W. Bolton, Esq., and is worth £300 per annum.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.—The following circular has been addressed to members of Convocation:—"*Oxford, Sept. 23, 1844.*—Members of Convocation are respectfully informed that the Commissioner, although requested by the Senior Proctor, has refused to give any information as to the day of the nomination of his successor. Whether this information will be open to Dr. Symons, member of Convocation, may decide for themselves from the events of the past year. At all events, it is to be hoped that they will hold themselves in readiness to come up on the receipt of a notice of the day, if the discovery of it is the price; or if not, to show in some other marked way their sense of this fresh act of injustice."

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TOWER.—Preparations have been commenced for the extensive improvements about to be made in the Tower, agreeably to plans approved of by the Government. Barracks are to be built on the site of the small armouries, which were destroyed by fire in 1841. The alterations in the Jewel-office proceed but slowly.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—In consequence of the large supply of wheat and flour at Mark-lane on Monday, and a general tendency to a decline in prices on Tuesday, the bakers throughout the metropolis lowered the best bread to 7*d.* the 4lb. loaf, and the second quality to 6*d.* In Blackfriars-road, the Newcut, Whitechapel, Westminster, and other populous parts, many of them only charge 5½*d.* for the 4lb., weighed on delivery, and excellent bread.

METROPOLITAN NEWS..

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—This structure is so far advanced that the committee of Lloyd's have announced to the subscribers that the subscription-room will be prepared for the transaction of business in a short time. The centre area of the Exchange is nearly all laid down with the tessellated pavement. The building is entirely cleaned externally, and workmen are employed in placing the flagstones, many of which are from eight to ten feet square. The gas pillars are erected at short distances from each other, on every side of the edifice, and the gas pipes are almost all fixed. The bells, fifteen in number, and weighing above 100 tons, have been in the belfry for some days. They are so arranged that they can be played in three different keys. The key in which they are set is "E" flat; by the introduction of "A" natural they can be played in "B" flat, and by "D" flat being introduced, they can be played in the key of "A" flat. The tunes to be played besides "God save the Queen" and "Rule Britannia," have not yet been finally determined. It is intended, if possible, to have a tune played which was a favourite with Sir Thomas Gresham, and composed by Morley, one of his most intimate friends. The entire machinery of the clock is considered the finest specimen of mechanism of the sort extant. It cost £2000 for the manufacturing of the tools alone, but which it is stated will be available for any similar work.

BILLINGSGATE WARD.—Mr. Thomas Sidney, of Ludgate-hill, was on Thursday elected Alderman of Billingsgate Ward, in the room of Anthony Brown, Esq., who resigned on his election as City Chamberlain. Mr. Sidney's opponent was Mr. Peek, and his seconder Mr. Bower. There being no other candidate, Mr. Sidney was elected as a matter of course.

ELECTION OF AN ALDERMAN FOR THE WARD OF PORTSOKEN.—The nomination for an alderman of the ward of Portsoken, in the room of Mr. Thomas Johnson, resigned, took place on Wednesday. The candidates are Francis Graham Moon, Esq., one of the present Sheriffs, and David Salomons, Esq., who lately filled the office of Sheriff of London. Mr. Scales has resigned. Mr. Wood proposed Mr. Moon, and Mr. Phillips seconded the nomination. Mr. Hal. proposed Mr. Salomons. Mr. Scales, jun., seconded the nomination. The Lord Mayor inquired if there was any other candidate to propose, and no answer being given. Mr. Sheriff Moon said, he came amongst them as an independent man—he was called a Tory, but he did not consider the office of alderman a political one. He was a preserver of every thing that was good, and a reformer of everything bad. (Cheers.) He was well known in the ward from his boyhood. Whatever might be the result of the election, he should feel the same respect for the high character of Mr. Salomons as he had always entertained. If returned, he should endeavour to do his duty honestly, independently, and impartially. Mr. Salomons said he was a magistrate for the counties of Kent and Sussex, and therefore acquainted with the magisterial duties. He owed his appointment to the political party to which he adhered, viz., the Whigs. (Hear, hear, hear.) He thought it the present day it was much to say that a person of the Jewish persuasion was unfit to administer just ce. He thought the public character qualified him to hold any office in the power of his fellow-citizens to give him. (Hear, hear.) He was an Englishman born, and had a great regard for the welfare and honour of the country as any one he was addressing; and he trusted no technical point of form would prevent him from taking an office of honour if he should be elected. (Loud cheers.) He would declare before the officer of alderman in compliance with his conscience, and no other declaration ought to be required of him.—The Lord Mayor took a show of hands, when a considerable majority were held up for Mr. Salomons. He declared the election in favour of Mr. Salomons by hands, to be in favour of that gentleman; upon which a poll was then demanded by Mr. Moon. At half-past four o'clock the numbers for the day were—For Mr. David Salomons, 81; and for Mr. Sher.F Moon, 72; being a majority for the former of 24. On Thursday the Lord Mayor, at twelve o'clock adjourned the poll till Friday, as he was compelled to attend the election for Billingsgate Ward. The numbers at that hour were—For Mr. Salomons, 126; for Mr. Moon, 94: Majority, 32.—The poll closed finally yesterday, in favour of Mr. Salomons, the majority for that gentleman being 33. The numbers were—for Salomons, 168; Moon, 135.

ALBERT PARK.—The Earl of Lincoln has directed Mr. Page and Mr. Thomas Cubitt to survey and lay out Battersea-fields for a park, to be called Albert Park. They have received instructions to plan an ornamental piece of water for a bathing place, to be screened with plantation. There will be a carriage drive from Battersea-bridge to Nine Elms, in front of the river. Chelsea College, from this park, will appear to great advantage.

THE LATE SIR ASTLEY COOPER.—A monument and statue have, within the last few days, been erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, to the memory of the late Sir Astley Cooper, the eminent surgeon. It was raised, by subscription, confined to the members of the profession of which he was so valuable and valued a member. The greater proportion of the donors were pupils of Sir Astley Cooper. The statue, exclusive of the pedestal, is eight feet high, and the likeness is considered a good one.

THE PROPOSED HOSPITAL IN BLACKFRIARS.—On Monday a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the parishes of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, St. Anne's and St. Andrew's, Blackfriars, at the Bridewell Coffee-house, was held at Mr. Lacey's Hotel, New Bridge street, for the purpose of taking measures to prevent the contemplated establishment of an infirmary for the cure of cutaneous diseases, at the house in Bride-street, Blackfriars, lately occupied by Mr. Hodgson, the solicitor. Mr. W. F. Delane took the chair, and in the course of his address stated that it in the house at which it was intended to have the infirmary the means of accommodation were extensive, and that the proprietors of the institution that they would have 500 patients a week, all of whom would have to be in attendance nearly every morning. As it was impossible that all could be accommodated within the house, they would have to wait in the street under about the adjacent streets, or to take refuge under the portuce of the neighbouring houses. Resolutions affirmatory of the danger to the interests and health of the parishioners in the neighbourhood of the proposed infirmary were then passed, and a committee was appointed to carry out the object for which the meeting was convened.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—On Wednesday a meeting of the friends of this society was held at Exeter Hall, to celebrate the 50th year of the society's existence. The platform was filled with dissenting ministers from all parts of the country, and some clergymen. In the body of the hall there were upwards of 4000 persons. Sir Culling Eardley Smith, Bart., took the chair, and the meeting was opened by Mr. Pritchard, late consul at Tahiti, the Rev. E. Bickersteth, M.A., rector of Watton; seconded by Dr. Hunting, president of the Wesleyan Conference, and carried unanimously. Dr. Leifchild moved the second resolution, deploring the present state of Christianity in the islands of Madagascar and Tahiti, and expressing towards them cordial sympathy and prayerful solicitude; also condemning the conduct of France towards the Queen of Tahiti. Fifty years ago this society had but three missionaries, it had 700; then there was one station, now there were 85, with various preaching places around them. Since its formation a million and a half sterling had been expended, chiefly for the contributions of British Christians. The resolution, having been seconded by Dr. Hamilton, was carried. A subscription on behalf of the society was commenced, and £4000 were announced.

THE PARKHURST IMPROVEMENTS IN WESTMINSTER.—Considerable improvements have been under the consideration of Government, to be effected in the neighbourhood of Westminster. The houses of a notorious character are to be taken down, and a most excellent improvement, not only morally but sanatory, will be effected. It was in Orchard-street that Oliver Cromwell had one of his palaces; but in those days Palmer's village was close beside it, and was the seat of gentlemen's country houses. In James-street, Buckingham-gate, the houses now stand, Lady Dacre had her residence, and this by her will has been devoted to the erection, many years since, of one of the first institutions in England, being the model for that of Christ's Hospital in the city of London. Peter-street derives its name from having been built on the grounds upon which formerly stood a splendid mansion belonging to an ancestor of the present Lord Petre. Lady Dacre left to the City an estate of between two and three acres of ground, and that called Palmer's village, which has been occupied in small tenements for a number of years. The whole of this space is to form a part of the new street from Westminster Abbey to Buckingham Palace.

BRITISH PORCELAIN.—Mr. Smith, of Conduit-street, has just completed for a Russian nobleman, a superb Dinner and Dessert Service of Porcelain, manufactured at his Works in Staffordshire. The service extends to 300 pieces, and the pattern comprises exquisitely painted bouquets of flowers, and splendid ultramarine ground, relieved with gold in the most elegant taste. The forms of the several pieces are very novel and very beautiful: those of the tureens, compotiers, &c., have the best characteristics of the antique gracefully combined; and the effect of the whole is so creditable a specimen of British skill as to satisfy the most sceptical of the tasteless preference too often extended to Continental manufactures in this branch of art.

EXTENSIVE SEIZURE.—A seizure of foreign watches and jewellery was made on Saturday from a dealer in Greek-street, Soho, by a landing waiter, lately appointed, named Griffiths, of the estimated value of upwards of £2000. The watches consist of 126 gold and 30 silver, with upwards of 1400 gold and silver keys, rings, brooches, &c. This branch of contraband trade has lately been carried on most extensively through the medium of the steamers running to the continental ports, and from the small compass occupied by such wares, the utmost vigilance is too often eluded.

IRELAND.

THE CONGRATULATORY DINNER TO O'CONNELL.

The dinner to congratulate O'Connell and his fellow-travellers took place on Thursday week (a report of which appeared in a late edition of last week), at the Music Hall, Dublin. Nothing of a very remarkable character occurred. Between 700 and 800 persons were present. Mr. O'Connell sat on the right of the chairman, W. S. O'Brien, M.P., and to his right sat the Bishop of Ardagh, Right Rev. Dr. Higgins. On the left of the chair sat the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, next him Lord Fitzroch and the Bishop of Meath, Right Rev. Dr. Cantwell. After the health of the Queen, which was given with all the honours, the chairman proposed the "Health of O'Connell and the Repeal of the Union." The toast excited great enthusiasm. Mr. O'Connell, in his speech of acknowledgment for the toast, urged every one to renewed exertion for Repeal, and spoke in a triumphant tone of the prospects of the Repealers. He said there should be no rest from agitation, till Ireland was righted. Mr. John O'Connell, Dr. Gray, Mr. Steele, and other trawerses, responded to the compliments paid to them as fellow-prisoners of O'Connell; the Rev. Dr. Cantwell, prelate; Mr. O'Hea; Dr. Mamally, the Catholic Bishop of Clogher; the celebrated priest, the Rev. Thomas Maguire; Mr. Grattan, M.P., the Lord Mayor, Caleb Powell, Esq., M.P., Mr. Staunton, and Lord French, subsequently addressed the assembly, which broke up about 12 o'clock. Among the toasts were "The Healths of Lords Denman, Cuttenham, and Campbell." "The Catholic Hierarchy, and Clergy of Ireland," and the "Protestant Patriots of Ireland."

Mr. O'Connell's speech was infinitely inferior in importance, or at least in humour, to that of the Rev. T. Maguire, which was a most remarkable one. The rev. gentleman discoursed in such an epigrammatical and caustic vein, that we cannot resist the temptation of making a few extracts from his speech. So far as the art of dealing out denunciations and sarcasms appeared to be concerned, we think Mr. Maguire is scarcely inferior to his great prototype. The rev. gentleman said, "the Queen can do no wrong, according to the principles of the British constitution; but I know well what wrong a daring, stiff-necked, and treacherous Ministry, backed by an infamous Tory majority, can do. (Cheers.) We are told by the highest authority that can be quoted—an inspired authority—that no man that ever lived could tame the tongue: that is a sword about seven feet in the least. (Laughter.) The sacred writer positively tells you, that though you may tame the lion and the tiger—and Pliny himself declares that even the adder has been tamed—but yet we are told by the holy and inspired writer, that there has been tamed—but yet we are told by the holy and inspired writer, that there never yet was a man who was able to tame his tongue. We all know that Chief Justice Pennefather could not tame his tongue. (Laughter and cheers.) We all know that Sir J. Graham (groans), when he was Secretary for Ireland, could not tame his tongue: a Repealer of one (laughter)—we all know that he could not tame his tongue, an instance of which we had in his saying that the Papists of Ireland had arrived at the *maximum* of concession. (Hear, hear, and groans.) We all know that Lord Stanley (groans) could not sometimes tame his tongue, particularly when O'Connell was concerned, and when he had a tyrant majority at his back to cheer him and baloo him on. But O'Connell, with a good cause, and superior temper, had often brought the little eloquent, but, at the same time, gabbling and intemperate Stanley to his senses. (Hear, and cheers.) Gentlemen, I believe you will all admit that Lord Lyndhurst could not hold his tongue in his "silence." *&c.* The sentence is too well known to require being repeated. (Hear, hear, and groans.) I now ask you if the licking, fawning, sycophantic, Lord Brougham and Vox, for he is now *Vox et præterea nihil*, will ever be able to hold his tongue? (Hear, hear, and groans.) I recollect in my bovish classics a sentence which struck me very forcibly as describing a man who had lost all that he had possessed in the world. It was the expression of a Roman writer, "vastus and tongue" the ruins of the man—all that remains of the once eminent Henry Brougham is the poor empty *Vox*. The pretty-faced, beautiful-visaged Lord Brougham, has now become, not the glory, but the shame, of the country and of the Legislature;

THE QUEEN'S SECOND VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

[In renewing our illustrations of the Royal sojourn in Scotland, we have the extreme gratification to notify to our readers, that our artist, Mr. Landells, has been honoured by the Queen's commands to execute for her Majesty, two sketches of the Falls of Bruar, the scenery of which has been so much admired by the Royal visitor. We now continue our illustrated chronicle, from the late edition of our Journal of last week.]

BLAIR ATHOL, Wednesday.

A heavy shower of rain came on suddenly at one o'clock yesterday, and continued to fall in torrents for upwards of two hours. This necessarily compelled her Majesty to defer her drive until a late hour in the afternoon, and Prince Albert was also obliged to retreat from the moors above Bruar, where his Royal Highness was enjoying excellent sport. The rain ceased to fall at half-past three. As soon as the sun made his appearance the carriages were ordered to convey her Majesty to the Falls of Tummell. The Royal party left the castle in two carriages and four, preceded by outriders.

As on the previous occasion, when visiting the Pass, her Majesty addressed several questions to an old Highlander, named William Macdonald, who haunts this neighbourhood. The old man is exceedingly proud at having been selected by her Majesty to point out the beauties of his native land, and dilates with loquacious enthusiasm on being thus honoured by his Sovereign.

The postillions were then ordered to drive along the high road to Perth, and, on arriving at the bridle road which leads to the Falls of the Tummel, her Majesty alighted, and proceeded on foot to view the waterfall. Her Majesty walked at a rapid pace along this road, which is nearly a mile in length, and was not, as may be supposed, in a fit state for ladies, on account of the heavy rains which had lately fallen. Her Majesty, however, heeded neither the mud nor the loose gravel, but walked, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, Lord Glenlyon acting as cicerone. Lady C. Cocks, Lady Canning, and the other members of the royal suite were also of the party. On arriving at the confluence of the two rivers, where the Tummell first falls over the rocks into the Garry, her Majesty expatiated in enthusiastic language on this meeting of the waters.

(The Engraving at page 204, represents the romantic Falls.)

After having passed three quarters of an hour in viewing the beauties of this spot, and in the immediate neighbourhood, her Majesty walked back to the carriages and returned to the castle.

Her Majesty rose early this morning, and took her usual morning walk in the grounds, accompanied by the Prince and the Princess Royal. At eleven o'clock, her Majesty and the Prince, attended by two servants with led ponies, left the castle on foot, and, unattended by any of their suite, forded the river Garry, as seen in our Illustration, attended by a Highland guide. The Queen was dressed in black, with a shepherd's plaid shawl, and looked remarkably well on the little white pony; Prince Albert wore a shooting-jacket, trowsers of shepherd's plaid, white hat and crape band. The Highlander wore a short grey jacket, and carried the Queen's parasol.

Her Majesty and the Prince, with their guide, then proceeded to climb the precipitous hill of Tulloch which overhangs the back of the castle. Her Majesty succeeded in attaining the summit of the rocky mountain, a work of much labour and some peril. It appears that instead of taking the ordinary pathway, the Queen took one much more steep and difficult of ascent, the Royal pair having to cross the stream of the Garry twice, as also several mountain burns and narrow ravines.

(The Engraving at page 204 shows the Royal pair on the crest of the hill.)

Her Majesty and the Prince, in their descent, mounted their ponies at the foot of the hill, and cantered back to the castle at twelve o'clock.

Her Majesty, we understand, is generally up, and sometimes walking in the grounds, as early as seven o'clock in the morning; she breakfasts between eight and nine, lunches at two, takes a carriage drive between three and four, and dines at eight. The intervals are spent in making short excursions, accompanied by some of her suite, to various points of interest within the policies. The Prince generally spends the earlier part of the day in shooting, accompanied by Lord Glenlyon, and several hardy Highlanders to carry the game.

The Princess Royal is taken out every day for walking and riding exercise. Her Royal Highness is a quick, lively, entertaining child, and it is said her remarks upon the persons and things passing under her notice are very amusing. It is stated that her Royal Highness can already repeat the names of all the hills in the neighbourhood. She has a most companion in the young heir of Glenlyon, an interesting boy of her own age.

It seems to be certain that her Majesty will make an excursion to Loch Tummel and Loch Rannoch; but it is also talked of that she will visit Dunkeld, though that is not likely, at least till on her way back. It is, we understand, confidently expected at Dunkeld, but little is said about it at the castle.

Her Majesty continues her habits of early rising. At seven o'clock Peter Mackay, her piper, sounds the pibroch under the windows of the castle, when her Majesty rises, and all are expected to follow her example. Her Majesty has also given instructions that a bouquet of fresh-pulled heather shall be in her bedroom every morning, together with a bottle of pure water from a spring in Glen Tilt, famed for its crystal purity.

PRINCE ALBERT AND LORD GLENLYON DEER-STALKING AT ATHOL.

Her Majesty appears to have a great taste for things peculiarly Scottish. At Dunkeld, Moulinearn, and Blair, she tasted, and not only so, but, as the report goes, highly relished, the Athol brose which was proffered her; and oaten cake is an established and especial favourite. "Scotch broth," as English-men term it, is also in daily requisition at the royal table. It is even whispered that her Majesty is not altogether unacquainted with the mysteries of Scotch "haggis."

The Princess Royal, young though she be, is not slow in these things to imitate her royal mother. Not a child in all broad Scotland likes better to lunch on milk and oaten cake, or dine on broth. Meeting the young son of Lord Glenlyon, the other day, in the castle avenue, she told him how much she liked his tartan dress, and how it was the same as was worn by the Prince of Wales.

Perhaps, the most extraordinary circumstance connected with her Majesty's visit to this quarter is the entire absence of anything like popular excitement, or even curiosity. The number of strangers is extremely few, so few indeed, that when her Majesty drives out in the afternoon there are generally not more than 20 people also assemble on the road to see and salute her.

[Nothing occurred during the latter part of last week, to require any detailed notice.]

On Friday (the 20th) the Queen and Prince Albert, after breakfasting at half-past eight, left the castle soon after nine, on their ponies, attended by the Servant (Sandy as he is called) who has guided them on former occasions. They proceeded through a thick plantation at the back of the castle, up a hill which lies in a north-easterly direction. They continued on that and the adjacent hills until nearly half-past eleven, at which hour they returned to the castle. After an early luncheon, they again left the castle, to go to Glen Tilt, a spot which appears to be particularly selected by her Majesty for her excursions.

The next day her Majesty went out in the grounds, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Princess Royal, and took her usual ride.

Her Majesty, who was always partial to equestrian exercise, appears to enjoy these rides amazingly, and so simple and unostentatious is the whole turn out, that it is difficult to persuade the strangers who come to Athol to obtain a sight of her Majesty, that the lady in a plain black dress and bonnet, and a shepherd's plaid shawl wrapped round her, mounted on a little ambling grey pony, is the Sovereign, with whom ideas of great pomp, state, and splendour have been associated in their minds.

The Marquis of Breadalbane has paid a visit to her Majesty, to request the Queen to visit Taymouth, but the invitation, although very pressing, was declined.

It is said that the restraint which the Queen voluntarily imposes upon herself, of not going to any great distance from the castle until after the arrival of the mail from the south, is one reason why excursions to any great distance are contemplated. The despatches are generally delivered at the castle at three o'clock, and the Queen perusses those which are addressed to herself or submitted to her by Lord Aberdeen, dictating answers to such as require immediate attention, and a special messenger is in constant readiness to be sent off to London, in the event of any matter of pressing or urgent haste occurring.

Her Majesty writes almost every day to the Duchess of Kent and the Dowager Countess of Lyttelton, and is extremely punctual in attending to all the details of business, and signing any state papers that may be laid before her.

To show the complete freedom from all court formality which her Majesty has been enabled to establish in her Highland home, various little incidents which are almost daily occurring might be mentioned. One morning, about seven o'clock, a lady, plainly dressed, left the castle, who, though observed by the Highland guard on duty, was allowed to pass unnoticed, until after she had proceeded a considerable distance, when some one having discovered that it was the Queen, a party of the Highlanders immediately turned out as a royal body guard. Her

GLEN TILT

Majesty, however, signified her wish to dispense with their services, and they all returned to their stations. The Queen in the meanwhile moved onward through the castle grounds alone, until she reached the lodge, the temporary residence of Lord and Lady Glenlyon, where, upon calling, with the intention, as was understood, of making some arrangements as to a preconcerted excursion to the Falls of Bruar, she was informed that his lordship had not yet arisen. The surprise of the domestic may be conceived when her Majesty announced who was to be intimated as having called on his lordship. On her return, her Majesty having taken a different route, and finding herself bewildered by the various roads which intersect the grounds in every direction, applied to some reapers whom she met, to direct her to the castle by the nearest way. They, not being aware to whom they spoke, immediately did so, by directing her Majesty across one of the parks, and over a paling which lay before her; and which she at once passed, and reached the castle, a good deal amused, no doubt, with her morning's excursion.

On another occasion, the Queen and Lady Glenlyon having extended their walks a considerable distance up Glen Tilt, entered one of the gamekeeper's cottages, where they found no person except the gamekeeper's wife, he being himself on the hill with the Prince. They entered into conversation with the woman, and were soon furnished with a full account of all her little family arrangements, and also presented with a draught of goat's milk. On their leaving, she expressed her regret in a very homely way, that she did not happen to have any better fare to offer the ladies. It was only in the evening, on her husband's return, that she discovered who had been her guests in the morning.

One evening last week, two of the officers of the Athol Guard—the Hon. Mr. Drummond and the Master of Strathallen, had the honour of taking part in a game of whist with the Queen—an amusement that is generally introduced after the party have retired to the drawing-room. The Master of Strathallen wears the sword which his great grandfather wielded at the Battle of Culloden, where he fell, and her Majesty, on learning the circumstance, made various inquiries relating to the history of the weapon, and the use made of it by his brave ancestor. After answering her Majesty's inquiries, young Strathallen is said to have added, with much gallantry, that he was ready to defend her Majesty, to the last drop of his blood, with the same good sword which had formerly been drawn against her royal ancestors.

BLAIR ATHOL, Sunday.

Early yesterday afternoon her Majesty left the castle, taking Lady Canning with her in the carriage. The Prince accompanied her Majesty, and the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Glenlyon, Lord Charles Wellesley, and Mr. Anson, followed on horseback. The royal party proceeded up the Glen towards the Forest-lodge, at which point it was expected the deer would be seen. Her Majesty's pony and guide had been sent on before, and when the party arrived at a place called Lachlaes, about two miles on this side of the Forest-lodge, the Queen mounted her pony, and proceeded, attended by the guide, up the side of a high hill called Cairnchlamen (or the Hill of Hawks), from an elevated point of which her Majesty could command a view of the deer, and of every sport that might be had. The Prince went on for the purpose of deer-stalking, but there was no sport, and after her Majesty had enjoyed her mountain ride nearly two hours, during the latter portion of which it was extremely cold, she returned to her carriage, and the party returned home, reaching the Castle about seven o'clock. They lunched at the Forest-lodge. These rambles up the hills seem to be the favourite amusement of the Queen. Had her Majesty been born and bred a mountaineer, she could not enter on them with more spirit. Wrapped in her plain shepherd's plaid, and equipped like a Highland gude wife, on her mountain pony, she leaves all state and following behind her, to breathe the pure air of the hills, and view from a vantage ground the splendid prospects which spread themselves on every side. Nor is it at all holiday work to ascend these hills. On some there are winding pathways, but the Queen generally takes the more direct, and therefore the more difficult, road, and makes a way for herself, usually the more liked for being the shortest, notwithstanding that it often requires good horsemanship to keep the saddle at all. Some of the hill sides are nearly precipitous, but a sure-footed pony, a cautious guide, and a fearless rider, overcome all difficulties. Her Majesty seems resolved to "rough it" when she goes on these rambles, adopting, without show or affectation, the manners of the country. The exploits and proceedings of royal personages seldom escape magnifying in the telling, but it is no flattery to say that there are very few of the ladies of the country around who would undertake, or could go through, what are the daily recreations of the Queen here.

LOWER FALLS OF THE BRUAR.

The Earl of Aberdeen, who takes many solitary walks in the neighbourhood, was yesterday for some time on the Hill of Tulloch, at the back of the village. The Hon. Captain James Drummond, brother of Lord Glenlyon, Sir Philip Durham, and other persons of rank, have lately arrived at Blair Athol.

BLAIR ATHOL, Monday.

Her Majesty was afoot at an early hour this morning, walking in the grounds. The Princess Royal has also taken her usual ride on her Highland pony.

The appearance of the parish-church yesterday differed widely from that of last Sunday. The congregation then consisted of the resident parishioners alone, and many of them were deterred from going to the kirk by the inclemency of the weather. Yesterday, however, all parts of the country, within a circuit of forty miles, sent their bevies of holiday folk. At an early hour in the morning vehicles of every description, in as great a variety as are to be seen at the Cock at Sutton on a Derby day, rattled into the quiet village of Blair Athol, and groups of humble pedestrians made their way at once to the church, which was literally in a state of siege at ten o'clock in the morning. The service does not commence until twelve o'clock, but when the doors were thrown open at eleven, every pew in the church was indiscriminately invaded; and Lord Glenlyon's tenantry, the quiet country villagers, who had an undoubted priority of right to accommodation, were elbowed aside, and were pushed from their stools which they had occupied from childhood, by the substantial burghers from the towns in the neighbourhood.

As twelve o'clock approached, the congregation waxed impatient, but before Divine service commenced, her Majesty, with her accustomed punctuality, had already arrived at the church. Her Majesty came in the low close carriage, which was thrown open; Prince Albert, Lady Canning, and Lady Caroline Cocks were also in the carriage, which was drawn by a pair of horses, and preceded by a single outrider; Lord Glenlyon's phaeton followed. As her Majesty entered the church the curiosity of the congregation overcame their discretion; the majority of them forthwith rose and stared at the Queen and the Prince with unseemly pertinacity, notwithstanding the hushing murmurs of the gentry of the neighbourhood. Her Majesty came into the royal pew leaning on the arm of Prince Albert. Lady Canning, Lady Glenlyon, Lady Caroline Cocks, and Lord Glenlyon, attired in his Highland dress, occupied the front seats of the pew. In the back seats were Lord Aberdeen, Lord Liverpool, Lord Charles Wellesley, Sir Edward Bowater, and Sir James Clark. Her Majesty wore a black silk dress, with a shepherd's plaid thrown over her shoulders, and a white crape bonnet. A guard of honour of the Athol Highlanders, but without arms, received her Majesty, and were stationed from the high road to the church.

After the usual service, according to the Presbyterian form of worship, Dr. Macleod preached an excellent sermon from the eleventh to the fourteenth verses of the second chapter of Titus. The concluding prayer was delivered with an earnestness which came home to the business and bosom of every member of the congregation, and a distinctly audible "amen" was heard from every corner of the church when the clergyman prayed with heartfelt fervour that her Majesty Queen Victoria might long wear her crown, and that she might yet see many happy days, and that at the last, when she left her earthly throne, she might ascend a throne of imperishable glory.

The service concluded, as before, with a benediction, after which her Majesty, with Prince Albert, the noble host and hostess, and the members of the suite, returned to the castle in the same order as they arrived.

The Prince has again left the castle this morning, for the deer-stalking in Glen Tilt; and, as the wind is favourable, it is expected that his Royal Highness will enjoy some excellent sport. Her Majesty will not leave Scotland, in all probability, before Tuesday next, the 1st of October, as her Majesty will thus be enabled to reach Windsor before the arrival of Louis Philippe on the 6th instant. The royal route towards the sea is not yet definitively settled, but the good people of Perth are anxious that her Majesty should embark on the Tay from their fair city. Lord A. Fitzclarence has pronounced it to be utterly impracticable for the royal yacht to get over the shallows in the river, but there are smaller steamers, drawing less water, in the royal squadron, and her Majesty could avail herself of one of these vessels to embark at Perth, and view the beautiful scenery on the banks of the Tay, as far as Dundee, where the royal yacht is lying in readiness to receive the royal travellers.

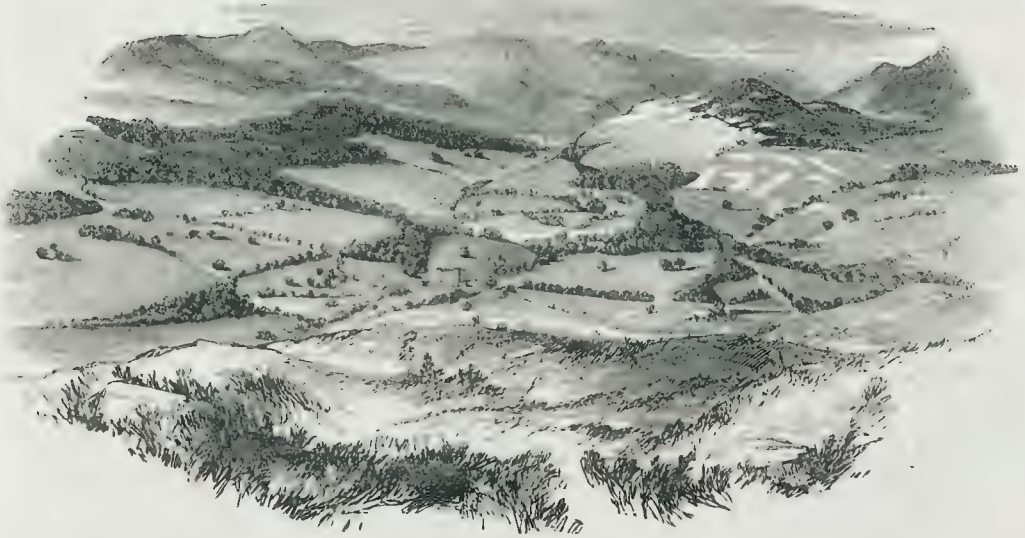
There will be a grand golf match on the North Inch at Perth, on Wednesday next, at which the Duke of Cambridge will be present, as his Royal Highness will arrive on that day at Scone Palace, on a visit to Lord Mansfield. Her Majesty and the Prince will drive to Dunkeld before their departure, to view Lord Glenlyon's beautiful grounds in that part of the county.

BLAIR ATHOL, Tuesday.

The life of secluded retirement which her Majesty has led since her arrival at Blair Athol has not been disturbed by any incident worthy of recording. The morning walk or ride in the grounds of the castle with Prince Albert and the Princess Royal, the afternoon drive or scramble up the hill-side on ponies, the dinner party, the being roused by the shrill pibroch on the following morning, and so on from day to day, *toujours perdix*—to-day the same as yesterday, and yesterday the same as the day before. Were it not for the anxiety which naturally pervades all classes of her Majesty's subjects to hear of the welfare of their sovereign, and the interest excited by her Majesty's present mode of life, there is so little variety in this tranquil routine, that the daily movements of the Royal party are scarcely of sufficient importance to be chronicled.

The present propitious weather enables her Majesty and the Prince to pass a great part of the day in the open air, and were it not for the mellow autumnal

(Continued on page 364).



BLAIR CASTLE AND GLEN TILT, FROM THE TOP OF TULLOCH.

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

PROMENADE COSTUMES.

RIGHT HAND FIGURE.—A Watered Silk Hat trimmed with velvet. A Cashmere Scarf. A Silk Dress.

LEFT HAND FIGURE.—A Drawn-silk Capote. A Cashmere Scarf. A Striped Cashmere Dress.

DINNER DRESSES.

RIGHT HAND HALF-LENGTH FIGURE.—A Lace Cap. A Silk Dress, with drawn corsage

LEFT HAND FIGURE.—A Lace Cap trimmed with velvet ribbons and flowers. A Silk Pelisse. Muslin Chemisette. Lace spiral sleeves.

Paris, 23rd September.

As the winter approaches, the Corsages of DRESSES become high, and are either in the riding-habit style, or that of the closed pelisse.

PELISSES and PRIGNOIRS made of taffeta have the corsages very long; they are generally busked, and open, although not laced, the space is, however, filled with a chemisette, buttoned on the shoulder.

Poult de soie is the favourite material for making the pelisses; ribbons and passementerie (silk gimp trimming) are the indispensable ornaments.

EVENING DRESSES are composed of tartatane, muslin, crape, or barège, either embroidered, or ornamented with ribbons, flowers, lace, or passementerie.

The employment of narrow velvet ribbon, for the ornament of Dresses, Cloaks, Caps, &c., has become quite the fashion.

It is expected that CLOAKS will not be worn in the winter either so long or so full as they were last year.

HATS Composed of velvet or satin placed on tight, also CAPOTES composed of ribbons, have the brims no larger than they have been of late, but they are more spread out, to allow of an increased quantity of ribbons or tulle to be placed inside.

CAPS generally have the lace in front placed on flat, and are frequently trimmed with narrow velvet.

Striped silks will be much worn this season.

LITERATURE.

HIGH LIFE IN NEW YORK. By JONATHAN SLICK, Esq. 2 vols. How.

Such of our readers as recollect the rare humour of "Sam Slick, of Slickville," will expect high gratification from this pair of *tomes*, by "Jonathan Slick, Esq., of Weathersfield, Connecticut." It is true that families are cheqnered in brains as in bulk; but the present is an exception to the rule; for Sam and Jonathan are very brothers in grotesque humonr; so that the most ardent admirers of one will be equally amused with the other, whilst both alike sustain the national reputation for hyperbole and broad grin.

Jonathan's volumes contain some two-and-thirty letters describing what he terms "high life" in the Transatlantic Metropolis. This phrase may mislead an English reader, for Jonathan's adventures lie in the New York counting-rooms, city residences, newspaper-offices, and political meetings, ball-rooms, and theatres; interspersed with sundry gaieties and flirtations with Miss Miles and a milliner girl, vivacious cousins, &c. Our first extract describes, with unmistakeable drollery,

A FAMILY DINNER.

Two great doors shd into the partition, and there was another room just as much like the one we was i, as two peas in a pod. A table was set in the middle of the room, all kivered with rale China dishes, and first-rate glass tumblers, and a silver thing to set the pepper-box in—you haint no idee how stilish it was. But as true as you live, there stood that eternal nigger, close by the table, as large as life. I didn't know what to make on it, but sez I to myself, "If cousin John's got to be an abolitionist, and expects me to eat with a nigger, he'll find himself mistaken, I'll be darned to darnation if he don t!" But I need'nt a got so wrathy, the critter didn't offer to set down, he only stood there to git anything that we wanted.

"Do you take vermunsilly, Mr Slick?" says Miss Beebe, biting off her words as if she was afraid they'd burn her. With that she took the kiver off one of the dishes, and began to ladle out some soup with a great silver dipper, as bright as a new fifty cent piece.

"No, thank you," says I, "but I'll take some of that are soup instead, if you've no objections."

The critter was just beginning to pucker up her mouth again, as if she'd found out something to poke fun at, but cousin John looked at her so eternal cross that she was glad to shake in. I'spose cousin John see that I felt dreadful oneasy, so he said, kind a coaxing,

"She meant vermiusilly soup, cousin Slick. Let her help you to some, I'm surtin you'll like it."

"Wal," says I, "I don't care if I do."

So I took up a queer looking spoon that lay by my plate, and tried to eat, but all I could do, the soup would keep a running through the spoon into the dish again. I tried and tried to git one good mouthful, but I might just as well have determined to dip up the Connecticut river in a sieve, and the most I could get was two or three sprinkles of little white things that I stirred up from the bottom of the plate, that didn't taste bad, but, to save my life, I couldn't make out what they were made out of. Arter I'd been a fishing and diving ever so long, a trying to git one good spoonful, so that I could tell what it was, I looked up, and there was the nigger showing his teeth, and rolling about his eyes, like a black cat in the dark. It made me wrathy, for I surmized that he was a larking to see me a work, so to put a mouthful of something to eat. I couldn't hold in any longer, so I jumped up and flung down the spoon upon the floor, as spiteful as could be, and sez I to the nigger, sez I,

What do you stand a grinning at there, wool s head? Go and git me a spoon that hasn't got no slats in it; I'd as lief eat with a rake as that are thing."

"Ha, ha, haw!" laried out the eternal black varmint, "I thought you would not make the fork hold."

With that Miss Beebe goaled right out, and cousin John looked as if he would a burst to keep from larfing too.

"Stop your noise, sir," says he to the nigger; "pick up the fork, and give Mr Slick a spoon."

I began to feel awful streaked, I can tell you; but I sot down again, and took up the real spoon, which lay on a kind of towel, folded up by my plate, and I began to eat, without saying a word, though I dug into a silver dollar if they would a let me get up and licked the nigger

Wal arter I'd got a good mouthful of the soup, I could'nt make out what it was made of, for I couldn t remember of ever seeing the name Miss Beebe called it by, in the dictionary. "Maybe it's Latin," says I to myself, and then I tried to think over what I could mean, and if nobody had told me what the definition was in the Latin school where you sent me to them in Weathersfield Vermunsilly! Vermunsilly! Vermunsilly! kept a running through my head all the time. I knew what *silly* means well enough, and then it popped into my head, all at once, that *vermun* comes from the Latin *vermis*, which means worms. Worm soup! my gracious, the very idee of it made me feel awful bad at the stomach! But I might have known it by the looks, and I should of if I'd ever heard of sich a thing, for the little slim critters swimming round in the liquor, looked as much like angle-worms biled down white as could be. Arter I found out what it was made of, I reely guess they didn't catch me a eating any more of their vermunsilly soup; so I pushed it away half across the table, and wiped my mouth pretty considerably with my pocket handkerchief. The nigger took the whole out, t away, and I declare I was glad enough to get rid of it.

"What on arth have they put this towel here for?" says I to myself, and then I stole a sly look over to cousin Beebe, to see if he'd got one, or if they only gave towels to company. Cousin John had one just like mine, but he'd opened it out on his lap, so I jest took up mine and kivered over my cashmeres with it tu.

Considering there was no onions on the table, I made out a purty fair dinner I was beginning to think about moving when the nigger brought a lot of blue glass bowls about half full of water, and sot one down by each of us What they could be for I hadn't the least notion, but I kept a bright look out to see what cousin John did, and when I seen him stip his fingers into his bowl and wipe 'em on a sort of red towel when the n iger brought along with the bowls, I jest went over the manœuvre as natural as life.

Wal, while we were talking about the banks, and old times, and Weathersfield folks a doing off so, that cost of a nigger cleared the table right off as slick as a whistle, and afore I hardly know what the fellow was up to, he come along and sot down a set of decanters, and two cider bottles with the necks all kivered over with sheet lead, and then he brought two baskets made out of silver, one on 'em was filled chuck full of oranges, and tother was heaped up with great purple grapes; I declare it enamost made my mouth water to see the great bunches a hanging over the edge of the basket. I'd jest put a whopper of a bunch on a little China plate which the feller set for me, and was considering whether it would be genteel to cut the grapes with a knife, or break 'em off with my fingers like white folks, when pop! went something, consarnat as loud as a pistol, close by me. I jumped up about the quickest, I can tell you; but it was only the nigger a opening one of the cider bottles; he poured out some for me in a great long glass with a spindle neck, and I drunk it all at a couple of swallers, without stopping to breathe. By jingo! but it was capital cider; arter I'd drunk one glass I begun to feel as merry as a cricket

"Here, snowball," sez I, "give us another; these glasses are awful small; now, I like to drink cider out of a pint mug."

"Take care," says cousin Beebe, "I'm afeard you'll find the cider, as you call it, rather apt to get into your head."

"Not a bit of it," sez I, "I can stand a quart any day. Here, cousin Mary, take another glass, you haint forgot old times have you? though I s pose they don't have app ecuts and quiltings here in York, du they?"

I don't remember what she said, but I know this, my eyes begun to grow alfired bright, and arter I got up to go burn, that nigger must have put more than twenty baskets of grapes on the table, and the oranges seemed to grow bigger and bigger every minute, and I knew there war more than three times as many glasses and decanters on the table as there was at first. I rayther think it was purty nigh ten time when I got up to go back to the slo n safe. I insisted on giving cousin Mary a buss afore I went; and I won t be sartin, but I kinder seem to remember shaking hands with the nigger, consarn him! jest afore I went down the steps.

Then, we have a true scene from "the land of liberty."—

A POLITICAL MEETING, AND ITS DISASTERS.

A few nights ago, I thought I'd try one of them political meetings the Editors wanted me to attend and see how they carried on there. So Captain Doolittle and I went to one of the great halls over the taverns, and crowded in by degrees, for the hall building was jammed full of human live stock long afore we got there. After a good deal of scuffling, we got up by one of the winders where we could see purty much what was going on. I never in all my born days saw such a lot of horned cattle together. Some on 'em was barefooted, and a good many hadn't more than a coat and a pair of trousers among four or five on 'em. One feller close by me had the rim of his hat ripped off, and hung down between his shoulders; the top was stove in, and he had a black eye, besides another that wouldn't see straight. "Look a here," sez he to me, "why don't you shout when we do it?" "Because I ain't a mind to," sez I, "now are you going to help yourself?" Jest then a leetle pussy lawyer cum a crowding through the gang, and at the sight of him they all sot up a noise that made my hair stand on send. I never heard nothing like it, they yelled and bo lered enough to split the roof off the house. The chunked feller, with his hat knocked into the m ddle of next week, poked about with his elbows till he got room to draw his fiddle bow across a rickety fiddle, that had one end of the strings broke off and was cumbered up into send to send. Squeak, squeak, went the fiddle close to my ear, like a pig when he's being yoked. With that, a lot of fellers, some with their coat tails tore off, and some with their trousers held up with a piece of tar instead of galluses, and every one of 'em as ragged as year old colts, begun to dance up and down the room, but such double shuffles and pigeon wings, was enough to make a feller die a larfin. One new and then a feller would take a leetle twirl all alone and get into one of her tantrums. "Hurra for our side! hurra! hurra!" yelled out a tall feller close by the fiddler, with a mouth that twisted one way and his nose curling off on t'other side, as if they hated each other like cats and dogs; and with that he took off his old straw hat and shied it off into the middle of the dancers. It lodged on the top of a feller's head that was jest then trying to cut a pigeon wing over one of the benches. "Heliss, you feler you jest toss back that hat, or I'll you fly" sung out the tall feller a pitching for'ard head over heels arter his hat. "No I wont, I'll be rum'nsteated if I do," sez the t'other chap, a pushing toward the door, holding the hat down with both hands, as if he wasn't used to them kind o'things; "all fair in 'lection t me. Hurra for equal rights!"

Jest then there came in a grist of fellers a yelling and a kicking up their heels like all possessed. They'd brought some more 'lection news. "Who on arth can these critters be?" sez I to Captain Doolittle. "O, that's a squad of Irishmen; don't you see how the hair's sal worn off their heads a carrying brick bats on 'em," says the Captain. "You don't say so! now by gracious how they du blather out their words, don't they?" sez I, but I might as wel a been talking to a stun fence, for jest that mun t the hull on 'em sot up a noise that was enough to make a feller go into fits. Such jump and bo lering and cheering did hoot and yell. There they were a screaming, and a stamping, and a dancing, and a fiddling, all in a heap, till a feller could'nt hear himself think, and wouldn't a known what he was thinking about if he did hear. "Now," says a leetle man by the winder, "clear your pipes, feller citizens; let's give 'em a song. I've got one printed off here so that you can all join in. Them that can't read, or don't know the tune, can sing Yankee Doodle or Hail Columbia." With that he flung a hull grist of papers among the crowd and begun tu raise his shenezer rather strong afore the rest sot in. By-am-by they all got a going and the way they roared out the song I can tell you. Some on 'em sung in one tune and some in another—every man went on his own hook.

Next is a whole-length portrait of

COUSIN MARY.

I declare I never did see any body dressed out as cousin Mary was. She had on a frock of shining satin, with flounces up to her knees, it, and there was a great wide ruffle round the bottom, made out of something that looked as white and thin as a gal's veil the day arter she's married; and that was hitched up on one side half way to her waist, with a pink rose, made out of a ribbon with a gold edge that fell down enamost to the floor. A heap of some kind of shiney thin stuff was ruffled round her bosom and hung down round her arms, for her frock sleeves were made like a little gal's, and she had on a pair of white gloves, with tops to 'em, that cum enamost to her elbows. One on 'em was fastened round her wrist with a wide piece of gold, and tother she let slip down so as to show her arm, which was plaguey white, for she is gally fair, and need not have let folks see it. Mary alters had a tarnal purty little foot, but I never see it look so small as it did in that glistening white shoe of hern; and, to own the truth, I never see her dress and on her shoulders, just as it did the other day, and she had a great white rose stuck in among the curls, on one side of her head, that looked as if it hadn't but just been plucked off the bushes.

I looked at her purty earnestly, I can tell you, and I do chuck she would have been a critter that John might be proud of, if it warnt for that stuck up way which she's got since she cum down here to York. She don't du nothing on arth natural, and as she did when she was a gal in Connecticu. Instead of standing up straight, and speaking to her company as if she was glad to see them, she stood with one foot stuck out and her hands jest crossed afore her, and kinder stooping for'ard, as if she couldn't but just stand alone; I never see a critter's back stuck up as her's was. I raly thought she was a getting the rickets, and I felt so anxious about it that I turned to cousin Beebe, afore I went up to speak to her, and sez I, a sort of low "Cousin John, how did your wife hurt her back so? I declare it makes me feel awful to see what a great bunch she's got a growing since she cum away from Connecticu?" With that cousin John looked at her, and I reflected a little, but I could see he didn't feel jest right.

Here is Jonathan's last appearance at

A CARD AND SUPPER PARTY.

I felt kinder bad at the rules of touching cards, arter promisin you not to, Pat, when you ketched me at it and gin me that alfired lickin in the barn;—but Miss Sneers stood right afore me, shuffling a bran new pack o' cards in them little white gloves, and a looking at me so reproachful that I couldn't stand it—yet I felt sort o' loth and held back. "I'm afeared I've consayet forgot how," sez I a longin back. "Oh, never mind," sez one of the chaps in a red and green vest, and with checkered trousers on, "Miss Sneers, will show you how." "Certainly," says the harnsome critter—a smalin right in my face again; "Shall I be your teacher, Mr. Slick?" "Jest so," sez I—"I'd jump down my own throat, if you ory told me to." With that I sot down by the table—crossed one leg a top of t'other and wiped my nose. Miss Sneers, she leaned her arm on my chair, and the rest sot down. "Wal, what shall we play?" sez the chap in checkered and a lookin at me so reprovin that I couldn't stand it—yet I felt sort o' loth and held back. "I'm afeared I've consayet forgot how," sez I a longin back. "Oh, never mind," sez one of the chaps in a red and green vest, and with checkered trousers on, "Miss Sneers, will show you how." "Certainly," says the harnsome critter—a smalin right in my face again; "Shall I be your teacher, Mr. Slick?" "Jest so," sez I—"I'd jump down my own throat, if you ory told me to." With that I sot down by the table—crossed one leg a top of t'other and wiped my nose. Miss Sneers, she leaned her arm on my chair, and the rest sot down. "Wal, what shall we play?" sez the chap in checkered, and a lookin at me so reprovin that I couldn't stand it—yet I felt sort o' loth and held back. "I'm afeared I've consayet forgot how," sez I a longin back. "Oh, never mind," sez one of the chaps in a red and green vest, and with checkered trousers on, "Miss Sneers, will show you how." "Certainly," says the harnsome critter—a smalin right in my face again; "Shall I be your teacher, Mr. Slick?" "Jest so," sez I—"I'd jump down my own throat, if you ory told me to." With that I sot down by the table—crossed one leg a top of t'other and wiped my nose. Miss Sneers, she leaned her arm on my chair, and the rest sot down. "Wal, what shall we play?" sez the chap in checkered, and a lookin at me so reprovin that I couldn't stand it—yet I felt sort o' loth and held back. "I'm afeared I've consayet forgot how," sez I a longin back. "Oh, never mind," sez one of the chaps in a red and green vest, and with checkered trousers on, "Miss Sneers, will show you how." "Certainly," says the harnsome critter—a smalin right in my face again; "Shall I be your teacher, Mr. Slick?" "Jest so," sez I—"I'd jump down my own throat, if you ory told me to." With that I sot down by the table—crossed one leg a top of t'other and wiped my nose. Miss Sneers, she leaned her arm on my chair, and the rest sot down. "Wal, what shall we play?" sez the chap in checkered

Some of the lessons are far beyond a Primer: such as those on the "First Elements of Form" all which to very young children must be like telling the clock by algebra. The "Exercises on Colour and on the Calendar" are in better keeping with the range of the work.

By the way, this Primer has an illuminated cover, and is printed with antiquated type in blue, red, and yellow; it has an artistical frontispiece, we think, by Mulready. One of the least intelligible signs of the day is the rage for revival: possibly, this may be the Primer of "Young England."

CURRIES; THEIR PROPERTIES, &c. By CAPTAIN W. WHITE.

Some years since, a retired merchant, who had just returned from Calcutta, a very nabob in wealth, printed a small pamphlet of Directions for making Curries, which he distributed gratuitously in every direction. We were, at the time, struck with the splendid philanthropy, the enlarged benevolence, of the above act; agreeing, as we do, with Captain White, that "few subjects are more interesting and important to Man than that of his diet; or is there any other which more generally affects the comfort and welfare of all classes of the community."

The pamphlet we are now called upon to notice is a more extensive affair than the Calcutta merchant's *brochure*. It sets out with asserting that "the highly nutritive grain of Rice, invaluable for its extraordinary twofold properties of vegetable and bread, is useless to us as a substantial food for man, from the want of cultivating a proper acquaintance with its natural concomitant—Curry." Captain White then explains the qualities and flavours of the True Indian Curry, and its excellence, more especially for persons just returned from India, who suffer much from change of diet. Curries are then considered "in a domestic point of view," particularly Fish Curries, which is unequalled: "none of the fish of this country, for instance, the salmon and the lobster, make the finest in the world. Eels, oysters, soles, mackerel, &c., make beautiful dishes; and the little sprat affords a most delicious one." The gastronomic Captain then shows how a dinner of curried cod-fish for four persons will cost but 9½d.! It appears, however, that "Selim's Curry Powder or Paste" must be used to insure the full benefits of the condiment, and there are added testimonials of its approval at Lord Mayor's table, in the last Mayoralty, when the Mansion-House fare was anything but "Dining with *Duke* Humphery."

INSANITY.—The extraordinary work of the celebrated Pinel on mental diseases, is about to be translated in the *Medical Times*, with illustrative notes.

THOU ART THERE!

TRIBUTE TO THE UBIQUITY AND VARIETY OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Art-wonder! Press-marvel!
Thy far fame is hurl'd
Over land, over water,
O'er ocean and world.
Where the cold North looks down
From his mountainous creek,
In the lap of the sweet South,
The glow of the West,
Where East toasts palaces
Up to the sun,
And his rivers of glory
Roll gold as they run—
Thou art there!

They gave thee, in Britain,
A stand for thy birth,
The fairest, the boldest,
The bravest of earth!
But thy bright island prison
Can never detain
The wings that have borne thee
O'er mounts in and main.
The hand pauline stretcheth not
Over thy span;
Where'er the world's regions
Have dwelling for man—
Thou art there!

Doth sun fight the valley,
Doth storm round the plain,
Is there war in the world earth,
Or wreck on the main?
Where mines send their treasures
From bosoms of dark,
In the home of the eagle,
The bed of the shark;
Where the fav'rends of Commerce
Run beautiful race,
And the steam-wings of Science
Annihilate space—
Thou art there!

When dew-morn is dawning,
When day-dreams are blest,
When Eve gives her warning
For night's drowsy rest;
When the broad sight of heaven
Pays full from the moon,
Or the gloom eclipse cometh
To cloud her too soon!
When the Sabbath-day poureth
Its passion of dread,
And the Earth growls and shivers,
And throws up its dead—
Thou art there!

At home, in old England,
Where roam as you will,
Thy soul-deep solicitude
Lingereth still!
Wa'eth thy fleet speeding
From city to field,
And all thou art heading,
And all thou dost yield;
And from the first ocean, where
The frost waters foam,
To the land's very centre,
The heart of thy home—
Thou art there!

Where the palace of Majesty
Reared in its pride,
Wake h royalty's grandeur,
And loyalty's tide;
At the paying of homage,
The spreading of feast,
At the font—at the altar,
Where Queen bends to priest,
Mid the pleasures, our regal ones
Woo when alone,
Or, when fond glory worshippers
Group round the throne—
Thou art there!

In the hall of our nobles,
Prince, prelate, and peer,
Mid cold lowly grandeur,
Mid high days of cheer,
At the ball and the gala,
The rout and the race,
Where rich p easure-votaries
Bide in her chace:
On the course, in the yacht,
In the street, at the play,
Where waneth the night out,
Or waxeth the day—
Thou art there!

When the noble is gone
To the glowing link-side—
The home of h s births,
His castle of pride!
When the city is still
On his desolate track,
And the treasures he fostered
Are sighing him back;
When his great guests are joyful
Around him, and hark!
When his kind peasants welcome him
Back to his park—
Thou art there!

When London is loud with
Pol tical strife,
And statesmen are stirring
The tumult of life;
In the houses of senate,
The hustings, the poll,
With the rats they entrol!
When the bold roar and bully,
The weak cringe and bow,
In the midst of the national
Quarrel art THOU—
Thou art there!

Wherever men jostle,
Wh rever men range,
By mart-day or Sabbath,
At church or on 'Change,
Where wealth-seeking merchants
In fever have tr d,
Or where bea'med thousan s
Kneel down before God -
M d the hard chase for go d,
Where fine heart chains are riven—
Or at the soul's shrine, where
The race is for heaven—
Thou art there!

The market, the warehouse,
The theatre, the gaol—
Where'er the fierce contrasts
Of life may prevail -
In the square that is flowered,
The street that is wide,
Or where equalid wre chedness
Draweth its tide:
Where the heads of Commerce
Run beautiful race,
And the steam-wings of Science
Annihilate space—
Thou art there!

Where the poor artist lingers,
To paint for his bread,
While hope's fevered fingers
Twine bays for his head!
Where the poor author feeleth
His brain growing weak,
Though the hot flush of genius
Burn still on his cheek!
Where the poor actor crouches
Where beggars might lie,
With no one to thank him
For pleasures gone by!—
Thou art there!

Where the rich artist paintsth—
Where lordly ones rust—
With wealth on his easel,
And gold in his brush!
Where rich author (rare
And less cordi l thing)
For his muse keeps a carriage,
And broiders her wing!
Where rich star flatters,
Mid plaudits of all,
And gathers up roses
When green crowns fall—
Thou art there!

In the field—in the fleet—
By the loom—by the plough—
In the barn and the barrack—
All where goest thou.
Fair landscape thou gatherest
Up from the land,
And city majest.e,
And ed fice grand;
By silver-agreed river,
And beautiful hill—
To-day and for ever,
At word and at will—
Thou art there!

Where the world of Columbus
Spreads broad wealth afar—
In the home of the Sultan,
The land of the Czar!
Where the pillars of Italy
Rise from the past,
And Rome's ancient splendour
In death seemeth vast;
In the lacages of France,
And the vineyards of Spain;
On the hills of the nations,
The waves of the main—
Thou art there!

Art woos thy companionship
Land over land;
Science taketh no step without
Grasp of thy hand.
Thou hast shed a new light
On a civ lised age,
And the treasures of empires
Shine on thy page;
Where learning shufleth,
Where virtue is fair,
Where good men seek knowledge—
Behold! thou art there!—
Thou art there!

HUMAN LIFE is a gloomy chamber, in which the images of the other world shine the brighter, the deeper it is darkened.

A GOOD CONSCIENCE is a spring when thou art thirsty—a staff when thou art weary—a screen when the sun burns thee—and a pillow in sickness.

NEW MUSIC.

ALL REMEMBER THEE. The Music by ROBERT GUYLOTT. Turner, Poultry.

This is an answer to Mrs. Norton's "None Remember Thee." The melody is pretty, in the Bellini style, the which to say is a compliment. The harmony, or accompaniment, might have been better.

LOVE ON. A Ballad. The Poetry by FRANCIS PAGET WATSON, Esq. The Music by ROBERT GUYLOTT. Turner, Poultry.

This is a response to the Hon. Mrs. Norton's "Love Not." We hate parodies. The melody is flowing and pretty; but when will another musical Lucian appear, and assert the right of E flat against D sharp?

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—On Monday night, this fascinating resort was opened with a series of musical and pantomimic entertainments, which appeared to give satisfaction to a very numerous company. There were the old vocal favourites, with new introductions, in the orchestra, *al fresco*; the ballet of the "Vivandière," and comic pantomime in the rotunda, &c.; a brilliant display of fireworks; and "ruck punch *ad libitum*, wherewith to protract the festivities of the night. The gala was the first of a series of six, announced to be the last previous to "the royal property" being razed to the ground, and covered with brick and mortar. The illuminated arcades, the glittering orchestra, and the superb saloons, were nearly as varied as ever; though, perchance, the recollection of "the light of other days," and the painful "farewell" may have dimmed the splendour of the fairy scene. The gala was repeated on Wednesday and Friday; and the reduced price of admission must have afforded thousands an opportunity of witnessing this said-to-be last of the glories of Vauxhall. There are to be three more nights next week, for which attractive entertainments are provided; and, as the weather promises to be fine, no doubt the gardens will close with *éclat*.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Mr. Webster, the new lessee of this favourite house of entertainment, has made some vast improvements in every department of its interior. We cannot do better than borrow a description of them from a graphic contemporary:—"On that part of the premises occupied by the stage, the whole of the walls, which were previously in a very bad state, have been underbuilt throughout with brick and cement. And an excavation has been formed at the back of the stage of such extent as to afford space for additional scenic effects by sinking traps, &c., as well as to contain all the scenery not in actual use. An entirely new stage has been made, the whole of which is so constructed as to rise and fall by machinery, thereby discarding the old and cumbrous system of ropes and pulnes. Extensive property-rooms have been formed beneath and adjoining the stage, as has also a light and spacious green-room at the back. In the dressing-rooms every attention seems to have been paid to the comfort of their future inmates, being well lighted with gas, and having a liberal supply of water laid on. In the front of the house the forms of the public and private boxes are altered, so that they now all radiate from the centre of the proscenium. The pit is extended, and the seats lowered and more equally divided. The slips and gallery have also been altered in a similar manner, and in the saloon a large window has been pierced, so as to afford complete ventilation. The approach to the private boxes, so inconvenient and so much complained of in the old house, is greatly improved, as parties can now reach them by a new staircase, instead of being compelled to cross the stage, as was formerly the case, and the size of the boxes themselves has been much increased. The house is lighted by a central chandelier of glass, containing a number of small jets of gas, which produce a very brilliant effect. The ventilation, formerly so bad, appears to have been particularly attended to, copious supplies of fresh air being encouraged in such situations as will not interfere with the comfort of the audience, whilst the warm respired air will be drawn off upwards through the ceiling and thrown off by a coil of five feet diameter placed upon the roof. The decorations of the house are of the simplest character, the colours being white and gold, and the boxes being lined with chintz of a handsome pattern, and furnished with crimson velvet cushions and curtains. The effect is remarkably good." The theatre will open this evening with several novelties.

Taglioni is now at Brussels, where the eminent French actress, Mdlle. Rachel, is also residing.

The campaign for the season is about to commence, poor Covent Garden lying idle still. The active lessee of Drury Lane has been most industrious. His prospectus for the coming season shows that the entertainments will be of the opera and ballet kind more strictly than last year. On the list of his operatic company stands the charming vocalist Anna Thillon, who in one opera alone drew crowds to the Princess' Theatre for successive nights. Madame Balfe, Miss Delcy (who made a successful *debût* at this house in 1839), Miss Poole, Mr. Burdini, Mr. Weiss (both from the Princess'), and Mr. D. W. King, are new engagements, and the vocalists of last year, Miss Rainforth, Miss Romer, Miss Betts, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Templeton, and Mr. Borrani, are retained. M. Duprez, whose name is announced, will probably not make his appearance till late in the season. Mademoiselle Carlotta Grisi is promised, and two very good ensemblements in the ballet department have been made in the persons of Mademoiselle Adelaide Dumilatre and Mademoiselle Planquet. The first of these appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre at the commencement of 1843, and was universally acknowledged to be a most graceful dancer. Since that period she has advanced in her profession in Paris, and has sustained principal *rôles* at the Academie. The progress which Mademoiselle Planquet made this year at the Opera is well-known to all the *habitués*. Miss Clara Webster (a rising dancer), Miss O'Brien, and Madame Giubilei, also appear in the ballet list; while the male portion is very strong, including Petipa, Albert, Coralli and Montesso, and our own eccentric George Wieland. The novelties of the season are to be Auber's "Sirène" (for Thillon), "Anna Bolena" (for Madame Balfe), an opera by Balfe, another by Benedict, who is appointed musical director for the season, and a ballet called "Le Corsaire. Mr. Bunn's prospectus, printed on paper, with a border in imitation of lace, is exceedingly neat and elegant. The theatre (Drury Lane), will open next Monday with the opera of the "Bohemian Girl" and a new ballet.

SIR ROBERT AND LADY SALE.—These distinguished persons, with their daughter, Mrs. Stuart, and her son, arrived in Liverpool from Londonderry by the Mercury steamer, Captain Machichelan, on Wednesday morning, and immediately proceeded to the residence of W. A. Rowe, Esq., Everton, where they will remain during their stay. In the course of the day the Mayor and his lady, Mrs. Sands, waited upon Sir Robert and Lady Sale, and accompanied by the remainder of the party, set out on a tour through the town, calling first at the Town Hall, thence to the Exchange and Underwriter's Rooms, Custom House, Albert Dock, Prince's Dock, St. John's Market, and the principal objects of interest, which excited their attention. Their reception at Lady Sale more so, if possible. The East India Association presented, through their chairman, Charles Turner, Esq., an address of congratulation to Sir Robert, to which they returned their deep and gratefully the services he had rendered his country and the commercial public by achievements in the East. Lady Sale looked well; she wore a black watered silk dress, white satin bonnet edged with crape; and in answer to a question as to her health, said she felt quite recovered.

THE FRENCH NAVY.—The *Presse* gives the following as the official state of the French navy:—It consists of 23 ships of the line, 39 frigates, 329 sloops of ships of the line on the stocks, and 277,24chs of frigates, 43 steam-vessels, representing a force of 7340 horse power; 16 or 17 of these are ready for sea at the shortest notice; 16 steam-boats in course of construction, 18 transAtlantic steam-packets, 24 steam-packets of from 220 to 250 horse-power, employed by the Post-office in carrying mails in the Levant, to Alexandria, Corsica, and England; these vessels are not to be reckoned among the active force. The total of seamen for 1844 amounts to 123,025 men, but of this number only 62,000 may be regarded as able seamen.

THE DISCOVERY OF FISH.—Fire was entirely unknown to many of the nations of antiquity, and even at the present day it is unknown in some parts of Africa. The inhabitants of the Marion Islands, which were discovered in 1851, had no fire-arms; an object of the greatest astonishment on first beholding it—believing it to be some living animal which fed on wood.

It is odd enough that a sheep when dead should turn into mutton, all but its head; for while we ask for a leg or shoulder of mutton, we never ask for a mutton's head. But there is a fruit which changes its name still oftener; grapes are so called when fresh, raisins when dried, and plums when in a pudding.

Life is a dream of time, from which death awakens us to the realities of eternity.

MORE INCENDIARISM IN SUFFOLK.—A farm in the occupation of Mr. Stevenson, of Sarham, Suffolk, was fired in three places on Saturday night last. This makes the third incendiary fire that has taken place in this parish within the fortnight.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The King of Prussia has just created a new branch of administration under the title of "Ministry of Grievances" the object of which is to pay special attention to such complaints as the citizens may have to make against ecclesiastical, administrative, and judicial functionaries. This seems a very useful sort of institution, but the members of the office are not likely to enjoy a sinecure.]

A few days ago, the flax mills of Messrs. Calernaut and Co., near Challes, (Sarthe) were burned to the ground, with the exception of a small part of the building. The loss is estimated at 600,000f., but the proprietors are insured.

Some rather serious disturbances took place at Pressburg on the 8th instant, between the inhabitants and some of the persons attached to the service of the Deputies of the Diet. It became necessary to call out an armed force, and before the tumult could be quelled one man was killed, and sixteen were wounded.

We learn from Geneva, that the house of Voltaire, advertised for sale during the last 12 months at 60,000 francs, remains as yet without a purchaser. The bed and furniture of this principal engine of the French revolution are still exhibited to the curiosity of travellers.

The King of Naples, with the view of perpetually preserving the Alfresco paintings, disinterred from the ruins of Pompeii, the lustre of whose colours are known to fade on exposure to the air, has employed artists of the greatest celebrity to imitate them on the walls of his own palace at Naples.

The *Hanoverian Journal* of the 18th September brings accounts of a dreadful fire at Clausthal (a town of 10 000 inhabitants) which took place in the night of the 15th of this month. Twelve or thirteen dwelling houses, and as many out-buildings, including many public institutions, were destroyed. Above 3000 persons are without shelter, and the loss of property cannot be less than 300 000 dol.ars

Madame Taglioni is said to have accepted an engagement in the United States for one year; at £10 000 being extra to the Sylphide, with probable contingencies of a much larger sum. With this tour *La Sylphide* takes leave of the stage, and settles down for life at her villa, on the banks of the Lake of Como.

Mr. Charles Tomkins, an eminent scene-painter of Drury Lane and the Lyceum Theatres, died last week. He had been for several months under restraint in a private asylum. His age was only 44.

Mr. Holman, the blind traveller, who was recently at Venice, is about to proceed by Trieste on an extensive journey. He has visited, amongst other objects of interest, the celebrated Cathedral of St. Mark, at Venice; examined its various details, and ascertaining by the touch the most minute admeasurements. Mr. Holman intends to publish the result of his inquiries.

The *Brussels Gazette* states that on Monday last, a farmer was robbed and murdered on a public road near Malines.

The largest salmon taken in the Highland streams this season weighed 37lbs. This fine fish was landed by Mr. Ella, after an hour's play, without any assistance, and with a single gut line, in the waters of Aradilly, the property of Wm. Grant Macdowall, Esq.

There is to be an exhibition of the products of industry next year at Vienna, but it will be confined to the manufactures of Austria, whereas the Berlin exhibition includes the products of the whole of Germany. The Emperor of Austria intends, it is said, to create a special order of merit for the manufacturers who shall be declared worthy of it, and the possessor of the decoration will be declared noble; but his nobility is not to be hereditary.

Tsech, who, it will be recollected, attempted to assassinate the King of Prussia, has been tried, and sentenced to be broken on the wheel. Tsech received the notification of his sentence with perfect calmness, declined exercising his right of appeal, and has since not only retained an imperturbable indifference, but even assumed a haughty and arrogant demeanour. It is, however, reported that an *ex officio* appeal will be laid before the Royal Court of Berlin.

The Austrian Government have given orders to arrest all persons found jobbing in public securities in the streets or elsewhere after the Exchange hours

The revolutionary Italians who are at Malta, and who have been endeavouring to enrol men at Corfu and on the coast of Albania, for a new descent on the Papal States, have entirely failed in their attempts.

The Stockholm journal of the 10th instant says it is generally understood in Sweden that the Emperor of Morocco has abandoned all claim to tribute from Sweden and Denmark.

The railroad of still further facilitating the intercourse between Europe and India, by means of a railway across the Isthmus of Suez, is resumed, and hopes are still entertained of its being put into a train for an early accomplishment of the important design.

The railroad from Altona to Kiel was opened on the 18th, in honour of the anniversary of the birth of the King of Denmark. Prince Frederick of Holstein accompanied the municipality of Altona in the experimental trip.

A letter from Gottingen of the 14th announces the death, at the age of seventy-nine, of M. Gustave Hugo, a celebrated writer, and one of the Councillors of Justice of the Hanoverian Government.

The Brussels journals of Saturday state that Mr. Joye Sombre had arrived in that capital, and that he is on his way to London.

At a meeting of proprietors of East India Company's Stock, held on Wednesday morning, the motion for a grant of an annuity of £1000 to Sir William Nott, was confirmed without a dissentient voice.

Nearly 40,000 letters were received for delivery at the Brighton Post Office during the week ending Saturday last.

According to a Paris letter, a statue of Colbert is about to be erected at Rouen, his native city

The German papers announce the accession of Bohemia to the German Customs Union for a period limited to five years, and attach considerable importance to the event, as completing the Zollverein on the East.

The Sixth Scientific Congress of Italy is now going on at Milan, and appears to be a very brilliant one. At the first general meeting of the society at the Palace of Brera, the statue of the celebrated Cavalieri, the Galileo of Milan, was inaugurated. The Viceroy of Italy was present, Count Borromeo presided, and M. Paola pronounced the introductory discourse.

The Grand Council of the Valais, in its last sitting, adopted the new constitution by a majority of fifty three votes; but the final vote is reserved for the declaration of the primary assemblies, which are convoked for the 20th of next month

The French Government is making great improvements in the post-office. Since the first of the present month letters of value or importance can be placed under the more immediate care of the post-office functionaries, at the option of paying the postage before hand or not, as may be convenient. The towns on the line of the Rouen and Orleans railway have two, and in some places three deliveries of letters a day.

A letter from Jassy, Sept. 4, says: "Our country also is about to have its railroads. Prince Sourzo, who has invested capital in almost all the great railroads of Germany, intends getting one constructed from Zarin, on the frontier of Austrian Gallicia, to Galatz, situated at the conflux of the Pruth and the Danube, as far as Jassy through the valley of Moldavia, and to form the prolongation of that which the States of Galicia are getting executed from Oswiecsyn (where one of the branches of the northern line of the Emperor Ferdinand is to end) to the frontier of Moldavia."

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the grand deputation appointed by the Senate and Burghers of Hamburgh to decide on the question of the treaties for the navigation of the Elbe has recommended their ratification.

FOOT-RACING FOR A SILVER CUP.—On Wednesday an interesting foot-race was contested at the Balloon Gardens, Battersea, and from the well-known celebrity of the men who had entered their names, a very large number of spectators were present. The distance contested was six hundred yards, and to leap ten hurdles. The men subjoined is a list of the competitors:—John Smith, Mason, Byrom, Wyld, and E. Smith, of London; Badcock, of Birmingham, Hopewell, of Nottingham; and Moon, of Sussex. In betting, Badcock was favourite. The men appeared at the starting-mark attired in a racing costume, and at the signal they went away at a sharp rate; Smith, Badcock, and Byrom taking the lead, the others falling into the rear; Badcock cleared the hurdles in fine style, Smith following him closely, and running hard for the winning-goal. Byrom was, when within 200 yards off the last hurdle, thirty yards behind his opponents, when he made a very great exertion, and succeeded in coming up, and a spirited race ensued, which terminated by Smith coming in first, Byrom second, Badcock third. Very large sums of money changed hands; the ground was in excellent condition, and the affair well arranged.

THE PRINTER.—"I pity the printer," said my uncle Toby. "He's a poor creature," repeated Trim. "How so?" said my uncle. "Because, in the first place," continued the Corporal, looking full upon my uncle, "because he must endeavour to please everybody. If the negligence of a moment, perhaps, a small paragraph pops upon him; he hastily throws it to the compositor; it is inserted; and he is rumed to a 1 tents and purposes." "Too much the case, Trim," said my uncle, with a deep sigh; "too—much—the—case." "And, please your honour," continued Trim, elevating his voice and striking into an imploring attitude, "this, is not the whole." "Go on, Trim," said my uncle, feelingly. "The printer, sometimes," pursued the Corporal, "hits upon a piece that pleases him mightily; and he thinks it cannot but go down with his subscribers. But, alas! Sir, who can calculate the human mind? He inserts it, and it is all over with him. They forgive others, but they never forgive a printer. He has a host to print for, and every one sets up for a critic. The pretty Miss exclaims, 'Why don't he give us more poetry, marrages, and *bon mots?*—away with these stale pieces.' The old man claps his specs on his nose, and reads it over in search of a violent invective; he finds none, takes his specs off, folds them, and sticks them in his pocket, declaring the paper good for nothing but to burn. So it goes. Every one thinks it ought to be printed expressly for himself, as he is a subscriber; and yet, after all this complaining, would you believe it, Sir," says the Corporal, clapping his hands beseechingly, "would you believe it, Sir, there are some subscribers who do not hesitate to cheat the printer out of his pay? Our army swore terribly in Flanders, but they never did anything so bad as that!" "Never!" said my uncle Toby, emphatically.—*American paper.*

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT FORDING THE GARRY.

(Continued from page 201).

tint on the rich foliage round the castle, it might be supposed that spring was going to return once more before the coming winter. Yesterday the Prince went out grouse shooting on the moors in front of the castle, and her Majesty having expressed a desire to witness the sport, the pony was ordered, and her Majesty set forth to ascend the neighbouring hill, which commands an extensive view of the moors. Her Majesty was accompanied by Lord Glenlyon, who walked by the side of the pony, and the gilly, Sandy Macara, who has had the honour of leading her Majesty's pony during her rambles.

The Prince shot six pair of grouse, which were immediately forwarded to the castle. His Royal Highness had intended to go deer-stalking yesterday in Glen Tilt, but as the wind was unfavourable the projected excursion was deemed impracticable. Lady Glenlyon and Lady Canning drove out in the afternoon to visit Mr. Butler, of Fascala.

Military law is adhered to most rigidly by her Majesty's guard of Athol Highlanders. Lord Glenlyon's brother, the Hon. Captain Murray, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who has lately arrived here, was refused admittance by the guard, because he was not furnished with the necessary countersign, although he offered to write an order for his own admission. We need scarcely mention that the hon. gentleman has since succeeded in gaining access to his noble brother's domain; but whilst, the circumstance has occasioned some amusement, it has also evinced the strictness with which these fine fellows perform their duty.

Orders have been received on board the royal steam-yacht, Victoria and Albert, to have everything ready for her Majesty's embarkation on Monday, the 30th inst., on which day her Majesty has signified her intention of leaving Scotland on her return voyage. The yacht is still lying in the river Tay, off Dundee, and it is understood that her Majesty will embark at the same place where she landed, and that the royal party will leave Blair Athol on Monday morning immediately after breakfast, and arrive in Dundee between three and four o'clock the same afternoon, whence they will proceed at once on board the yacht. By this arrangement her Majesty will arrive at Woolwich near mid-day on Wednesday. The voyage from the river to Dundee occupied upwards of forty-two hours, and, calculating that it will take the same to return, should her Majesty embark at Dundee at four o'clock on Monday, the 30th inst., the yacht will reach Woolwich on Wednesday, Oct. 2, about ten o'clock.

[So far we quote the statement of a contemporary, for whose opinions altogether we are not responsible.]

Another account says, "It is now arranged that the Queen will leave Blair Athol on Tuesday, the 1st of October, and not Monday, the 30th of September. The reason assigned for the change is, that there would be very extensive preparations to make on the day preceding the journey, and that day being the Sabbath, which in Scotland is observed with very great strictness, there would be some difficulty and inconvenience in making the necessary arrangements."

It is generally understood that her Majesty has been so much gratified with her visit to the Highlands, that she will return to Blair Athol next summer. Orders have been given for a full-dress of tartan, for shooting, for his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and this has given rise to the report that the Prince is about to don the Kilt. Her Majesty will also, as soon as the period of Court mourning has expired, have several dresses of tartan made, and the Scottish fabrics bid fair to be very fashionable in Court circles during the approaching winter.

The large engraving at page 200 illustrates the picturesque locality of Glen Tilt, wherein are vast herds of wild deer, said to number from 12,000 to 15,000. They are driven down from the hill in herds, three of them being generally in advance of the others.

The banks of the Tilt, along the whole of the glen, are beautifully wooded for some distance up the sides, and there is a succession of fine romantic walks and drives. Further on, at the Fender, a small tributary stream which falls into the Tilt, there are some pretty falls, but at this season the volume of water is so much reduced that they lose much of their striking effect. A few miles higher up, the sides of the glen become more naked and barren, and the celebrated geologist, Dr. Hutton, here discovered some junctions of the primary and secondary strata, which so delighted him, that his guides thought he had discovered a mine of gold, and the story runs that several of the peasants spent many days after Dr. Hutton's departure in digging about the neighbourhood, in the hope of finding the golden treasure. On the right, near the rivulet of Torhaim, her Majesty was pointed out the remains of a sylvan palace of great extent, which had been built by a former Earl of Athol, in order to entertain King James V., the Pope's Legate, and other visitors of distinction. When the palace had served its purpose, it is said that it was ordered to be burnt, that strangers might be impressed with a high notion of the easy circumstances in which the Scottish nobility lived. The probability is that the sylvan mansion was destroyed by accident.

The original sketch of the above engraving has been submitted to her Majesty, who has been pleased to express approval of its spirit and fidelity.

The large engraving, upon the opposite page, shows the most picturesque view of Blair Castle and Glen Tilt, sketched from the Hill of Tullioch.

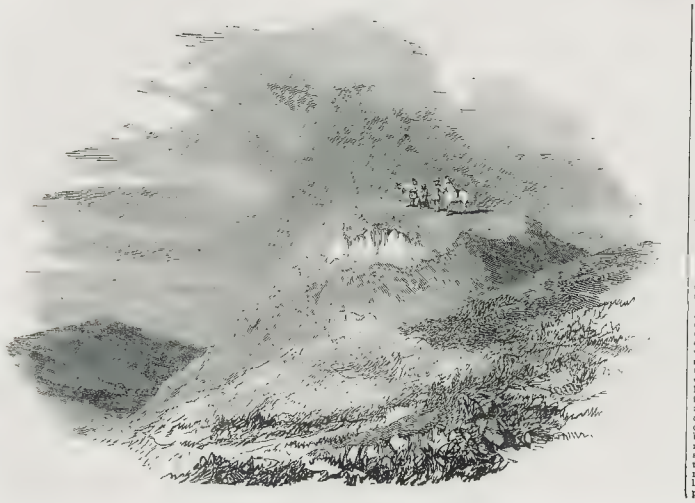
Above this illustration is a view of the Lower Falls of Bruar, one of the beautiful scenes which our artist has had the honour of sketching for her Majesty.

In the other scene, Prince Albert and Lord Glenlyon are stalking deer. "That it is a chase," says Mr. Scrope, "which throws all other field sports in the background, and, indeed, makes them appear wholly insignificant, no one, who has been initiated in it, will attempt to deny. The beautiful motions of the deer, his picturesque and noble appearance, his sagacity, and the skilful generalship which can alone insure success in the pursuit of him, keep the mind in a state of pleasurable excitement."

"Magnificent creature! to reach thee I strain
Through forest and glen, over mountain and plain;
Yet, now thou art fallen, thy fate I deplore,
And lament that the reign of thy greatness is o'er."

The Hon. T. Liddell.

THE FALLS OF THE TUMMELL.



THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT ON TULLOCH HILL.

BUST OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—We are gratified to learn that the Duke of Wellington has intimated to the authorities of Eton College that it is his grace's intention to present to that institution a bust of himself.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—On Tuesday morning the marriage of Henry Tufnell, Esq., M.P., and the Hon. Frances Byng, second daughter of General Lord Strafford, G.C.B., and niece to G. Byng, Esq., M.P. for Middlesex, was solemnized in the parish church of St. Marylebone. The Misses Hope Vere, and Miss Tufnell were bridesmaids. The same day the Rev. Edgell Wyatt Edgell, rector of North Cray, was married to the Hon. Henrietta Oswny Cave, youngest daughter of the Baroness Braye and the late Henry Oswny, Esq., of Stamford Hall, Leicestershire. The Rev. Lord William Somerset, canon of Bristol, eldest surviving son of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort, and uncle of the present Duke, was married on Tuesday last, at Filton Church, Gloucestershire, to Frances, widow of the late Mr. Cornelius O'Callaghan, of Ballynahinch, county Clare. We understand the marriage of the Hon. Frederick Paul Methuen and Miss Horatia Sandford, only daughter and heiress of the Rev. John Sandford, of Connaught-place, will be solemnised early in the ensuing month.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF DUQUESNE AT DIEPPE.—The town of Dieppe on Sunday, from sunrise to long after nightfall, presented a scene of gaiety characteristic of the grand fête-days of the French. The occasion was the inauguration of the statue of Duquesne, a French admiral, born in the town in 1610, which had been erected in the Place Royale, facing from St. Jacques to the Hotel de Ville. The vessels in the harbour and offing were decorated with the tricolour, as was likewise the Place Royale, the middle portion of which had been separated from the remainder of the square for the purpose of affording room for the military, the National Guard, and deputations from the various trades connected with ship building, to attend the inauguration. At sunrise the commencement of the *fête* was announced by salutes fired from the Government steamers in the roads, as well as from the Castle and batteries. Towards noon the military, marines, and National Guards, a portion of them habited in the costume of the time of Duquesne, went through their evolutions on the Place, in front of the Hotel des Bains, whence they marched round the town, assembling at the Place Royal. Precisely at three o'clock, the Place being crowded to excess, some speeches were made by the authorities, commemorative of the achievements of Duquesne, and at a given signal the statue, which is of bronze and of colossal dimensions, was uncovered amidst the plaudits of the multitude assembled to do honour to their deceased warrior and townsman, and salutes from the steamers and escarpments. A splendid display of fireworks took place in the evening, at the Castle, where a representation of the bombardment of Algiers was given on a grand scale. General Gerard, one of Napoleon's generals, was present, and Dieppe appeared to have at least doubled its population on the occasion.

OPENING OF THE MAIDSTONE BRANCH RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE BRANCH RAILWAY FROM THE DOVER LINE TO MAIDSTONE.

Newton, of Wingham, writing of the "King's town" of Maidstone, in 1741, says, "The country almost every where round the town is full of populous villages, and good pleasant seats of the nobility and gentry. *The greatest blemish is the roads, which used to be rough, stony, and narrow;* but are now much mended and improved on every side of the town, to its very great advantage, and to the honour of several worthy gentlemen, who cheerfully contributed to so good a work." Much, however, remained to be done; the famous city of Caer-Medwag continued to our own day to be almost an isolated place. The roads, generally, were "soft," and the only good ones were rendered comparatively valueless by the steep hills in their course. The reproach of Maidstone is now wiped away. On Tuesday last a new branch railway, from the Paddock-wood station of the South-eastern line, put the town in close and easy communication with the metropolis, or the north, and with Folkestone and the continent, or the south. These great advantages—to say nothing of the greater moral ones likely to accrue to the benighted villagers of mid-Kent—seemed to have been fully appreciated by the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of Maidstone, for, on the occasion of opening the branch line, they gave the Directors and friends of the Dover Company an invitation to dine with them under circumstances of more than usual "jollification." Accordingly, at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning last, a special train, richly dressed with flags and flowers, left the Bricklayers' Arms with the company, and, proceeding on its way, reached the Paddock-wood, a distance of forty-five miles, in little more than one hour and a half. Here the admirable signals recently adopted by the Company, were examined by the visitors, and their use, in connection with the new line, explained. Starting thence, the Maidstone branch, leaving the main line on the right, proceeds by a gentle inflection towards the beautiful wood crowned heights of Mereworth. Soon afterwards the river Medway appears, and then commences the picturesque scenery for which the course of the line is so justly celebrated. The valley of the "Med-Vaga," runs through the chart, mari, ragstone, and galt strata, till it reaches the Shanklin sand, beyond Wateringbury. These formations are proverbial throughout Kent and Surrey, for the beauty of their landscapes, but, in this direction, owing to their sweet variety, and the presence of an ever-shifting stream, they seem to reach their greatest perfection. The hills are clothed throughout with hop gardens, cherry and filbert orchards (the natural produce of the soil), and, occasionally, with fine patches of Holm oak and other celebrated denizens of the Southern Wealds. The boldness of Salvator's grouping seems, in fact, to be united in this charming valley with the softened tints of Claude or Gainsborough. On reaching Wateringbury station, Alderman Lucas, surrounded by his family and a large party of friends, was observed standing beneath a flag, on which were inscribed the words, "Old England, our Church, and our Queen," and loudly hailing the approach of the train. The example of the stout old "water-fencible" was followed by the inhabitants and peasantry assembled, and a scene of "Merrie England" followed.

The worthy Alderman, having thus, in his own words, "bowed to the times and circumstances," mounted the innovating train, and, at eighty-seven years of age, went on a line to Maidstone! Before reaching the terminus, from an elevation near East Farleigh, a splendid view of the town is gained. In the centre is seen Courtney's church of All Saints, and the adjoining college; and, in the background, a noble sweep of the chain of hills, which constitute the northern downs.

The branch is a single line of rails; but provision has also been made for the laying down of another line, should the amount of traffic render the addition necessary. The inclination of the line varies little from a dead level, and its course embraces a succession of somewhat sudden curves, conjoined by what Hogarth would have called, lines of beauty. The length is about nine miles.

After the arrival of the long-expected "first train," the scene at Maidstone became, in the best sense of the term, a holiday one. Trains ran up and down the line *gratis*. The shops were closed. Social parties were made between the inhabitants and the visitors, to explore the wonders of Allington Castle, Leeds Castle, Boxley Abbey, and other celebrated places in the neighbourhood. The directors and friends of the Company sat down, at five o'clock, to a most sumptuous dinner in the Town-hall. The ruder merry-makers burned tar-barrels in the street; and, finally, huzzaed the Londoners to their cozy seats in the return train to town at ten o'clock. Thus ended a memorable, and, to all parties, a happy day.

THE IRON STEAM SCREW COLLIER, "Q. E. D."

THE "Q. E. D." SCREW STEAM COLLIER.

A perfect novelty in the coal trade arrived in the river Thames, at the close of last week, and took in her moorings at the tier off Princes Stairs, Rotherhithe, where she has attracted considerable attention and curiosity. This was an iron vessel of handsome appearance, barque rigged, with taunt masts and square yards, the masts raking aft in a manner that is seldom seen except in the waters of the United States. The hull was built by Mr. Cootes, who is the owner, at Walker's-quay, near Newcastle, and is of peculiar construction, with a 20 horse power engine, by Hawthorn, which turns a screw propeller (a compound of several inventions), having four flies or flaps a right angles with each other, the bend of each flap at an angle of 45 degrees from the centre. Her length over all is 130 feet; breadth of beam, 27 feet 6 inches; tonnage by admeasurement, 273 tons, but capable of carrying 340 tons of coals, and with this weight her draught of water is 11 feet 9 inches abaft, and 10 feet 3 inches forward. Her hold is divided into separate chambers (so that injury to the bottom in one chamber will not affect the others), and each chamber has a false floor of sheet iron hermetically closed; and between the bottom and these floors are spaces to be filled with water by means of large taps, for the purpose of ballast—so that her only ballast is the liquid element which may, if required, be pumped out again in a very short time by the engine. Her bows are like the sharp end of a wedge rising to a lofty billet-head, and her overhanging stem projects much more than is customary; but, though low, the flatness of what is usually termed the counters must lift her to every swell, so as to render it next to impossible for a sea to break over the taffrail; but we fancy that when struck as she scuds aft, the concussion must be very great. On her stern is an armorial bearing, with the motto, "Spes mea Christus," and beneath these appears her name, the "Q. E. D., of Newcastle."

The cabin is commodious, with a raised roof surrounded with window-lights, enabling persons below to see what is passing upon deck. There are four sleeping apartments and a state-room for the Captain; a swinging compass is suspended, having a magnet on each side, and one before it, to counteract the attraction of the iron. Her shrouds are wire-rope served over, with a strong double screw to each shroud to set it up when slack without the smallest difficulty and with scarcely any labour. Her mainmast from the step to the cap is 65 feet in altitude, her mainyard 52 feet in squareness, and from the keel to the royal-truck the height is about 130 feet; the other masts and yards are in proportion, the mizenmast being of iron, and hollow, so as to form a funnel for the engine-fire, and it is not the least curious part about her to see the smoke issuing from the mizenmast head. This vessel was launched on St. Swithin's day (15th July), took in a cargo of coals at Newcastle (from 18 to 20 keels), but getting aground on the Hook of the Gunfleet Sand, in the Swin, was obliged to heave two or three keels of coals overboard. She laid ashore several hours, but sustained no damage. We are informed that she steers with ease, sails remarkably well, and when tried with the screw propeller, rather exceeded expectation. Much ingenuity has been displayed in putting her together, and we feel confident that the time is not far distant when our ships of the line will be fitted with engines and screw in a somewhat similar manner. Of the success of the constructor's experiment we trust that he may hereafter be enabled to say Q. E. D.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF AULD SCOTLAND.

CASSILLIS CASTLE.

Cassillis Castle stands on a beautiful "haugh" on the left bank of the Doon, about a mile from the parish village of Dalrymple. The first mention that is made of it is, that it was transferred in the reign of David II., King of Scotland, from a family named Montgomery, to that of Sir John Kennedy, of Dunure direct male ancestor of the present Marquis of Ailsa. Tradition, as is usually the case among the castles of the "olden time," has handed to posterity (in the shape of a beautiful ballad, sung to an air entitled "Lady Cassillis' Lilt.") the following tale connected with Cassillis castle:—While John VI., Earl of Cassillis, was attending the assembly of divines at Westminster, his consort is said to have been seduced away from this house by a party of gipsies, headed by a lover in disguise; the consequence of this imprudence was, her confinement for life in a tower, in the neighbouring town of Maybole. The "Countess' room," a small chamber in the upper floor (from which the tradition represents the unlucky lady before mentioned as compelled to behold her lover and more than a dozen of his companions, as they hung on a tree below) is still shown, but is now a sleeping-room for servants.

The grounds, through which the "Bonnie Doon," made sacred by the muse of the poet Burns, "rins, wimplin, clear," are laid out in the modern style, and are eminently beautiful.

Behind the castle rise three or four small hills, called "the Cassillis Downans." On this enchanted ground it is, that the fays or fairies are supposed by the neighbouring inhabitants to hold their "midnight revels." Burns alludes to this in the opening of the poem of "Halloween," when he says:—

CASSILLIS CASTLE.

"Upon that night, when fairies light,
On Cassillis' Downans dance,
Or, o'er the lays in splendid blaze,
On sprightly coursers prance."

On the top of one of those hills is a circular mound, probably the remains of a fort, as a farm on slope of the hill bears the name of Dunree, obviously Dunrigh, the King's castle.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It may seem, at the first glance, a piece of barbarity to allude, under the head of "sport," to last Monday's town settling for the St. Leger; but, as *Hamlet* says, "We would be cruel only to be kind." Whether it be right or wrong to bet upon horse-racing may be a matter of opinion; but that bets are made, and turf balances paid and received. What shall be said, then, of a society such as this, towards the preservation of whose honour and honesty the only precaution ever adopted is the placing of a policeman on guard at the door of its assembly-room on a few especial days of the season? With a remedy so simple and so specific at hand, one can only attribute the present state of things to a *moneymania*, or madness of the odds, which drives men to consider a wager, like virtue, "its own reward," and to despise all ulterior prospects of profit. Tattersall's being the sole mart of metropolitan turf speculation, it follows that if means were used to ascertain the probable solvency of parties admitted as members, a reasonable prospect of security would exist for those who made contracts within its walls. This duty by no means attaches to the landlord or landlords of the premises, but to the community therein holding association. A committee, elected by ballot, or otherwise, should be provided before the end of the present season, to provide over the admissions for next year. We don't desire to devise the plan, or to canvass its details, but simply to state that the system of indiscriminate access, as at present existing, is "a heavy bill and a great discouragement" to the popularity and prosperity of the turf. We know ourselves an excellent Yorkshire squire that took some heavy bets of "a member of Tattersall's," when staying at Doncaster. The man of the premises, consequently, ran up to "the Corner" on the Monday's settlement, when he had the gratification of learning that the "member" was a detailer to the melody of some thousands, and of being assured that when his debtor became "a member," the amount of his capital would not have paid turnpike for a walking stick. As this is the era of racing reform, something ought to be done for the ring; nay, never turn up your eyes, and your nose, at such a doctrine; recollect it is the arena for gambling, according to act of Parliament.

Yachting, and rowing, and cricketing, and fishing, are over; and the rural catalogue, as concerns the man of enterprise and spirit, runs short. Grace to Diana! however, pheasant shooting begins with the next week; grace to Providence! it didn't begin (without the aspirate) some weeks ago, for John Frenchman grinned wickedly through his moustaches, and John Bull was "tucking up his fingers for a fight." Your metropolitan sportsman has had a dull se'nnight of it. The only morsel of excitement dealt him was the publication of the acceptances for the great Newmarket Handicaps, which were out on Tuesday. These number forty-six for the Cesarewitch, in the second October Meeting, and *seventy-five!* for the Cambridgeshire, in the Houghton. Observe the policy of low prices; the forfeit for the former is fifteen sovereigns—for the latter only ten; which will probably bring the stake into the winner a couple of hundred the best. To attempt any analysis of such fields is, of course, out of the question. This crumb of opinion we may venture on, however, and that is, to hint that the Cambridgeshire will be the Ascot Cup race of the two. An industrious man on the spot on the day will stand a fair chance of laying against a dozen or a score at about 10 to 1. There will be people, at the last moment, ready to back their fancies at any price. The Cesarewitch, being the first in the market, dazzles the takers now to pick and choose, and make their own terms; but very little betting takes place on the Cambridgeshire till the eve of the issue. For this reason a trip to the Houghton betting admits of being made an excursion of both profit and pleasure.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The St. Leger settling was resumed this afternoon; but, if we may judge from the diminished countenances that met us in every part of the room, was a widely different affair to what is described, and correctly, we believe, to have taken place at Doncaster. Two or three parties who did *not* show are supposed to have "stopped out" of their bets; and others who *did*, might just as well have kept away. On the whole, we should say that of the money that ought to have been paid this afternoon, not one-half was forthcoming—so much for the "town" settling. Of betting, there was so little that a brief quotation will suffice.

CESAREWITCH.

10 to 1 agst Sovereign f (t)	14 to 1 agst His Brewer (t)	20 to 1 agst Campanero

DERBY.

18 to 1 agst Cobweb c (t)	25 to 1 agst Hedger (t)	35 to 1 agst Connaught Ranger
20 to 1 —— Sir G. Heathcote's lot (t)	25 to 1 —— Indiana c (t)	40 to 1 —— Columbus
	40 to 1 —— Sprite	50 to 1 —— Syrrha c (t)

OAKS.

16 to 1 agst Lancashire Witch (t)

THURSDAY.—The Cesarewitch betting took rather an extensive range, but in the sums laid out held out small encouragement to the round-betters, only the first four or five favourites having been backed with anything like spirit. The Derby was also touched upon, but to almost as little purpose—in time, however, it must be a good betting race. We give the market prices.

CESAREWITCH.

7 to 1 agst Sovereign	16 to 1 agst Una (t)	25 to 1 agst The Bride
12 to 1 —— The Brewer (t)	18 to 1 —— Give-Him-a-Name	26 to 1 —— Wm. LeGros (t)
14 to 1 —— Hatton (t)	20 to 1 —— Lightning (t)	
15 to 1 —— Screwen	20 to 1 —— Scaiteen	30 to 1 —— Marquise
15 to 1 —— Glossy (t)		

DERBY.

10 to 1 agst Alarm	25 to 1 agst Muskin c.	40 to 1 agst Brother to E. G (t)
20 to 1 —— Hedger	30 to 1 —— Od Rocland	50 to 1 —— Laird o' Cockpen (t)
25 to 1 —— Newsmonger	33 to 1 —— I'll Allen (t)	

THE WINNER OF THE ST. LEGER RACE.—Folgh-a-Ballagh is a brown horse, 15 hands 3½ inches high. He is own brother to Irish Birdcatcher, bred by George Knox, Esq., of Brownstown House, county Kildare. He was purchased by Mr. Irwin of Mr. Knox, in July, 1842, with eight other horses—the price for the lot £2,600. He ran third to the Card for the Champagne Stakes last year, and paid forfeit for all his other engagements up in the St. Leger. His future engagements are the Grand Duke Michael, the Cesarewitch, and Cambridgeshire Stakes.

RUNNING MATCH FOR TWENTY POUNDS.—On Monday the foot-race between John Smith, the London champion, and Benjamin Badcock, of Birmingham, came off at the Beehive cricket-ground, Walworth, in the presence of an immense number of spectators. The contested distance was 440 yards, in which there were twelve hurdles placed at equal distances, over which the men were to leap. Smith won the first of the twenty hurdles, closely pursued by Badcock; and at two hundred yards the men were in equal positions. It was quite manifest that Smith had superiority in speed, which Badcock excelled in leaping the hurdles. A splendid contest then ensued during distance, both competitors making strenuous efforts, and after an admirable contest Smith came in the winner, beating his opponent by two yards.

ARCHERY.—On Saturday last, the Argyle Gold Medal of the Royal Company of Archers, the Queen's Body Guard for Scotland, was shot for in Hope Park, and gained by John Gillespie, Esq.

CHESS.—The "Palamede" contains a correspondence between Mr. Staunton and M. St. Amant, by which it appears that a new chess-match is to take place on Oct. 15, at Paris, for the same stake (£100 a-side) as that played for last year. The conditions will be the same as those agreed to for the former match; there are, however, one or two points which are at present under consideration, and which may be modified. One of those s a proposition of Mr Staunton's, to play the King's pawn two squares by both players, whether for attack or defence, at the commencement of each party; another point proposed by the same gentleman is to limit the match to 13 games in place of 21—the winner of the first 7 games being the conqueror. The object of this latter change is to lessen the time which the match will cause him to remain in Paris. As there is no doubt from the tenor of the two champions' letters that these matters will be arranged, the match may be looked on as settled.

CHESS.

Solution to Problem No. 50.

WHITE.	BLACK
Kt takes Kt ch	R takes Kt ch
Kt takes R ch	Q takes Kt ch
K takes Q, dis ch	B interposes ch
Q takes B and mates	

ACCIDENT TO A RAILWAY TRAIN.—On Monday morning the Rugby and other mail did not reach the General Post-office until past seven o'clock, being two hours behind time. It appears that early in the morning the axletree of one of the railway carriages had broken down, near Chesterfield, and caused the delay. Happily no bodily injury of any moment was sustained by any person.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

HONOURED BREVET.—The expected military brevet will include lieutenant-generals, major-generals, and colonels of 1837; lieutenant-colonels, majors, and captains of 1825, and will cause the following changes:—Major-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence to be lieutenant-general. Colonel Thomas Wyndham, promoted; Major General Prince George of Cambridge to be Inspector of Cavalry, vice General Lygon, promoted; Colonel Sir Robert Sale to be Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland, vice Colonel D. Napier, promoted; Sir Richard Kingland K.C.B., to be Adjutant-General in India, vice Colonel Sir Robert Sale to Ireland; Colonel Love, C.B., 73rd Regiment, to be Colonel on the Staff at Corfu, vice Prince George of Cambridge; Colonel Spink, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General in Ireland, vice Bambridge, promoted.

CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF SHEERNESS DOCKYARD.—Captain Richard Arthur, C.B., is appointed Superintendent to be superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, vacant by the decease of the gallant Captain Fisher.

Captain George Moubray (1812) has been appointed to the command of the Vixen, vice Arthur.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN MATTHEW SMITH.—Captain Matthew Smith died on Saturday, at Richmond-hill, in the 76th year of his age. On the 14th of January, 1839, he received a good service pension of £150 per annum.

SUDDEN DEATH OF CAPTAIN BLAKEMAN.—On Monday an inquest was held at Dover, on view of the body of Captain John Blakeman, who fell down in a fit on Saturday, the 7th inst. The jury returned a verdict, "Died from natural causes." The deceased officer was at the battles of Roleia, Vimeira and Corunna; the expedition to Walcheren; in the Peninsular from November, 1813, to May, 1814, including the battle of Vittoria, Pyrenees, Heights of Echelar, Nivelle; 9th to 13th December, Orthes and Toulouse; served in the American war, and was at Fort Erie in 1814; was with the army of observation when the Allies entered Paris; and served 20 years in India.

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN BASIL HALL.—The funeral of Captain Basil Hall took place at Kingston, near Southsea, on Tuesday last. It was strictly private. For two years Captain Basil Hall has been lost to his friends, and to the world. A *post mortem* examination of the brain was made, and it was then that the cause of his illness and death arose from a softening of the brain, producing in the first place paralysis. There can be no reasonable reason to doubt that this disorder was brought on by severe mental exertion, and by the many disappointments he has had in his profession, and especially in regard to the Russian coast.

The launch of a Liverpool steam-vessel building at Woolwich dockyard, which was appointed to take place on Saturday, has been postponed to Tuesday.

Major-General Lord F. Fitzclarence, second son of the late King, it is rumoured, is likely to succeed Major-General Wyndham in the military command of the Dublin District.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—The undermentioned removals of troops are ordered to take place, viz.: 1st Royals from Fermoy to Cork; depôt from Clonmel to Carlow, the 61st Foot depôt from Cork to Templemore, the 84th Foot depôt from Athlone to Aberdeen, the 89th Foot depôt from Dublin to Newbridge, the 98th Foot depôt from Carlow to Clonmel, and the 93rd Foot depôt from Templemore to Birr.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY.—Compared with those of last week, the arrivals of English wheat up to our markets since Monday have been pretty moderate; hence the show of samples steady, and previous rates were well supported. In foreign wheat a fair business was done at late rates. The duty on foreign is having effect on to-day, with very little chance of its falling any lower, several large parcels were brought forward, and which had a most depressing influence upon the trade, on somewhat easier terms. The supply of malt was pretty well cleared off, at previous quotations. Oats, beans, and peas, were about stationary.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 3310; barley, 3070; oats, 1170 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, —quarters. Foreign: wheat, 6350; barley, 8710; oats, 2990 quarters. Flour, 3630 sacks. Malt, 1200 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 48s; ditto white, 46s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 48s; ditto white, 45s to 50s; rye, 31s to 32s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 50s to 60s; brown ditto, 47s to 50s; Hertfordshire and Ware, 52s to 64s; Chevalier, 54s to 64s; Tuxwicer and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 22s to 24s; Kent and Cork black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 21s to 24s; tick beans, 25s to 31s; old ditto, 33s to 40s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; maple, 32s to 34s; white, 32s to 36s; boilers, 36s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s to 42s; Suffolk, 38s to 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s, per 280 lbs.

Foreign.—Dantzic and Konigsberg, red, 38s to 40s; white, 40s to 42s. *Stettin*.—Barley, 28s to 30s; oats, brew, 17s to 19s; ditto feed, 14s to 17s; beans, 34s to 36s; peas, 32s to 33s per quarter. Flour, American, 24s to 28s; Baltic, 24s to 28s per barrel. Town-made, 45s to 48s.

The Seed Market.—For linseed and rapeseed, as well as canary seed, the demand has been steady, at full prices. In other descriptions of seed, little has taken place.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 32s to 32; Mediterranean, 34s to 36s; Odessa, 34s to 36s; Archangel, 32s to 34s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt., brown mustard seed, 12s to 14s; white, 13s to 17s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 42s to 45s per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £6 to £6 10s per 1000; foreign, £5 5s to £5 10s per 1000; rape cake, 5l to 5l 5s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 8d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 44s 2d; barley, 25s 6d; oats, 20s 8d; rye, 30s 7d; beans, 37s 3d; peas, 33s 1d.

Six Weeks' Average that govern Duty.—Wheat, 48s 4d; barley, 25s 0d, oats, 20s 6d; rye, 34s 1d; beans, 36s 11d; peas, 32s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 3s, oats, 6s; rye, 7s 6d; beans, 6s 6d; peas, 6s 6d.

TEA.—On Tuesday last, a public sale of about 1000 packages of Assam tea took place. The attendance of the trade was rather numerous, and nearly the whole of the parcels found buyers, at very full prices. The quality of the parcels was very superior to any yet offered. About 17,000 chests have been imported since our last. Privately, only a limited business is doing, at late rates. At ordinary sale on Wednesday, on account, 6000 packages were brought forward, only a moderate business was transacted, yet prices remained unaltered.

Sugar.—The finest colonial qualities are nominally commanding a steady sale, at full prices. In other kinds, very little is doing. The refined market is steady at 73s to 73s 6d for lumps, and 74s to 75s per cwt. for the standard lumps

Coffee.—Ceylon coffee continues in good request, at 57 to 57s 6d per cwt. In other kinds of coffee, very little is doing.

Rice.—Owing to the abundant harvest, very little is doing in this article, the prices of which are not supported.

Provisions.—The best qualities of both Irish and foreign butter are in steady request at an advance of 1s per cwt, while the value of other kinds is supported. The bacon market is firm, at somewhat improved currencies. In other kinds of provisions, comparatively little is doing.

Coals.—Buddell's West Hartley, 17s; Davison's West Hartley, 17s 6d; Holywell Main, 19s 6d; Ord's Redheugh, 19s 6d; Old Pontop, 18s; Tow-law, 17s 6d; Goodrick, 21s 3d; Killingworth, 20s 6d; Hetton, 22s; Stewart's, 23s, and Lambton, 22s 3d, per ton.

Hops.—The arrivals of new hops from Kent and Sussex continue large, but the principal portion came to hand much out of condition, and the prices range from £6 10s to £10 10s per cwt The best sud hops are a steady sale, at full prices. In other kinds very little is doing. The duty is called £130,000. 1843's. Weald of Kent pockets, £6 to £8 12s, Mid Kent ditto, £7 7s £9 15s; East Kent ditto, £7 4s to £9, Chance ditto, £10 to £11, Sussex ditto, £5 15s to £8 10s; Farnham, £8 8s to £9 8s.

Hay and Straw.—Corner Meadow Hay, £3 10s to £4 8s; useful ditto, £4 10s to £4 18s; fine upland ditto, £5 to £5 5s, clover hay, £4 12s to £5 10s, oat straw, £1 7s to £1 15s; wheat straw, £1 10s to £1 12s, per load.

Wool.—Very large rates of colours, and other wools—of about 23,000 bales—are now in progress. So far as they have proceeded, our quotations have been quoted, and full prices have been realised

Potatoes—About 300 tons of potatoes have been received from the Channel Islands this week. The demand for most qualities is steady, and prices rule from £3 10s to £5 per ton.

Smithfield.—The supply of beasts on offer here to-day was only moderate, yet the beef trade was in a very sluggish state, and prices were barely supported. There were 92 oxen and cows from Rotterdam, together with 15 sheep, while the arrivals from Scotland reached 300 Scots. The primest Scots were readily disposed of, at full prices, but the general trade was dull. The numbers of lambs were rather scanty, yet the sale for them was heavy, at Monday's figures. Prime calves were in demand, but other qualities were a mere drug. In pigs little was doing. Milch cows sold heavily, at from £16 to £20 each.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality do., 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime Scots, 3s 2d to 3s 4d, coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 3s 0d, second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Southdown ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; small porkers, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; suckling calves, 18s to 23s; quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each, Beasts, 694; cows, 178; sheep, 3,200; calves, 250; pigs, 230.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had rather an extensive supply of meat here to-day, while the demand ruled heavy on the following terms:—Per 8lbs by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d, prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d, large hogs, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 10d, middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d, prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d, veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d, small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d, lamb, 5s 4d to 6s 8d.

ROBERT HEADDAY

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The absence of political excitement, and the usual limited transactions of this period of the year, have been made available to an unusual extent by the leading members of the Stock Exchange, who are nearly all out of town. These causes combined have tended to render the market dull in the absence of business, and a slight decline took place on Tuesday. The Government broker, however, taking his purchases, restored the market on the following day. The settlement of the Bank Charter, and the results of the late meeting, have produced some large purchasers in Bank Stock, which has improved to 209 to 210. India Stock has also been in demand. It is evident that Stock is a favourite investment with wealthy permanent investors. The last quotations are 258 to 260, sols advanced to 100¾ on Thursday, which price is maintained. Exchequer Bills are 74 to 75. India Bonds 95 to 96.

The business of the Foreign Market has been very limited during the week, Brazilian improved on Tuesday upon the faith of a rumoured treaty with Brazil, quoting 90. With this exception, prices have been heavy, the speculators taking advantage of the late trifling advance to realise. Mexican continues nearly steady at 37¾, and Spanish, towards the close of the week, advanced to 24¾ for the Actives. Three per Cents, 35¾. Brazilian effected a reaction on Thursday, quoting 85 and closing at that price. Columbian is 14¾.

The Railway Market has been heavy, and prices continue to fluctuate, with an evident tendency to a decline. The daily production of new schemes renders the holders of shares in the old lines tenacious of retaining them at the present prices, and fearful of being too full of stock, should any decided reaction take place. Caution should, however, be exercised by the public generally with regard to the quotations of the new lines, especially those not yet sanctioned by Parliament. A system of jobbing prevails which gives the shares an apparent value, to which in reality they possess no claim. The uninitiated believe, from the high premium quoted, that no doubt exists of the favourable results which will attend an application to Parliament, when a rival line is announced, and the speculators in the first having sold their scrip, are, perhaps, bidders in the second, and, of course, add to the value of the last, by depreciating and opposing the original scheme. It must be understood, however, that in these remarks we do not include the directors and "*bond fide*" holders of the shares, but only a class of speculators on the Stock Exchange, who write for shares in every new scheme, and having puffed it into value, sell the scrip as soon as it attains a certain premium A new line has just appeared in competition with the London and York Railway. It is called the Direct Northern Railway, and includes York, Newcastle, Leeds, and Hull, with a great saving of distance. The first general meeting of the Directors and Shareholders of the Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings Railway was held on Wednesday. The report states the contracts were entered into at less than the estimate, but it has been necessary to issue 2100 additional shares. The proposition of the Brighton Directors to take up any number of shares not exceeding 3000, provided the option of leasing the line at 45 per cent. upon the estimate, viz., £478 600, was unanimously agreed to, and £2 per cent per annum voted to the directors for their services. The rival lines to Portsmouth have rendered South Western flat. During Thursday they were down as low as 71, but have since rallied and closed at 74¾; Great Westerns were recorded to 140; Birmingham and Gloucester, have sold to 105; the London and York line quotes 1¾ to 2 pm.; Chester and Holyhead, 6¾; Eastern Counties (New), 13; Birmingham Stock, 215; Brighton, 46¾; Croydon, 15¾; Dover, 39¾; Trent Valley, 94; Paris and Orleans, 17¾; Paris and Rouen, 38¾; Mid-lands, 105 Hull and Selby, 69¾; York and North Midland, 193¾.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The transactions in both the English and Foreign Markets have been extremely limited yesterday. Consols were done at par, and Brazilian at 88¾. The Western lines of railway quote a slight advance upon their previous depression. South Western closed at 74¾; Great Western, 142¾; Birmingham Stock also improved to 217¾.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPT 24.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

CROWN OFFICE, SEPT. 24.—County of Leicester.—Northern Division.—John Talbot Coleman, Esq., in the room of Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, commonly called Lord Stanley, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—A. NOTT, Brighton miller.

BANKRUPTS.—G. WILLERT, Cornhill, and Queen's-lane, merchant. D. J. MACKENZIE, Chambers-street, Minories, provision-merchant. W. A. MEARNS, Acre-lane, Clapham, currier and seed-crusher. J. W. NELL, Ramsgate, Kent, lodging-house-keeper. P. ROBINSON, Warrington, Lancashire, hatter, manufacturer. T. M. Monkhouse, Bradford, Yorkshire, tobacconist. H. GIBBONS, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, chemist. W. SOWDEN, Ormskirk, Lancashire, wheelwright, and tallow-chandler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. HERIOT, Glasgow, wine and spirit merchant. A. MURRAY, Edinburgh, farmer. R. STEVENSON, Glasgow, accountant.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

WAR OFFICE Sept 27 Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.—Cornet H D Treasury to be Lieutenant, vice the Earl of Mar, 11 Dragoon Guards.—Cornet Sir Tristram Tyrwhitt Hoghton, Bart to be Lieutenant, vice Cathcart 11th Light Dragoons, who exchanges.

7th Foot. Ensign R Kaye to be Lieut, vice Dobinson 8th: Lieut C Holder to be Captain, vice Wm. Lieut. Kaye to be Lieutenant, vice Holder, S.C Cramer to be Ensign, vice Kaye. Ensign Wm. Lieut. Kaye to be Lieutenant, vice Holder. 23d: Lieut E A Milman to be Captain, vice Todd. Ensign R. Lacy to be Lieutenant, vice Milman; N. Kemp to be Ensign, vice Lacy. 39th. Lieut. Simon W. Fraser to be Captain, vice J. Sandell. Ensign H H Gawler to be Lieutenant, vice Fraser; G. Wolfe to be Ensign, vice Gawler. 44 Capt. G. Goldie to be Captain, vice Waring. 51st: Brevet Major Coll. O Pepper to be Captain, vice H. C. C. Somerset; Lieut. A. J. W. Northey to be Cap ain, vice Pepper. Ensign D Stephenson to be Lieutenant, vice Northey; G. W Drought to be Ensign, vice Stephenson. 70th: Lieut. A. Wolfe to be Captain, vice Brevet Lieut Col. H. Blake to be Captain, vice Pitcairn; Lieut. R. D Mackenzie to be Captain, vice Blake, Ensign C. Hamilton to be Lieutenant, vice Mackenzie; F. Maclean to be Ensign, vice Hamilton.

1st Royal India Regiment. Lieut. W. Steevens to be Captain, vice Whinyates; Ensign C. Q. Dick to be Lieutenant, vice Steevens; H. L. Cafe to be Ensign, vice Dick.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Second Lieut. J. A. Layard to be First Lieutenant, vice Kelson; Lieut. H. Harrison to be First Lieutenant, vice Hastings; Second Lieut. W. H. Kelson to be First Lieutenant, vice Harrison; L. A. Forbes to be Second Lieutenant, vice Kelson.

Royal Artillery. Lieut. Col. Lemoine Lieut. Col. of March to be Captain, Lieut. G. R. Pole to be Captain.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—T. W. BUTTERWORTH, Hulme, Lancashire, draper

BANKRUPTS.—E. M'LAUGHLIN Long lane, Bermondsey, hair merchant. F. B. STACY and W. STACY, Bread-street-hill, City, warehousemen. J. G. WEBB, Rosemood buildings, Islington, mineral-water manufacturer. T. ELDRIDGE, Upper Northpart, Upper Holloway, coach-builder. J. CAMPBELL and J. GUALTIERI, Newport, Monmouthshire, corn and provision merchants. J. LEYBOURN, Bradford, Yorkshire, provisions shopkeeper. J. WOOD, New Elvet, Durham, grocer

BY GOOD SEQUESTRATION.—W. WAITY, Edinburgh, turner. D. MILN, Dundee, grocer. H. LECK, Glasgow, manufacturer.

BIRTHS

In Berkeley-square, the lady of Sydney Smirke, Esq., of a son.—At Norwood Lodge, Surrey, Mrs. Joseph (Maudslay, of a son.—At Leeds, Mrs. Kinloch, of a daughter. In Connaught-square, the wife of Commander J. G. Dick, R.N., of a daughter.—At the Rectory, Paddington, Notts, the lady of the Rev. Augustus Fitzgerald, of a son.—At 63, South street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Percy Ibbetson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Jamaica, David Turnbull, Esq., her Majesty's Judge of the Court of Mixed Commission, to Adela, daughter of the late John Mansell Hadley, C. Alston, jun., surgeon, Barnsley, son of G. Alcaton, great, same place, to Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. R. Booth, wine-merchant, &c., Halifax.—At Christ Church, Southport, John Coston, Esq., of Merrion-place, Hagher Broughton, to Anne, eldest daughter of John Walker, Esq., Stocks, Caterham Hill.

DEATHS.

In Devonshire-place, Dr. H. Young, formerly of the Non. East India Company's service.—In Park-place, Lisson Grove, Mrs. Joseph Hodgson, of Bradford, in her 70th year.—At Fareham Royal, Sussex, Ann, the wife of Hugh Kinnaird, Esq., of her Majesty's Household, Equerry to H.R.H. Prince Albert, and daughter of the late Rev. Augustus Fitzgerald, of Shirburn-lodge, Oxfordshire, and daughter of the Earl of Macclesfield.—At Ewell, Surrey, Mrs. Xaudeh, of a daughter. At Dunn, Esq., the proprietor of the Chinese Collection.—In the 61st year of his age, Matthew Hawkhurst, of the Three Horse Shoes, Milford-lane, Strand.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Eight o'clock on Thursday Evening.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—It is respectfully announced to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public at large, that this National Establishment will open for the Season on MONDAY, Sept. 30, when her Majesty's servants will perform (first time) their Grand Opera, in three acts, entitled the BOHÉMIAN GIRL, as the Music composed expressly for this theatre by M. Balfe. Music Director and Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Count Arnheim, Governor of Presburg, Mr. Borrani; Florestein, the Noble, Mr. Harley; Thaddeus a gipsy, described Pole, Mr. Harrison; Arline, Miss Rainforth. After which will be produced, for the first time on the English stage, a Grand Ballet, in two acts, entitled THE CORSAIR, founded on Lord Byron's Tale of that name. Characters: Conrad, Mr. Albert; Jullen, M. Desplaces; Sangus, M. Montessu. Medora, Miss Clara Webster; Gulnare, Mademoiselle Adèle Dumilatre; Medora, Mademoiselle Adèle Dumilatre. On TUESDAY, will be revived, My Lady's Opera of CINDERELLA, Miss Rainforth, Miss Poole. The celebrated Dancer, Mademoiselle Adèle Dumilatre, Monsieur Desplaces, Monsieur Montessu, Madlle Augusta Boden, and Madlle Cerito, will have the honour of appearing in the New Ballet of THE CORSAIR, on MONDAY NEXT, September 30th. The Box-office is open daily, from 10 to 5. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured.

*** It is respectfully announced that no one can, on any account, be admitted in future, either to the Dress Circle, or the Stalls, unless in evening costume. By order of the lessee, JOHN BALCHIN, Treasurer. J. COOTE, Stage Manager

IMMENSE ATTRACTION at ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—MONDAY, Sept. 30, by Special Desire, Revival of Lord Byron's Tale, entitled THE CORSAIR, or, the Isle of Corinth, in the Archipelago, in the New Ballet of THE CORSAIR, on MONDAY NEXT, September 30th. The Box-office is open daily, from 10 to 5. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured.

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FOURTEEN IOWAY INDIANS.—VAUXHALL.—(Positively the LAST WEEK). Each day of the next week, from three to six, Knesington is the favourite resort for persons of fashion, to see the Indians manœuvre, Ball Playing, and Horsemanship. Audience in, children and schools 6d. The Indian encampment are in no wise connected with the evening fetes.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—The EXHIBITION of the WORKS of ART selected by Prizeholders will be OPEN to the Members and their Friends, presenting the usual tickets, at the GALLERY of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, East, on the Evenings of TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY in NEXT WEEK

4, Trafalgar-square, Sept. 27th, 1844 GODWIN, LEWIS FOCOCK, Honorary Secretaries.

*** The Subscription Lists for the year 1845 are now Open.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The PROTEOSCOPE, an original OPTICAL INSTRUMENT, exhibited by its proprietors to Nature and Art, a highly valuable addition to LONDON OPTOMETRIQUE MICROSCOPE, the PHANTASMAGORIA, and the OXY HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE. The PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATION of the PARABLE of DIVES and LAZARUS, with Original and Instrumental Music, is the first subject exhibited by the PROTEOSCOPE, at a Quarter to Five and Eight in the Afternoon, and at Seven in the Evening. Dr. RYAN'S pneumatic daily Lecture is on POISONS and their ANTIDOTES, delivered at Half-past Three, and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at a Quarter to Nine. Professor BACHHOFFNER Lectures on the electric Telegraph. The Lectures abound in interesting Experiments. The HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, DIVING BELL and DIVER, &c. The Music is composed and conducted by T. WALLIS, Mus. Doc.—Admission, 1s. Schools Half-price.

THE POLKA.—Mrs. JAMES RAE begs to announce that she has left town to fulfil her country engagements, and introduces the POLKA to her numerous Pupils in Kent. Mrs. Rae is now in London every Tuesday and Friday for the purpose of continuing her lessons and receiving new Pupils at her residence, 16, Manchester square. Mrs. James Rae's Academy for Dancing and Exercise, and also her Matinées, will be resumed the first week in December. Families and schools attended

PATENT PARAGON CAMPHINE LAMPS.—The great fault which was last year found with the Vesta from its great smoke and emission of black smuts, is happily entirely obviated in the Paragon—which surpasses in brilliancy and wholesomeness of light anything hitherto seen, giving the light of 16 wax candles at the cost of one halfpenny per hour. The largest stock in London to select from, at C. Warren's Warehouse, 81 & 45, Barbican, and 16, Norton Folgate. The Sport, analyzed and recommended by Dr. Ure, is delivered by C. Watson's carts, at 4s. per gallon, in screw cans.

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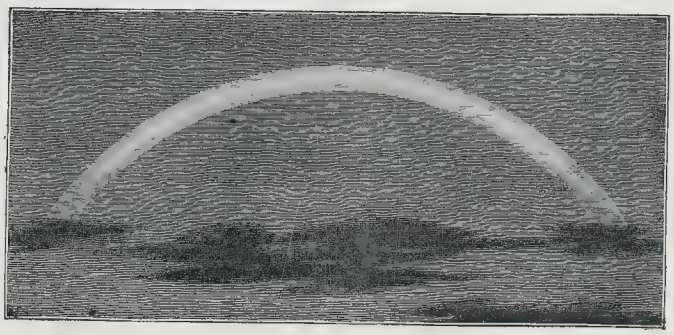


LUNAR RAINBOW.

LUNAR RAINBOW.

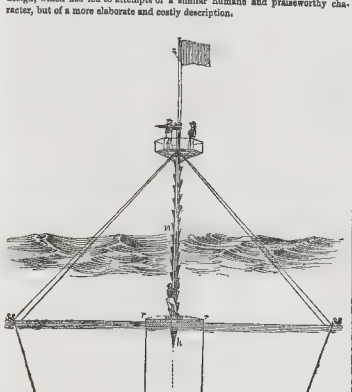
On the evening of the 19th inst. this rare phenomenon was witnessed by a correspondent at Highfield House, Lenton, Nottinghamshire, who has favoured us with the annexed sketch and details:—

The barometer was stationary during the day. Maximum thermometer, 62 deg.; and minimum thermometer, 52 deg. Wind, in the morning, west; and evening, east. Dull day, with slight showers.

At 7 h. 56 m. P.M. this rare and beautiful object was visible. It did not exhibit any of the prismatic colours, being of a silvery hue. The bow was stretched across a dense nimbus in N.E., the summit extending nearly to the zenith. Sky overcast, except a small portion in west, near to the zenith, over which thin cirrocumuli swiftly passed. The bow disappeared at 8 h. 5 m. P.M. It may be added—the clouds at sunset in the west were tinged with bright orange-purple. At 10 P.M. many glow-worms (*Lampyris-noctiluca*).

CAPTAIN BULLOCK'S SAFETY BEACON ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.

The Safety, or Refuge Beacon, was first erected on the Goodwin Sands through the indomitable perseverance of Captain Bullock, to whom all the credit of the suggestion and invention is justly due, on the 10th of September, 1840; and it sustaining, without injury, the violence of four most tempestuous winters. About two months ago, however, it was unfortunately run down, during a thick fog, by a Dutch galliot, rendering its entire re-construction, under the superintendence of Captain Bullock, essentially necessary. This has just been accomplished; and it now stands erect on those dangerous sands, as the successful result of a simple design, which has led to attempts of a similar humane and praiseworthy character, but of a more elaborate and costly description.



CAPT. BULLOCK'S SAFETY BEACON ON GOODWIN SANDS.

ELEVATION.—Total length of lower mast, 40 feet; mast head, 6 feet, in the sand, 6 feet; from sand to top, 13 feet; diameter of mast, 30 inches, diameter of octagons, top 9 inches, rails 2 feet high; top-mast, 15 feet. The whole supported by four pair of chain shrouds, leading to eight iron stumps at (*B B*) from 14 to 17 feet in the sand. (*r*) Iron bars, 2 inches square, four of them to secure partners and iron ballast with bags of shingle, intended to be placed on the top of all. (*b*) Heel of mast, shod with iron. (*W*) High water-mark.

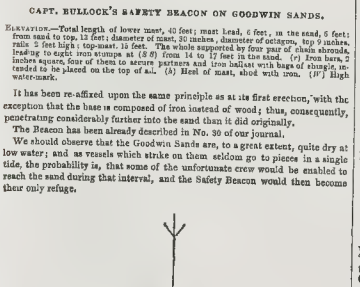
It has been re-affixed upon the same principle as at its first erection, with the exception that the base is composed of iron instead of wood; thus, consequently, penetrating considerably further into the sand than it did originally.

The Beacon has been already described in No. 30 of our journal.

We should observe that the Goodwin Sands are, to a great extent, quite dry at low water; and as vessels which strike on them seldom go to pieces in a single tide, the probability is, that some of the unfortunate crew would be enabled to reach the sand during that interval, and the Safety Beacon would then become their only refuge.

It is obvious that the essential principle of this Beacon is, that it rests upon a base not easily broken or displaced, and that the mast, with its gallery (the only superstructure), offers little or no resistance to the wind or waves; so that its strength absolutely lies in its extreme simplicity.

We may add to this account, that during the re-erection of the Beacon, the foundation of the former one was found to remain unmoved and unabsorbed. In consequence of this circumstance, Captain Bullock resorted to his former plan, by throwing upon the same foundation between 50 and 60 tons of concrete blocks, chalk and shingle, which there is very little doubt will remain unchanged. A gentleman, who was an eye-witness to the whole of the late operations on the Goodwins, thus writes on the subject of this addition to the old foundation:—"The tide, so strong as it passes the shallow, has had no visible effect upon the mass, around which the sand had accumulated nearly two feet in height, and it now remains as the result of a most interesting and successful experiment. The present gale (while I am writing; from the southward will prove whether it will eventually stand against the 'boiling surf,' by which it will be continually surrounded and assailed. I have myself very little fear for the heavy concrete blocks which constitute the base of the cone; but I think it very likely that the upper portions of the undefended and loose shingle may be disarranged, and the cone somewhat flattened down. It is, however, but an experiment, and the problem will probably be demonstrated that human skill and ingenuity cannot overcome the formidable Goodwins with small means, and that man cannot successfully wage 'a little war' with such a foe. However, I must say, from all I have heard, that the Lords of the Admiralty have behaved in the most kind and handsome manner to Captain Bullock, in enabling him to possess thus far every facility for carrying out his humane and highly praiseworthy undertaking."



GROUND PLAN OF THE SAFETY BEACON.

GROUND PLAN.—(*p*) Partners 10 feet long, 1 foot wide, 6 inches thick. (*r*) Four iron bars to secure partners, with 24 pigs of ballast, equal to 3 tons 12 cwt. (*B B*) Eight iron bars, 2 inches square, from 14 to 17 feet in sand. (*b*) Four iron bars, with span at each end, to fix in at *S S*, and end of partners to prevent *S S* from coming home. Distance across from *S S* to *S S*, 60 feet. (*m m*) Muskroom anchor.

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE AND THE FRENCH NAVY.—The Prince de Joinville succeeds Admiral Lalande in the list of vice admirals. The officers of the navy of France in actual service are two admirals, two vice admirals, twenty rear admirals, 100 capitaines de vaisseau, 200 capitaines de corvette, 500 lieutenants de vaisseau, 500 enseignes, 200 élèves (first class), 205 élèves (second class). The reserve list contains five vice admirals, and six rear admirals. The rank conferred on the Prince de Joinville is next in degree to that of Baron Duperré, promoted 19th August, 1830, and Baron Roussin, promoted 30th October, 1840. The Prince de Joinville, who has hitherto been able to command only a squadron, may now be appointed to that of a fleet.

DIRECTIONS TO LADIES FOR SHOPPING.—Shopping is the amusement of spending money at shops. It is to a lady what sporting is to a gentleman; somewhat productive, and very chargable. Sport, however, involves the payment of one's own shot; shopping may be managed by getting it paid for. Ride all the way till you come to the shopping-ground in a coach, if you can; in an omnibus, if you must; lest you should be tired when you get there. If you are a lady of fashion, do not get out of your carriage; and when you stop before your milliner's, particularly if it is a cold, wet day, make one of the young women come out to you, and without a bonnet, in her thin shoes, stand on the curb-stone in the damp and mud. The best places for shopping are fashionable streets, bazaars, and the like. Street-shopping principally relates to hosiery, drapery, and jewellery of the richer sort. Bazaar and Arcade-shopping, to fancy articles, nick-nacks, and perfumery. In street-shopping walk leisurely along, keeping a sharp look-out on the windows. In bazaar-shopping, beat each stall separately. You had better flush your streets before you take your bazaars and arcades; for there the shopping, which one might otherwise call cover-shopping, though excellent sport, refers mostly to articles of no manner of use; and it may be as well to reserve toys and superfluities to the last. Married ladies, when they have laid in all they want for themselves, are recommended to show their thoughtfulness by purchasing some little trifle for their husbands, who, of course, will have to pay for it in the end.—*Punch.*

HEAVY CRIME AND SEVERE PUNISHMENT.—An avaricious butcher, who had enriched himself by selling "kehila" (irred meat), at Morocco, was determined to increase his gains by the more simple method of receipts without expenditure. With this view he nightly inveigled into his house a woman of exceptionable character, who was immediately assassinated, cooked, and disposed of the following day as "kehila." His wife, who witnessed these nightly murders, apprehending a similar fate, went to the Pacha and denounced her husband. He was soon judged and condemned; a boiler full of water was placed over a fierce fire, before his shop door, which soon reached boiling temperature. The executioner then dragged the criminal to his own block, still stained with the blood of his numerous victims, and chopping off his hands, threw them into the cauldron, which, when boiled, were given to the numerous bands of hungry dogs who had been assembled for that purpose. In the same way his feet and legs were disposed of, until loss of blood terminated his life, and with it this appalling and barbarous justice.

IRON CHURCH FOR JAMAICA.

In giving our readers, three weeks since, a description of a "Temporary Wooden Church," the work of Mr. Peter Thompson, Commercial-road, Limehouse, we were not aware of his being a worker in iron as well as wood, as the annexed sketch will show.

This Church has been sent out to Jamaica, as a specimen, as many of the kind are likely to be required. The pilaster supports are of cast iron, on which are fixed the frame roof, of wrought iron, of an ingenious construction, combining great strength with simplicity of arrangement; the whole is covered with corrugated iron; and the ceiling formed in paneled compartments, covered with felt, to act as a non-conductor of heat.

The body of the church is 65 feet by 40; the chancel, 24 by 12; a robing-room and vestry are attached. The windows are glazed with plate-glass, one-eighth of an inch in thickness; the two chancel windows, and four others are of stained glass.

The cost of this Iron Church is £1000.

IRON CHURCH, FOR JAMAICA

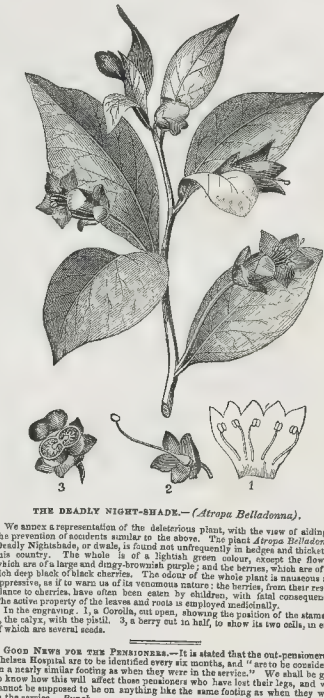
POISONING BY THE DEADLY NIGHTSHADE.

An extraordinary instance of the fatal consequences of eating the berries of this poisonous plant is recorded in the *Lancaster Gazette*. It appears that on the morning of Tuesday week, Mr. Adam Clark, of Hest Bank, and a man named John Teesdale, in returning along the shore from eel-spearing, had reached a spot where grows in considerable abundance the Deadly Nightshade (*Atropa Belladonna*), a perennial plant with herbaceous stem. The fruit has a berry as large as a small grape, and a dark purple colour. Two elderly women, both residing in Lancaster, were standing amongst the plants and eating the berries when Mr. Clark and Teesdale came up. Mr. Clark inquired what the berries were, and on being told by the females that they were blaberries or barberries, he began to gather and eat also, as did Teesdale.

The parties separated, Mr. Clark and Teesdale proceeding to the Hest Bank Hotel, and taking with them several of the berries, which were immediately pronounced to be poison. Finding this, Mr. Clark swallowed a dose of medicine which served as an emetic. Nevertheless, he was seized with an alarming illness, parched tongue, dizziness, difficulty of swallowing, swollen face and eyes, and delirium; and it was not until the following morning that he was brought round by medical aid.

Meanwhile, the two women made the best of their way home, but they had not proceeded far before the symptoms described above began to manifest themselves. Parched and thirsty, the great desire was for drink, but one of the two having heard that drinking ought to be avoided in such cases (for they had suspicion they were poisoned) had the fortitude to abstain. They succeeded in reaching their homes, and obtained medical aid: they were in a state of mania throughout the night, but eventually, after much suffering, the poor women both recovered. It should be mentioned that the one who abstained from drink, though she had eaten most, suffered the least. One ate about a pint of the berries, and the other only about a dozen. Mr. Clark thinks he could not have swallowed half a dozen, at most.

The tragic part of the story remains to be told. The poor fellow, Teesdale, had been missed very soon after his arrival at the Hest Bank Hotel, about Tuesday noon; and was not found until Wednesday morning, when he was stiff and insensible, with his body swollen to an extraordinary size, eyes closed, &c. He was immediately put to bed, medical aid was procured, and every means taken to neutralize the poison: for a time, the patient rallied, but throughout Thursday, he grew worse, and next morning, died in a state of utter exhaustion. He was about sixty years of age, and of robust constitution.



THE DEADLY NIGHT-SHADE.—(*Atropa Belladonna*).

We annex a representation of the deleterious plant, with the view of aiding in the prevention of accidents similar to the above. The plant *Atropa Belladonna*, Deadly Nightshade, or dwale, is found not unfrequently in hedges and thickets in this country. The whole is of a lightish green colour, except the flowers, which are of a large and dingy-brownish purple; and the berries, which are of the rich deep black of black cherries. The odour of the whole plant is nauseous and oppressive, as if to warn us of its venomous nature: the berries, from their resemblance to cherries, have often been eaten by children, with fatal consequences. The active property of the leaves and roots is employed medicinally.

In the engraving, 1, a Corolla, cut open, showing the position of the stamens. 2, the calyx, with the pistil. 3, a berry cut in half, to show its two cells, in each of which are several seeds.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PENSIONERS.—It is stated that the out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital are to be identified every six months, and "are to be considered on a nearly similar footing as when they were in the service." We shall be glad to know how this will affect those pensioners who have lost their legs, and who cannot be supposed to be on anything like the same footing as when they were in the service.—*Punch.*

A CHURCHWARDEN.—It is now two years since the horrors of fiscal war broke out in the once peaceful parish of Whelebog-cum-Applecare. For two years have the affrighted parishioners had their souls and pockets torn by thoughts of mammon—for two years have they nightly fallen to sleep to groan and writhe beneath a nightmare sitting on their breasts in the horrid shape of a Churchwarden, grinning and hugging in his arms an iron-clasped account book! Neither sex nor age has escaped the evil influence of the time: old women war older when they talk of Churchwarden GAITPS; and the faces of little children become sharp and thin as sixpences when they stammer out his name. True it is, the parishioners have put him in the cage of Chancery; nevertheless, with a magnanimous philosophy, he does nothing but make mouths at them through the bars.—*Punch's Complete Letter-writer.*

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 127.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1844. [Sixpence.

THE NAPOLEON OF PEACE.

LOUIS PHILIPPE has formally announced his intention of visiting the Queen of England. The intention was known, but its performance was uncertain; Tahiti and Morocco—wars and rumours of wars—disputes—bitter feelings—and their expression in angry articles, which flew like poisoned arrows between Paris and London, created a state of things that rendered such a visit doubtful; but the clouds, if they have not quite disappeared, are at least dispersed. We hope the two nations are welcoming home again their, for a while, discarded faith in each other's good intentions, and that they have almost expended their anger in type and paper—a more harmless combination of the two materials than balls and cartridges. In conjunction, too, with the announcement we have alluded to, appears an account of the reception given by Louis Philippe to addresses from the societies established in England and America for the dissemination of the principles of peace. The reply of the King to these addresses is a noble one; it is worthy a wise ruler, and the impression it will make here will be the best herald he could send before him to make his welcome among us a hearty one. He pledges himself to that pacific policy, from which it is now more than madness for nations to depart. He does so strongly, and without reserve. In the face of such an excitement as that kept up by the war party in France, the declaration is bold, as well as sagacious. While the conjunction of circumstances fixes public attention on this monarch, it may not be out of place to draw a brief estimate of his career, his position, and his policy. The first has been eventful; the second is anxious; the last, hitherto, successful.

Louis Philippe is an able man. He is one of the very few monarchs of Europe who govern for themselves, mark out their own policy, and, though securing good ministers to manage the details, contrive to retain them in their position as instruments, rather than powers. Without consummate tact, judgment, and courage, he never could have so long sat firmly on his throne, founded as it is on the ruins and wrecks of three systems, which, in the course of his own life, he has seen rise and fall: he looks back from his elevated position on the Republic, the Empire, and the Legitimate Monarchy. From the Republic he learned how short-lived is the wild, unhealthy licence which the French baptised in blood, and called Freedom—and, stranger still, mistook for the sacred thing whose name they had thus taken in vain. The Republic of France taught Louis Philippe much—and he has remembered the lesson. It beheaded his father, and compelled himself to eat—and, it is said, to earn—the bread of an exile. From the Empire, too, though no sharer in its triumphs, he might gather much also; it was a system more brilliant than solid; talent and energies almost superhuman directed its machinery, but the talent was without feeling for the mass of mankind, and the energy the greatest when engaged in the work of destruction. The good of all was sacrificed, without scruple, to the personal aggrandisement of one; the true end of Government and policy was reversed, and the system fell with the extraordinary man who had raised it, leaving little behind but the memory of the blood and treasure that had been wasted without profit, and spent without lasting result. Then came the Monarchy, with its revival of legitimacy, and etiquette, and right divine; but the world was no longer the same as when these things had a life, and power and command over men; everything had changed—except the Bourbons. They were not pliant enough to yield in time to the inevitable, nor dexterous enough to turn events to their advantage; for discontent they could imagine no remedy but force, yet when the unhappy hour came when force was resorted to, the sword broke in their hands; ruin again overtook the race of St. Louis, and Charles X. died in exile, neglected by other nations and forgotten by the bulk of his own. The reins that had fallen from the weak hands of the elder representative of his family were then seized by Louis Philippe, and he is now, after fourteen years of active government, firmly seated on the throne, ruling ably, as we said before, if not always on principles that Englishmen would be likely to approve, or endure if they were applied to themselves; profiting by the errors of his predecessors, and the calamities of the past, the better to direct his efforts for the security of the future. It may be that his long and intimate knowledge of the world and of men, and of much that is the worst in both, has something hardened his heart, and given him a low estimate of human motives. It is also possible that the political excesses of the people, ere Napoleon crushed every semblance of liberty beneath the weight of a military organisation, and a knowledge of the bad effects of the mingled feebleness and desperation of the policy of Charles X., have rendered him a little too jealous and distrustful of free principles, and too ready to repress their progress by the "strong hand." But it must be remembered that he knows his subjects well, and the use they made of liberty when they gained it, was not beneficial either to themselves or their neighbours. Before we censure Louis Philippe too severely for his cautious *régime*, let us be sure that his people are fit for freedom. It is the remark of an acute author, "That whether the French walk or run upon the path of liberty, they always contrive to stumble upon despotism."

But, there is one trait in Louis Philippe's character, that, for Englishmen, and indeed for the whole world, ought to be a subject of congratulation. Like all men of clear judgment, and calm sense, he is not dazzled by the brilliancy of that phantom called military glory: he has gazed on it, and seen its empty vanity; he has shared its toils, and knows well the suffering and mischiefs it inflicts. He is, therefore, a man of peace. Those who know best what war actually is, are never the most anxious to plunge into it. Wellington and Soult are the two greatest of living warriors, and the cabinets in which they have powerful interest are the most pacific in their policy, the respective countries have seen for many years. M. Thiers was, and is, hot for war, probably because all he knows of it is from books. He was a journalist, and is now a man of letters as well as a statesman; but the "bookish theoric," we may take for granted, is all he knows of warfare:

> He never set a squadron in the field,
> Nor the division of a battle knows
> More than a spinster.

From the same ignorance, stimulated by vanity, "Young France" is all warlike, ready to quarrel with any nation, for any cause—the slighter perhaps the better; and Tahiti being perfectly useless as a possession, is, on that principle, better worth fighting for than the old "frontier of the Rhine." We can form but a slight notion in England of the extent to which the war-madness prevails among the young men of France; they connect with the idea of war that of political progress, and are at least persuaded that it would break up the existing order of things. Whether it would lead to a better condition or a worse, does not occur to them to consider.

That all this is folly and madness Louis Philippe sees clearly enough; and, luckily for the world, is sufficiently strong and sufficiently bold to stem the current instead of going with it. He does it skilfully, too; taking advantage of the policy of the last years of his predecessor, he has contrived to turn much of the unquiet, restless spirit of a large portion of the army against barbarous tribes, who give it constant occupation, while there is not any imminent danger of such a collision with the European powers springing from it as would bring on a war with any of them. Louis Philippe found Algiers occupied; he could not have given it up in the early part of his reign without danger to the stability of his authority. The occupation is a continual drain on the resources of France, to which it returns not a penny; but it furnishes bulletins and despatches, the chance of magnifying skirmishes into battles, now and then a standard or two, and recently the splendid trophy of an umbrella. A collision with a neighbouring people, as savage as the Arabs themselves, is but an excitement the more; and altogether Algeria may almost be considered the safety-valve for getting rid of some of that high pressure of the war excitement, which, in spite of this outlet, still rages uncomfortably high.

But when there is any risk of a collision with the great civilized powers, we are bound to say that the anxiety of the French Government to prevent a resort to the last fatal extremities, is quite equal to that of our own Ministry; though in France none know better than those at the head of affairs the unpopularity

CALCUTTA—ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

they will, in so doing, ensure to themselves. In England, the bulk of the nation would back and support any minister in his exertions to maintain a peace; in France, if they had the power, they would depose him, in favour of a less scrupulous man, who would adopt the madness of the hour. Were the suffrage enjoyed as widely in France as in England, and an election for the Chamber occurred to-morrow, Europe, in six months, would be in a blaze!

On this subject, the journalists of France exhibit less reasoning powers than children, while it might be a question which of the two is the worse—their logic or their morality. Thus, the *Siècle* actually says that it may be very well for the philosopher to dilate on the blessings of peace; it is quite right that the priest should lift up his hands in prayer for its continuance; but statesmen and kings must not act from the motives that prompt the sage and the divine! A cold barren assent may be given to a principle, but no human means are to be used to secure to mankind the blessings of that principle put in action! Nothing can be worse than all this; it is to rave, not reason. But knowing that such language can be addressed to a whole people, not only without fear of offending them, but even with a tolerable security of having their applause, we may better estimate what must have been the labour of Louis Philippe; certainly, he has to deal with a generation that do err in their hearts, and that he has been compelled to use a degree of coercion in governing them that to us appears somewhat harsh and not a little distrustful, is rather a matter of regret than surprise.

But, nevertheless, he has preserved peace hitherto, and he has given a distinct pledge that he will preserve it, still; to do so will require continual efforts, the more meritorious that they have not the brilliant and noisy triumphs which wait on success in war; but they have their reward in the blessings they ensure to the present, and the still greater blessings they will provide for the future. Industry, arts, and commerce flourish beneath the shade of the olive-branch, while they are blasted by that of the laurel; it is not by the lightning flash of battle that the onward path of mankind can be illuminated; nations must be guided by the calmer and steadier rays of the light they cheers and dazzles not—the light from whose bloody glare Religion need not veil her eyes, or turn in horror away. As one of those who, having in their hands great earthly power, use it, in this respect, for good rather than evil, we would direct the approval of men to much of the past policy and to the whole of the late declaration of Louis Philippe, who has acquired and promises still to deserve, his title of the NAPOLEON OF PEACE.

CALCUTTA.—ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The city of Calcutta, of which we present an accurate view, very recently taken, is the capital of Bengal, and the seat of the Supreme Government of British India. Presenting, as it does, a beautiful array of private dwellings, and a magnificent residence expressly built for the Governor-General *de facto*, during the administration of the Marquis of Wellesley, it is generally called "The City of Palaces;" and no one will be surprised to learn that its population consists of about 260,000 souls, chiefly Hindoos and Mahomedans; but there are a great number of other inhabitants of various European and Eastern nations. The English number about 20,000, and are divided into the most part into merchants, trades-people, civil and military staff officers, lawyers, persons employed in the shipping trade, and others. The Eurasians, or East Indians, offspring of the English by Hindoo or Mahomedan mothers, are nearly 5000 in number, and there are, besides, 3000 or 4000 of the degenera.e descendants of the early Portuguese conquerors and visitors of India.

As the seat of Government, and the chief commercial port in India, Calcutta is, of course, not wanting in any of the luxuries which make existence tolerable to the European. The style of life corresponds very much with that in use in England, with a difference in the article of clothing, rendered necessary by the intense heat of the climate: and the addition of some domestic appendages not ordinarily enjoyed by the middle classes in this country, such as carriages, horses, &c. The climate does not appear to affect the vitality of the Europeans, as it is moderate in their hauits; but there is no doubt that cholera, fevers, the liver complaint, and dysentery, are as common in the metropolis as in other parts of British India.

The view here given of Calcutta is taken from the water-gate of Fort William, and exhibits the face of the town, just as it strikes the visitor for the first time, on the vessel rounding a reach close to the fort. In the engraving, the steamer, with Sir H. Hardinge on board, on the 23rd of July last, has just passed the esplanade. The domed edifice in the centre of the town is the Government House, and the column—to the spectator's extreme right—is the Monument, in the Ochterlony pil ar—so called from its having been built to commemorate the gallant virtues of the late General Sir David Ochterlony. The rest of the edifices are the Supreme Court, the Custom House, the Assembly Rooms, Fort William, to the...right, is garrisoned by one of the European regiments in her Majesty's service. As it commands the adjacent country, Calcutta enjoys sufficient protection to render separate walls, barriers, or other appliances to a fortified town, unnecessary.

The town of Calcutta, in its municipal government, corresponds very much with other cities under English rule. The protection of British law is enjoyed there in ful. force. There are the police magistrates, with a large *posse comitatus*, commissioners of courts of request and insolvency; a coroner, and in the usual paraphernalia of a city government. Numerous associations exist for useful, charitable, or commercial purposes, and the natives enjoy as fully as the English all the protection and advantages derivable from a just and equitable system of rule.

In connexion with the mortality of Calcutta, it may be interesting to add, that at York, last week, Colonel Sykes read to the British Association a paper on the above subject. Amongst other curious facts he showed that the rate of mortality was higher amongst Hindoos than either Mahomedans or Europeans; and that amongst the latter the average was greater amongst Catholics than Protestants —a circumstance probably attributable to the g neral superiority in station and comfort of the latter. In the Indian army the mortality of single men was 3.77 compared with that of married men, which was but 2.74.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Parisapapers contain long accounts of the review of the troops in garrison in Paris on Sunday last, and of the ceremony of receiving the standards and other trophies captured at Isly and Mogadore. The review took place in the Cour des Tuileries. At twelve o'clock all the troops had arrived on the ground assigned to them; the infantry in the Cour des Tuileries, the cavalry and artillery in the Place du Carrousel. When they assembled the *coup d'œil* was very brilliant. The weather had been bad in the morning, but was comparatively fine during the review. The King arrived from St. Cloud at noon on the Queen, his Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours, who returned from Metz on Saturday, his Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier, and her Royal Highness Madame Adelaide. The King's carriage was followed by five others, in which were the ladies of honour of the Queen, and the King's aides-de-camp. The King alighted at the gate of the Tuileries, called the Pont-Tournant, near the great tent, and was received by the Ministers. His Majesty immediately entered the tent of the son of the Emperor of Morocco, which had been put up over the great bain, and examined, every part of it with much interest. The tent itself is not more than about forty feet in diameter, but it is surrounded with a circular enclosure, leaving a space between that and the tent. This enclosure reached nearly to the edge of the basin. At a little before one o'clock the King entered court on foot, preceded by the Ministers, and by the Dukes de Nemours and de Montpensier, Duke Bernard of Saxe Weimar, Marshal Soult, the Minister of Marine, Marshal Gerard, General Jacqueminot, and a numerous staff. His Majesty's appearance was hailed with loud acclamations. The Queen, Madame Adelaide, and the Count de Paris, were seated in the balcony of the Pavilion de Horloge. The windows of the palace were filled with ladies who had been admitted by tickets. The colours and the other trophies, including the famous parasol, were placed under the eyes of the King, who contemplated them with an interest shared by all the spectators of the scene. They were carried by twenty-six non-commissioned officers who had served in the campaigns in Africa, and been decorated with the order of the Legion of Honour. After the presentation of the trophies his Majesty passed down the line of the troops, and was received with loud cries of "Vive le Roi."

The colour-bearers and officers and non-commissioned officers who, according to previous arrangement, were to receive the decoration of the Legion of Honour, then entered the Tuileries; the superior officers, officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the cavalry, were dismounted, as were also the colour-bearers. Those who were to be decorated were placed in a single line, in the order of the numbers of the regiments, at the right of the colours and standards behind them, and the bands and drums of the 2nd Light Infantry and 23rd of the Line behind the colour-bearers. When the decorations had been conferred, the standards, and the musicians and drummers, remained in front of his Majesty. The colourstaken in Morocco, preceded by Marshal Soult and several general officers, were now carried between the ranks of the cavalry and infantry, the drums loudly beating and the trumpets playing. The non-commissioned officers who carried these colours then placed themselves at the right of the King, and Marshal Soult advancing, said, "Sire, I present to your Majesty the colours taken at the battle of Isly by the French army, and at Mogadore by the Prince de Joinville. I entreat your Majesty to receive them, and to permit them to be placed in the nave of the Chapel of the Invalides." The King replied, "I accept these colours in the name of France." The defiling of the various corps then commenced.

A procession was then formed, and the trophies were conveyed to the Invalides. At a quarter before four o'clock the procession arrived, and Lieutenant-General Petit received it at the head of his staff. At the command of General Sebastiani the detachment advanced towards General Petit and said:—

"General, I come in the name of the King, to place in your hands the trophies captured by our brave soldiers of the army of Africa, and by our brethren in arms, at Tangier, Isly, and Mogadore." The General replied—"It is with a feeling of noble pride that I receive the flags which recall to my recollection the most glorious events of our history; and I am proud to see that our young soldiers are worthy of their elders of the grand army. Yes, France is ever the country of heroic legions, of great and sublime devotedness. It is by a succession of glorious victories that it has acquired the first place in the history of nations, from Tolbiac and Rocray to Jemappes, Wagram, Constantine, Isly, and Mogadore, and she will ever preserve that position. Soldiers, these trophies which you carry with you shall be placed beside those of Austerlitz, of Jena, and of Friedland—that is, beside the most glorious trophies of the empire. Let these great recollections be ever present in your mind, and let them recall to your remembrance what France expects from your constancy and your valour.—Long live the King."

This cry was unanimously repeated at several intervals. Thirty invalided non-commissioned officers then advanced towards the detachment which carried the colours, and received them from the latter. The religious ceremony of blessing the colours then took place, and lasted half an hour. The general officers and their staffs were present the whole time.

The Prince de Joinville arrived in Paris on Tuesday.

The *Constitutionnel* states that M. Guizot has been indisposed for some days with an affection of the larynx. We rejoice to learn, however, that his illness is not serious, and that it will not prevent him from accompanying the King of the French to England.

Count Charles Jacques Duchatel, father of the Minister of the Interior, died on Monday, at his estate of Mirabeau, in the south of France, in the 93rd year of his age. Count Duchatel had formed part of the Council of Five Hundred.

The *Sémaphore de Marseilles* of the 27th ult. brings news from Algiers of the 24th. A grand review of the troops quartered in the city and its environs, and of the five battalions of the National Guard, took place on the 23rd. Marshal Bugeaud had invited the principal chiefs of the neighbouring tribes, and of those woo lately made their submission, to be present at it, and all had accepted the invitation. But the review was scarcely over when the Marshal was informed that some of the tribes, awaiting themselves of the absence of their chiefs, had attacked Dalilya, and massacred and plundered a number of persons belonging to a friendly tribe. The Marshal lost no time in adopting measures for the repression of this revolt, and the same evening two squadrons, taken from troops, sailed for Nugia. The next morning several companies of engineers and artillery, and everything necessary for an expedition, were embarked for the same point.

SPAIN.

We learn from *Madrid*, that official accounts have been published in that city of the re-establishment of peace between Spain and Morocco. The *Madrid Gazette* of the 25th ult. contains a royal decree, countersigned by the Minister of Finance, sanctioning the conversion of the Treasury Bonds, issued by virtue of the law of the 2nd of May, 1842, into *Titulos* of the consolidated debt, Three per Cents., at 23 per cent. It was rumoured that Senor Mon intended to accept a project for a new contract which would supply him with funds to pay the interest of the Three per Cent. Stock during two years.

Some further arrests had taken place at Valencia, under the pretext of a connection with a conspiracy said to have been discovered in that province.

PORTUGAL.

Our letters from Lisbon of the 25th ult. intimate the approaching dissolution of the Cabral Ministry, which was unable to stem the torrent of unpopularity excited by the late decrees. It is even stated that the Queen has been in treaty with Viscount Sa da Bandeira about the formation of a new administration, and that the result is a coalition cabinet, composed in equal proportions of Chartists and Moderate Septembrists.

The late storm has produced the most terrible effects at Sabugal, in Beira. Hailstones, half a pound each in weight, fell in great quantities. Every roof in the town was destroyed, and every tree in the surrounding district, for a distance of two leagues, was shattered to pieces in a few minutes, and nothing but the bare trunks left. Every trace of garden and field vegetation was annihilated, the sheep, goats, and cattle killed, the windows, without exception, shivered, and the very window-frames broken. The inhabitants, driven from their roofless houses, have been obliged to construct huts in the adjacent fields. This in the midst of a burning summer, and in a climate which, although European, often presents tropical appearances. A storm of rain and wind accompanied the hailstones, and fearful flashes of lightning added to the horror of the scene.

GREECE.

King Otho opened the Legislative Session on the 20th ult., in a sensible and moderate speech, in which he spoke of the desire for a cordial union between the throne and the people. His Majesty also touched upon the necessity of economy, and stated that peace with the Porte had been guaranteed for the security and liberty of all. The King professed his love of his country, and said that to simplify the administration of the laws, and to modify them so as to put them in accordance with the state of the nation, would be one of the duties of the session.

The celebration of the anniversary of the revolution has passed off quietly.

THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, &c.

By the Hibernia, Captain Lyle, arrived at Liverpool, we have advices from New York to the 16th ult.; Boston, the 16th; and Halifax, to the 16th ult. The Great Western sailed from New York on the 14th ult. Though the dates brought by the Hibernia are unusually late, the intelligence they bring does not possess an item of any interest. The papers are occupied, to the exclusion of almost everything else, with long articles on the elections, which possess no interest for English readers.

Another very extraordinary railway achievement was effected on the outward arrival of the Hibernia. Her news was carried to Montreal, the capital of Canada, over the Kingston Railway. The road, and the united roads of rail ays and land performances is, that the distance from Liverpool to Montreal was accomplished in thirteen days three hours and a half.

In Canada, Sir Charles Bagot had given up his new Cabinet, and had arrived in Montreal on the 3d ult. to swear the members in. The following are the names:—

President of the Council.—Mr. Viger.	*Solicitor General for L. C.*—Mr. Chabot
Secretary.—Mr. Daly.	*Commissioner of Crown Lands.*—Mr.
Attorney General for U. C.—Mr. Draper.	D. B. Papineau.
Attorney General for L. C.—Mr. Smith.	*Receiver General.*—Mr. William
Solicitor General for U. C.—Mr. Sherwood.	Morris.
	Inspector General.—Mr. Merritt.

Messrs. L. H. Lafontaine and A. N. Morin have resigned their commissions as Queen's counsel.

The weather in Lower Canada has, it appears, been most unfavourable for the crops, and a niggardly harvest has been the consequence.

Further riots among the fire companies in Baltimore had taken place, and much damage done, though no lives, it is said, were lost. Slight disturbances had also taken place in Philadelphia.

Later dates had been received at New York from Hayti; hostilities had been resumed between the mulattoes and the blacks, and another revolution seemed impending.

Accounts had been received from authentic sources in Galveston, Texas, giving a deplorable account of the ravages of fever in that city. It swept through some families, prostrating every member, the children and servants not escaping.

The *Jamaica Despatch* states that letters from St. Juan Nicaragua give accounts of "an awful earthquake. The city of Nicaragua lies in ruins, only one house is to be seen. The churches and plantations in that quarter are also destroyed." No mention is made of any lives being lost." "The visitation (says the *Despatch*) must have taken place some time in the end of June." The British blockade of the port of St. Juan is still continued.

The stock market in New York had a downward tendency. Good business was doing in cotton.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

By the Overland India Mail we have received letters and papers from Bombay to the 27th August, from Calcutta to the 15th August, and from China to the 31st of June. The chief point of interest is the news from Calcutta relating to the arrival of Sir Henry Hardinge, the new Governor-General, and the departure of Lord Ellenborough. Sir H. Hardinge reached Calcutta on the morning of the 23rd of July, and was immediately sworn into his high office. His first act was to confirm Mr. Bird as Governor of Bengal. On the next and subsequent days he held levees and durbars, at which he has far gained golden opinions from all parties, although there are some who appear to doubt his future proceedings, as being nearly connected with Lord Ellenborough. The latter noble lord embarked on the 1st of August on the steamer Tenasserim, and immediately started for Suez.

The arrival in Bombay of Sir Henry Pottinger from China has been the signal of great rejoicings. He was welcomed with addresses, and with dinners, balls, &c. The Chamber of Commerce presented an address, to which his Excellency returned as most remarkable answer, in which the late proceedings and negotiations in China are reviewed.

Sir Henry Pottinger embarked at Bombay on the 27th of August, on his return to Europe.

The popularity of Sir Henry Hardinge with the military is likely to be increased, as it had been rumoured in India, and it was said on good authority, that he was empowered to raise new regiments, to add one capiain to each of the actual corps, and to re-introduce the system of flogging into the native army. This last measure appears to be considered imperative by the generality of the officers, especially since the occurrence of the several mutinies which have latterly disgraced the troops of Madras and Bengal.

The news from the Punjaub represents that country as a prey to anarchy and confusion, and the lowest intrigues of assassination and plunder by the chiefs. Heera Singh does not appear to be fixed in his power, and expectation was afloat of the great commotions agitating the Shiekhs in the month of October, at the time of the great Hindoo festival of the Dusserrah, when all the native states are in the practice of making war against their enemies.

Afghanistan has, of late, been considerably more tranquil than formerly; and the power of Dost Mahomed and his family begins to be established on a firm and substantial basis.

From Gwalior we learn that there has been a mutiny among the Jinsee troops against their chief, arising out of his tyrannical treatment of them. The uncle of the young Maharajah is now expected to succeed to their command.

Our intelligence from Scinde extends from the 4th July to the 14th August. It is of a somewhat mixed complexion, but on the whole eminently satisfactory. The succession to the throne of Holkar, at Indore, has been settled by the elevation to it of a son of Bhow Holkar, who had married a daughter of Hurree Rao Holkar. The young Maharajah has assumed the name of Tookajee Holkar, and promises well. He is described as a manly boy, and has conciliated the good-will of the people.

A splendid farewell entertainment was given at Calcutta to Lord Ellenborough, at which that noble lord made a speech somewhat in contradiction with his address upon assuming the reins of government. Upon that occasion his lordship dwelt upon the delights of peace and the advantages of extending social and commercial intercourse. In his last speech, however, he complimented the army in strong terms, and intimates that the empire can alone be preserved by that force. Lord Ellenborough expressed his congratulations upon the appointment of Sir Henry Hardinge, and paid a high compliment to that gallant general.

There was no commercial news of interest. The Calcutta money market is said to be in an unusually quiet state, and capital is abundant, with considerable difficulty of employment in safe channels.

CHINA.

We have intelligence by her Majesty's steamer Driver, which came into port on the 29th July, from Victoria, the Chief Justice, Admiral Sir T. Cochrane had returned from the north on the 2nd June. The visit of the French frigate Alcmene to Chusan and Shanghai had occasioned much excitement amongst the Chinese along the coast, so that it was considered consequently desirable that a strong naval force should be kept in the north for the protection of British life and property against the outbreaks of the mob. The American and French men-of-war Brandywine, St. Louis, Cleopatre, and Alcmene, had arrived almost simultaneously in the Chinese waters.

The *Friend of China* gives a summary of China events up to the above date. The Imperial Commissioner Keying had taken a friendly leave of Sir Henry Pottinger, at the same time being introduced to Governor Davis, who being able to converse fluently in the commissioner's native language, at once gained his confidence.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 21.

The Geyser sailed hence early yesterday morning for Malta, having on board Lord Ellenborough. The Hermione, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the 17th inst., with the mails and 35 passengers, amongst whom is Sir Henry Pottinger, who proceeds the day to England by the Great Liverpool.

Lieut.-Col. Powell, of the Bombay European Regiment, Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army, died of dropsy, off Jedda, on the 13th inst., on board of the Berenice. This officer, who was about 54 years of age, had just retired from service.

MALTA, Sept. 25.

The Great Liverpool, with mails from India, arrived this morning after one of the most rapid passages she has ever performed. She passed the Geyser steam-frigate at eight A.M. on Monday, in lat. 34.15 N., long. 30 17 E. This vessel, with his Excellency Lord Ellenborough on board, has just moored in the great harbour.

THE AFFRAY AT TAHITI.

A letter from Tahiti, dated April 24, gives some interesting particulars of the affray between the French and the natives, of which but an imperfect account has hitherto appeared. The letter says:—

"The French war steamer Phaeton and the frigate Uranie, 54 guns, came to anchor in the harbour of Papeeti, the former, having the greater part of the wounded on board, the latter, 21 and the latter this day, bringing intelligence of a desperate engagement between 800 marines, soldiers, and artillery, of the French forces in the Pacific, and about 1,000 Tahitians. Both parties suffered severely, but the Tahitians remained masters of the field of battle.

"About five o'clock on the morning of the 18th, the French commenced landing, protected by the guns of the steamer and the frigate; and as there was some difficulty in the landing, it was past ten o'clock before they were in motion for the attack, with a number of field-pieces, and led on by Governor Bruat in person. An individual of the name of Henry, a son of a missionary here, and who is intended by his parents for the island ministry for his subsistence, pointed out to the French a path by which they could reach a hill which commanded part of the encampment; and although a strong party with muskets could do little damage by being in possession of this spot, yet when a few field-pieces were stationed there the battle was great. When the main body of the French saw that this spot had been gained, and which the Tahitians neglected to defend, the attack commenced, and the slaughter. The struggle that ensued was dreadful, the Tahitians fighting for their lives, the others against the bayonets of the French soldiers (for not above one-half of the Tahitians had fire-arms). Their desperation and their mortal hatred of the French told volumes. Had they been armed with muskets, not a Frenchman would have been left to tell the tale; however, as it is, their noble efforts to carry the day has earned for them a character for nobleness of purpose, and no want of resolution to carry it into effect. When the least opportunity offered, the gallant soldiers of the French, and long guns of the steamer, never ceased to assist in the fierce conflict.

"For Pomare, the Queen of Tahiti, remains on board the Basilisk English man-of-war, and her brother-in-law Ariaiai Tamaha she says, 'I and my people have sworn before God that no power but England shall govern Tahiti while we live.'

"If France clings to Tahiti, nothing less than ten thousand lives will be the price of it, as it may be observed that all the inhabitants of the Leeward Islands have one feeling in common with those of Tahiti—detestation of the French; and upon later events has been increased in strength.

According to an account a day later, viz., April 25, the Tahitians only pretended to retreat. It was merely a manœuvre on the part of the natives to draw their enemies further into their power; and with regard to the natives having suffered such severe loss, it turns out that they have not lost above 80 men; while the loss on the part of the French is allowed to be not by the least 120. In fact, from the nature of the ground, the strong defences of the encampment, and their determined opposition, it could not have turned out otherwise. When the Tahitians retired they expected the enemy to pursue, instead of which they threw a little sand over the bodies of their unfortunate countrymen, piled up the bodies of their enemies, and in great haste made the best of their way to their ships. Many who were mortally wounded they took with them, but before they had reached the vessel these were no more.

COUNTRY NEWS.

GODRICH COURT, HEREFORDSHIRE, containing, perhaps, the most unique collection of armoury in the kingdom, was lately honoured by a visit from their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, their Grace of Beaufort, Lady Augusta Somerset and the Baron Nasumann. They were shown through the magnificent apartments by Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, the proprietor of this superb collection, and they seemed to be highly gratified with the spectacle.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.—We understand the status in honour of the illustrious warrior, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, will be erected in front of the Royal Exchange, Glasgow.

ANOTHER GREAT WILL CAUSE.—The Consistorial Court of Exeter has for some time been occupied with a will cause, Bellew v. Bellew, in which a great amount of property is involved. Mr. Bellew, Master of the rolls now sat for election in the county. He stated that though there were grounds of suspicion attaching to the conduct of the promoter of the suit, sufficient evidence had not been adduced to prove that the testator was incompetent to make a will, nor was there anything in the will to show that it did not express the probable intentions of the testatrix. He should, therefore, admit the will to probate, but, considering the near relationship of the parties, he should not pronounce for costs.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—Last Saturday night an inquest was held at the Bedford Hotel, Brighton, on the body of the Rev. Thomas Robinson Welch. Deceased was brother-in-law of the late Dr. Shuttleworth, Bishop of Chichester, and was chancellor of the diocese of Chichester. He was likewise curate of Burwash, Sussex, where he generally resided, but he had been staying with his wife at 4, Cambridge-terrace, Brighton. He left home at half-past nine o'clock on the previous evening, for the purpose of taking a walk. The first witness called was Mr. Frederick Fowler Phillips, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, who deposed that about half-past ten o'clock on Friday evening he was walking down the Parade, when he saw the deceased, who was an entire stranger, walking towards them. When within a few paces of meeting, deceased fell on his knees and fell forward. Witness raised him, and judging that he was in a fit, carried him to the nearest chemist's, Mr. Pain, St. James's-street, and sent a policeman for a surgeon. Deceased died in a few minutes. Mr. Wilson, surgeon, deposed that deceased at Mr. Pain's shop, breathed his last. Witness attempted to administer a reviving draught, but deceased could not swallow it. Deceased died in half a minute, after two convulsive gasps, as witness judged, of spasmodic affection of the heart. The jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."

A MAN KILLED BY A BULL.—A man, named Daniel Jones, a tenant of Mr. William Thomas, draper, Carmarthen, was tossed by a two-year-old bull, on a farm in Llanllawddog parish, on Wednesday. The animal threw him high into the air, and, as he fell, caught him on his horns, and again threw him. His death almost immediately ensued. The verdict returned by the coroner's jury was to the effect that Daniel Jones had met with his death, but how did not appear in evidence.

BURSTING OF A STEAM-BOILER AT SALFORD.—An alarming explosion took place at Islington-mill, Salford, on Wednesday morning, which resulted in blowing up a portion of the building, killing one man, and scalding two or three others. It was usual to slacken the fire under the boilers at night, and leave the fires in the care of the watchman, whose duty it was, at about half-past four

o'clock each morning to "beat the fires," and raise the steam, so that the machinery might be set in motion at six o'clock when the workpeople arrived. The party whose duty it was to do this work was James Atkins, the watchman, and it is supposed that at the time the explosion took place he was rousing up the fire under the boiler in question. The people in the mill were completely astounded. Bricks, mortar, and broken pieces of beams were flying about in all directions. One large piece of timber was blown upon the top of the factory, which is seven stories high; the distance being upwards of forty yards from the seat of the explosion, whilst slate and bricks were blown into the streets a distance of two hundred yards. The watchman, Atkins, was found amidst some rubbish, with his left leg broken, and his face frightfully disfigured. He was alive, but insensible, and was being taken to the Manchester Infirmary, but died on his way there. Michael Tyman, the fireman, and a man named Tipping, who were also near the spot at the time, were found slightly injured.

FIVE PERSONS DROWNED AT PLYMOUTH.—On Monday evening, as a party of five persons, consisting of Mr. Fowler, cabinet-maker, Plymouth, his wife, Mr. Knowles, Mrs. Morgan, and Miss Ryder, were returning from Cawsand in a small boat, they kept in too close on the land, off Mount Edgecumbe, when the boat got on a rock, was capsized, and all who were on board drowned. It was a dead calm, and the accident was seen from the Huntsman Cottage at Mount Edgecumbe, but no assistance could be rendered in time. Three of the bodies were picked up the same night, and the other two on the following morning. They left Plymouth with the intention of going on board the Queen to visit a friend, but there being no admission on board that ship the unfortunate party proceeded to Cawsand. They had no waterman with them, and must have been inexperienced in the track which boats ought to take.

POLICE.

A MELANCHOLY STORY.—Amongst the charges brought before Mr. Henry, at Lambeth-street on Monday, was one against a middle-aged female named *Margaret Healey*, for stealing a piece of ham of the value of 14d., from the shop window of Mr. James Jenkins, a cheesemonger, in the Mile End-road. The complainant, Mr. Jenkins, stated that about half-past ten o'clock on Saturday night, the prisoner came up to his shop window and took a piece of ham which was exhibited for sale, and walked leisurely away with it. Witness followed, and upon coming up with her asked her for the piece of ham she had taken, but she refused to give it up, and requested she might, in fact insisted, that she should be given into custody, and a policeman coming up at the time, he gave her in charge. At the station-house she persisted in keeping the ham and being detained on the charge. The accused, from whose address and manner it was evident she had seen better days, declared she had committed the act in order to insure a shelter for the night. She had, she said, been turned out of the workhouse of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, about one o'clock on the Saturday, without a single farthing in her possession, and after wandering about, she scarcely knew where, and being without the means of procuring a morsel of bread or a shelter for the night, she had, in a moment of despair, determined to commit some act for which she might be taken into custody.—Mr. Jenkins here said he was perfectly convinced the article had not been taken with a felonious intention; and it was not, as he had before stated, his intention to give the accused into custody, had she not requested him to do so and kept the ham. He begged at once to withdraw the charge, and requested that the piece of ham might be given to the poor woman for her use.—Mr. Henry was of opinion that the taking was not felonious, and desired the accused to come out of the felon's bar. She did so, and, in reply to the questions of the magistrates stated, that when a girl she had been taken to Rome by a lady named Foster, who sent her to school there, and also apprenticed her to the dress making. While there, besides learning her trade, she had acquired a knowledge of the French and Italian languages, and also perfected herself in all matters to qualify her for the situation of lady's maid. She subsequently returned to England, and by advertisements procured the appointment of companion to families going abroad. Amongst those whom she had lived with and attended, were Mrs. Hume and Mrs. Chalenor (Irish ladies), closely connected with the Fitzwilliam family. She subsequently lived in the family of Lady Pulteney, in Piccadilly, for five years, and also in the service of Miss Baker, in Park-lane, for two years, both these places being in the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square. Nearly three weeks ago she actually went four days and four nights without a morsel of food of any kind, and during the time had frequently entreated the police to take her up, but all refused, saying that she was neither riotous nor drunk, and told her she must make application to the workhouse. She at length actually dropped in the street from exhaustion, and was carried from the place where she lay, in Mount-street, Grosvenor square, to the workhouse of St. George's. There she was confined for a fortnight in the sick ward. On Friday last the parish doctor pronounced her to be sufficiently recovered to leave the sick ward, and on the same day a young lady, who she understood to be the daughter of the matron, came to her, and said she might go to the needle-room or leave the house altogether; and she replied that she would go to the needle-room, as she certainly had not sufficient strength to leave the house, and that she was without the slightest means of supporting herself. She accordingly went to the needle-room, as it was called, and on the following day was sent for to appear before the matron, and, on entering her apartment, she (the matron) asked if she was the person who had been brought into the house in such a distressed state? She replied she was the same; upon which the matron observed that she had been discharged by the doctor, and therefore she must go out of the house. She replied that she was really not in a fit state to be discharged, for that she was still very weak; and another thing, she had not a place to go to, or the means of procuring food or lodging, and hoped, therefore, she might be allowed to remain in the house a few days longer. The matron replied that she must not, and the wardswoman at this time moved her on to the porter's hall. She complained to the porter of the state she was in, and he took her to the office of the overseer, next door. She informed that officer of the circumstances of her case, and begged he would either permit her to remain in the workhouse, or pass her to the settlement of her late husband in Rutlandshire. His reply was, that he thought the parish had done very well for her, in keeping her for a fortnight. "I cried bitterly," said the poor woman, "and begged he would take my distressing case into his kind consideration, upon which he told me to sit down, and on my doing so, he sent for the porter, and reprimanded him for bringing such a case before him. The porter then took me out, and I left the house about one o'clock. I was then recommended to go before a magistrate, and made my way to Marlborough-street Police-court, but was told there that the magistrate was investigating a case which was likely to last for some time, and that I had better go to the parish officers. I left the place, and roamed about in a state of bewilderment, I scarcely knew where, until about half-past ten at night, when I formed the resolution of getting out of the street, and to the shelter of the station-house, and with that object solely in view, I took the piece of ham, as has been described." The magistrate, after some sensible remarks upon the anomalies and hardships of the Poor Law Bill, said he should make inquiry into the case, and in the meantime directed that a comfortable lodging should be procured for the poor woman.—[After all the boasted purity of our laws, and the alleged independence of all classes in England, it seems "passing strange" that the surest passport to shelter and protection should be the commission of crime. It is really disgraceful that workhouses should be closed to the distressed, and that the plea of poverty should bring down a reprimand from the very menials of such establishments. One may almost wonder that offenders are not more numerous, when it is proved that it is absolutely necessary to commit a crime before misery can be relieved.]

CAUTION TO WINDOW SMASHERS.—A woman, named *Maria King*, who frequently has amused herself by breaking windows, was brought up on a charge of a similar kind. She frisked into the bar and smiled upon Sir Peter Laurie, and it was quite evident that she expected merely a few days exemption from the trouble of supporting herself. Sir Peter Laurie: Pray, why did you do this mischief?—Prisoner (smirking): I'm sure I can't say.—Sir Peter Laurie. Well, you must go to prison for fourteen days.—Prisoner: Very well sir, I shall go (tossing her head).—Sir Peter Laurie: I wish it to be known, that in all cases of this description I consider it necessary to order that the smallest amount of diet, consistent with the preservation of life, should be administered. (Great laughter).—Prisoner: What do you mean by that, eh?—Sir Peter Laurie: I mean that you shan't get fat by breaking windows, that's all. (Laughter). The prisoner, who was thunderstruck at the idea of the abridgment of the comforts of her usual place of retirement, moved off in the custody of the policeman, sorrowful if not repentant.

THE POISONING CASE.—*Alfred Edwards*, the young man charged with having administered poison to a young woman named Jane Gregory, which caused her death, and against whom a verdict of "Wilful Murder" had been returned at the coroner's inquest, was placed at the bar at Worship-street, before Mr. Broughton, on Wednesday, for final examination on the charge, and fully committed.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE.—On Monday afternoon the following shocking accident, attended with loss of life, occurred on Westminster-bridge:—A young woman named Sarah Brett, the wife of a sawyer, residing near the old church, Woolwich, was crossing the bridge on the right hand side from the Westminster side, when she slipped or was pushed from off the footway into the carriage road by a crowd of persons passing at the instant, and reeling against the side of a loaded hay-cart coming in an opposite direction, fell underneath the off wheel, which passed over her head. So large a quantity of blood instantly gushed from her mouth that the front part of her dress was completely saturated with it. She was directly carried to Westminster Hospital, where Mr. Priest, the house-surgeon, attempted to bleed her in the neck, but life was extinct. She had only left Westminster Hospital about half an hour before the accident occurred, having come up to town with a female acquaintance to see a relative, a patient. She was slightly in liquor at the time. The driver was taken into custody.

A CHILD KILLED BY FLY POISON.—Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest on Wednesday, at the Spanish Patriot, White Conduit-street, Clerkenwell, on the body of Joseph Coleman, aged three years and nine months, the child of Mr. Coleman, baker, Mount-row. Last Saturday Mrs. Coleman laid upon a table in the parlour, while she went to serve a customer, a small quantity of fly poison, which she had just purchased. During the mother's temporary absence the deceased returned from school, and drank two table-spoons-full of the poison, which had a saccharine flavour. As soon as the mother perceived it she called in medical help, but all was in vain, and the child died in great agony at half-past 12 o'clock the following day. Mr. James Pitt Dow, surgeon, attended the deceased, and was of opinion that the poison was *cocculus indicus*, which was of a very deadly character. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

LOSS OF LIFE BY FIRE.—On Tuesday morning, about half-past eight o'clock, Ann Morris, between ten and eleven years of age, the daughter of respectable parents living at No. 5, York-terrace, Westminster-road, expired at Westminster Hospital, having on the previous evening been shockingly burnt and scorched by her clothes accidentally catching in flames while she was lighting a fire, at her parents' residence.

MYSTERIOUS CASE OF DROWNING IN THE RIVER LEA.—An inquest was held by Mr. Baker, on Tuesday at the Jolly Anglers, Lea Bridge, touching the death of Miss Ann Sayer, aged 20 years, who was drowned in the river Lea on the previous Thursday. The deceased, it appeared, had been thrown from a boat, rowed by a Mr. Newman. The facts will be gathered from the evidence given by that gentleman himself. He deposed that the evening in question, on his return from Tottenham-mills, he was coming down by the right bank, when three men in a boat came along, two of whom were rowing and one steering, and when nearly abreast of him he called out to them to starboard their helm, but instead of doing so it was put aport, by which they pulled right into the bow of his boat; he turned round towards them, and at that moment his boat gave a heavy lurch, and the deceased fell out of the boat. He (Mr. Newman) directly jumped in after her, and caught hold of her with his left hand, while he swam with his right. Deceased then caught hold of his right arm, which stopped him, and he was compelled to let her go and take hold of her with his right arm, and in so doing she sunk beneath the surface of the water. He dived after her, and again caught her by her left arm, and swimming towards the boat, which was then nearly half filled with water, he got hold of her gunwale, and held on by his right, but with the whole of deceased's weight and his own the boat turned right over, bottom upwards. Deceased again slipped from his grasp, and he again dived down several feet and caught her a third time, and in rising struck against the boat, when he again lost his hold of her, but how it was he could not tell. He clung to the boat, and just recollected that some persons came and picked him up, but what was said or done afterwards he did not recollect. The inquiry was adjourned.

LOSS OF A VESSEL, WITH ALL HANDS, OFF YARMOUTH.—A melancholy shipwreck occurred on Sunday afternoon off Yarmouth, about ten miles distant from the land. A large foreign schooner, with a white ball painted on her bows, was suddenly seen to capsize in a gale of wind and disappear, about a mile outside of the Cross Sands. She had signals of distress flying, and was apparently running for the land when the catastrophe happened, and it is feared that every soul on board met with a watery grave. There were several colliers passing through the roads at the time, and the masters bore down to the spot where the vessel had gone down, in the hopes of picking up some of the unfortunate crew, but none were to be seen.

GREAT NUMBER OF SUDDEN DEATHS.—On Wednesday, Mr. Wakley held four inquests on persons who had died suddenly. The first was at the Calthorpe Arms, Gray's Inn-road, on the body of Mrs. Martha Smith, of Gough-street, who was found dead in her bed on Saturday morning. The second was held at the Windsor Castle, Windsor-street, Islington, on the body of Henry Willicome, a child, also found dead in bed. The third and fourth inquiries were at the Green Man, Ball's-pond; the first of them being on the body of Mr. J. J. Davis, aged 31, a manufacturing chemist, of Mott's-lane. He was out and well, in a gig with a friend, on Friday, and intended to take a second drive in the afternoon. The friend called on him for that purpose, and found him applying leeches for pain in the chest. The leeches were taken off, he complained of faintness, and was laid on a couch, when suddenly exclaiming to his wife, "Oh, my Cary," he turned on his face and died instantaneously. The other inquest was on the body of Mr. W. P. Collean, aged 44, paper-stainer, of 170, Goswell-street. On Sunday afternoon, after walking along the New-river, in the above vicinity, with his wife, he left her at a friend's, and entered the parlour in which the Jury were assembled. He called for some brandy and water, sipped it, and after joking a little got up to light a cigar. Whilst doing so he fell back in his chair, and in five minutes was a corpse. Verdict in each case, "Natural death."—On Wednesday morning about two o'clock, the wife of an elderly person, named Buckland, residing in Queen-street, Edgeware-road, was awoke by a noise as if her husband were struggling for breath. She gave an alarm, and Dr. R. E. Bateman, of Crawford-street, Bryanstone-square, was prompt in attendance, but before his arrival Mr. Buckland had expired.

ENGLISH REPORTERS AT FAULT.—Among the many ridiculous blunders committed by the reporters for the London Press at Blair, with reference to the names and localities of that hitherto to them "terra incognita," none is more absurd than the anecdote which represents her Majesty looking on at a "sheep-shearing in September. The black-faced breed are unquestionably a hardy race, but we question their ability to lose their fleeces so near the end of autumn. We presume their informant had spoken simply of shearers, which is the Scottish term for reapers; but the former being exclusively used in the south country as applied to sheep, the mistake had thus arisen. To complete the absurdity, and also to expose the system, a paper of last week actually contains an engraving representing her Majesty and Prince Albert overlooking a body of sheep-shearers, and the latter patting a terrier—all agreeable to the newspaper paragraph.—*Perth Courier*, Sept. 26.—[We quote the above as it exposes attempts to impose on the public, made by certain imitators of our journal. We have uniformly set our faces against this system, and have never spared expense in sending the best artists to sketch the events on the spot of their occurrence.]

THE FINE ARTS DISTRIBUTIONS.—The list of prizes drawn at the distributions at Covent-Garden Theatre, and at the Freemasons' Tavern, has just been issued. At Mr. Boys's distribution the number of tickets drawn, as per prospectus, was 5,729; in addition there were 3,605 added, making a total of 9,334. The amount of prizes drawn, as per prospectus (338 in number), was £4,216. In addition Mr Boys added 208, value £4,200; making a total of £8,416. Amongst the works drawn were the "Trial of Charles the First," value 500 guineas, and several at the value of 100 guineas. In the other lists were several of the "Duke of Wellington," "Sir Robert Peel," the "Canterbury Pilgrims," "Bolton Abbey," and various folios of engravings. At the Bowyer distribution several valuable prizes were also drawn, but the particular ones have not been detailed in the list.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The works at the Royal Exchange are being prosecuted with increased activity, and generally to a much later hour of the evening than previously, in order to be ready for her Majesty's reception. Some of the citizens have been indulging the hope that Louis Philippe may be present at the ceremony of the opening.

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Reporter.)

On Tuesday, the 24th of September, the hundred and fifty-first annual meeting of the three choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the clergy connected with the three dioceses was commenced in the antique Cathedral of Gloucester, and continued daily until Friday evening.

Considerable opposition was raised to the continuance of the practice of holding these annual festivals, by the Rev. F. A. Close, of Cheltenham, who used every possible effort, both in and out of the pulpit, to cry down the ancient practice. Dr. Evans, however, the head master of the College School, one of the stewards to the Festival, published a reply to the objections of Mr Close, and the result of his powerful arguments in favour of the performance of sacred music in ecclesiastical edifices was, that the practice is justifiable and praiseworthy. The proceedings were throughout, if we may judge from the numbers present, and the amount collected in behalf of the charity, superior to any which have preceded them in this city upon any former occasion.

The performance opened with full cathedral service. The whole of the spacious nave of the western part of this noble edifice was fitted up with great care and neatness. Immediately in front of the organ were fixed the seats for the orchestral performers, three hundred in number, amongst whom were Madame Caradori Allan, Miss B. A. Hawes, the Misses Williams, with Messrs. Hobbs, Machin, Manvers, Novello, and Weiss. A new *débutante* for public fame was introduced upon this occasion, a young lady of the name of Barrett, native of Gloucester, who is the daughter of a gentleman of the city, once celebrated for his fine voice and extensive musical attainments. The youthful aspirant is of the most prepossessing appearance; she possesses a voice of first-rate character, its quality and compass being equally fine, and she sang with great taste and feeling. One great recommendation of this festival, which we must notice before we proceed to detail the four days' performance, was its truly English character.

On the morning of the first day, "Esther" was performed; this was followed by the "Te Deum," composed, as our readers are aware, in celebration of the victory achieved at Dettingen; both by Handel, the giant of musical song. Boyce's anthem, "Blessed is He," and the inimitable duet, "Here shall soft Charity repair," were also most effectively sung. The sermon was then preached by the Rev. F. T. J. Bayly, from the 13th verse of the 5th chapter of Second Book of Chronicles. It was an able exposition of the divine origin of sacred music; of the recognition of it by the Church, both in the Prophetic, Jewish, and subsequent ages of the Church; and of its value in the present day, in exciting devotional feelings, and aiding the devotions of the true Christian. This was followed by a most eloquent appeal in behalf of the institution. The service was closed by the performance of Handel's Grand Coronation Anthem, given in the best style of the well-trained orchestra, listened to in profound silence by upwards of 1500 persons congregated upon the occasion. The amount collected at the doors, exclusively for the benefit of the charity, amounted to £163 18s. 4d.—upwards of £30 more than upon the first morning's meeting at Gloucester.

At the concert in the evening, held at the Shire Hall, and but thinly attended, "Acis and Galatea" formed the principal attraction. Miss Barrett made her first appearance in "Where the bee sucks," written by Dr. Arne. She was most flatteringly received; and her correct intonation, sweet voice, and engaging style, gained for her great applause. A select ball concluded the entertainment of the day.

On Wednesday, Handel's magnificent oratorio, "Samson," was introduced. The words selected are chiefly from the "Samson Agonistes" of Milton, arranged by Professor Taylor, and schemed as at the late Norwich festival.

The following was the order of the parts and performers:—

Samson	Mr. Hobbs	*Micah*	Miss M. B. Hawes
Manoah	Mr. Weiss	*Israelitish Woman*	Madame C. Allen
Harapha	Mr. Machin	*Philistian Women*	Miss A. Williams
Philistine	Mr. A. Novello		Miss E. Williams

Novello, in the opening recitative, was rather flat. Miss A. Williams sang the song "Ye men of Gaza" with much power of expression, and dignity of style. Hobbs poured forth the moaning tones of Samson (blind and imprisoned as he is then represented to have been) with much natural feeling. His soliloquy "Without the walls of Gaza" was beautifully fine. Miss Hawes's song, "In God your father trust," was strikingly charming, and the chorus which followed was magnificent. In the hymn "Jehovah reigns," by voices only, the whole fell full half a note, and the manner in which it "dragged its slow length along," was truly miserable. Weiss sang nobly, and Machin and Hobbs decidedly maintained the reputation they have enjoyed for years. With reference to the band, the names of Cramer, Lindley, Harper, Card, and other leaders, aided by a well-drilled corps of musicians, guaranteed that all would be right in the instrumental department. In the middle of the third act the "Dead March in Saul" was splendidly given; and the song "Let the bright Seraphim," by Madame C. Allan, followed by the chorus it opens, left us nothing to desire. The whole lasted nearly five hours, and at the door £111 9s. 3½d. was collected.

In the evening, at the miscellaneous concert at the Shire-hall, the Sinfonia ("Jupiter") by Mozart, was well performed. A variety of pieces, admirably chosen, by Mozart, Calcott, Bishop, Benedict, Rossini, Mendelssohn, Donizetti, and other eminent composers, were sung. The whole went off admirably.

On Thursday the attendance was more numerous than on either of the preceding days, nearly every seat being occupied. Haydn's "Creation," Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," and Handel's "Israel in Egypt," were severally given, in an equal style to that of the former day. In the evening the concert-room was well filled, and several favourite songs were sung and encored.

FRIDAY.

This morning Handel's oratorio of the "Messiah" was performed. The extreme beauty of the day, combined with the great attraction of this sublime oratorio, the *chef-d'œuvre* of all Handel's magnificent compositions, everywhere commands, invited to the Cathedral a multitude of auditors. Carriages, filled with the youth and beauty of this interesting locality, and with veteran souls deep in love with rich English harmony, drew up to the Cathedral doors, without intermission, from ten o'clock until past eleven—the hour of commencement. Thousands of anxious spectators crowded the green of the College, and the bells of the lofty tower pealed joyously upon the occasion.

The whole space allotted to the listeners was crowded. From the massive Norman pillars which support the roof of the nave to the magnificent western window, where a most commodious gallery, capable of holding upwards of 500 persons, was erected, the seats were filled, the majority of the audience being ladies. Never before, in our recollection, did the splendid composition go off so well. Caradori Allan, Miss Hawes, Machin, Manvers, and Weiss, did their utmost; and Miss Barrett, in "But thou didst not leave," proved her capability of tone, compass, and expression, equal to the most sanguine expectations of her friends. The "Hallelujah Chorus," justly styled the master-piece of Handel, was given by the "full-voiced choir" with judgment and power seldom equalled; and the concluding double chorus left us nothing to desire. The whole performances were well executed, and it is a pleasure to state that the proceeds of the collection at the doors this day exceeded any amount hitherto realised in this city. The sum collected amounted to £173 1s. 10d.

The arrangements made by the stewards were admirable throughout; every facility being afforded to parties visiting the Cathedral by an early opening of the doors, and no pains being spared towards the success of the festival.

Our Engraving represents the Cathedral, as it appeared on Friday morning, during the performance of Handel's "Messiah," and a more impressive scene can hardly be imagined. The subject, and the manner of the performance, the profound silence of the audience when listening to the solo songs, and the reverential rising of the whole mass as one person when the choral band sent forth its strength in praise of their God, created impressions which to be felt must have been witnessed.

In the foreground, to the right and left, are seen the massive Anglo-Norman pillars of the original Cathedral, constructed in the beginning of the twelfth century; while the roof, originally of wood, is an insertion of the early English style. In the distance, beyond the organ, is seen the tracery of the most gorgeous choir in England, terminated towards the east by the largest window in Europe. The contrast of the uniform flood of light thrown through the clerestories into this part of the Cathedral, with the alternations of light and shadow caused by the narrow slips of the nave lights, added greatly to the singularity and beauty of the sacred spectacle.

The celebration of the present festival is the 121st meeting of the choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford; and although, in magnitude, these ancient music meetings cannot rival the great musical gatherings of Birmingham, Manchester, &c., yet the place of their celebration, and the long associations connected with them, give them an interest and an effect to be looked for in vain in festivals of more recent growth. At first, about 150 years ago, the performances were confined to the instrumental and vocal efforts of the "three choirs," assisted by amateurs in the divine art; until, in the years 1723 or 1724, the attendance of the auditory became so great, in consequence of the growing excellence of the music, that measures were taken for an increase of the band by the hire of eminent professional performers; and, at the same time, on the recommendation of the celebrated Dr. Besse, author of the "Beauty of Holiness," collections were made at the Cathedral doors for the benefit of the widows and orphans of clergymen. This has continued to the present day; in fact, the original intention of the meetings, which was the encouragement and improvement of sacred music, is quite forgotten in the charitable purpose to which these festivals have applied. It is impossible in our space to give a detailed history of the origin and progressive increase of these interesting meetings, but we can hardly be said to exaggerate the benefits they have conferred on sacred musical science, when we state that indirectly we owe to them the "Messiah" of Handel, and the "Creation" of Haydn, allowed to be each in its style a masterpiece of sacred harmony. Perhaps the Cathedral never presented a more glorious spectacle than when it was fitted up for this last splendid and holy occasion.

Oh! it was good to see and hear
(For eye was charm'd as well as ear)
The young—the fair—the minstrel throng,
  The old, the reverend combin'd;
In one great festival of song,
  Devoted to th' Eternal mind,
Which teaches us through sweet harmony,
That best of virtues CHARITY.

In the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, we find the following summary of the proceedings:—

"The following is a comparative statement of the collections for the charity during the present week, and in 1841;—

1844.	£	s.	d.	1841.	£	s.	d.
Tuesday..	163	18	4	Tuesday..	130	12	4
Wednesday	111	9	4	Wednesday	126	7	11
Thursday	79	19	0	Thursday	155	6	2
Friday	175	0	4	Friday	121	1	4
Total	£530	7	0	Total	£533	7	9

ANTI-RENT INSURRECTION IN ALBANY.—OUTRAGE ON THE SHERIFF.

The Heildeberg Mountains have lately been the scene of an anti-rent insurrection against the Van Renesslaer family and the legal authorities. The most outrageous portion of these proceedings is, however, a most brutal attack on the Sheriff of the county, on the 31st of August last.

It appears that on the previous day the Sheriff, Mr. Batterman, with three assistants, proceeded to the disaffected district, in a double waggon, for the purpose of advertising some sales of property under execution in the town of Bern. They proceeded without molestation till they reached the house of a Mr. Van Deuzen, on the top of the Heilderberg, where the Sheriff stopped to serve a declaration, but was ordered off the premises by Van Deuzen's three sons, two of whom mounted horses in their working dresses, which were only shirts and pantaloons, and with horns in their hands followed the Sheriff's waggon. The excitement now spread; horns were heard blowing in every direction, while at almost every house the women and girls enlivened the road by singing the poetical effusion generally known as the "Adventures of Big Bill Snyder." At length the Sheriff and his assistants, followed by a vast crowd, reached Renesslaerville, where they resolved to stop all night, when a committee waited on them and requested them to leave the village, as threats had been made that if the party were allowed to stop or harboured in the village, it would be burnt to the ground. The Sheriff, however, remained there for the night, but got very little sleep, as horses were kept running on the road, there was loud howling and horns were blown and stones were thrown during the entire night. In the morning, when the party woke, they found the yard and shed full of horses, and one of the barns full of men, who had stopped to watch if the Sheriff did not go off during the night.

Nevertheless, the Sheriff and his party proceeded on his road next morning, until they reached a point where the Indians were drawn up in double ranks across the road to the number of sixty-three, each armed with either a rifle or a musket, and two horse pistols with brass barrels about fourteen inches long, and all apparently of the same pattern; some of them had knives. The waggon was then stopped, and the sheriff having got out, touched the ground, sprung for the horses' heads, putting his hand in his pocket to pull out his pistol, but about fifteen of these desperadoes laid hold of him, and after a short struggle flung him to the ground, and horses and waggons being backed to the fence, and nearly upset, the harness taken to pieces, and the horses set loose, and guns fired at them.

Meanwhile, the assistants were seized, and put under strict guard; and the Sheriff himself was held down in a ditch, and pistols were pointed at his head, and he was threatened with death, unless he gave up his papers, to which he replied, "Shoot away; I never will give up while I am alive." The Indians then proceeded to *tar and feather* the Sheriff, but without making any impression on the indomitable temper of the Sheriff, who, on being asked by an Indian, who was holding a pistol at his head, what he would do to him if he was in his place, replied, "Shoot you, as quick as I would a black snake."

At length, the three assistants, having submitted to the orders of the Indians, by jumping up three times, and hallooing "Down with the Rent," lifted the Sheriff into the waggon, harnessed the horses, and conveyed him to Albany.

The Deputy-Sheriff has also been similarly assaulted: a body of men in disguise, and armed with knives, tomahawks, and fire-arms, came to his dwelling-house in the night—demanded his official papers, compelled him to surrender them, and then publicly burnt them in the village of Nassau. On another occa-

ANTI-RENT INSURRECTION—ATTACK ON THE SHERIFF OF ALBANY.

sion, about eighty men in disguise, and armed, violently entered the Deputy-Sheriff's house, assaulted him, forced him from his house in the presence of his family, and tarred and feathered him.

The Sheriff was, however, still determined to maintain his authority, and for that purpose had summoned a civil posse of 1000 men to attend him in a second expedition to the Helderberg. On the other hand the farmers in that region are regularly drilled at stated times, to the number of many hundreds. The whole district is organised against the payment of rent, and are determined to fight to the last. Patrols of men, disguised as Indians, scour the mountains and valleys, and every road and pass are guarded. It is believed that the Governor's proclamation will have no effect. The insurrectionary spirit of these mountaineers is stimulated by the journals which circulate among them, and encourage them in resistance to the payment of rent and the execution of the laws.

Two new weekly papers have been recently established which support their views. What the end of this insurrection may be no one can tell. Most likely blood will flow before all is over.

We have just received the sketch for the annexed illustration, with the accompanying details, from our artist at New York, who adds that "the circumstance of a magistrate daring to do his duty in defiance of danger, and even of death, is, in this country, a startling novelty."

THE GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—See preceding page.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF GRAFTON.

The life of George Henry Fitzroy, fourth Duke of Grafton, terminated on Saturday evening last at Euston-hall, in Suffolk. For some years past he had lived in comparative retirement, and for a great many years had ceased to take any active part in public affairs. He was the eldest son of Augustus Henry, the third Duke of Grafton, the nobleman on whom Junius poured the vials of his wrath. The late Duke was born on the 14th of January, 1760, the last year of the reign of George II.; his Grace, therefore, may just be said to have lived to be the subject of five successive monarchs, and quitted this world in the 85th year of his age. The father of the Duke was in his day Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; and his heir, the young Earl of Euston, whose life and character now engage our attention, entered Trinity College at the above celebrated seat of learning. Here his lordship was the friend of the celebrated William Pitt at college; for a long time his warm partisan in the House of Commons; and for many years his colleague as the representative in parliament of their common *alma mater*. The year 1784 is, in the biography of Lord Euston, rendered remarkable by two important events—namely, his entrance upon the cares of married life, and the commencement of his career in the duties of a legislator and the business of a politician. He engaged in the latter at a time when party struggles were marked by circumstances of no ordinary interest. Lord John Townshend and Mr. Mansfield—afterwards Chief Justice—had represented the University for many years; but Mr. Fox's memorable India Bill proved fatal to their interests at Cambridge, for several of their constituents greatly disapproved of the measure. Mr. Pitt and Lord Euston were not the men to let such an opportunity escape them. At the general election in 1784, they offered themselves to the University. Against such opponents, the Mansfield and Townshend interest could not bear up, and the result of the contest was as follows:—The Right Hon. William Pitt, 351; the Earl of Euston, 309; Lord John Townshend, 278; James Mansfield, Esq., 181. It is, therefore, 60 years since the deceased duke took his seat for the first time as a member of the House of Commons. Men born to ducal dignity and princely revenues are found, at least, as frequently as others, to be deficient in the intellectual aptitude, no less than in the requisite industry, for practical life. To this rule the subject of the present notice cannot be said to have formed any very striking or brilliant exception. He was a man of respectable talents, but of no very great attainments; the records of Parliament, therefore, contain fewer evidences of his ability as a legislator than of his zeal as a partisan, and his activity as a politician.

On the 16th of November, 1784, being then in the twenty-fifth year of his age, Lord Euston married the Lady Maria Charlotte Waldegrave, the second daughter of James, second Earl of Waldegrave, whose widow (mother of the Countess of Euston) married the Duke of Gloucester—an event which is considered to have had much influence in producing the Royal Marriage Act. By the union of her mother with the Duke of Gloucester, Lady Euston acquired a royal stepfather; but her husband, the subject of this notice, could boast of a royal lineage, at least an illegitimate descent, not only from a royal but a kingly ancestor; the first Duke of Grafton being one of the sons of Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland, one of the mistresses of Charles II.

To return to the political life of the noble Duke. For many years he adopted the views and supported the government of Mr. Pitt, but possibly he felt little inclination, and less necessity, to stand forth in Parliament as a very prominent advocate of either the one or the other. Mr. Pitt, while he had Lord Euston for a supporter, took more pleasure in obtaining his vote than in listening to his speeches; and for the steady devotion with which that vote was always forthcoming, Lord Euston received an amount of patronage that was generally considered a fair equivalent for all his political services. He was chosen a Knight of the Garter, appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Suffolk, and Vice-Admiral of the coast of Suffolk, Receiver-General of the profits of the seals in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, and King's Gamekeeper at Newmarket. For some years he was Ranger of Hyde-park and St. James's-park. Besides these offices, conferred on himself by the Minister of the day, he was Hereditary Ranger of Whittlebury Forest, Recorder of Thetford, a trustee of the Hunterian Museum, President of the Eclectic Society of London, &c.

THE LATE DUKE OF GRAFTON.

While he held a seat in the House of Commons, it does not appear that he ever represented any other place than that which first returned him to Parliament. Yet, in 1796, Mr. Laurence Dundas stoutly contested the seat with him, but from that time till 1807, being a period of seventeen years, he remained in undisturbed possession of that much-envied distinction, "member for the University of Cambridge; and of course Mr. Pitt continued to be his colleague. When the death of that great man caused a vacancy, Lord Henry Petty (now the Marquis of Lansdowne), Lord Althorp (Earl Spencer), and Lord Palmerston, became candidates. Of these three, the first-named was returned by a large majority. At the general election in 1807, Lord Euston again encountered a formidable opposition presented by Lord Palmerston and Lord Henry Petty. On that occasion the numbers were—Earl of Euston, 324; Sir Vicary Gibbs, 312; Lord Palmerston, 310; and Lord Henry Petty, 265. Thus, during seven-and-twenty years, he sat for Cambridge, nor did his Parliamentary connexion with that University cease until he succeeded to the peerage, on the death of his father, the third Duke in 1811. It must not, however, be taken for granted, that during the whole of this time he gave himself up to the support of Mr. Pitt. On the contrary, in proportion as the conduct of the war against revolutionary France became more difficult, and the embarrassments of his quondam friend thickened around his head, Lord Euston appeared the more disposed to withdraw from him, and, long before the death of Mr. Pitt, Lord Euston became a Whig.

In 1808 he became a widower, and he continued to the end of his days. Lady Euston, therefore, never lived to be Duchess of Grafton, but her ladyship lived long enough to be the mother of eleven children, of whom six survive, one of these is Lord Charles Fitzroy, who has been many years in Parliament, and who, ever since the passing of the Reform Act, has sat for Bury St Edmund's.

Generally speaking, the deceased peer was not more active in public life since his elevation to the peerage than he had previously been to this, however, one exception arose, where the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the Queen of George IV. was presented to the House of Lords. On that occasion the Duke of Grafton stepped forth with unwonted energy and zeal; but this was pretty nearly the last occasion on which he took any prominent part in the business of Parliament. After a heightened retirement of nearly twenty years, he has quietly sunk to rest, leaving behind him numerous descendants to perpetuate his honours and enjoy his wealth.—*Abridged from the Times.*

The dignities of the house of Grafton have devolved upon the Duke's eldest son, Henry, who has been up to the time styled by courtesy Earl of Euston, and who is now in the 54th year of his age. His lordship is Colonel of the West Suffolk Militia, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of that county. His lady, who is now become Duchess of Grafton, is daughter of the late Admiral Sir George Grenfield Berkeley, and was married to his lordship 39 years ago. The present Duke and Duchess of Grafton have several children.

The celebrity and good fortune of the late Duke of Grafton as one of the leading supporters of the turf, remain to be noticed. His Grace inherited this taste and success from his father, who, according to Nimrod, was a keen sportsman, and an excellent judge of racing; and his horses having been well and honestly ridden by South, he was among the first winners amongst great men. The late Duke, upon the same authority, was a great winner, having inherited, with his domains, the virtues of old Prunella; but owed some of his success to his brother, Lord Henry Fitzroy, whose judgment in racing was equal to any man's. The late Duke won the Derby Stakes four times, and the Oaks eight; and "most of the good things at Newmarket," for a few years in succession; in the year 1825, his Grace won £13,000 from public stakes alone! "But," adds Nimrod, "we must do the Duke of Grafton the justice to say, that in his stable he has marched with the times, *his horses having been always forward in their work*, the grand desideratum in a training stable." His Grace also deserved success, for he was a nobleman of high character upon the turf.

THE QUEEN'S SECOND VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

We this week complete our narrative of the incidents connected with Her Majesty's visit to Scotland. The subjoined account, taken from the most authentic sources, comprises a connected detail of every circumstance worth

ENTRANCE TO COUPAR ANGUS.

BLAIR ATHOL.

HER MAJESTY LEAVING BLAIR ATHOL CHURCH.

ARCH AT COUPAR ANGUS.

mentioning, connected with this, our gracious Queen's second visit to the "land o' cakes."

BLAIR ATHOL, Friday, Sept. 27

Yesterday morning after breakfast Her Majesty rode in the grounds. The Princess Royal was taken her usual ride.

PORTRAIT OF A HIGHLAND GUARDSMAN, AT BLAIR ATHOL.

In the afternoon, at about half-past 3 o'clock, Her Majesty left the castle to visit the pass of Killiecrankie and the grounds of Mr. Butler of Faskally. The Prince drove Her Majesty, and Lord Charles Wellesley and Lord Glenlyon accompanied them on horseback. They drove straight on to the entrance of Mr. Butler's grounds. Mr. Butler received Her Majesty, and presented her with a

ARCH AT COUPAR ANGUS.

beautiful bouquet of flowers from the gardens around the house. Her Majesty alighted from the carriage, and walked through the grounds. This place of Mr. Butler's is, we have but few rivals amongst the seats of the Scottish gentry. The situation itself is romantic in the extreme. At a short distance from the eastern entrance of the pass of Killiecrankie, just were the bleak rugged mountains around and the deep ravine through which the stream of the Garry flows, combine some of the most grand features of the scenery, you come suddenly at a short turn from the high road down upon a rich vale of considerable extent, in which wood, lawn, flowers, and the clear water running at the foot, form a picture in which art has assisted nature in producing almost the perfection of ornamental gardening. The natural beauty of the place is enhanced by the contrast it exhibits to the wild scenery in which it is embosomed.

Her Majesty paused several times to admire the surpassing beauty of the scenery, which was enhanced by the mellowness of the autumnal tints of the rich foliage of the birch trees and larches. Her Majesty alighted at the entrance to the pass of Killiecrankie, and having mounted her pony, which had been sent on before, rode down to the bottom of the pass, and remained for some time admiring the beauty of the scene formed by the clear rushing of the Garry over the "Sodger's Loup."

Lord and Lady Glenlyon, during the stay of her Majesty at the castle, have occupied the residence of Captain Macduff, his lordship's factor, a fine old stalwart Highland gentleman, who has served with distinction in the American war. Captain Macduff 's house is a small, but picturesque cottage, within the grounds of the castle, and close to the chapel, in which are the remains of the celebrated "Clavers." The stables belonging to the cottage unfortunately caught fire at two o'clock this morning. Much valuable property, and the whole of Captain Macduff's stable, have been destroyed. The progress of the flames might have been easily arrested at the first outburst; but Lord Glenlyon is one of those Scotch noblemen who still retain their national notions of hospitality. Such a mishap would not allow the neighbourhood to be aroused, and assistance to be sent for, lest her Majesty might be alarmed; and so fastidious was he in his apprehensions of disturbing his illustrious guest, that he preferred seeing his property devoured by the flames rather than incur the risk of inconveniencing his Sovereign. Lord and Lady Glenlyon had scarcely time to clothe themselves, so great was the danger at one time that the fire would extend to the dwelling-house. The Queen's grooms, as soon as they were apprised of the accident, got up, and went off to the scene, where they rendered every assistance in their power. Fortunately, Lord Glenlyon's horses were saved, but a favourite dog, Crib, was burnt.

Four cottages have been burned to the ground, the lodge kitchen, a sleeping room, and Capt. Macduff's office attached to the latter.

BLAIR ATHOL, Saturday.

Yesterday afternoon the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by Lord C. Wellesley and Lord Glenlyon, rode down Glen Tilt to view the deer, and proceeded nearly ten miles before they came up with any of these extremely shy and noble animals of the forest. The Prince was unsuccessful in getting within range, and after prolonging their ride till nearly seven o'clock, the royal party returned to the castle.

In the evening an exhibition of the national dances took place before her Majesty in the Great Hall of the castle, which was fitted up and decorated in a very handsome manner for the occasion. The whole armoury of the castle, including 300 muskets, and a large number of pistols, bayonets, lochabar-axes, and claymores, were arranged in fanciful devices on the wall, and above these the banners were tastefully draped, and when the hall was brightly lighted up it formed a grand scenic display of Highland prowess and grandeur.

All the gentlemen who took part in the dances were attired in full Highland costume, with plaid and dirk. Among them were Lord Glenlyon, Hon. Capt. James Murray, Hon. W. Drummond, Capt. Drummond, Capt. Oswald of Dunniker, Captain M'Duff, Lieut. Smallfker of Kindrogan, &c. &c. The dancing commenced at half-past nine, at which hour her Majesty took her seat in a chair of state placed for her at the upper end of the hall, where she remained during the performance of the several dances, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Lady Glenlyon, Hon. Miss Murray, Lady Canning, Lady Caroline Cocks, &c. The "Highland fling," "The Hulaghan," and several national reels were danced, and also the "Fillie Callum," or sword dance, which was performed in beautiful style by the Hon. Capt. Murray, in which great dexterity and agility are required. In dancing in and among four swords, which are placed crosswise in the centre of the apartment. Her Majesty enjoyed the dances very much, and laughed heartily at some of the more grotesque and wild figures which were introduced for her amusement. The dancing concluded shortly after ten o'clock. There was a guard of honour of the Athol Highlanders in attendance during the ball.

It has become a very general desire in Dundee to have the splendid triumphal arch, designed by Mr. Leslie, in honour of the Queen, erected in stone, and we think there is little doubt that it will be done. Lord Panmure has made a magnificent beginning to the work by subscribing *five hundred pounds* towards the expense. The harbour trustees have held a special meeting to consider the matter, and they have also handsomely agreed to contribute five hundred pounds, and to bring up the foundation of the arch to the level of the quay.

BLAIR ATHOL, Sunday.

The church was again invaded at an early hour, but the object of a portion of the congregation, or rather assemblage, in attending divine service, was most palpably obvious; for when the carriage drove up to the church with Lady Glenlyon, Mrs. Drummond, and the Hon. Miss Murray, several persons left the church. Soon, however, word came to our ears that the Queen and Prince Albert's favoured minister, Mr. Irvine, delivered an excellent sermon. His bride was also present, and came in for a large share of the staring which had been intended for her Majesty.

Lord Glenlyon's pew was also occupied by Lord Aberdeen. Lord Charles Wellesley, Lord Liverpool, Sir Jas. Clarke, Lady Canning, and Lady Caroline Cocks, remained at the castle in attendance upon her Majesty.

The Queen did not leave the precincts of the castle during the whole afternoon.

The Princess Royal did not accompany her Majesty in her promenade. The service of the Church was read before her Majesty in her private apartments.

BLAIR ATHOL, Monday.

The disappointment yesterday throughout the village of Blair Athol was unbounded. It was impossible to shake the implicit belief which had firmly fixed itself in the minds of the people that they would see their Sovereign once more amongst them at this village kirk. All the villagers in the neighbourood, and even the people about the castle, were under the impression that her Majesty would go to the church.

According to another version, however, the Queen's absence from church was caused from her Majesty having caught a slight cold on Thursday afternoon, which was somewhat increased by the heavy shower to which she was exposed for more than half an hour while witnessing the otter hunt on Saturday morning, and thus it was considered inexpedient to run the risk of increasing it by sitting in an over-crowded and over-heated church.

BLAIR ATHOL, Tuesday.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY.

To-day (Tuesday) her Majesty left Blair Athol, on her return to England. A number of persons assembled to witness the departure, as also the planting of certain trees, which, as at Taymouth, her Majesty had kindly agreed to plant. The morning was fair, but rather cold, the breeze blowing from the south-east. At half-past eight o'clock, her Majesty came out from the Castle, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, and at once proceeded to plant two trees near the Castle. Prince Albert and the Princess also planted one after which the royal party then returned to the Castle. In a few minutes, however, her Majesty and the Prince again appeared, and after standing for a second or two, entered their travelling carriage, which was in waiting in the park, and drove slowly off. At the outer gate her Majesty was received by a concourse of people, who renewed the shouts which had just died upon her ear. Lord Glenlyon rode alongside the Royal carriage, and was closely followed by that which had on the Princess Royal, with Lady Canning and Mademoiselle Charrier; and in another, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Charles Wellesley, and Sir Edward Bowater. The other members of the suite had left in the morning.

The Edinburgh Observer says "Her Majesty having so enjoyed her rustication in the Highlands, there seems to be but one opinion—that she will soon revisit Blair Castle. Indeed, it is confidently asserted that a treaty has actually been concluded for its occupancy by royalty, occasionally, for three years.

Our engravings, this week, illustrate the Royal Progress of her Majesty and suite leaving the town of Coupar Angus: together with two of the festal arches erected to commemorate the interesting event: one represents an Arch in the town, and inscribed "Victoria and Albert"—"Welcome to Perthshire;" and the other the Arch at the entrance to Coupar, from Blair Athol, and inscribed "Deoch an Doruis"—"True and Fast."

To this succeeds a general view of the scenery of Blair Athol.

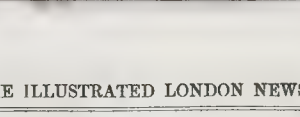
The next illustration shows the church of Blair Athol, with the Queen and Prince Albert leaving by the principal porch; the pathway being flanked by the Highland Guard.

Lastly, is a portrait of one of her Majesty's Guardsmen. The costume is very striking: the tartan green with a small red stripe, crossed by white bars; red and white hose; and dark blue cap.

LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The theatre of this Institution was, on the evening of the 27th ult., the scene of a very successful oratorical *début*, before a London audience, on the part of Mr. James Raleigh Hanley, a young gentleman who undertook to do battle with the Political Economists, on certain knotty points relating to the treatment of the labouring classes. The audience was large and respectable, and appeared to be much gratified.

THE CITY-ROAD IN FORMER DAYS.—The City-road was first opened in 1761. The *London Chronicle* of Saturday, June 27, says—"The New-road, which is to be called the City-road, from Old-street, across the fields to Islington, has been made in less than four months, and will be opened on Monday next." For many years this neighbourhood was very little frequented. A curious proof of this is given in a volume of the *Newgate Calendar*, which, relating the history of a man executed in 1770 for robbing the mail, says—"One Saturday evening he walked as far as Perrices-pool, in the City-road, and waited till such time as the postboy came by with the north-east mail, when he stopped and robbed him."

A MAN TORN TO PIECES BY A HORSE.—A man named Murphy, on Monday, was killed by a horse, near Kul, county Waterford. The man was turning off the high road into the field, to make a short cut, though advised to turn back, or else he might be killed by a wild horse he should have to pass. Fatally for himself he trod the "forbidden ground." In four hours after his body was found torn to pieces. The horse's hoods and mouth were incrusted with the blood of his victim.



"Her Majesty was so pleased with the Falls of Bruar, that she wished to have sketches of them. Mr. Landells, who is at Blair Athol, in connexion with the ILLUSTRATED NEWS, had the honour of submitting his drawings for her Majesty's inspection, and received the Royal command to execute two sketches, one of the Upper Falls, and one of the Lower."—*Times*, Sept. 27.

"Mr. Landells, a gentleman connected with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, who is taking sketches for that periodical, has had the honour of submitting some of them for her Majesty's inspection. The Queen expressed herself highly pleased with the spirit and accuracy of the sketches, and has commissioned Mr. Landells to paint for her two views, one of the Upper and the other of the Lower Falls of Bruar."—*Morning Herald*, Sept. 25.

TO OUR READERS.

This day is published a SUPPLEMENT containing the SECOND, and concluding PART of

THE CENSUS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

GIVING AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE

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BY

EVERY COUNTY, BARONY, PARISH, TOWN, AND VILLAGE IN SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND;

ALSO,

a list of all places returning MEMBERS to PARLIAMENT, with the POPULATION of each, the number of MEMBERS returned, and the number of REGISTERED ELECTORS; with numerous other STATISTICAL TABLES; forming a useful and valuable work for reference to the PUBLIC in GENERAL,—the whole carefully arranged and compiled expressly for the

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 6.—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 7.—
TUESDAY, 8.—Dr. Kippis died, 1795.
WEDNESDAY, 9.—Dutch fleet defeated, 1797.
THURSDAY, 10.—Nottingham Castle burnt, 1831
FRIDAY, 11.—O.d Michaelmas Day.
SATURDAY, 12.—Columbus discovered America, 1492.

High Water at London bridge, for the Week ending October 12.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
9 48	10 25	11 4		11 30	0 0	0 5	0 25	0 46	1 6	1 28	1 47	2 4

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A. W.*" *should write to C. R. Smith, Esq., Secretary to the British Archæological Association, 8, Liverpool-street, City.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*Plans for a railway and carriage-road through the Thames Tunnel, as soon as the approaches are completed. See the ample description in No. 48 of our journal.*

"*D. J.*" *Edwick Hall, Doncaster.—The striker of the ball will be out.*

"*A Subscriber from the Commencement,*" *Worcester, will find a brief, but intelligent, article on the mitre in the Penny Cyclopædia; we have not room for quotation.*

"*A. M. K.*"—*We are not aware of the Rev. J. Todd's "Index Rerum" having been republished in this country. We have not room for the outline*

"*W. C.*"—*We will endeavour to obtain the information as to Ockham and Rutland.*

"*T. O.*" *Hale, near Sandwich, should try friction with horse-hair gloves.*

"*A.A.Q.*" *should write to Mr. Weippert.*

"*H. W. T.*" *Hasleraere, will find the Atmospheric Railway described in No. 68 of our journal.*

"*H. C.*" *Gloucester.—Mrs. Butler is the second daughter of Mr. C. Kemble.*

"*P. P. C.*" *will find the Instructions for Quadrilles in a little book, entitled "The Companion to the Ball-room."*

"*Amateur,*" *Liverpool, is thanked for the hint.*

"*Alpha.*"—*It is not yet known whether the young Prince Alfred will be created Duke of York or Duke of Kent.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Perth, is thanked; but the scenes proffered have already been engraved in our journal.*

"*Momus's*" *suggestion (a good one) arrived too late.*

Lines by R. R., on a Prison, will not suit.

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Kensington, should apply to the Insurance-office.*

"*W. W.*"—*The toll cannot be legally demanded, unless the carriage and horses pass through the turnpike.*

"*T. S.*" *Stamford, must take out a hawker's license.*

"*B. S.*"—*We have not room to go further into the merits of Sholl's new American Beehive, which our correspondent avers is but a slight alteration of Dr. Hunter's principle.*

"*F. M. C.*" *Tottenham Park.—Perhaps our correspondent will favour us with the loan of the engraved block.*

"*P.*" *Dunbuck Castle will be found engraved in the "Mirror." No. 550, vol. XXIII., in "Wright's Guide to the Guns's Causeway," and other works.*

"*The Bark Ada's Ruddar.*"—*We have not room.*

"*Stellar Astronomy*"—*Under consideration.*

"*R. M.*" *St. Columb.—M. Hachea, when in this country, was unrivalled as a harpist.*

"*E. L.*"—*Views of the disturbed districts of South Wales appeared in Nos. 70 and 80 of our journal.*

"*Aristides,*" *Chelsea;* "*R. R.,*" *Bath.—The Large Print is in a very forward state.*

"*Lieut. B.,*" *Donaghadee.—The Art-Union of London, Trafalgar-square.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*The action would not lie.*

"*A. S.*" *The selling of fireworks without a license, or letting them off in public places, is illegal, and punishable with forfeiture and fine.*

"*Leech.*"—*The price of "Drexelius's Reflexions on Eternity" is 5s., foolscap 8vo.*

"*An Old Subscriber*" *should consult a solicitor as to the right of way.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Limerick.—The eldest son of an Earl is styled Right Hon. by courtesy; but the title is only properly applied to Privy Councillors.*

"*D. F.,*" *Culloden Castle.—The manufactory for Jeffery's Marine Glue is at Limehouse.*

"*G. W. G.*" *Redgwell, is thanked for the sketch of the improved Ice-house.*

"*A Reader,*" *Glasgow.—A good account of the loss of the Royal George will be found in a book entitled "Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea."*

"*Hope,*" *Camberwell, may probably obtain the information from the New York Directory.*

"*O. P.*" "*C. P. O.*"—*The tale will not suit.*

"*Observer,*" *Salisbury, should consult a treatise on the Law of Dilapidations.*

"*A Subscriber*" *may rely on Walker.*

"*Poverty*" *cannot recover the amount of the expenses.*

"*A Subscriber.*" *Newtownbarry, should refer to the account of the Affghanistan war in our journal.*

"*A Subscriber*" *may rely on the Savings' Banks.*

"*J. R.*"—*The Round Tower in Perthshire, may, probably, appear.*

Erratum.—The price of Sir H. Bishop's edition of "Beethoven's Mount of Olives" is 12s., and not 30s., as stated in our last.

The notices of the Magazines for October are unavoidably deferred.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1844.

THE principle of a representative government can be brought into successful operation only among people who have worked it out slowly, who have been as it were trained to it. Among an uncivilised, or what is just as bad, a half civilised people, it is worse than useless to introduce it, with all the complications it has acquired amid races educated to the task of self-government. Granting that all men are alike capable of adopting the system—which some political writers have doubted—it is certain they are not fit to receive it at once in all its extent; and this is as true of nations where it has existed and been forgotten, as of those in which it never existed at all. In ancient Rome nearly every office was elective; in modern Italy, the political system excludes the people from all share in the Government, the only shadow of the elective system remaining in the government of the church. The Greeks of antiquity were a meeting and a voting people; but under the sway of the Ottoman they lost this, with nearly every other characteristic of their national greatness. It pleased the states of Europe to give Greece a king, and it has pleased the Greeks to add what the European powers forgot—a constitution. None can blame them if they felt the want of it, and the peaceful manner in which they established it won the approbation of all men. For the constitution itself, it was apparently unexceptionable. The Abbé Sieyes, who kept in his desk ready-made constitutions for every nation in the world, never drew the plan of a more perfect one. It guaranteed freedom of all kinds—of speech, of writing, of the person, of the press, of the suffrage: it was a constitution one could not help wishing to see at work, and working well. But neither men nor nations attain perfection at a bound; theories have to be carried out into practice by men, and the work is likely to borrow much of its character from the instrument. The severest trial an electing body has to undergo is the inevitable necessity of the submission of the minority to the majority. We have seen the philosophy of the losing side put to a grievous test, even in England, where time and custom have reconciled men both to reverses and victories, and taught them moderation in triumph, and equanimity in defeat. The prospect of "another time" has the double effect of abating exultation on the one hand, and inspiring hope on the other; the first does not become arrogant, nor the other sink into despair. But this quiet sort of feeling is far beyond the attainment of such a people as the Greeks, who have not long fought their way from beneath the yoke of the Turk, and gained their constitution by showing so determined a front, that the King could not resist, had he been so inclined. Now they have to put in operation the constitution they have gained, they begin to feel the difficulty of that self-command on the part of the minority, which can alone enable them to submit to the decision of the opposing side. Thus one of the Greek Ministers, enraged by the election of a candidate unfavourable to his policy, took a band of armed men, broke into a church where the sealed up balloting-urns had been deposited for safety, opened them, and scattered the votes to the winds. This was "short and easy" mode of getting rid of a difficulty, at all events; but it is not exactly the proper way in which the elective principle is to be carried out. Suppose Sir R. Peel, at the last City of London election, had, with the aid of some of the A division, laid violent hands on sundry of the Whig polling books, and thrown them into the Thames, to the great embarrassment of the returning officer! Allowing for the difference between Athens and London, the act above described is the same in principle, if not in extent. In Spain things are not much better; the elections now going on are marked by every species of fraud; sometimes when it is known that not ten persons have voted during the day, the ballot boxes have produced between one and two hundred votes for the same period! It is needless to point out the trickery used in such cases. The ballot is about the worst mode of taking votes that could be devised for a people imperfectly schooled in what may be called the *morale* of politics; it presents no real facilities of being abused. We fear the framers of constitutions for these countries have founded their plans more on the idea of what ought to be, than on a knowledge of what actually exists; that they have drawn too much from books, and allowed too little for the imperfections of men.

THE establishment of a new principle, or the extension of an old one, in the affairs of Government, is always deserving of notice. From a statement recently made by one of our best political authorities, it appears that our Government is at last about to consider formally, the defalcations in pecuniary matters of some of those states which have acquired a "repudiating" notoriety. We need not go over their names; as Byron says, "Columbia's bonds have holders not unknown," and Sydney Smith has rendered Pennsylvania a word of fear to the capitalists of the world at large. As far as general condemnation of public dishonesty could go, everything had been done towards bringing the culprits to a sense of shame. But no official act had added the censure of the Government of this country to that of the people. This remained for the present Ministry to effect, and should the rumour turn out to be true, we think it will deserve the greatest credit for its display of what may be called politico-financial boldness. The step which it is stated the Government is about to adopt, is that of "excluding from the Court and Ministerial parties, all the Foreign Ministers or Charges d'Affaires whose Governments have not faithfully fulfilled their engagements with their creditors in this country." Virtue is said to be its own reward, and it is certain that dishonesty is its own punishment; but both reward and punishment, in the matters of this world, are more slowly than could be wished, for the sake of encouragement in one case, and example in the other; it is grievous even for a brief space, to see the wicked flourishing as the green bay tree. The complacency with which the funds of the English creditors of these repudiating and defalcating states have been appropriated to purposes—the beneficial results of which remain to the borrowers, while the capitalist has been, apparently, irrecoverably lost to the lenders—has added a sense of insult to the injury; for it is well known that the refusal to pay, does not, in all cases, proceed from a lack of means and resources. The public lie is a large, and not an organised body; it can feel a wrong, and it can remonstrate against it; but it cannot act with an effect at all proportioned to the bitterness with which it can feel. It has its journals, and a writer like Sydney Smith to give utterance to its indignation in them, but it has not an immediate foreign minister, nor a direct influence, either at Whitehall or St. James's. It is sometimes long ere a feeling general enough out of doors, reaches these great centres of official and diplomatic activity; still it is satisfactory to find them not entirely unaccessible to such impressions, and directing their immense influence to the good work of drawing a line of distinction between states which have behaved honourably and uprightly towards their creditors, and those whose conduct has been, to use the most concise definition, the reverse of both.

The public are not, perhaps, altogether blameless with respect to the immense national losses that have been sustained by a too

easy faith in the soundness of foreign money speculations. At one period there was scarcely any scheme too absurd to ensure the creation of a company, directors, and shareholders. But foreign loans have been the great instruments by which Englishmen were divested of their spare capital. Loans to any state, and to almost any form of government, Imperial, Republican, Monarchial. Loans on all securities, and on no securities at all, and for any purpose the contractors might choose to allege—every representation found ready credence, and a yet more ready supply of the one thing needful. The result need not be told; it was read in a thousand forms of embarrassment and ruin, which were felt throughout the middle and commercial classes of England; and worse than the loss of what was perhaps only the superfluity of a large capital, was in many cases that of the careful savings of many years. All amounts, large and small, being alike swallowed up in the *gurgite vasto* of foreign speculation. It would be well, then, if the people of England—at least those who have anything to lose by such schemes—would pause a little before they let their property be thus absorbed in doubtful undertakings, or staked on the good faith of yet more doubtful states and governments. At the best there is always danger to the security of capital invested in a foreign country. The scarcely escaped risk of a war with France may perhaps lead many to ask what, in case of hostilities, would have become of English money embarked in the numerous French railways? Under another Napoleon—of what is more within the bounds of probability—a ruler having all his unscrupulous rapacity, without perhaps his commanding talents, we fear the result to the English shareholder would not even be doubtful.

But the readiness with which men can be deceived, furnishes no excuse for the want of principle that prompts the deceiver, and we are glad to see our Government marking its sense of financial knavery, by refusing political recognition to those states which have practised it. It is like the ban society places on the man convicted of dishonour; and a state possesses a power of self-restoration which is too often denied to an individual; a little effort will enable the state to pay its debts, and purchase its readmission, as honest and solvent, to the mart of national credit; of an exclusion, therefore, so easily removeable, they have little cause to complain.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Woolwich, October 1, 1844.

I beg to observe with regard to to your description of a method of raising heavy weights, in your paper of Saturday last, designated as Mr. Fergie's plan, and further alluded to as his discovery, that the method has been in constant practice here day by the last five-and-twenty years, which fact was known to Mr. Fergie previous to the meeting of the Association at York. I request the favour of your insertion of this communication in your next publication. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. C. DANBEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Artillery.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE QUEEN'S RETURN FROM SCOTLAND.

Great preparations were made at Woolwich Dockyard on Thursday, for the reception of her Majesty and Prince Albert, on their return from Scotland. The Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse, and Colonel Bouverie, Equerries to her Majesty, were in attendance at the Dockyard at an early hour.

The Royal squadron arrived at Woolwich about half-past two o'clock, when her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal landed, under a royal salute, after rather a rough passage. Her Majesty was received on her landing by Sir George Cockburn and the officers of the Dockyard. After a short delay, the royal party proceeded to Windsor.

HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL AT WINDSOR.

(From our own Correspondent.)

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at the Castle this afternoon, at four o'clock, in a travelling carriage and four, from Slough, having travelled from Paddington to that station in the state carriage of the Great Western Railway Company. Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal rode in the carriage with her illustrious parents.

Her Majesty was escorted to the castle by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue).

The Viscountess Canning (Lady in Waiting), Lady Caroline Somers Cocks (Maid of Honour in Waiting), Mademoiselle Charrier (in attendance on the Princess Royal), Lord Charles Wellesley, Major-General Sir Edward Bowater, and the remainder of the royal suite followed her Majesty in two carriages and four.

Considering the extremely boisterous nature of the voyage from Dundee to Woolwich, her Majesty looked remarkably well after the fatigue of a rough passage and much sea-sickness. We understand his Royal Highness, as is usual whenever the Prince is at sea, suffered greatly from sickness during the voyage.

The Princess Royal, it is stated, has proved herself a much better sailor than her illustrious father.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice, have been taken out twice in the Home Park, during the day, for their usual airings.

The Infant Prince Alfred, who is looking remarkably well, and thriving amazingly, was also taken out for an airing in the middle of the day, in the immediate vicinity of the castle.

Her Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Duchess of Kent, will dine in private this evening.

RETURN OF THE ROYAL CHILDREN TO WINDSOR.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, and attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Charles Grey, Equerry to her Majesty, arrived at Windsor Castle at half-past five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, from the Pavilion at Brighton. The royal party travelled from Brighton by a special train, to the New-cross station, and from the station proceeded to the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AT EDINBURGH.—The Duke of Cambridge accompanied by his son-in-law, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and Baron Knesebeck, arrived on Monday at Edinburgh, direct from Scone Palace, Perthshire, where his Royal Highness had been visiting the Earl of Mansfield.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Frogmore House on Wednesday evening, from Dublin.

The Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, arrived at Apsley House, on Wednesday, from Walmer Castle. His grace is not expected to return to the castle until after his Majesty the King of the French shall have closed his approaching visit to the Queen.

The Duke and Duchess of St. Albans have arrived at Brighton from a visit to the Earl and Countess of Morley, in Devonshire.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—Last Saturday was solemnised the marriage of Count François Cassotti de Roubion, eldest son of Count de Roubion, Chamberlain to his Majesty the King of Sardinia, and Caroline Sophia Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Saville Hamilton, M.P., and the Lady Caroline Hamilton. The ceremony took place first at the Catholic Chapel in Warwick-street.

Lady Graham and family have arrived in Hill-street, from the Isle of Wight. Sir James Graham remains at Netherby.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF LADY HEYTESBURY.—We are sorry to hear that Lady Heytesbury, the lady of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is seriously indisposed. Low fever and a tendency to heart disease are such stated as her ladyship's malady. The latest answer to inquiries at Dublin Castle was of a very unfavourable character. Prayers have been offered up at the Castle Chapel for the recovery of her ladyship.

MR. C. BYNG, M.P., it is asserted, has given the munificent sum of £10,000 to his niece, the Hon. Miss Byng, on the occasion of her marriage with Mr. Tufnell, M.P.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION OF MR. ALDERMAN GIBBS AS LORD MAYOR.—On Saturday last a Common Hall was held at Guildhall to nominate two duly qualified Aldermen for the office of Lord Mayor. The two Aldermen next in rotation were Aldermen Thomas Wood and Alderman Gibbs. The names of Aldermen John Johnson and Sir G. Carroll were also submitted. The Common Sergeant declared that the choice of the Livery had fallen on Thomas Wood, Esq., and Michael Gibbs, Esq. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen subsequently selected Mr. Alderman Gibbs, who was therefore declared to be duly elected Lord Mayor for the year ensuing.

FORTSOKEN WARD.—OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE POLL.—On Monday afternoon, a wardmote of the ward of Portsoken, adjourned from Friday last, was resumed at the late workhouse, in the board room, Houndsditch, to receive the official declaration of the poll, upon the election of an Alderman, in the room of Alderman T. Johnson. Mr. D. Salomons arrived a few minutes before the Lord Mayor, accompanied by his friends. Mr. Sheriff Moon was not present. The Lord Mayor, preceded by the mace bearer and the sword of state, having taken the chair, announced the result of the poll to have been for Mr. D. Salomons, 199, for Mr. Sheriff Moon, 136, and declared Mr. David Salomons to have been duly elected Alderman of the ward. (Loud cheers.) Mr. D. Salomons then addressed the electors, and moved a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor. Mr. Hill seconded the motion, which was agreed to unanimously, with loud cheers. His lordship thanked the electors.

PAROCHIAL MEETINGS.—On Monday, according to annual custom, meetings took place in the various parishes in the metropolis for the purpose of nominating persons to fill the office of overseers for the year, passing the churchwardens' accounts, and on other parochial business. In St. George the Martyr, Southwark, a long discussion took place with respect to the payment of the rector's stipend, and for other purposes of the church. The churchwardens were a 3d. rate, which was met with an amendment for a 2½d. one. On a show of hands, there appeared for the 3d rate 48, against it 23—majority, 25. A poll was demanded, which was appointed to take places on Monday next.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—This splendid edifice, after having been closed for two months to Divine service, for the purpose, as was stated by the dean and chapter, of "cleaning and restoring the interior," was re-opened last Sunday morning for public worship. Both the morning and afternoon service were very numerously attended by a most respectable congregation. The interior certainly looks all the better for the scrubbing or whitewashing it has undergone, and the statues and monuments erected to those heroes who have well distinguished themselves in their country's cause by land and sea are seen to more advantage now that they are divested of the thick coat of dust that had been allowed to accumulate. The service will now be continued daily, as usual, at ten o'clock A.M. and three P.M.

WOOD PAVING.—The Marylebone vestry have determined that the bottom of Oxford-street, which was first paved with wood, shall be repaved with granite. In this part the wood pavement has been completely worn out. It was laid down by contract at 2s. 9d. per yard for three years.

IRELAND.

O'CONNELL'S TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS TO HIS NATIVE MOUNTAINS.

The Irish papers abound with inflated accounts of O'Connell's progress from Dublin to Darrynane. One of these journals reports his journey in these terms—

"In Naas, Kildare, Monasterevan, Maryborough, Mountmellick, and Roscrea-cassory, the people decorated their houses with laurels and flowers, and threw triumphal arches across the road, whilst the abundant blessings they poured forth for their friend, advocate, and champion, testified the strength, and depth, and sincerity of their hearty zeal in the cause of fatherland, and the ardent readiness of their co-operation with him in all his undertakings for the national good."

At Limerick immense crowds assembled, many of the individuals carrying green boughs and garlands, while the air resounded with shouts and congratulations. Arrived at his hotel, he made a speech, in which, after chiding the mob for taking his horses from his carriage and drawing him, because he did not want them to make beasts of themselves, he said:—

"I am restored to you from gaol. (Deafening cheers.) With all their jury-packing they could not keep me there. (Immense cheering.) We have triumphed over them by the justice of our cause, and by the good conduct of the people, who, during my imprisonment, kept the peace and observed the law. Nothing could equal your conduct. I do not flatter you when I say that there is not such a people on the face of the earth. For your sakes I have endured a dungeon, and for you I would go to the scaffold. (Cheers.) There is another source of congratulation which you have. It is the submission of Smith O'Brien to our cause. Three cheers for Smith O'Brien. (This call was responded to by a deafening peal.) I'll tell you what is his advice and mine to you. There are schemes in operation among the lower ranks of the police, who want to betray you and to get your blood for money. (Hear, hear.) They are endeavouring to promote the worst and most noxious system that ever discovered itself in this country—I mean ribandism. (Hear, hear.) There is only one set of men I hate, and that is the ribandmen. (Hear, hear.) Nothing else could impede my course but something of this kind. Whatever project they may have, their object cannot be good, for if it were it would not need such secrecy. (Hear, hear.) Let us have no such word for it, and I believe I never deceived you (loud cries of 'Never!'), that whatever fears the light cannot serve the cause of Ireland. We, your true friends, meet in the open day, and seek no concealment, and you will follow our advice, as you have ever done. (Loud cheers.) Our advice, then, is, when any reptile attempts to seduce you, bring him by the collar to the police, and I will engage you they will be very sorry to see their friend. (Hear and laughter.) I have more to tell you. Repeal is coming. (Loud and long-continued cheering.) Many of the Protestant gentry have adopted the federal system, and are coming over to our ranks. (Hear, hear.) We hail them as Irishmen and brothers. (Cheers.) Thus united and persevering in our peaceful and constitutional struggle, the day is not distant when we shall see a parliament in College Green, and Ireland what God and nature intended her—prosperous and contented, happy and free." (Loud and protracted cheering.)

At Roscrea and Nenagh O'Connell had previously addressed the Repealers in an excited strain.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The weekly meeting on Monday was such a flat affair that it hardly deserves any notice. Some small subscriptions were handed in from various places, which were acknowledged by Mr. Maurice O'Connell. A letter was read from Mr. W. S. O'Brien, urging discretion, firmness, and perseverance, and suggesting several means likely to forward the great national cause. Mr. M. O'Connell read a financial statement, from which it appeared that Dublin, from its trades and wards, contributed since the 1st of January the sum of £4,933 19s. 10½d. to the Repeal rent. He argued from this that Dublin was "nobly doing its duty."—Mr. William John O'Connell, the London Repeal Warden, announced the weekly contribution from the great metropolis, and informed the meeting that London had subscribed no less than £1,000 per week since the commencement of the present year.—Sir. W. O'Connell then talked in a very valiant style about the Repealers. If an invading army from Russia, he said, were to land in England, all her Majesty would have to do would be to send for him, and in an instant he would raise in London one hundred thousand fighting Repealers—all Irishmen—who would first take the weapons of the invaders from them, and then beat them with them. (Cheers.) He said that Repeal—honestly if possible—but, at all events, Repeal. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Maurice O'Connell rejected the notion of seeking for Repeal by any but honest and honourable means. It was directly contrary to the Liberator's principles, and to every measure acted upon by the Repeal Association.—Mr. H. Grattan made a speech, and the meeting then adjourned till the following Monday. There was a falling off in the rent for the week, the amount being only £349 18s. 1½d.

THE ALLEGED PLATE ROBBERY BY AN OFFICER.—We have already stated the circumstances connected with a charge against Lieutenant Puddicombe, of the Royal Marines, for stealing a silver spoon and some silver forks, at a ball recently given by Mr. Augustus Warner. Lieutenant Puddicombe has been tried for the alleged offence before the assistant-barristers at the Cork Quarter Sessions. The Court-house was densely filled, and the trial occupied the entire day. Mr. Puddicombe called no witnesses, but was ably defended by counsel. One of the witnesses for the prosecution, on cross-examination, admitted that others might have gone into the supper-room. There were two doors to the room. Another person might have gone up with Lieut. Puddicombe, but the witness did not see him. The evidence did not at all substantiate the charge, and the jury returned a verdict of acquittal, which was received with protracted cheering.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Nuremburgh Correspondent* says there is no truth in the report that Bohemia is about to become part of the German Customs Union.

Letters from Stockholm announce the death of Charles John de Broke, the last male heir of the Counts de Broke in Sweden.

The *Universal German Gazette* states that the prosecution against some of the officers of the Austrian navy, in relation to the affair of the sons of Admiral Handlers, is proceeding actively, and that a merchant who procured a passport for the two brothers has been tried and sentenced to a long imprisonment.

Yesterday week was the nineteenth anniversary of the opening of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, which is the oldest of the existing railways and the first on which locomotive engines were employed.

A notice has been given by the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, the head master of Eton College, that after Easter next he will not admit any boy to the school who shall have completed his fourteenth year.

Professor Liebig, the distinguished chemist, will be entertained at a public dinner in Glasgow, about the 11th instant. The Earl of Eglintoun has agreed to preside.

The accounts from France respecting the vintage continue good, and in some districts the gathering has commenced with great success. From Nantes, St. Dizier, and Lunel, the advices are most encouraging. The letters from Rheims do not speak in high terms of the quality of champagne which will be produced in that district the year.

The King of Hanover returned to that city on the 25th ult. from Halle, where his Majesty had repaired to witness the Prussian military reviews. The King has just commanded that 1000 thalers are to be distributed from his privy purse to Clausthal, in aid of the unfortunate sufferers by the calamitous fire which recently broke out in that place, the damage of which has been estimated at 300,000 thalers, and 3000 inhabitants rendered houseless.

The subscription for the Manchester Parks has now reached £21,000.

By recent arrivals from Senegal we learn that M. Roart, who, accompanied by M. Raffenel, has been exploring the upper territories of Senegambia has fallen a victim to his exertions. He died at Saint Louis, after a few days' confinement, caused by a liver complaint contracted during his travels.

One day last week no fewer than *eight thousand persons* passed from Leeds and York to Hull, in three excursion trains! Not a single accident of any kind occurred.

Mr. Moylan, the barrister, in the Marylebone Revision Court, on Wednesday, decided in favour of the claim arising from a lodging only; the case adjudicated upon, which in principle decides all the others, was that of Thomas Smith, who claimed, out of a floor he occupies in No. 6, Great Carlisle-street, Lisson-grove.

On Tuesday last the act came into operation, compelling Railway Companies to run a third class train at least once a day, at a penny per mile for each passenger.

On the 19th ult., during a bull fight at Roa, in the province of Valladolid, a scaffolding, on which were about one hundred persons, gave way, and eight persons were killed, and about one hundred wounded.

It is now officially stated that the marriage contract between the Duke d' Aumale and the Princess de Salerno, has been signed. The young prince will receive 300 000 florins a year from the Court of Austria, as a member of that Imperial family, her mother being the sister of the Emperor of Austria.

Letters from Rome announce the demise of Cardinal Silvestro Belli, who died at Jesi on the 11th ult. He was born on the 29th of December, 1776, and the manner in which he pursued his studies, and, after fulfilling various offices for many years, he was raised to the rank of Cardinal by the reigning Pontiff, in the Consistory of the 14th of December, 1840. On the 24th of January, 1843, he was created Bishop of Jesi.

The Berlin journals of the 25th ult., give a long account of the public entry on that day of the King and Queen of Prussia. They were escorted to the Palace by the civil and military authorities, and the population as they passed uttered enthusiastic shouts of welcome.

The Paris Academy of Fine Arts awarded, on Sunday, the grand prizes of painting of 1844. The first prize was obtained by M. Felix Barias, of Paris, aged twenty-two; the second by M. Jules Levepeon, of Angers, aged twenty-five. M. Barias was a conscript, and was obliged to join his regiment, but received leave of absence, in order to become a candidate for the grand prize. As this gives the right of exemption from the army, he will now be free.

The interesting ceremony of baptising a Jewess took place on Friday week, at St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham. The convert was Miss Wollsberg. She was received into the Church by the sponsors were the Rev. J. R. and Mrs. Watson, C. T. Cooke, Esq., and Mr. and Mrs. Clifford. After the sacred rite had been performed, an elegant copy of the "Church Service" was presented to her by a lady—a friend of Israel.

POSTSCRIPT.

NOTTINGHAM RACES.

The races of the spirited town of Nottingham commenced on Thursday. Among the company on the stand were the Earl of Chesterfield, Lord Cursou, Sir Juckes Clifton, Sir William Massey Stanley, Captain Devereux, the officers of the 12th Lancers, and a great number of the county gentry. The following is the return of sport up to the time our account left the course —

A Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, p.p., was won by Mr. Whetnall's b g The Bird.

A Plate of £50, given by the noblemen and gentlemen of the county, was won by Mr. J. Gill's ch g Sands.

Match for 50 sovs., 16st each.—Mr. Maunsell's b g Cock Robin beat Mr. Munro's ch g Carbonate.

Match for 50 sovs., 10st 12lb each.—Mr. T. Walker's br g Impetus beat Mr. J. Taylor's br g Cock Robin.

The Two Year Old Stakes of 30 sovs each, was won by Sir J. Gerard's bl c Pluto, beating Sweetmeat, Romulus, and filly by Hornsea.

The Chesterfield Handicap of 50 sovs each with 100 added by the Earl of Chesterfield, was won by Mr. Robinson's Morpeth, beating Aristotle, Utica, and Advice.

VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—It is now definitively known that his Majesty Louis Philippe intends to land at Portsmouth early on Wednesday next, and immediately afterwards to proceed by the South Western Railway to the Farnborough station, and from thence to Windsor Castle. The Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse, has given directions for six of the royal carriages and four to be in attendance at the station to await his Majesty's arrival, and convey him to Windsor. Prince Albert, attended by most of the great officers of the household, will also be in waiting at the station, to welcome his Majesty on his arrival. The Duke of Wellington leaves town on Tuesday for Portsmouth, to be present to receive his Majesty on his arrival in this country. The Lord Chamberlain, Earl Delaware, at the request of her Majesty, has issued invitations to the French Ambassador and Countess de St. Aulaire, the Duke of Palmella, Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Liverpool, &c., to participate in the regal gaieties at the Castle during the visit of Louis Philippe. According to the cards, the party is to assemble on Wednesday next, and remain till Monday. There is to be a grand banquet in St. George's Hall on the 11th.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE.—The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 25th September states that the report of a matrimonial union between the Grand Duchess Olga and Prince George of Cambridge daily gains more consistence. This is regarded as the result of the journey of the Emperor of Russia to England, and as the commencement of a more intimate alliance between Russia and England.

Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippsthan and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar arrived in town on Thursday, from the Continent

Sir Robert Peel has arrived in town from Brighton. The right hon. baronet, shortly after his arrival, gave audience to Count Nesselrode at his private residence in Whitehall-gardens. The count remained closeted for more than an hour with the Premier. Miss Peel, who has entirely recovered from her recent alarming illness, has come to town from Drayton Manor, and is going to Brighton to-day.

THE LATE DUKE OF GRAFTON.—The remains of this lamented nobleman will be interred on Tuesday next, at Euston Hall, Suffolk, the place of sepulture of all the ducal ancestors of his grace. The late Countess of Euston was interred at Grafton, Northamptonshire; but, by the express desire of his grace, the late duke's remains will repose among those of his noble ancestry.

WRECK OF THE WINDSOR CASTLE STEAMER.—On Tuesday, the Windsor Castle, an iron steamer, plying between Edinburgh and Dundee, left the latter town at the same hour with her Majesty's yacht, having on board about 250 passengers, the greater part of whom had come from Edinburgh with the steamer this morning, in order to witness the embarkation of the Queen. The vessel proceeded safely to St. Andrew's Bay, and the sea was remarkably calm. Suddenly, however, she struck upon the Carr Rock Reefs, a dangerous range of rocks, situated a mile from shore. Immense confusion ensued. There were many ladies aboard, some of whom behaved with great courage. Happily the whole of the crew and passengers were saved by means of the ship's boat and some fishing vessels. The steamer went to pieces the next morning.

ANOTHER CURIOUS CASE OF POISONING AT SYDNEY.—On Thursday Mr. W. Baker held an inquest at the Alfred's Head, Stepney, adjourned from Monday last, when the identity of deceased only was proved, relative to the death of Mr. S. Cornish, aged fifty-six, late steward of the Dee, Royal West-India Mail steam-packet. The inquiry taking place in the immediate vicinity of the steam-packet, and hearing a strong similarity to it, excited unusual interest. In order to give at once a clue to the proceeding, it may be necessary to state that deceased was a man much respected, and had been for many years in the mail-packet service. He died on board the Dee, on the 17th ultimo, after a short illness, and was interred in the Beaumont-square cemetery, Stepney. Rumour of suspicions of the cause of death, and at present involving the conduct of a female, a *soi-disant* nurse, having been circulated, the Coroner ordered the body to be exhumed on Saturday last, and examined by Dr. Letheby, of the London Hospital, the chemist and physician employed by the Sydney steamers. That gentleman deposed to the fact of detecting arsenic in the intestines. He described that deceased had had general inflammation of the intestine canal, produced by arsenic, and that general inflammation was the cause of death. He was not the part of dysentery or diarrhœa. The arsenic was not discovered by him in large quantities. Mr. Tatham, a surgeon, living at the Dee, stated that he had attended deceased previous to the Sydney, and on board that vessel. He was suffering from dysentery, and was in a dangerous state. Witness at a second visit to deceased saw a female about twenty-six years of age with him. She represented herself as his niece, and the niece of the deceased. She said she had come to see her uncle about noon that day; that he had made a will, which she handed to witness, and which he pursued. Deceased heard all the conversation. The will had been written and witnessed by some persons belonging to the vessel. Witness told the female he doubted whether the will was legal or not, and suggested the sending for a solicitor. Witness questioned deceased in the woman's presence in the following manner:—"Mr. Cornish, do you mean to sign this will?" "I have made one." "Whom do you wish to leave your property to?" "I wish to leave all my property to my niece." "Who is your niece?" Deceased then pulled his hand on the female's shoulder, and said, "This is my niece, and I wish her to have all my property." Deceased then put his arms around her, drew her towards him, and embraced and kissed her as if she were his wife. A solicitor came, and the will was properly attested. Witness remained a few minutes longer, and did not see deceased again alive. He died the same night. He registered his death as from dysentery.—Susannah Ellis, of 4, Jenkins's-court, said she had known deceased for many years, and that about two years ago he came one morning to her house in a very excited state, requesting her husband to get his effects away from the person in question, who, he said, that morning had given him a cup of coffee in which he detected laudanum. Deceased then came to lodge with witness, and frequently told her that the female had repeatedly given him "that —— stuff (laudanum) to sleep him," which he added he supposed was done to get his money and papers, as he had left her fifty pounds to go into business. The woman used to call deceased "funcle," but he told witness she was no relative of his. Whilst deceased lodged with witness he used often to visit the female's, and return, found in a stupified state. In answer to questions, "That woman has been drugging my spirits." The inquiry was adjourned to Monday morning next.

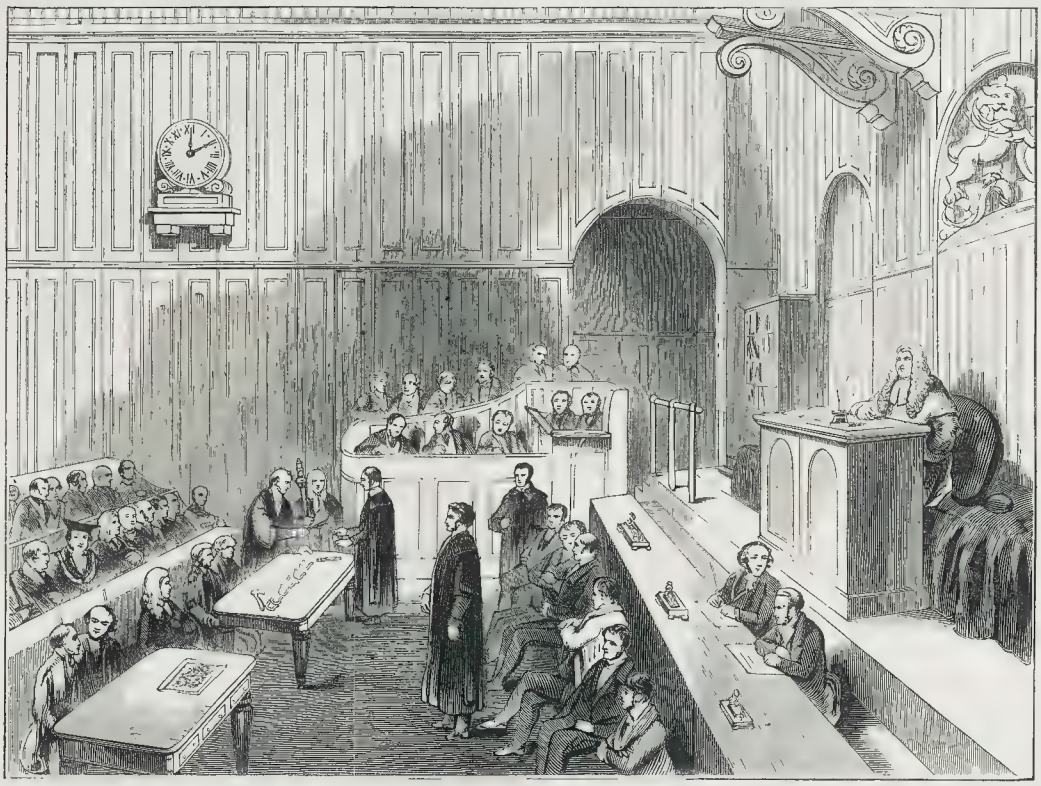
FOREIGN.

The Brussels papers of Tuesday deny the truth of the report that the King of the Belgians is about to revisit England. The British Queen steamer, belonging to the Belgian Government has been sold at Antwerp by public auction, to Mr. Vande Leemput for 170,580 francs, and the expenses for the vessel and its machinery.

THE EVACUATION OF MOGADORE.—Official information has been received that the French troops evacuated the island of Mogadore on the 16th inst., and that on the 17th the French vessels off that port were to sail, with all the troops and stores.

HONG KONG, July 6.—A treaty of commerce has been concluded between the Celestial Empire and the United States, in substance the same as that with England.

ARRIVAL FROM THE UNITED STATES.—The packet ship, Yorkshire, Capt. Bailey, has arrived at Liverpool with papers from New York to the 16th ult. They do not, however, contain an item of news, as the Hibernia and Great Western sailing, use one on the same day from Boston, and the other on the 14th from New York, leaves only an interval of one day, and that Sunday.



ANCIENT CEREMONY OF CHOPPING STICKS, AND COUNTING HORSE-SHOES AND HOB-NAILS, IN THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER, ON MONDAY LAST.

PRESENTATION OF THE NEW SHERIFFS OF LONDON, AT WESTMINSTER, &c.

On Monday afternoon, this important ceremony took place in the Court of Exchequer, at Westminster, before the Cursitor Baron, Mr. Bankes. The Corporation procession was formed at Guildhall, and having reached Blackfriars-bridge, the civic party, in their state barges, there took water, and arrived shortly before two o'clock at Westminster-bridge, whence they proceeded to the Court of Exchequer. Here they were received by the Cursitor Baron, and, having arranged themselves upon the tiers and benches, the ceremony proceeded. The procession included the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Alderman Thomas Wood, John Johnson, Musgrove, Challis; the newly-elected Sheriffs (Mr. Alderman Hunter and Mr. Alderman Sidney), and the late Sheriffs; the newly-elected Chamberlain; the Town-clerk, and other City officers.

The Recorder then presented the new Sheriffs to the court, and complimented them in the usual terms, as well as Mr. Alderman Musgrove, and Mr. Moon, the gentlemen who had just filled the offices of Sheriffs of London and of Middlesex.

The Cursitor Baron said he fully agreed with the learned Recorder, that this was no idle pageant, but that it was a solemn recognition on the part of the Sovereign to the authorities of the first city in the empire of their full rights and privileges, and on behalf of her Majesty that Court fully recognised the rights and privileges which were claimed at their hands. The Cursitor Baron then paid the Sheriffs elect and the late Sheriffs a high compliment for the manner in which they had been chosen by their fellow-citizens. On behalf of her Majesty, he begged again fully to recognise the rights and liberties of the citizens of London, and the Baron then swerred the officer to record the names of the Sheriffs elect.

The various writs and appearances were then read by the Recorder and Clerk, and ordered by the Court to be recorded and filed; and the Sheriffs and senior Under-Sheriff took the usual oaths.

The Crier of the Court then stepped forward, and made the proclamation for the one who did homage for the Sheriffs of London, to "stand forth and do his duty;" when the senior Alderman below the chair (Wood) rose, and an officer of the Court handed to him a bill-hook; the officer then took a small bundle of sticks, which he held in both hands, whilst the Alderman struck it and cut it asunder. The bill-hook was then exchanged for a small hatchet, and a similar bundle of sticks cut in like manner. Similar proclamation was then made for the Sheriff of Middlesex; and the Alderman, having first counted certain horse-shoes placed upon a table, and declared their number, a tray was handed to him containing a number of hob-nails, which he also counted; and having been asked twice, and declared the number, the ceremony ended by the Recorder inviting to an entertainment, to be given by the new Sheriffs: the civic procession then returned by water.

The ceremony is, altogether, a very interesting one, characteristic as it is of the tenures of olden times; and it was witnessed on Monday by several spectators. The sticks provided for the occasion are about twice the length of an ordinary black lead pencil, and half the thickness. The bundle consists of about eight or ten sticks, tied together, at each end, with red tape; and so thin are the peeled twigs that a very slight blow suffices for their separation. The Usher of the Court, who presents the sticks, holds them at the time about a foot and a half above the table.

Possibly, many of the spectators on Monday were not aware of the importance of this ceremony; since the annual appearance of the paragraph on chopping sticks and counting horse-shoes and hobnails at Westminster, has raised many a laugh at the expense of the good citizens. The ceremony, however, relates to certain "tenures," and those not "jocular;" and that which vulgar error supposed to be an unmeaning farce, is solemn and impressive; nor have the Sheriffs the least connexion either with chopping of sticks or counting of hobnails. The senior Alderman, in fact, does suit and service for the tenants of a manor in Shropshire, by chopping the sticks in token of its having been customary for the tenants of that manor to supply their lord with fuel. The counting of the horse-shoes and nails is another suit and service of the owners of a forge in the parish of St. Clement's, which formerly belonged to the City, and stood in the high road from the Temple to Westminster, but now no longer exists.

On Monday evening, the Sheriffs gave a grand banquet in honour of their inauguration, at the London Tavern. Alderman William Hunter, the senior Sheriff, presided, supported by his colleague, Mr. Alderman Sidney, the Lord Mayor, the Lord Mayor Elect (Alderman Gibbs), the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the East India Company, Lord J. Russell and W. Masterman, Esq., Members of Parliament for the city of London, several of the aldermen, including Alderman Salomons, besides the Recorder, and Chamberlain.

MADLLE. DUMILATRE, IN THE NEW BALLET OF "THE CORSAIR," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

MADLLE. DUMILATRE, IN THE NEW BALLET OF "THE CORSAIR."

The production of this ballet, founded upon Lord Byron's poem of the same name, will be found noticed elsewhere, in the present sheet. The accompanying illustration represents the Cabinet of *Seide*, the opening scene of Act III., where the *Turkish Pasha* throws himself upon a couch, and *Gulnare* approaches him; confiding in the influence of her charms to obtain the pardon of her liberator, *Conrad*. He turns suddenly towards her, and is about to repulse her, but cannot resist her caresses. While at his feet, playing with the royal signet, she unperceivedly draws off the ring, and places it upon her own finger, as her eyes, meeting those of the *Pasha*, by their fascination, render him unconscious of her design. The *Pasha's* thought of vengeance, however, returns, but *Gulnare* implores mitigation of the fate of his victim, and, jealous and suspicious, *Seide* repels her endearments, and, with a resentful look, quits the apartment. But the signet ring, which the spell-bound *Pasha* has left in her hand, will open the doors of *Conrad's* dungeon:—

Never on a sleeper's dream
Did a brighter vision beam
Than the fairy form that flies
Before th' enchanted Corsair's eyes!
'Tis a Muse's motion—Poetry.
Ne'er combin'd the Graces Three
In one sweet form so well before—
We look—we listen and adore
Its silent magic; e'en dispute
If mortal sounds should not be mute
And leave it to itself the wrule
It fills all senses with its smile!

"FOIGH-A-BALLAGH," THE WINNER OF THE GREAT ST. LEGER AND GRAND DUKE MICHAEL STAKES. DRAWN BY HERRING.

THE WINNER OF THE GREAT ST. LEGER.

Since our announcement of this characteristic portrait of Foigh-a-Ballagh, "the Champion of Ireland," and winner of the great St. Leger, at Doncaster, on the 17th ult., he has added to his reputation by winning the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, at Newmarket, on Tuesday last.

Foigh-a-Ballagh is the property of Mr. Irwin, who, in July 1842, purchased him of Mr. G. Knox, of Brownstown House, Kildare, by whom he was bred. He is a brown horse of fine temper, and good courage; when in action he goes rather wide behind. He stands fifteen hands three and a half inches high; he has a good head, well set on to a light neck; his shoulders lie well back; his back is straight, with arched loins and long quarters, the tail high set on; deep in the brisket; capital ribs, fore and hind; good arms, thighs, and hocks; full in the gaskins, smallish flat legs, and good open feet. His near hock is a good deal blemished from the dressing for a curb. With the exception of his fore legs, he is a horse of much power, and is very blood-looking.

The late William Arnull has been frequently heard to say, that winning or losing a race by half the length of his walking stick, made all the difference between a good and a bad jockey,—the one who lost, could'nt ride a bit, whilst the winner generally rode most beautifully. This remark is certainly applicable to the two last St. Legers.

When Marson won a very fine race on Nutwith, beating Frank Butler on Cotherstone (who, to speak impartially, must be classed amongst the best horsemen of his day), it was remarked that had William Scott been on Cotherstone, he could have won ten or twenty lengths. Marson was then spoken of as likely to be the best horseman in the north. He now has the misfortune to be put on one of the rankest curs that has shown for some time; and the present cry of the multitude is—had Templeman been on him, he could not have lost. What will the disappointed party say now? Templeman *did* ride the Cure, at Richmond, and got beaten in a similar way, but by an inferior horse to Foigh-a-Ballagh, it being, while running, 100 to 1 on him. Surely this is a satisfactory proof that Marson was not fairly used in the observations made on his riding for the Doncster St. Leger.

By the way, the Great St. Leger Dinner at Leeds, on Wednesday week, went off with great spirit. Nearly 100 enthusiastic sporting gentlemen sat down to a splendid entertainment at the Leeds Arms Inn, West-street, which was served up in admirable style by Mr. and Mrs. Denton. After the cloth was withdrawn some excellent songs and toasts were given.

PETERBOROUGH BRIDGE FAIR.

This is a scene of genuine old English interest, associated with the manners and customs of many centuries since. Fairs, are, indeed, but greater kinds of markets, granted before flourishing towns were established, and the necessaries of life, from the convenience of communication and the increase of provincial civility, could be procured in various places: to these, as to one universal mart, the people

PETERBOROUGH BRIDGE FAIR.

resorted periodically for goods and commodities of every kind, and supplied most of their wants for the ensuing year. The display of merchandise and the conflux of customers, at these principal and almost only emporia of domestic commerce, were prodigious; and they were, therefore, often held in open and extensive public places.

Peterborough has two yearly fairs; one of these, called "Bridge Fair," or "Bridge Fair," is kept over the bridge, on the Huntingdon side of the river Nene, on October 2, and following day. Our engraving represents the very animated scene, sketched from Mr Lawrence's tower.

The fair is for horses and farming stock of all kinds; this portion occupying the foreground of the view; and the upper ground, on the other side of the road to Northampton, being appropriated to the pleasure fair, extending to the line of the river frontage, commencing at the bridge of entrance, which is built on wooden piles presented obliquely to the water. Here is a vast assemblage of booths, shows, and countless amusements for children of all growth, recalling Gay's pleasant lines:—

> How pedlars' stalls with glitt'ring toys are laid,
> The various fairings of the country maid,
> Long silken laces hang upon the twine,
> And rows of puns and amber bracelets shine.
> Here the light lass, knives, combs and scissors spies,
> And looks on thimbles with desiring eyes.
> The mountebank's new tricks the stage, and sells
> His pills, his balsams, and his agua spel s,
> Now o'er and o'er the nimble tumbler springs,
> And on the rope the treat'rous maiden swings;
> Jack pudding, in his parti-coloured jacket,
> Tosses the glove, and jokes at every packet:
> Here raree-shows are seen, and Punch's feats,
> And pockets pick'd in crowds, and various cheats.

The meadow immediately beneath the town, on the Northamptonshire side of the river, is occupied by "the wood fair."

High above the motley scene, and creating the city, is seen the massive cathedral of sainted Norman, or early English architecture. The sights of the vast pile carries us back to the origin of the fair, for the city itself possesses little historical interest, independent of the abbey or cathedral. This was originally a portion of the monastery, founded by Peada, son of Penda, King of Mercia, or built about the year 970, for monks of the Benedictine order; and it continued to flourish till the dissolution by Henry VIII. Now, the bishops and monks of former times derived great profit from dioceses were placed at bridges and other avenues of access to fairs, to exact toll on all merchandise passing that way. Thus, the Conqueror instituted and gave, as a kind of revenue, St. Giles's Hill Fair to the Bishop of Winchester, with many other extraordinary privileges of enriching the see. Numerous foreign merchants frequented this fair; and several streets were formed in it, assigned to the sale of different commodities. The surrounding mansarines had shops or booths in the streets, used only at the fair; which they held under the bishop, and often let, by lease, for a term of years.

Hence, the fairs of Peterborough may formerly have contributed to the splendour of the abbey; for, at the dissolution, it was one of the most magnificent in the kingdom. Times are strangely changed, and manners changed with the times; but, despite the increased accommodation of the city, the fairs are as manly held. The site of both, which we here illustrate, will, however, soon be traversed by a railway; but, we trust, the old English festival will lose none of its attractions by being held in another place.

THE THEATRICAL SEASON.

The opening of all the winter theatres, with the exception of the Princess's and unfortunate Covent Garden, during the past week, calls for a few remarks upon their prospects during the ensuing campaign: for, seldom has a season commenced with such cheery in all quarters. We see, by the announcements, that opera and ballet will be the staple fare at DRURY-LANE; and the drama will be altogether excluded from its walls. This we regret: but, at the same time, cannot find fault with Mr. Bunn for the arrangement, provided he carries out the plans he has formed, in a manner, at least, deserving of success. He has entered upon the lesseeship of Drury-lane as a mere commercial speculator; and if he can provide his stock in greater numbers to music and spectacle than to the legitimate drama, he acts wisely in studying their taste; although we are willing to admit that it is not one of a high order. And indeed, after all, we question whether a fine play or great actor, can be witnessed anywhere to less advantage than in the wide area of our leading "national" theatre.

THE HAYMARKET is in every respect better suited to the representation of the drama: and there is not the slightest doubt that by following the same plans so successfully carried out last season, Mr. Webster will have equal reason to be satisfied with his arrangements, and the general working of his excellent company at the termination of the present one. His *corps* has, however, suffered a great loss in the secession of Mrs. Nisbett from public life: and it will be long before that lady's place is filled—a circumstance which we know materially affects the perfect representation of a new comedy now in the theatre.

THE LYCEUM at present promises nothing, which we may take as a sign that there is no necessity for change. But the management must not remain idle; it has now more than one opening against him if has had at any time since it so singularly turned the fortunes of the hitherto ill-fated English Opera-house into a run of continuous success; and if Mrs. Keeley would keep up the good name which her theatre has acquired, it is the time that some novelties should be at least underlined in the bills, which have now remained nine weeks unaltered.

THE ADELPHI, up to the present, has produced no very remarkable effect, the opening piece having been quietly withdrawn after two nights; but with the powerful company collected under the direction of Madame Celeste, much ought to be done, and is expected. The public have been so accustomed to regard the Adelphi as the peculiar house for startling novelty and effects not to be witnessed elsewhere; and this has so long been the prevalent notion, that it would be dangerous, if not fatal, to alter it. The Adelphi audience is the most peculiar one in London, and great tact is required to study its taste; the secret of which no one understood better than poor Yates.

THE PRINCESS'S opens this evening with an entire change in its company, both in the operatic and dramatic department. The house is avowedly a favourite one with the Cockney, and a good property; but the lessee will find it to his interest to go to a somewhat greater outlay than he has hitherto done, more especially with regard to his authors. Literary men can always accommodate their productions to the price they receive for them; and spasmodic and the pasa brush will produce little in the long run, if they are looked upon otherwise than as mere accessories in working out the author's intentions.

The little STRAND Theatre seems determined not to go to the wall in the general *concurrence*. Its manager deserves well of the public, both from his enterprise, and the honourable manner in which he provided a home for his brother and sister performers when all appeared hopeless.

SADLER'S WELLS has been going on prosperously with Shakspeare, and a fresh abode is about to be offered to the legitimate drama at the CITY OF LONDON theatre, which opens on Monday under the direction of Mrs. Walter Lacy. We conclude by wishing every success to all.

DRURY-LANE.

The season of this magnificent establishment commenced on Monday evening, with a house crowded to the very ceiling. "The Bohemian Girl," performed on this occasion for the eighty-first time, was the first piece, and calls for little remark beyond the circumstance of the old favourites being cordially greeted as they appeared, and the popular airs of Miss Rainforth and Harrison being as warmly encored as ever. The new ballet of "The Corsair" was, however, the great attraction—founded on Byron's poem of the same name. It was produced in a slightly different form, some six or seven years back, at the Italian Opera, but did not at that time achieve any remarkable success. A musical drama on the same subject, by Mr. Frank Romer, termed "The Pacha's Bridal," was also brought out, about the same time, at the Lyceum. The ballet, which is in three acts, served to introduce Mdlle. Adeline to the Drury-lane audience, in the character of *Gulnare*. This charming *danseuse* first appeared in England at the Italian Opera, in 1843, on the evening that Perrot met with his accident in the ballet "L'Aurore." She belongs to the *ideal* school; and her countenance is beautifully expressive of every emotion wished to be depicted. Her figure is somewhat attenuated—very far, however, from being unpleasantly so—and there is a combined grace and lightness in every movement which we have rarely seen equalled. She was supported by MM. Mitchinson and Desplaces, with Clara Webster, and a *débutante*, Mdlle. Delbès, who created a strong impression in her favour amongst the audience by her excellent dancing, more particularly in a new and effective Polka. The ballet itself, although splendidly got up, was a dull affair; and those portions of it not enlivened by the *pas* of the chief dancers were very heavy. The best "effects" were a vision scene, in which the body of *Medora* is seen on its bier, surrounded by girls strewing flowers (which, by the way, was somewhat equivocally received): and a brilliant tableaux at the conclusion, representing the attack on the palace by the pirates, and its conflagration; in the midst of which *Conrad* is seen on a burning rafter, supporting *Gulnare*. The remaining incidents were not of a very interesting character; and there was a great deal of unmeaning bustle throughout the acts. The applause was, however, general at the conclusion; and the call for Mdlle. Dumilatre unanimous.

On Tuesday evening, Miss Delcy—a young lady who came out on these boards three or four years ago, and has since been pursuing her musical studies in Italy re-appeared in the part of *Cinderella*, and, we regret to add, with but undecided success. She has yet much to learn and overcome, before she can aspire to the position of *prima donna*. In spite of the cheers from the audience, invariably indulgent to a *débutante*, the inefficiency of her voice, in several portions of the music, was too plainly apparent; and this was more particularly observable in the concluding "Non più mesta." Miss Delcy was, however, called before the curtain, to acknowledge the applause of the house. The *Prince* was performed by Mr. D. King, a gentleman who has been playing during the "provincial season" at the Surrey; and he evidently made an agreeable impression on the audience by his voice, which is a low tenor of good quality. Mr. S. Jones played the *Baron* with care, although the part was evidently above his capabilities; and Mr. Stretton was somewhat powerless, both in his acting and singing, as *Dandini*. In fact, nothing in the opera was enthusiastically received, except a very pretty *pas de caractere*, by Miss Clara Webster and Madame Giubelli, in the ball-room scene—(a dull assembly, by the way,)—which was unanimously encored.

After the opera, a resuscitation, called the "serious pantomime" of "Obi, or Three Fingered Jack," took place, which fully bore out its claim to be looked upon as a very serious affair indeed. At first, the audience were lost in deep thought as to the intent of what they saw being enacted; then, they began to hiss; and lastly, got funny, which is the most dangerous state an audience can arrive at. Upon the fall of the curtain, the disapprobation was pretty generally expressed, so as to leave no doubt but that the exhumed pantomime would again retire to a very long home indeed.

HAYMARKET.

This agreeable theatre commenced its winter campaign on Monday, with Mrs. Centlivre's comedy of the "Busy Body," revived towards the end of the past season; the comic drama of "Used Up," and Mr. J. M. Morton's farce of "The Milliner's Holiday." It will be seen that there was here no novelty, but the house was, nevertheless, well filled. The favourites of the company were received with hearty applause; and the manner in which the pieces were played, proved that this excellent company has lost none of its spirit or power of co-operating together one person and, during the recess.

On Wednesday evening the first novelty was produced, in a corrected revival of Sir J. Vanbrugh's comedy of "The Confederacy." This work has for many years been considered an unactable drama, chiefly on account of its language, and the want of unity in the imperfect construction of its fifth act. It has, however, been carefully revised in passing through the hands of its present adapter, Mr. Bourcicault. His mutilation of dialogue have been expunged or softened so to avoid intrusion on delicacy. In a former adaptation, the two wives were transformed into wards, which was considered to injure the integrity of the plot: in the present adaptation, Vanbrugh's original forms have been retained—the modification chiefly existing in the method of expression; and the two money-lenders are kept on the scene until the end of the play, which is reconstructed to suit our modern feelings for stage effect. It was throughout admirably performed. Mrs. Glover's *Mrs. Amlet* was the most delicious piece of acting we have for some time witnessed; and Madame Vestris's *Flispanta* perfect. Farren and Strickland as the two usurers, *Gripe* and *Moneytrap*, also played excellently, and contrived, by their very superior acting, to throw a palpable contrast between the two characters, so nearly assimilated. Hall scarcely realized our notion of *Dick*; there was too much of the light comedy in his acting of the unmitigated scamp; but Charles Mathews, as his wily accomplice, was most effective. The other principal characters, the two wives, and *Corinna*, were cleverly sustained by Miss P. Horton, Mrs Edwin Yarnold, and Miss Julia Bennet, whose hoydenish, laughing girl of sixteen was delightful.

The comedy was received throughout with extreme applause, especially the scenes between *Flippanta* and *Corinna*, and *Moneytrap's* false restitution; and at the fall of the curtain the performance was announced for repetition, amidst loud and continued cheering. It may be considered a great success.

On Thursday evening a new farce was produced from the pen of Mr. Buckstone, termed "The Thimble Rig." Why it was so called we are at a loss to determine, for, with the exception of a very slight allusion to the exploded game, there was nothing particularly pertaining to it. A farce, containing a breakfast scene, might as well have been christened "The French Roll." The fun chiefly turned on the desperate efforts of Mr. Buckstone) to keep the knowledge of a certain debt with which he is encumbered, from his wife (Mrs. W. Cufford), through the bottle companionship of a man put in possession of his house (Mr. Strickland). It was a mere stretch; but Mr. Buckstone's manifest intention was to keep the ball in the audience on the grin; although, to our thinking, these peculiarities are carried too far. Strickland played the sheriff's man with characteristic drollery; and Mrs. Clifford looked unutterable things at Buckstone, as only Mrs. Clifford can look. The piece was announced for repetition amidst moderate applause.

LYCEUM.

In consequence of the secession of Misses Woolgar and Ellen Chaplin from this theatre to join the Adelphi *corps*, two new members of this company were introduced to the audience on Saturday: Miss Walcott (from the Theatre Royal, Manchester) and Miss Arden. The former lady appeared in a farce called "Out-generalled," which we had known in former days under the name of "Personation." She will, if we mistake not, prove a great acquisition to the theatre. Her figure and deportment are very elegant, her features highly attractive, and her voice pleasing and well-modulated. She assumed the part of an old housekeeper with great effect, and at the end of the piece was loudly called for, and literally pelted with bouquets. Miss Arden we recollect two years ago at the Olympic as a very pleasing singer and actress. Since then she has greatly improved in her style, and gives promise of becoming yet more finished. Another change also took place in the part of *Princess Badroulbadour*, in "Aladdin," hitherto performed by Miss Woolgar, but now represented by Miss Featherbier, who played it ably, and gave the lines allotted to her with great point and accuracy. The house has continued to be excellently attended, and Keeley's *Saurey Gamp* and his clever little wife's *Aladdin* continue to draw down shouts of laughter and applause.

ADELPHI.

The Adelphi has so long been one of the most popular of our winter theatres, that we were not surprised to see it filled with such a large audience as crowded within its walls on Saturday evening. There was also an additional curiosity to behold the improvements which had taken place in the interior of the house during the recess, as well as the *débûts* of several performers new to the theatre, and the re-appearance of one of the old favourites, Mr. Yates, in a revived "Adelphi Company" once more collected together; added to which, the circumstance of an entirely new management, and that a lady one, gave a fresh interest to the commencement of the season.

With respect to the improvements the audience were in good has been effected. The private boxes have all been altered, so as to command a perfect view of the stage from every part of the interior, as well as from the extremities of the dress circle—the line of view being taken from the portion of the old recess which formed the "grave trap" (from being used generally for the grave scene in "Hamlet"), instead of from the lamps. The slips have also been enlarged, and the front row of pit seats thrown considerably back from the rail of the orchestra; but the same inconvenience of the people standing in the passage between the two sets of boxes still continues, and this we believe is irremediable. The new curtain, painted by Mr. C. Marshall, struck us as very handsome, and the treatment to be effective. The drop-scene was much prettier, being a view in front of a castle combining various styles of architecture, with a cavalier saluting his "ladye-love" from the terrace, and a ruined bridge, &c.

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> Not to immure thy pomp in haughty gloom,
> As some have done, whose pride is in the tomb!

A DELICATE PRESENT.—Prince Joinville, on the conclusion of the Morocco treaty, presented to the Moorish general a very elegant pair of pistols, as a *souvenir!* This is very like soundly thrashing a man, and then giving him the stick. *-Punch.*

HOW TO PLEASE A GOVERNESS.!—Oh, these governesses! I am told there is some clever gentleman who has invented an arithmetical machine that will calculate any sum to a fraction. What a blessing would that man bestow upon really good society who should invent an instrument for teaching! I am sure, in these days, the thing might be done, and would pay admirably; for how much annoyance would be spared us how much impertinence that we are daily exposed to from a class of individuals who can have no standing in society, and are, nevertheless, continually at war

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

OCTOBER.

This is the time for mute soliloquy,—
Heart-contemplation in a lonely wood,
Whose paths by many a fallen leaf bestrew'd
Lead us away, as at Eternity,
From all the noise and trouble of this life,
Soothing the soul with dreams of future bliss
Although where'er you turn each scene is rife
With Nature's quick decay! – But still from this,
We can imbibe by sympathy refin'd
A resignation to our own defeat,
By that arch-enemy, old Time, and find
A thrilling pleasure—a reflection,
That when his scythe is done—Himself at rest,—
Immortals we may be amongst the blest!

THE PARASOL OF THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.

The parasol received by Marshal Bugeaud from the son of the Emperor of Morocco, has arrived in Paris, and has been placed in the care of the Minister of War. It is of an amaranthine or purple colour, not exceeding in circumference an ordinary full-sized umbrella. It is covered with embroidery in silver, and edged with silver fringe and tassels. It is surmounted by a silver knob, similar to those on the canes of drum-majors. The stick is of hard wood, plated with silver, and the entire length a little, if anything, more than five feet. It is believed to be of Spanish manufacture.

A DISCOVERY ABOUT WILLIAM TELL.

A letter from Friburg speaks of a literary discovery connected with William Tell. The existence of this personage, which has hitherto appeared somewhat doubtful, has from this discovery become an historical fact. A copy of Latin verses, written immediately after the battle of Morgarten, has just been found, in which his name is mentioned in precise terms. It is there stated that Tell was one of the three warriors who took the oath of Gruthli in the commencement of the fourteenth century. His name replaces that of Walter Furst, erroneously mentioned by the chroniclers of the time. As to the famous story of the apple and the arrow, nothing is said of it in the poem.

ON THE NEW HALF-FARTHINGS.

Too small for any market-table shift,
What purpose can there be for coins like these?
Hush, hush, good sir! thus charitable thrift
May give a *mite* to him who wants a cheese.—*Hood's Magazine.*

IRON BRIDGE FOR THE NEVA

Messrs. Bury, Curtes, and Kennedy, engineers of Liverpool, are constructing an iron bridge, by order of the Emperor of Russia, which is to cross the Neva, at St. Petersburgh. The extreme length of the bridge, will be no less than 1078 feet. The weight of iron alone will be near 9000 tons, independent of the lamps and superb balustrade with which it is to be ornamented. The intention to adorn it, and which together will probably weigh from 1000 to 2000 tons more. The weight of iron will thus exceed by nearly five-fold that consumed in the erection of the Menai Bridge. The cost of the iron alone will be upwards of £100,000.

AUTUMN LEAVES.

And must ye fade,	And ye appear
Ye Autumn leaves, so idly gay?	Those bitterbloom hours to recall
From rifled glade	To Fancy's ear?
And forest, must ye steal away,	Frail leaves, ye are not voiceless all
To wither in unseen decay?	As meekly to the earth ye fall;
Sadly doth sigh	Go, mortal mave
The very wind, wythemurmur deep,	On those sad emblems of decay
That ye should die!	Where Nature strews
What pearly, wild reluctant sweep,	Around—like withered hopes that aye
It wafts ye to your wintry sleep.	Shall fall upon Life's onward way.
In Spring's bright hours,	Gaze on you sere
How blest ye joyous nave ye been,	And mouldering mass of leaves before thes lying;
What time fair bowers	And ponder there,
And solitary groves were seen,	How swiftly from thee time is flying,
Robed in your vest of glossy green!	How earth-born joys are ever dying!

T. BOLENE.

ANECDOTE OF "THE DUKE."

We have heard that on a recent visit of a section of the Archæological Association to Dover, the Duke of Wellington, as constable of Dover Castle, refused to allow the learned members admission to the keep and interesting fortress, unless they produced their warrants. The duke has no sympathy with antiquarian or historical pursuits; witness his reply on being remonstrated with on the dangerous position of the National Records, placed over the ammunition in the Tower: "He would take care that the gunpowder received no injury!"—*Kent Herald.*

ANOTHER "ILLUSTRIOUS STRANGER."

A somewhat interesting native of India, "Mohun Lal," arrived in London by the last overland mail. He is the same who travelled in Central Asia in disguise, with Captain Burnes, and subsequently published a most valuable book, journal in Calcutta. Since that period he has been devoted to British interests, and was greatly instrumental in effecting the deliverance of our prisoners in Afghanistan.

LITERAL CURIOSITY.

The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet:—"I, even I, Artaxerxes the king, do make a decree to all the treasurers which *are* beyond the river, that whatsoever Ezra the priest, the scribe of the law of God of heaven, shall require of you, it be done speedily."

LIVING ON THE SEALS.

After Capt. Parry returned from his voyage of discovery, he was asked, at a dinner party where Lord Erskine, was present, what he and his crew had lived upon when they were frozen up in the polar sea. Parry said they lived upon the seals. "And very good living to," said Erskine, "if you keep them long enough."

THE LAND OF LIBERTY.

The following is a copy of the "business card" of some negro dealers at Mobile (Alabama). "J. H. Bondurant and Co. will constantly keep on hand a large and well selected lot of young negroes, of all descriptions, which they will sell low for cash. They will also receive and sell negroes on commission. They will occupy the house formerly occupied by J. E. Zuntz, No. 66, St. Michael-street, Mobile. J. H. Bondurant and J. E. Whitley, July, 1844."

SHAKESPEARE'S JUG AND CANE.

During the week of the Gloucester musical festival, there were exhibited the jug and cane of the immortal bard of Avon. The jug is of cream-coloured earthenware, and in shape it resembles a modern coffee pot. The height of it is nine inches and a half, and in the widest part it measures sixteen inches. Longitudinally it is divided into eight compartments, in each of which is represented the principal deities of the Grecian mythology, beautifully executed, and quite perfect. The cane is of the Malacca species, in beautiful preservation, the enamel being untouched. In length it is four feet seven and a half inches, four inches in circumference at the thickest part, and at the set-off for the hand, of ten inches: it is three and one-eighth inches round. There is no doubt of the genuineness of both these articles.

CHEAP BEER FROM POTATOES.

The *Pfesser Kreisblatt*, a Silesian journal, gives circumstantial information how to prepare a wholesome and palatable potato beer, by which every family can supply itself therewith at very trifling expense. Twenty-five gallons of such beer are made from half a bushel of potatoes, 10 pounds of malt, half a pound of hops, and a pound of yeast. The cost of 100 quarts of such beer does not exceed two shillings and twopence, consequently the coat of a quart does not amount to a farthing.

AN INGENIOUS PLAN FOR PRE-PAYING LETTERS.

At the Witham-Cross Post-office a clever expedient has been adopted for prepaying letters. In the window of the office, in the place of a square of glass, a sheet of zinc is inserted, in which two longitudinal holes are cut—one for the receipt of the and the other for pence. In the centre of the plate is a revolving handle, which acts upon some simple machinery within-side. Above the handle are these words—"Put your letter in and turn the handle up: put your penny in, then turn the handle over."

SUCCEDANEUM.

Used by dentists, is simply silver reduced to a very fine powder. This may be effected by the use of a fine file, and a simple expence may answer the desired purpose. A sufficient quantity of this powder to be placed in the palm of the hand, with a small drop of quicksilver, and worked together till it unites as a *soft paste*. In this soft state (the tooth being previously wiped dry) it must be immediately *pressed* into the cavity, which must be carefully filled, but the paste must not project beyond the edges of the tooth. The most tender tooth may be filled by *degrees* without hurting the nerve, if the process be repeated every day, until the cavity be filled. In the course of two or three hours, the paste becomes as hard as the tooth. If the decay is not entirely removed previous to filling the tooth, the succedaneum has the effect of discolouring the tooth, but where the decay is previously entirely removed, it not only arrests its further progress, by excluding the air, but it does not affect the colour of the tooth, and may preserve it for years.—*From a Correspondent.*

EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY IN MANUFACTURES.

The French have recently made some very remarkable discoveries, by which they are enabled to make ornaments from "peat!" The peat is reduced by beating to a fine pulp, and is then placed under a press, to force out the humidity. In this state it may be converted into ornaments of every kind, such as are made in embossed leather. Rendered firm by a solution of alum, or other adhesive material, it forms flooring of a cheap and durable kind. Of billiard tables, too, there are various specimens; one rich and beautiful one has been procured in France, valued at 15,000f.

HINT TO BACHELORS.

When you "pop the question" to a lady, do it with a kind of laugh, as if you were joking. If she accepts you, very well: if she does not, you can say, "you were only in fun."

A ROYAL LETTER.

The letter A is in a fair way to be dubbed right Royal. Her Majesty's first christian name is Alexandrina, her husband's, Albert, and their four children are called Adelaide, Albert, Alice, and Alfred.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

With the exception of a walking match—or a pedestrian *feat*, as the paragraph perpetrators write—a little chicken cricket, and a few passages in the "rowing" line (the *se* mute and manifest, both pronunciations being proper to our purpose), the pulu's has had a dull week of it. We mean the million: "the twies two thousand that the world was made for" have been deer-stalking, and pheasant-shooting at home, or gambling or gambling on the Continent, according to their several tastes. Save them, for turf, our public have been ill-provided for, in the matter of the recreative. In racing, a little of the practical, and a good deal of the theoretical, has been current, to the which we proceed to address some consideration. Towards the finale of last week, rumours were rife about the defalcation of one of the principal lottery speculators in the West end. This was the landlord of the Grand Hotel in Covent-garden. On Monday, however, he attended at Tattersall's, when he stated his readiness to pay the holders of all his prizes, "provided they undertook to hold him harmless from all actions that might be brought against him, by the prizes of £5 and under, for the space of a year." Whether anything has come of the proposal or not, we cannot tell, but if the winners have executed any such indemnity for the sake of some present cash, we do not envy them their supplies. Neither can we conceive the landlord a very modest speculator who made the requisition. Suppose a person asked permission to light a cigar by his gas, and the answer was—"With pleasure, if you will enter into a policy of insurance to protect my house and furniture against fire for the next twelvemonth;" would that have been an ordinary request? Yet he was bound to pay his sweeps without any reservation, while the cigar illuminating would be a matter of fortune.

Of the racing at the First October Meeting at Newmarket, very much does not occur to us as worthy especial record. It was a very beggarly affair as regarded the "largess" of public money, the net amount contributed—£350 a-piece by the Club and the Town, and £100 by her most gracious Majesty. Surely the Jockey Club must be a most flourishing society, for its gains are great, and its fees small. The first race was the Rous Memorial runner for the Derby, but during Epsom races he was troubled with a cuth about the size of General Tom Thumb. Red Deer was second—a case of deer-stalking if ever there was one. Rich and Poor, by a distance; All-round-my-Hat his Sweepstakes; and some other rip another: the meeting was a wretched as regarded the horseflesh; and miserable enough to some of the visitors in the pockets of their own proper "possibles."

On Tuesday, in the Second October, will come off the Ratan inquiry, in the which certain racing *distinguées* will undoubtedly come off undifferently. That Ratan was doped for the Derby is admitted—for nearly they believe he had a double potion. One Mr. Breme called Braham "for short"—got up the "nobble, it is said, assisted by one Samuel Rogers, a jockey, who is *non est inventus*. Breme, on going found out, "split" to Mr. Mosely of Ebbsey, and Mr. Dixon's *fancy* was then four, and Ura, William le Lord George Bentinck, and said fluving previously *sworn* to the contrary in the House of Lords, that he was employed to make Ratan safe by Mr. So-and-so of the city and Messrs. So-and-so of the West-end. No doubt it was a robbery, though its real character may never be separated from "the chaff." Rogers got £1055—that's certain; and Breme "a good stake;" but the contrivers had second best of it, the murder coming out before they could get in their prospects. The fact is, the professionals of the turf, as a body, have ever been a gang of thieves;—and yet the aristocracy of the earth have consorted, and do consort with them. Will ever a specific be discovered for this great scandal? The betting during the week was to the following effect, in reference to the two great issues now in the market.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The principal betting this afternoon was on the Cesarewitch, which, malgre the strong numerical display made below, is the only answer for the purpose of the book-maker; the only horses at present in any real favour being the Duke of Portland's Souvenir filly, Lord Albemarle's The Brewer, Sir C. Monck's Gibsey, and Mr. Dixon's Jamal, these four, and Una, William le Lord George Bentinck, and said fluving previously *sworn* to the contrary in Cambridgeshire, and Albion, were backed even against the field. We submit the closing averages:—

CESAREWITCH.		
6 to 1 agst Souvenir filly (t)	15 to 1 agst Una	20 to 1 agst Hautoe
11 to 1 — Gibsey	18 to 1 — Albion	20 to 1 — Bride
11 to 1 — The Brewer	18 to 1 — Give-Him-a-Kick	20 to 1 — Pickpocket
12 to 1 — Jamal	Name	20 to 1 — Lightning
15 to 1 — Gamparaco	20 to 1 — Marquise	
DERBY.		
12 to 1 agst Alarm (t)	40 to 1 agst Cantsey	150 to 1 agst Alaric (t)

On Thursday there were not enough subscribers present to make "house," we therefore give the latest market prices at Newmarket.

LORD BENTINCK'S.		
4 to 1 agst Dawson's lot	15 to 1 agst Vibration	20 to 1 agst Albion (t)
7 to 1 — Souvenir	16 to 1 — Gamparaco	20 to 1 — The Bride (t)
11 to 1 — Jamal	16 to 1 — Pickpocket	25 to 1 — Hautoe (t)
11 to 1 — Gibsey	20 to 1 — Aristotle	25 to 1 — Rowena...(t)
14 to 1 — The Brewer	20 to 1 — Marquise	30 to 1 — Fough a Ballagh (taken)
14 to 1 — Give-him-a-name	20 to 1 — Una	
DERBY.		
5 to 1 agst Scott's lot (t)	20 to 1 agst Old England	66 to 1 agst Lord Millown (t)
10 to 1 — John Day's lot	25 to 1 — Connaught	two
11 to 1 — Alarm (t)	Ranger	100 to 1 — Lord o' Cockpen (t)
16 to 1 — Ledger	33 to 1 — Fitz Allen	
18 to 1 — Cobweb	40 to 1 — Alaric	
OAKS.		
6 to 1 agst Maid of Orleans.		

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

The racing commenced at three o'clock with—

The Hopeful Stakes, of 40 sovs each.

Mr. Gully's The Maid of Orleans	.. ..	(J. Day, jun.) 1
Mr Ford's Pizcolina	.. ..	(Butler) 2

5 to 2 on The Maid, and 6 to 1 agst Piccolina. Won in a canter by a length.

The Grand Duke Michael Stakes of 50 sovs each.

Mr. Irwin's Fough-a-Ballagh	.. ..	.. (Bell) 1
Duke of Richmond's Red Deer	.. ..	(F. Butler) 2

4 to 1 on Foigh-a-ballagh. Won easily by two lengths.

The Buckenham Stakes of 300 sovs each.

Lord G. Bentinck's Cowl	.. ..	(Nat) 1
Mr. Wreford's ch c by Camel out of Monimia	.. ..	(J. Day, jun.) 2

WEDNESDAY.

A meagre umunteresting day's sport commenced at half-past one, with a mere shadow of what was of old a very popular race at Newmarket, viz—

The St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs each.

Duke of Richmond's Pastoral	.. .. ..	(Nat) 1
Mr. Dixon's Oliver Cromwell	.. .. ..	(S. Day) 2

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs each.

Lord G. Bentick's All-round-my-Hat, 3 yrs	.. ..	(Nat) 1
Lord Albermarle's Scarmentado, 2 yrs	.. ..	(Whitehouse) 2

£50 for three-year olds.

Mr. Newton's Ma'Mie, 5 yrs	.. ..	(Stephenson) 1
Sir J. Hawley's Vibration, 5 yrs	.. ..	(F. Butler) 2

THURSDAY.

The Town Plate was won in a canter by Pastoral, beating Merope and Candidate. The same horse won the Queen's Plate by three lengths, beating Oliver Cromwell, Wee Pet, and Robinia.

The Rous Memorial Stakes were won cleverly by the Duke of Bedford's Prologue, beating Tisiphane, the Estelle filly, and four others.

A Handicap Sweepstakes was won by the Laird of Cockpen, 8st. 7lbs., beating a filly by Slane, out of Seatbe, and Fitzroy.

A Sweepstakes of £5 each ended in a dead heat between Alexandrina and Caractacus.

MATCHES.—Sir D gory Diddle beat Mr. Walker's Cab horse, and his Piccolina beat Desperation, both easy.

The death of the Duke of Grafton disqualifies Lord Lonsdale's Zeal and Turquoise colts, and Mr. Charlton's Dublin colt, for the Derby; and the following fillies for the Oaks; Mr. Booth's New Year's Day, Mr. Payne's Rig.lette, Lord Lonsdale's Sister to Canadian, and Mr. Worley's Sophy Dawes.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY.—Since Monday rather an extensive quantity of English wheat has reached the Port from Lincolnshire; but as nearly the whole of it has gone direct into millers' hands, the show of that grain here to day was small. For all descriptions the demand was rather active, at fully previous rates. The show of foreign wheat was by no means large, and a fair amount of business was doing in that article at fully prices. The supply of barley was only moderate. The finest malting parcels were in request, at full currencies; but the inferior kinds were rather dull. Malt was steady sale, but without any advance in prices. Oats were the turn dearer, owing to the short supply of Irish. Beans, peas, and flour as last quoted.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 7680; barley, 5570; oats, 2040 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 12,750 quarters. Foreign: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, — quarters. Flour, 3980 sacks. Malt, 5353 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 46s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 46s to 50s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s. Suffolking ditto, 31s to 32s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 52s to 53s brown ditto 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 52s to 56s; Chevalier, 56s to 60s. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 23s to 25s; Tweed and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 29s to 31s; cod ditto, 32s to 36s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; maple, 29s to 32s; white, 33s to 35s; boilers, 36s to 38s per quarter. Townmade flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 38s to 39s; Northern and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s, per 280 lbs.

Foreign.—Free wheat, 44s to 46s; Dantzig, red, 50s to 54s; white, 56s to 58s. *In Bond*.—Barley, 33s to 34s; oats, brew, 17s to 18s; ditto feed, 14s to 17s; beans, 34s to 36s; peas, 38s to 39s per quarter. Flour, American, 34s to 35s; Baltic, 34s to 35s per barrel. Townmade, 46s to 48s.

The Seed Market.—Owing to the want of winter fodder for the cattle, linseed and rapeseed have been in request at full prices. Canary has somewhat fluctuated in value, but other kinds of seeds have remained stationary.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 52s; Baltic crushing, 35s to 37s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 48s. hempseed, 29s to 30s per quarter. coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 12s to 16s. white ditto, 16s to 18s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £23 to £25 per last of 10 quarters; linseed cakes, English, £10 10s to £11 per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton; canary, 55s to 60s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 8d; of household ditto 5½d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 43s 8d; barley, 34s 5d; oats, 20s 8d; rye, 37s, 37s 3d; beans, 36s 8d; peas, 33s.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 47s 3d; barley, 35s 0d; oats, 20s 5d; rye, 36s 7d; beans, 37s 1d; peas, 35s 8d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 3s; oats, 6s; rye, 7s 6d; beans, 6s 6d peas, 3s 6d.

TEA.—Rather more business has been done in this article during the week, and full prices have been realised in every instance. The stock in hand in London now consists of about 31,500,000 lbs.

Sugar.—Only a moderate business has been transacted in the raw market since our last, yet prices may be considered about stationary. In refined goods a steady business has been doing, brown lumps at 75s to 76s 6d; and standard, 74s 6d to 75s.

Coffee.—The market has been largely supplied with most descriptions of coffee. Only a moderate business has been transacted, and prices have undergone no change worthy of notice.

Coals.—Adair's, 18s; New Tanfield, 16s; Ord's Redheugh, 18s 9d; Old Pontop, 15s 9d Tanfield Moor, 16s 3d, Wylam, 17s 6d; Hilda, 21s 6d; Gosport, 21s 3d; Belmont, 21s 9d; Adelaide, 22s 6d; Lambton, 23s 6d; Stewart's, 23s 9d per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 15 to £4 10; useful do. £4 10s to £4 18s; fine upland do. £5 to £5 5s; clover hay, £4 10s to £5 10s; old straw, £1 8s to £1 10s; wheat straw, £1 10s to £1 12s per load.

Hops.—From Kent and Sussex very large quantities of new hops continue to arrive almost daily, but the demand from on offer is a good one. The demand, however, is by no means active, yet prices are supported. The duty is called £130,000. New hops.—Sussex pockets, £6 8s to £7 17s; Weald of Kent ditto, £6 6s to £7 10s; East Kent ditto, £6 to £7 5s; Farnham, £6 10 to £10 10s.

Potatoes.—The public sales have been in progress during the whole of the week, and at which full prices have been obtained. These sales will not be concluded for several days. Altogether about 32,000 bales will be offered

Potatoes.—Although the supply of potatoes is large, the trade is steady, at from £2 15s to £5 per ton.

Smithfield.—In our market of to-day the supply of beasts offering was reasonably large, but of very inferior quality. The attendance of buyers being very small, the beef trade was exceedingly dull, at barely Monday's depressed currencies. There were on sale 35 bullocks and 40 milch cows from Rotterdam, in very middling condition The arrivals from Scotland, since our last, have embraced 110 Scots and 40 sheep. The supply of sheep was small, yet the demand was unusually dull, at barely stationary prices. Calves were somewhat scarce on the *morsse*, compared with the supplies brought forward on some previous days and the trade had a downward tendency. In pigs very little was doing, at late rates. Milch cows sold heavy, at from £16 to £19 5s each, including their small calf.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality do., 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime Scots, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Southdown ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves 3s 4d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d: large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d. Suckling calves, 3s 4d to 3s 8d each; sheep and lambs, 18s to 1ns; quarter old store pigs, 15s to 20s each; Beasts, 681; cows, 180; sheep and lambs, 6110; calves, 318; pigs, 280.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had very large supplies of each kind of meat offering today, owing to which the demand was heavy on the following terms. Per 8lb., by the carcase:—Inferior beef 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large ditto, 2s 0d to 3s 0d; ditto small ditto, 2s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English market continues to betray a tendency upward, and has been very firm during the week, Wednesday excepted. On the latter day a slight heaviness caused quotations to recede a point, but the following day's business placed them in the enjoyment of nearly one half per cent more than the opening price of Monday. The present quiescent state of affairs, both-foreign and domestic, leaves little room for speculation, and the purchases made are all investments. Stock fluctuates little in price, and Exchequer Bills are firm with very little improvement. India Stock has receded a point, but the transactions have been so few, that the quotation is almost nominal. The closing prices of the week are, Consols for account, 100¾ ⅞; for Time, 100¾ ⅞; India Stock, 258; Bank Stock for Account, 210; Exchequer Bills, 74 to 76.

The time having expired, according to the late Bank Act, for the publication of the first account of notes each country banker is authorised to issue, the total amount is now ascertained to be £8 686,167. The amount authorised to be issued by each banker or joint stock bank is founded on the average of the circulation of such bank or banking company for the twelve weeks prior to the 27th of April last.

According to the last return made of the issue of country banks and joint-stock banking companies, it is ascertained that about £930 000 less than the act permits. It results, therefore, that at any period when it may be prudent or profitable, the circulation may be increased to the extent above mentioned.

The Foreign Market has been some animation in the Foreign Market during the week caused by speculative business in Spanish and Mexican. Spanish, on Monday, improved to 24¼ for the Actives. Three-per-Cents, 35¾ to ¾. Mexican also advanced to 32¾ ¼ for the Actives Stock. Portuguese advances were maintained until Wednesday, when an attempt to realise soon made Spanish heavy at a decline of one quarter per cent. Mexican also receded, quoting 35¾ to ¾ ex-dividend, and the following day it was heavy at a further decline of ¼ per cent. Turkish firm, however, at 49 to 50. Spanish at the close of the week quoted Actives, 24; Three-per-Cents., 35¾; Mexican, 35; Belgian, 103¾ to 104; Chilian, deferred, 53; Columbian, 14¾; Portuguese, 50; Dutch Two-per-Cents. (ex-div.), 64¾; Two-and-a-Half-per-Cents. Ditto, 62¾.

The Railway Market was firm at the beginning of the week, and business took rather an extensive range. It has since declined, been not quite so well supported, and transactions have been upon a more limited scale. The Direct Northern line has assumed a place among the quotations; but the supporters of the London and York line are still sanguine upon the success of their measure in Parliament. There are no remarkable features connected with any of the other competing lines. The closing prices of those lines in which business has been last quoted are—Brunton and Gloucester, 104; Chester and Holyhead, 7⅞; Eastern Counties, 13⅜; Great Western, 145; South Western, 76¾ to 77; Portsmouth Direct, 1⅜; Birmingham, 218; Brighton, 46¾; Croydon, 162; Lynn and Ely, 74; Midland Counties, 169; Dover, 46¾ ex div.; Trent Valley, 93; Boulogne and Amiens, 2⅜; Paris and Rouen, 38⅜; Paris and Or, 38⅛; Orleans, Tours, and Rorcieux, 15; Kendal and Windermere, 3¼; London and York, 3⅛; Direct Northern, 3 to 4 prem.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The funds made a further improvement yesterday, and some extensive purchases were made in Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, at about 100⅞ to 101⅛. Consols closed at 100⅞ for money and ⅞ for time.

The Foreign Funds were very inactive. Dutch was firm at 62⅞ for the Two-and-a-Half per Cents. Another conversion of the Five per Cents is announced.

The Railway Market remained at previous prices. The French lines, however, are looking up.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 1.

BANKRUPTS.—C. K. NICHOLLS, Bridge-road, Battersea, banker.—H. HAYNES, Seale, Farnham, sheep-salesman.—R. ROBINSON, Strand, coal-merchant.—E. ASHWELL, Telford Redfordshire, butcher.—M MARLIN, Croydon, coal-merchant.—J. T. MAUND, Bonningham, Lincoln.—F. DELFINO, Mansion-house-street, manufacturer.—J. WARD Bath, wine-merchant.—R. WATSON and R. MORRIS Liverpool, brokers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. and J. VALLANCE, Edinburgh, coal merchants.—S. FRASER, Perthshire, Drosshire, Grazier. A BRUCK, Edinburgh, slater.—D GILL, Crossmill and Glasgow, calico printer.—A. RENNIE, Glasgow, grocer.—D. MOIR, Devonside, near Tullecoultry, woollen manufacturer.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 4.—6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards: Captain E. G. Wrench to be Captain, vice Kent: Lieut. G Rochfort to be Captain, vice Warren, Cornet R. Bouverie to be Lieutenant, vice Rochfort; Ensign G. Fenwick to be Cornet, vice Gosling.

17th Foot: Ensign H. F Onslow to be Ensign, vice Bolton. 31st: Lieut. F. Spence to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Unsworth; Ensign J. S. Gould to be Lieutenant, vice Spence; Ensign C. T. Cornuck to be Lieutenant, vice Gould; E. W. Kinsley Major, to be Ensign, vice Cornuck. 39th: C. Clerke to be Ensign, vice Onslow 43rd Major-General Sir Hon. Sir H. R Fakenham, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-General Lord Keane, G.C.B. 49th: C. G. Richardson to be Ensign, vice M'Creagh. 57th: Ensign J. H. Wade to be Lieutenant, vice Morphett. Ensign T. E. Boughton to be Lieutenant, vice Pitt; J. Hassard to be Ensign, vice Chads; B. J. B. Brown to be Ensign, vice Boughton. 74th: Capt. C. E. Gold to be Major vice Smith; Lieut. R. Newenham to be Captain, vice Gold; Ensign H. Scott to be Lieutenant, vice Newenham; S. Blake to be Ensign, vice Scott. 76th: Lieut. T. F. H. Shute to be Adjutant, vice Rowland. 79th: Ensign Knight, vice Scott. 79th: Lieut. G.H. Rennie to be Ensign, vice Rathborne. G. L. Rathborne to be Lieutenant, vice Morritt; G.H. Rennie to be Ensign, vice Rathborne. 85th: Lieut. W. Todd to be Captain, vice O'Reilly; Ensign W. Ogilvy to be Lieutenant, vice Todd. F. Flood to be Ensign, vice Ogilvy.

BREVET.—Captain E. G. Wrench to be Major in the Army; Brevet Major R. O Wrench to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

ADMISSION BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF SUSSEX.—C. Shirley, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTS.—L. D SMITH, H. SMITH, and G. F SMITH Gutter-lane, London, grape-manufacturers. A TULLEY, Hackney, grocer. F. HOWARD, Tonbridge place, grape-manufacturer. J. METCALFE, Leeds, flax-manufacturer. G. CROXTON, Manchester, china-dealer. G ALEXANDER, Beaminster, Dorset, innkeeper.

BIRTHS.

At Arlington-house, Twickam-green, Mrs. John Bell, of a daughter.—At Anglesea, Hants, the Hon. Mrs. R. C. Trench, of a daughter.—At Tehiaru, Carmarthenshire, the lady of William Peel, Esq., of a daughter.—At New-street, Bishopsgate-street, the wife of Mr. C. H. Clarke, of a son.—In Hanover terrace, Mrs. Longman, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Algernon William Bellingham, eldest son of Algernon Bellingham, Esq., of Castle-Bellingham in the County of Louth, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Alexander Petty, Esq.—At Holy-lodge, Loughborough, the Rev. J. Bowles, D.D., rector of Woodstock, and domestic chaplain to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, to Ellen Mary, the youngest daughter of the late Sir William Walker, High Sheriff of Leicestershire.—At Newnham, Northamptonshire, Edward James, Esq., M.D., to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas West, Esq., M.D., F.L.S., of Newnham.—At the Abbey, St Alban's, the Rev. W. S. G. Wade, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of S. Story, Esq., of St. Albans.

DEATHS.

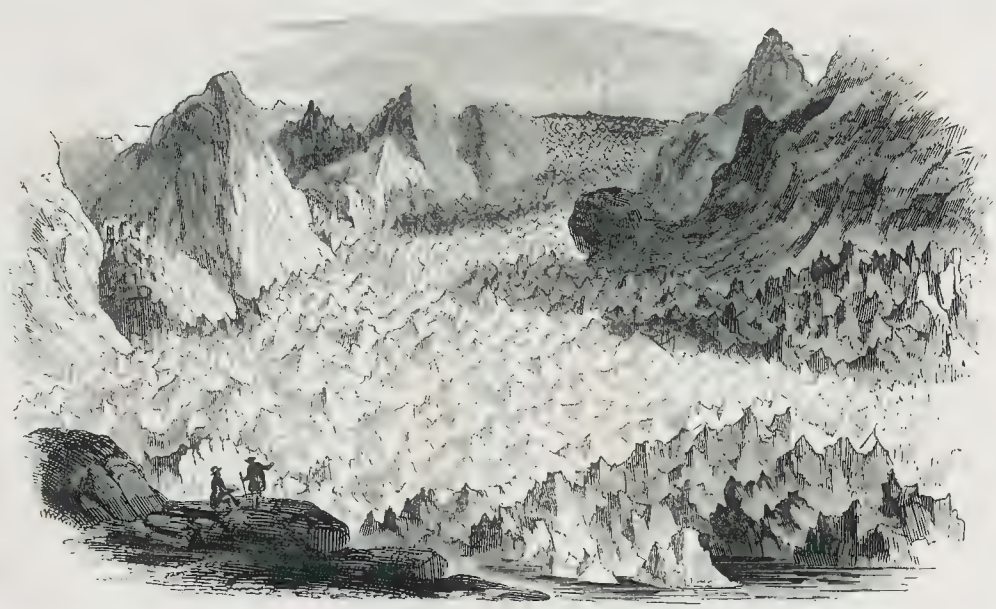
At Earl's-terrace, Kensington, Francis Ludlow Holt, Esq., Q.C., and Vice-Chancellor of the Darby of Lancaster.—In Ravil-row, Edward Walpole, Esq., in his 69th year.—At Chelsea, the relict of the Rev. Thomas Watere, D.D., late master of Emanuel Hospital, Westminster, aged 77.

GREAT MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AT YORK.

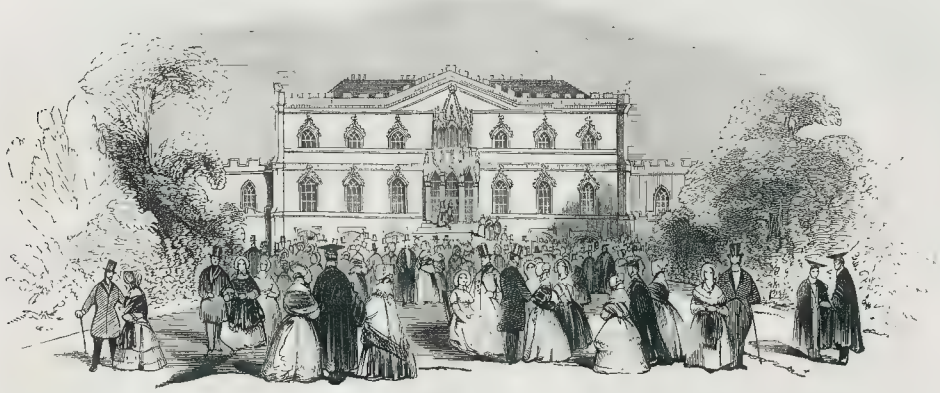
The meetings of the British Association have continued through the week with increasing interest and popularity. "Thirteen years since," said the Earl of Rosse, at the opening general meeting, "the Society, at its first meeting in York, was but an infant assembly, but it had now returned to its native place, full of health and vigour, having achieved great works in the intellectual and moral improvement of mankind, and having still higher prospects in view." In this estimate of their highly responsible but most gratifying position, the members and visitors seem generally to respond; and, as the pecuniary affairs of the institution are in a satisfactory condition, the good fellowship, the philanthropy, the patriotism of the sections has literally known no bounds. Even the statists, and their "dry-as-dust," but all-important papers have entered on a new life of smiles and welcome. In this propitious state of affairs it is not to be wondered at that the social instincts have been largely drawn upon to grace the "feast of reason," and give it "flow of soul." Dinners have abounded. His Grace the Archbishop of York has thrown open the hospitable doors of Bishopsthorpe to hungry but enlightened multitudes. The same glorious example has been followed by the Earl Fitzwilliam, at the Earl de Grey Rooms; and, as far as the unsparing hands of good old Yorkshire would permit, the very humblest visitor of the meeting has been made to feel that wisdom's ways are "ways of pleasantness," and that in "*Eboracum*," at least, "her paths are peace." We congratulate the Association and the city of York on these happy circumstances, and should have been glad to have hailed their auspicious union at greater length; but the overwhelming claims of other departments of our paper forbid enlargement.

The papers read being mostly of local or abstract interest, we shall, notwithstanding their vast intrinsic value, adhere to our usual mode of illustration, and give only the principal points of such papers as touched upon subjects interesting to all readers.

The sub section of Ethnology presents us with the first point of consideration. The members and friends of this division of the Association consist chiefly of the members of a society recently formed in London, called the Ethnological Society, whose object it is to enforce and enlarge the "proper study of mankind—Man"—in all his races, varieties, and circumstances. In the metropolis, they succeeded in calling much attention to the great subject of their study; and we rejoice to learn that in their conjunction with the Association at York, they have also commanded a very large share of public consideration and esteem. At one of their meetings Mr. Schonburgh read an interesting paper on the aborigines of Guiana, accompanied with a living illustration, in the person of a Macusi Indian, dressed in the costume of his tribe.—Professor Latham communicated his researches on the southern limits of the Esquimaux language.—The Rev. W. Richards read a paper on his conjectured Asiatic origin of the Polynesian tribes, founded on certain correspondencies between the Malayan and Polynesian languages.—But the paper which attracted most notice was one by Dr. Hodgkin, entitled, "The Dog as a Companion to Man;" or, in other words, *an attempt to establish, by the analogy furnished in the variation of species in the dog tribe*, the fact that the varieties of the human races are, in like manner, accidental, and not specific; and, consequently, that, whether black or white, red or olive, "*God has made of one blood all that dwell upon earth.*" The paper, as might be expected, occasioned much discussion; and it has also been the subject, out of doors, of great consideration. The statements of the doctor may be summed up in the words of Cuvier, who says—"The domestic dog is the most complete, the most singular, and the most useful conquest that man has gained in the animal world. The whole species has become our property; each individual belongs entirely to his master, acquires his disposition, knows and defends his property, and remains attached to him until death; and all this, not through constraint or necessity, but purely by the influence of gratitude and real attachment. The swiftness, the strength, the sharp scent of the dog, have rendered him a powerful ally to man against the lower tribes; and were, perhaps, necessary for the establishment of the dominion of mankind over the animal creation. The dog is the only animal which has followed man over the whole earth." The position of the Ethnologists is another and wholly distinct matter. In the pursuit of their "theory of variation," some of them suppose the dog to be identical in species with the



THE GREAT GLACIER OF LAUTERAAR.



BISHOPSTHORPE, THE SEAT OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

wolf; others, that old Reynard claims him as a cousin, at least; and others again, that dogs, both of high and low degrees, are simply so many translated jackals! Now, without going into the merits of the numberless arguments used by the partisans of this theory, we would simply direct attention to the circumstance that the Newfoundland, the water spaniel, and other water dogs, have their feet *webbed*, and are, in other respects, manifestly created for the special exigencies of an aquatic life; which is in no degree the case with the wolf, the

HEAD OF THE SCOTCH TERRIER.

for, or the jackal. It follows, therefore, that as a webbed foot is an organisation contrived for an especial purpose, the advocates of the "variation theory" must necessarily involve themselves in the absurdity of maintaining the truth of the exploded nonsense once so prevalent on the subject of spontaneous generation, *accidental* creation, creations of habit, and the like. We are quite ready to allow that domestication produces great changes in animals; but such changes

HEAD OF THE SHEPHERD'S DOG.

in animals are always confined to modifications of *form*, size, colour, *&c.*; they never amount to a creation of new organs, as must be the case if we admit the possibility of the unwebbed foot of a wolf becoming, in time, the webbed foot of a water-dog. Fowls have been bred into thousands of varieties; but they have always continued fowls. No! we cannot believe that by a change of temperature, or food, an African jackal could ever be improved into a Spanish pointer—

HEAD OF THE GREYHOUND.

much less a fox into a bull-dog. But this, although true, is perhaps, an extreme way of putting the case: let us then, come to the actual *modus operandi* of the affair. The shepherd's dog is taken to be the parent whence all varieties of dogs have descended; and this shepherd's dog is supposed to have had a wolf for his father, or a fox for his mother, or *vice versâ*, or exclusively, from one of them. This is peculiarly unfortunate; for we find that offspring, be they direct or mules in their affinity, invariably inherit the instincts of their progenitors.

HEAD OF THE OLD ENGLISH HOUND.

Wombwell's lion-tigers possess the noble bearing and sly malignity of their several parents. But the vaticinists tell us that the son of a wolf and a fox, both of them *thieves*, the staunch and incessant enemies of sheep, suddenly, fortuitously, oddly, and in total opposition to all the laws and analogies of nature, became, "lang syne," the friend of its parent's prey, and the honest, docile, faithful friend of man! At what period, let us ask, did this strange conversion take

HEAD OF THE WOLF DOG.

place? "Lang syne" is not an adequate answer. The shepherd's dog is mentioned in the book of Job, the oldest book in the world; and the bones of species are found in recent strata. When then, and how, we ask, did the change take place? The real truth is, that the varieties of the dog are *created species*; that different kinds of the same genus were originally made by God to suit different climates and circumstances, and to serve the various wants of man. Look at our

HEAD OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

gallery of canine portraits—the heads given by Mr. Pritchard, the great partisan of the theory, and relied on by the disputants of York—and tell us if this be not the true view of the case. The common origin of the human family—the descent of man from one pair—is a great truth, resting on wholly different foundations.

Another paper, which was received with great attention and deserved respect, was Professor Forbes' on Glaciers. His object was to establish the flexibility of

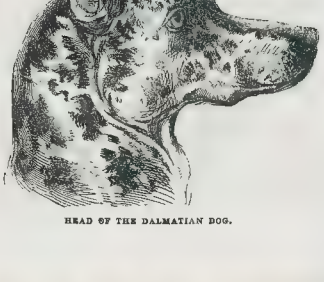
HEAD OF THE BULL DOG.

glacier ice by direct experiments. This doctrine is considered, we believe, to be necessary to account for the *motion* of the glacier; but the general nature of the subject will be best understood from the following extract from the Professor's account of the phenomena of glaciers, and by a reference to our cut, which exhibits very clearly this general form and character.

Professor Forbes says:—"The common form of glacier is a river of ice fil-

HEAD OF THE ICELAND DOG.

ing a valley, and pouring down its masses into other valleys yet lower. It is not a frozen ocean, but a frozen torrent. Its origin or fountain is in the ramification of the higher valleys and gorges, which descend amongst the mountains, perpetually snow-clad. But what gives to a glacier its most peculiar and characteristic feature is, that it does not belong exclusively or necessarily to the snowy region already mentioned. The snow disappears from its surface in summer, as



HEAD OF THE DALMATIAN DOG.

regularly as from that of the rocks which sustain its mass. It is the prolongation or outlet of the winter world above; its gelid mass is protruded into the midst of warm and pine-clad slopes and grassward, and sometimes reaches even to the borders of cultivation. The very huts of the peasantry are sometimes invaded by this moving ice, and many persons now living have seen the full ears of corn touching the glacier, or gathered ripe cherries from the tree, with one foot standing on the ice. Thus much then, is plain, that the existence of the glacier in comparatively warm and sheltered situations, exposed to every influence which can insure and accelerate its liquefaction, can only be accounted for by supposing that the *ice is pressed onwards by some secret spring*, that its daily waste is renewed by its daily descent, and that the termination of the glacier, which presents a seeming barrier to our progress, is unmovable, and having usually the same appearance and position, is, in fact, perpetually changing—a stat onary form, of which the substance wastes—a thing permanent in the act of transition. Such appears to be the case with the glacier of the Rhone, which is a stream of ice-cold turbid water, which issues from beneath its extremity, and which, by gradually undermining, works out a lofty cavern, from beneath which it rolls. This water is derived from various sources; in the first place, from the natural springs which, it may be conceived, rise from the earth beneath the ice, just as they would do in any other valley. This source remains, in a great measure, even in winter, when the lesser rivulets, though diminished, does not vanish. Secondly, from the heat of the earth in contact with the ice, which probably melts annually a very small thickness of its mass. This, too, will not depend upon the season. Thirdly, that of rain upon the ice, while some whirls the glacier valley drains—which acts, in the first place, by melting the superficial ice and snow; and the rain water, being thus reduced to the freezing point, wastes through the cracks and fissures of the ice by internal and more searching, which unite beneath its mass, and swell the general stream. Fourthly, the waste of the glacier itself, due to the action of both sun and rain—a most important item, which, when collected in the volume of many days of warm weather, exceeds the depth of winter. It is on this account that the Rhone and other great rivers, derived from Alpine sources, have their greatest floods in July, and not in spring or autumn, as would be the case if they were alimented by rain water only. On the same account, the mountain torrents may be seen to swell visibly, and roar more loudly, as the hotter part of the day advances, to diminish towards evening, and in the morning to be smallest."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNEXAMPLED NOVELTY and Overflows to MAZEPPA and the MIRACLES of CARTER, at ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Under the Superintendence of Mr. Carter, the American King for a few nights more.—Mr. Batty respectfully acquaints the Nobility and Public, from the immense sensation created by the lady entering the den of wild animals, Mr. Batty has prevailed upon her to appear here with Mr. Carter for Six Nights only, on MONDAY, Oct. 5 and During the Week, as a Quarter to Seven—Lord Byron's MAZEPPA and the WILD HORSE, with all its original properties. Scenes of the Circle, concluding with the LION of the DESERT, or the French in Morocco. Abdallah, the Greatest Arab Mr. Carter, who will introduce his Wonderful Feats in the Cage and on the Open Stage; Drive a Lion in Harness, and present to the public the greatest novelty ever witnessed in this country—introduce a Lady into the Cage among the Lions, Tigers, &c., to prove the tractability of his wild Beasts, by their submission and docility.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.—Box-office open from Eleven till Five.

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GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY.—Mr. J. TENNANT, F.G.S., will Commence a COURSE of LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to Facilitate the Study of GEOLOGY, at the Applied Science Museum, adjoining to the ARTS. The Lectures will be illustrated by an extensive Collection of Specimens, and will begin on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 16th of OCTOBER, at Nine o'clock. They will be Continued on each Succeeding WEDNESDAY.—King's College, October 3rd, 1844 R. W. Jelf, D.D., Principal.

METROPOLITAN LOAN COMPANY—ESTABLISHED 1839. Offices, No. 1, Craven-street, Strand, London. Open from 8-even till Three o'clock daily. Loans are advanced by this Company on the security of respectable householders, in sums of £10 10s., £15, £20, £25, £30, £35, £40, £45, and £50, for periods of twenty-five weeks, at 2s per cent., or of fifty weeks, at 5 per cent., at the option of the borrowers, to be repaid by weekly instalments. If the assistance of any weekly collector, or the directors at their weekly meeting, the loans are immediately advanced. Amounts exceeding £50 are advanced by special agreement. Forms for the necessary applications, containing the rules and regulations, may be had at any hour of the day, price 2d.

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FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, for Cash only, at RALPH and Co.'s, 54, Cheapside.—Ivory handled Table knives, quality warranted, 11s. 6d. per dozen; a bold steel bar, 18s.; 4-inch ditto, 24s.; the improved Patent Fire covers, tops raised, in one piece, 17s.; new silver pattern ditto, in one entire piece, 6s. per set; pure Rimini Plate Fenders, Parks's patent, 4 feet 6 inches, 6s. 6d.; 5 feet 6 inches, 7s. 6d.; strong lacquered Cornice Poles, all brass, 13 inches, 2 inches, and 2½ inches diameter, at 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d. and 2s. per foot; Bed-screw Stoves, 6d. per inch; good Register Stoves, with double flues, 8 feet 6 inches wide, 22s. 6d.; 3 feet wide, 15s.; 2 feet wide, strong Kitchen Range, with self acting oven and boiler, wrought bars, &c.; the best that can be made, 3 feet 4 inches wide, 10l.; 2 feet wide, 7l. 10s. Ralph's new and improved Kitchen Range, at equally low prices, at RALPH and Co.'s, 54, Cheapside; two doors west of Bow Church.

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind the nobility, gentry, mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be procured from this establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up, and a note parties arising the mourning required, will insure immediate attention either in town or country. Ladies requiring Silks or Velvets for Dresses, Mantles Cloaks, &c., are particularly invited to a visit of the new Corkscrew Silks and Velvets introduced at this house. They will be found not only more durable, but the colour very superior, unaffected by the strongest acid or even water. Black and Grey and Fancy Mourning Silks, Canzoques, Plaids and Merinos of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty for mourning, in millinery, flowers, Tulle and Net Sleeves, Collars, Berthes, Head-dresses, trimmings, &c. &c. W. C. JAY and Co.

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IMPORTANT to the FASHIONABLE WORLD.—By far the most influential of all the prizes that constitute the embellishments of Hair. Its recovery, preservation, and improvement proportionably conceive the exigencies of our fashionable circles, and any information which will ensure these desirable results will be hailed as an inestimable boon. The following testimonial from the lecturer of a respectable chemist in Brydlington, will be read with the highest interest.—"A lady, a customer of mine, has found great benefit from the use of Rowland's Macassar Oil, six months ago her hair nearly all fell off. I recommended her to try your BALM of COLUMBIA, which she did. In the course of a few months her head is clothed as full as before, and her hair is now 3s. 6d. bottle, it began to grow very profusely, and she has now a beautiful head of hair.—I am, gentlemen, yours, respectfully, Wm Smith, Chemist and Druggist, Market place, Bridlington, Yorkshire, and A Oldridge's March 13, 1841." 3s. and 6s. OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA causes the hair to curl beautifully, frees it from scurf, and stops it from falling off, and a few bottles generally restores it to its natural growth. In 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle, no other prices are genuine.—OLDRIDGE'S BALM.—1, Wellington street; the second house from the Strand.

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THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE for OCTOBER, price 1s. 6d. This monthly is an unique combination of Art and Literature. The designs are by Kenny Meadows, Hoppe, &c. &c. The contributions are unusually interesting.

CONTENTS:

Nameless Round London. (By Luke Roder, M.D
Musings of a Wanderer, No. 1.
A Village Sketch. By Miss Camilla Toulmin.
The Sea-Serpent Chase.
The Man of High Notions. By Laman Blanchard.
Church yard Thoughts.
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FEARFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION, AND LOSS OF NINETY-FIVE LIVES.

We have the painful task of furnishing the particulars of an awful explosion which took place at Haswell Colliery, near Sunderland, last Saturday afternoon, about three o'clock. The accident is attributed by various causes; but we give a full account of the evidence taken at the Coroner's inquest, where the facts were elicited in an authentic shape, we abstain from noticing the various reports contained in the various local papers that have reached us. Of the chief melancholy fact, the loss of nearly a hundred-lives, there is, unhappily, no doubt.

Haswell Colliery is situate in the very centre of the great Durham coal-field, about seven miles from the city of Durham, and nine from Sunderland. It is the property of Messrs. Clark, Taylor, Plummer, and other wealthy coal owners connected with the district. It is 150 fathoms deep, and the workings are in the well-known Hutton Seam. The colliery is the property of the Marquis of Londonderry, and has always stood high. During the pitmen's strike a few of the off-hand men were employed as hewer's, and a few new men introduced; but since the termination of the strike none have been appointed, except known hewers from the old ground, the others being employed at bank. Not a soul has been left to tell the mournful tale of how the accident occurred, the whole of the men employed in the pit down within the last few weeks, with the exception of a number of boys. Four men, who were at the bottom of the shaft, escaped, by the fire having burned itself out before it reached them.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE BODIES.

The inquest was held on Monday, at Haswell, before T. C. Maynard, Esq. The first witness examined was

Cornelius Brown, under-hewer at Shotton Colliery: On Saturday last, with other men, I went down the pit at Haswell, having heard that an accident had happened, at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Scott, another person, went first with me; and we found, when we got down, the shaft, that an explosion had taken place, as a number of tubs were upset, and a horse and roly driver were found dead. We proceeded a certain way, and, on reaching the Meadows' way, we found a boy lying dead. The brattice in the Meadows' branch for about 250 yards, when we found the air so bad from choke-damp that we were compelled to return. We came down to the end of that branch, and Scott returned with me again, and I went up the Brockley whins' branch for about a mile and a quarter, when we found the air so bad that I could proceed no further. I was then satisfied there could be no person in the pit alive. Seeing that nothing could be done to save life, we immediately began to put in air-stoppers, and had to wait till a fresh current of air was got in. After getting the air in, we proceeded on to the Flatts station, in about three hours after, where we found fourteen dead bodies, which were laid aside. We took ninety-five dead bodies out altogether. The explosion took place in the ninth headway course of the Meadows way. I saw that a pad had been drawn there by the deputy-overman, and there was part of a pulley left to support the roof after the explosion, and it afterwards removed; and I think the removal of the pad had caused the explosion, as the effects of the fire were more visible there than in any other place. There men had been working there, and were found dead. Did not find their Davy lamps. Saw nothing which indicated the cause of the explosion. The deputy, Williamson, had been in the act of taking the pad away, and was found lying towards the end of the dead. He had been at work at the pad when the explosion took place. The gas, in some cases, is found in considerable quantity, sometimes suddenly, on the removal of the coal. That part of the mine is considered the little pit-head, and some of the men had fallen from the roof caused by its removal. The lamp might be injured by the fall of stone, and that was probably the way in which the accident occurred.

This witness was then asked whether he left a support for the roof after the "Primman's Attorney-General. He said it was not unusual for a Davy lamp to be injured by a fall of stone. In some cases the fall gives notice, and the lamp can be got out of the way. In some cases it is not perceived. He had been under the two, and in those instances there were explosions. Between forty and fifty dead bodies were found at no great distance from the pad, the rest were in different parts of the workings. There were explosions several times during the last twenty years, but never one so great as this.

By the Coroner: The explosion extended over the north-west and east portions of the pit. He could not conjecture to any extent, and does not think that any strong that coneu.derable delay ensued. Out of the ninety-five lives that were lost, fifteen of the bodies only were burnt. There was a communication between the Meadows' Parts and the Brockley whins' parts, and, when he returned after the explosion the ventilation was interrupted by the air stoppings having been blown down. By air stoppings I mean barriers placed to throw the air into the workings for ventilation. Should think there had not been a large explosion of gas.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marshall, solicitor, who appeared on behalf of the owners of the colliery: Fifteen were killed by the after-damp, and eighty after-damp. It was possible for the mine to be safe previous to the fall of the stone at the pad where the explosion took place. A quantity of gas sufficient to cause an explosion might be generated.

James Scott is under-viewer at Haswell colliery. About three o'clock on Saturday afternoon I was in the colliery-office, when one of the off-putters came and said he believed the pit was on fire. I went down quickly as possible down the pit, and along the North Rolly way, about thirty yards, leading into the "Little Pit." I tried the air with a candle, and found it good. I then got a safety lamp, and went along further, and I found the air good a little way in the cross-ings beside it. The fresh air, which ought to have gone along the main line, was escaping at these two places. Along the main way, from the mouth of the Stone Drift, I came to a set of rollies which empty tubs on them. The horse at the end of the rollies was dead, and its driver, a boy. I proceeded on with the overman, John Miller, whom I met, about sixty yards, and came to a set of rollies in a siding where another boy was found dead. Went a quarter of the rollies was dead, and also the drivers. We went forward other fifty yards, and at the Meadows' way-end we found another body dead. For want of air at that point we were obliged to return. The deputy, Williamson, was found about 300 yards more air, and we considered the best thing we could do was to get in the stoppings, to carry the air forward. From what I saw, I was quite convinced that all the men in the pit when the explosion took place were dead. I then left the colliery to forward these operations, and went myself to the Meadows' way-end, and preserved up to the Meadows' flat, when I found two men and a horse dead. The air was quite so bad I was obliged to return to the Meadows' way-end. When I got there, Mr. Brown, the first witness, came up. We stood awhile, and then returned to the flat, and got about 100 yards further up then before, when we found it necessary to return to the Meadows' way-end. Mr. Brown was determined to get all the air stoppings in as soon as possible, to clear the whole pit of the after damp. Mr. Brown went with some men into the first stopping of the Brockley whins. The lamp was standing against a prop, and there was a little oil in it. The wick was loose in the pipe. If the explosion was caused by the plug being out, the gas would have had to ascend the tube containing the wick; but this, though possible, is not probable. The explosion must have taken place from a defective or injured lamp. The nearest candle would be 350 yards distant from the pad. I never in my experience knew of the current of air, in moving down one bad stopping, choke down the drawn through the gauze. Have damn put in, but do not think, if they had been put it, they would have stopped the explosion. Was never asked by the men to put dams in. Did not consider it necessary to have the stoppings strengthened as they were. It is not allowed to remove the oil from one lamp to another. The men are not allowed to do anything to the lamps, except in the presence of an officer, at the proper place.

Joseph Forbes, inspector of the mines, said: As soon as I heard of the accident I went down the pit. It would be a little after seven o'clock on Saturday evening. I examined every part of the mine between that time and Sunday morning, particularly that part where the dead bodies were found. From the examination I made, I think the accident happened in the ninth headway, in the Meadow's flat. The deputy had been drawing a jud there. I know that, because his axe was close by where the stone had fallen, at the place they died from the burns, or after-damp. There were no indications in any other part of the mine of an explosion having taken place. Found nothing else there but the bodies. I am of opinion the stone had fallen before the explosion took place. My reason for thinking so is, that the props had been taken out, and the men were away from it a little. Have been inspector of that pit about two years and four months, and during that time it was considered a safe pit. If the men thought there was any danger it was their duty to report it to me; they had orders from the master to do so. Never had any notice during the time I have been there of there being danger. Never knew of an accumulation of gas in the waste. I had inspected the pit between two and three o'clock in the morning of Saturday. I went to work with a candle. Never saw her in a better condition than she was in at that time. The current of fresh air was strong; there was no indication of gas. I considered it then to be perfectly safe. We consider it safe to work the whole coal with candle, but the broken is worked with Davy lamps, as a precaution against danger from gas coming off by accident.

John Mulser: I am overman at Haswell Little Pit. Since the explosion I have minutely examined every part of the pit, and I believe it arose at the ninth headway's course, near the jud. The jud had been drawn, and a "blower" might have come off, or if anything happened to any of the lamps, the same results would arise. The best Davy lamp produced was found by Thomas Wardell. He is in the same state now as when found.

By Mr. Roberts: Fifteen men on that district had safety lamps at the time of the explosion. I cannot tell whether they have all been found or not. I found six. There were four men at the bottom of the shaft who escaped—Raine, Hindmarch, Harrison, and Thompson.

The coroner intimated that there must be an adjournment, for further evidence, and the proceedings were therefore suspended till Tuesday.

LIST OF THE SUFFERERS.

Thomas Briggs, left a wife; John Briggs, son of the above, and son; John Whitfield and son; William and George Elsden, brothers, young men; Henry Mather, young man; Joseph Gibson and three sons; William Farrah, left a widow; William Joblin, left a widow; Ralph Surtees, young man; John and William Surtees, brothers, cousins to the above, both young men; Robert Williamson, young man; John Williamson, deputy, brother to the above, left a wife and six children—pregnant with the seventh; Wanless Thompson, left a wife and large family; John Noble, left a wife and four children; George Hall and son, left wife; — Hall, a boy; William Routledge, young man—the young man's father was burnt to death upon the same colliery a short time since; Daniel Leman, cousin to the above, left a wife and one child; Henry Weightman, left a wife and one child; William Weightman, boy, cousin to the above; John Currie, left a wife and family; William Dixon and son, left a wife and family; John Pettley, young man; William and John Dixon, brothers, young men; Charles Lefty, left a wife and child; Robert Richardson and son, left a wife and family; Michael Thurlwell, young man; Christopher, John, and Stephen Teesdale, brothers—their father fell down the same pit and was killed; Robert Cook, left a wife and one child; Robert Rosecamp, left a wife and four children; William Rosecamp, brother to the above, left a widow; James Maughan, young man; Thomas Bottoms, boy; Joseph Wolfe, left a wife and one child, and a brother Wolfe, formerly overman of the same colliery, and Edward Nicholson, brought up in the same family, young men, lately from Walker; R. Douglas, left a wife and four children; John Brown, young man; Mark Dunning, young man; John Brown, young man; George Lawson, left a wife and six children; Thomas Moody; Hans Ward, left a wife and five children —pregnant with the sixth; William Barras, left a wife and four children, also his son, a boy, who he took there for the first time to look at it; George Bell, left a wife, and Jonathen Bell, brothers; William Taylor; William Davidson, left a wife and three children; Michael, Matthew, and Henry Clough, brothers, under eighteen years of age; James Sanderson, left a wife and two children; William and John Harrison, brothers; John Sanderson, left a wife; James and Thomas Turnbull, brothers, young men; John and Thomas Willis, brothers, young men; John Wilkes, boy; Peter Robinson, young man; George Richardson, left a wife and one child; Joseph Moffit, left a wife—Richardson and Moffit married two sisters; John Ferry, left a wife and five children; George Ferry, son of the above; George Hutchinson, young man; Robert Parkinson, young man; Robert and Thomas Nicholson, brothers, boys; two boys of the name of Gilroy, brothers; William Nichol, young man; William Dobson, left a wife; James Richardson, left a wife and four children; James Layton, left a wife and two children; James Robson, a boy; and Robert Hogg, a young man.

SECOND DAY.—TUESDAY.

The coroner and jury re-assembled this morning at ten o'clock precisely, pursuant to adjournment, and immediately proceeded with the examination of witnesses. The room was again crowded, and the most intense interest prevailed.

On the opening of the court, Mr. Marshall stated that the owners were anxious for the fullest inquiry, and he was authorised to say that if the jury wished the pit to be examined by disinterested professional men, they would render every possible facility. He also leave it entirely in the coroner and jury to select the viewers for making such examination

The evidence was then proceeded with as follows:

Robert Emery: I am a miner at Haswell, and worked in that part of the mine where so many of my fellow-creatures have suffered—the broken part, which is called Brockley Whins. On the morning of the accident I worked there, being engaged in making out a pillar, and left at ten o'clock. Several persons were taken out dead from the place at which I had been working. The state of the ventilation was then perfectly good. I have worked seven years and a half in the colliery. In the little pit-head they work by safety candles, and the rest are broken with Davy lamps. I consider it safe to work the whole coal with candles. I always regarded the Haswell pit as one of the safest in the trade. On leaving my work I drew about fifty wans of coal. None of them appeared to be in any apprehension of danger. A deputy examines the pit before every fresh shift of men enters it. It is the duty of the deputies to see that every part of the pit is in a safe state, and where it is necessary to put in timber for the safety of the men, it is their duty to do it. George Hill, one of the persons killed by this accident, was in my place a little before I came away, examining it. I cannot speak to the cause of the explosion. In my opinion no blame attaches to any person for this occurrence. I have heard men working in the whole part of the coal complain of having seen the Davy lamps burn blue; in these places, I have on some occasions asked the deputy to leave the brattice back a little, which had the effect of throwing less air into the part in which I was at work. The current of air is very strong.

By Mr Clough: In my opinion there was enough air going into the part where I was working, to carry off any inflammable gas that might be made there. A person is appointed to examine the Davy lamps every morning, and to look them before they are used. Every lamp I have seen on the colliery has had a lock. I have often seen boys of 19 or 18 have lamps; such boys assist in getting the tubs up, and also in repairing. They have a lamp than a candle. I have seen waggoners put a candle or lamp up in one place, leave it there, and work till they were in the dark. I never heard any complaints from the men employed at Haswell that the boys were entrusted with lamps. I have heard them complain since the strike of three men being employed in the waste, who were not practical men, and they observed that, if danger occurred, these men would not be aware of it. They did not say they apprehended danger from these new working hands. If they apprehended danger, it was their duty to make complaint to the master wastemen. It is the duty of hewers, if they had any complaints, to communicate the safety of the mine to the deputy every time they went down, and also of any man who would not make a report to Mr Foster from fear of losing his work. There would be no danger if old pitmen were working with the strangers. The safety of the men and the lives of the men depends every month on the waste being kept clear. The responsibility of keeping it clear rests with the master wastemen. I have confidence in his judgment, for he is an experienced man. It is the duty of the master wastemen to go about from one to another of the men working in the waste.

By the Coroner: I consider the explosion has been the result of accident.

Joseph Hall: I have lives at Haswell, and is a pitman, and has been employed eight years and a half in the pit. Was last at work on Saturday morning, and came on about half-past eight o'clock. Was working the Brookley Whins course, and have worked there six weeks previously. Had worked in the Hutch Whins and at the Brockley Whins flat. The state of the ventilation previously, and up to the time he left, was as good as it could be. Had not the slightest apprehension of danger from the explosion. Was in the habit of using a safety lamp. Have not been the slightest indication on the candle of inflammable air. Has been down the pit since, about half-past four o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Had been in the Meadows Flat. The distance from there to the place where candles are used is some hundred yards. There was no danger to working that part of the pit where he was with candles. Had not worked in the broken since the strike. Has not been quite so fare as the Meadows' way-end since the explosion, and cannot say were it commenced. Considers the Davy lamp a perfect safeguard, if the indications it gives are attended to. Would much prefer the Davy lamp to any other. Has carried his lamp from place to place through astrong current of air, and has never seen the flame forced through the gauze by the current. When he was down the pit he saw no indications whereby the explosion commenced. Has always found the ventilation good in those parts of the pit where has worked. Has never heard during the eight and a half years he has worked in the pit any complaints made by others that the ventilation was bad. Was one of the safest pits he was ever in; but has been in other pits where as little gas was given off as in Haswell pit, but he has never found any.

Thomas Joplin: was called, and deposed: I have been two years and a half employed at Haswell Colliery. On Saturday I left the little pit at three o'clock, twenty minutes or half an hour before the explosion. I had been working at the Brockley Whins on the rise side of the Brockley Whins, and had done so during the last month. When I left work the ventilation was good, and I had no fear of any explosion. On coming from my work I went across the Brockley Whins Headway, and the waggon-way, direct to the shaft. I took my lighted candle with me, and if there had been any inflammable gas, it would have been indicated by the candle. I did not see any such indication. Up to the shaft the ventilation was good. I was coming out I met the overman of the pit at the Meadows way-end. The current was strong. I worked about a year and a half in the Meadows Flat, and from my knowledge of the place, I think the current of air on Saturday, when I left work, sufficient for the ventilation of the pit. Never heard complaints of the ventilation of any par

Wm. Farish: Lives at Haswell Colliery, and has worked nearly three years at the colliery. Was at work on Saturday, and left at ten o'clock in the morning, and worked in the ninth headway, and two bodies were found in the same spot where he had been previously working. These persons followed him to work in the same jud. This is in the same place where Williamson was taking down the

place the ventilation was good. The air was usually good, and there was no deficiency. The pit, he thought, was one of the best-ventilated pits he ever knew, and he is upwards of fifty-three years old, and has been a pitman about forty-four years. Has not been at the place since the explosion. When he left there was no appearance of gas. In his opinion, the late explosion was purely accidental, and not caused by negligence. As far as he can judge, nothing could have prevented it.

By Mr. Marshall: Has worked in his life for nine collieries, and never saw one better ventilated. Lost a son by the explosion.

By the Coroner: Does not believe the explosion took place for want of ventilation.

By Mr. Marshall: When they were at work on Saturday morning, they heard a noise like thunder in the goaf, and had never before heard such a noise; we thought it was above where we were working, and we left the place, and when it ceased we returned. The goaf is the place where all the coal has been removed. At that time the Davy lamps did not indicate the presence of gas. The same noise was heard shortly after again when they went in; it was not so loud as the first noise. They told one of the chargemen of the occurrence, and he said it was caused by the falling of one of the old boards, and that they saw themselves. The person to whom they told this was John Williamson, the deputy, who was killed.

Ralph Errington: Has been employed nearly eight years in Haswell Colliery, and worked with last witness, and left at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, when the ventilation was as good as possible. Can form no opinion as to the cause of the explosion, and cannot tell whether it was the result of accident or negligence. Nothing could have been done, in his opinion, by anticipation, to have prevented the accident. Where they were working the current of the air was so strong that they could scarcely keep their lamps burning.

By Mr. Roberts: If there had been a current of air going through the place where the accident occurred it would not have happened. Where he was working is the place where the accident is generally supposed to have commenced. The evidence of this witness was generally a corroboration of that previously given.

Thomas Scott: Lives at Haswell, and has been a pitman twenty-three years, eighteen of which he has been a hewer. He has been seven years and a half at Haswell pit, and has worked in the waste six years and a half. Was at work in the waste on Friday night, and left at two A.M. on Saturday. Was not at work at that time in the little pit. For a month previously had been working in the waste of the little pit—a month previously to Monday before the accident. Was through the whole of the waste during that time. The ventilation was always very good. No men have been working in that waste since he was in. Has been a little way into the waste since the explosion took place, and it was in a good state to-day at twelve o'clock. Could see no indications where the explosion took place. The Haswell pit was considered the best ventilated pit on the river Wear.

HASWELL COLLIERY—THE SCENE OF THE LATE AWFUL EXPLOSION.

HASWELL COLLIERY EXPLOSION—BURIAL OF THE DEAD

Has worked in all parts of the pit, and never found any want of ventilation. Has frequently heard the men complain that there was too great a current of air in all parts of the pit. The three strange workmen in the waste are under the charge of three experienced pitmen, to whom they are only assistants, and in no way responsible for the work done; the experienced pitmen are alone responsible, and if anything happens, they are accountable. The men that are with them have to take charge of both them and their Davy lamps. It was possible enough for the explosion to have taken place if there had been a current of air into every part of the pit. If a heavier body of gas came off than there was air to overpower, an explosion might be the result, and it is his opinion that was the case in this accident. It was possible for a sufficient quantity of gas to have come off from the removal of the jud as would cause the explosion. He has never seen any gas in the course of six years and a half in Haswell waste. He has known in the Charlie pit, at Lambton, the air as clear as in a bell, and in half an hour the Davy lamps were rolling full of gas. Considers the Davy lamp very secure—as secure, or more so, than any other that he knows anything about. Is very certain every care is taken that is possible in the air courses in the waste.

Mr. E. Fenwick Boyd: I am check viewer for the owner of the royalty of Haswell Colliery. Since the explosion I have been very frequently down the pit, and carefully examined the Meadows' flat. I found a very good air travelling, and marks on the whole side of the timber, the effects of the explosion, all in one direction. The stoppings and crossings were blown down in a contrary direction from the working places. There had been large falls of stone from the roof. I consider the explosion had taken place near the highest headways course of that flat, and near to the face of the working places. I also examined a few of the boards in the Brockley Whin's flat, and found the blast had gone in that direction, but the fire had not been so strong. I am in the habit of visiting 25 collieries, and I only knew of one so well ventilated as Haswell—in the quantity of air, and general attention to direction of that air. On examining the temperature, I found it at the surface 46, and at the bottom of the pit (which is 160 fathoms deep), 53: at the face of the workings, close by where the bodies were found, 56. In one instance I recollect the temperature being reduced; the air was returned upon the furnace cooler than when it went in. I can only state that the explosion must have been occasioned by a lighted candle or lamp coming in contact with an explosive mixture.

After some other immaterial evidence, the inquest was adjourned till the next day (Wednesday).

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY.

The inquest was resumed this morning. The whole day was consumed in taking the evidence of Robert Thompson, master waterman of the pit, which went to corroborate that given on the previous day. His testimony went to show that nothing more could have been done to prevent the accident. After some discussion it was agreed to adjourn the inquest till Wednesday in next week; and in the meantime the jury begged the coroner to request Mr. Nicholas Wood and Mr. George Hunter to examine the mine and report their opinion to the jury.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Haswell colliery is one of the most extensive in the county of Durham. It employs upwards of three hundred men and boys, and it is celebrated for the very superior quality of its coal.

The pit, though essentially one, is divided into separate workings, called respectively the Big-pit and the Little-pit. The explosion took place in the latter. The number of men and boys usually employed in this part is about one hundred, and when the explosion took place there were ninety-nine down—four of whom have perished. The other four would also, without doubt, have suffered, had not the course of the explosive current been intercepted by some waggons laden with coals, in what is called a "gallery" or railway used for the purpose of conveying the coals to the bottom of the shaft to be drawn to the bank. The four men who escaped were at the end of these waggons nearer to the shaft. They saw the flame approaching, having the appearance of forked lightning, when it fortunately struck the waggons referred to. The horse attached to them was killed, and thrown completely over in the form of a somerset, falling on his back.

About fifty of the unfortunate sufferers were interred on Monday, and the remainder on Tuesday afternoon. The funerals were very decently conducted, and the spectacle was a most touching and melancholy scene. The neighbourhood may truly be said to be the scene "of lamentation and mourning and woe," as the calamity has entered the abodes of almost every inhabitant in the district, and some families have been bereaved of their only earthly support and protectors.

Our engravings represent the colliery, the scene of the awful catastrophe; and South Hetton Church, where the greater number of the dead were buried, in trenches on Monday afternoon:

In far Solomd, or Oman's sea,
The seeker for vain luxury
May lose his life, and Pity shed
A few cold tear-drops o er his bad;
But here, where hundreds for our good,
Are undermining life for food,
Most hardly earn'd, how should we weep
To see at one ungenerous sweep
So many beings snatch'd by Fate—
So many too, left desolate!

How many ties were broken there,
How many hopes chang'd to despair!
Oh! this is subject for true grief,
Which ev'n in tears can't find relief!
And then, the solemn cavalcade—
The melancholy long parade,
That through the churchyard slowly wends,
With widows, orphans, sisters, friends,
Fathers and mothers, all in tears
Weeping o'er untimely biers
This is a sight to wound the sense
Of heart with Pity's least pretence.

W.

GREAT MEETING IN RHODE ISLAND.

GREAT MASS MEETING AT PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

The people of Rhode Island, it will be remembered, being discontented with the limited suffrage under the charter of Charles II., from time to time, petitioned for its extension: this was granted, but with so slow or niggard a hand, that they, at length, met in mass, remodelled the constitution on the universal suffrage principle, declared the existing government null, elected their own officers, and, with one Dorr at their head, marched to enforce the will of the people. But they were too late: the government was prepared for them: Dorr was taken, tried, and sentenced to hard labour for life, in the prison of the State. Hence the sympathising movement of delegates from various States, termed "the Great Mass Meeting for Democracy and Dorr."

This extraordinary and exciting assemblage took place on Wednesday, the 4th ult., at Providence. It was, indeed, a vast gathering: a steam-boat, chartered from New York, conveyed, at least 800 citizens to Providence: a band of music was on board, and the steamer was decorated with banners inscribed with democratic mottoes, and an excellent portrait of Governor Dorr; and loud and frequent were the salutes of the steam-boat bells at the wharves, &c., as the vessel of "troubled spirits" progressed.

The "Tenth Ward Roarer" which was placed on the bow of the boat saluted the crowds that were assembled on the wharves and piers, which were returned with the hearty cheers of the assemblages. The boat was crammed to overflowing, and such a scramble for berths, mattresses and settees was never seen, except on board a North River steam-boat, when the fare was "fifty cents and found." The night on the sound was beautiful and clear, the moon shone silvery bright, and as the boat struggled through the waters with her hundred souls, she seemed a thing of life breathing and snorting through the ocean brine. After a pleasant run with a light breeze from the north east, she approached Providence at about nine o'clock in the morning, and arrived at the wharf at ten, under the salute of artillery, martial music, and the cheers of the dense assemblage.

A procession was then formed, headed by the Chief Marshal, and a cavalcade of 50 horsemen, and numbering "1968 ladies" in a body; "Revolutionary soldiers in carriages, 28; delegations and bands of music, &c. They proceeded through the principal streets of the city, accompanied by banners and devices, and numbering in procession 5781. The portrait of Governor Dorr, in an elegant frame, was carried at the head of the New York delegation; and this picture, the ladies, and the revolutionary soldiers, were the great points of interest in the procession.

Among the banners we noticed the following, carried by the ladies, which fully evince their spirited feeling on this occasion:—"We are Rhode Island women—friends of Liberty, Freedom, and equal and just laws!" "If this be treason, make the most of it," &c. In the male part of the procession were the following, among others: "T. W. Dorr—I will not compromise the people's rights!" "Oh, Rhode Island woe—Whiggery has done this!"

The procession passed in full view of the state prison, where Dorr is confined. From thence they proceeded to the Pickney Farms, the place selected for the vast assemblage to convene, which is about a mile northwest of the city, on the hill at the rear of the prison. The spot selected for the speakers was in a valley, forming an amphitheatrical view from each side, covering a space of about ten acres, which was filled with spectators, including several hundred ladies, who occupied the centre of the vast assemblage, with Mike Walsh in their midst, directly in front of the speaker's stand. A platform was erected at the foot of the valley, on which a band of music was stationed to enliven the scene. The utmost order prevailed—not a drop of intoxicating liquor was sold on the ground, nor was a person present who appeared to be labouring under its effects.

The meeting was organised by the selection of General Thomas F. Carpenter, as President, and thirty-one Vice Presidents, being one from each town in the State, and five Secretaries. The President called upon the Rev. Elder Wakeman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Cumberland, to address the throne of Grace, which he did in language which is a curious specimen of electioneering piety.

A voice in the crowd here cried out, "I move we now proceed, forthwith, to liberate Thomas W. Dorr from the State Prison," which was followed by cries of "no, no"—"order, order." The band of music then struck up the national air of "Hail Columbia," concluding with "Yankee Doodle."

The meeting was then addressed by the President, after which the assemblage became so extensive that other speakers took the stand occupied by the music at the foot of the valley, and the report says, "addressed the lower *firesacres of the audience*."

The resolutions were next read, embodying the views of the suffrage party, and the sovereignty of the people, a protest against Governor Dorr's imprisonment; against the election of Henry Clay. Another resolution sympathised with O'Connell; and another in favour of Polk and Dallas, and their principles. Indeed, the object of the meeting was a little for Dorr, but a great deal for the Democratic Presidential candidates, Polk and Dallas.

We have not space to enumerate the speakers. Letters were read, approving of its objects, from Gen. Jackson, James Buchanan, Martin Van Buren, Colonel Johnson, Silas Wright, &c.

In the yard of the prison where Dorr was confined, several companies of soldiers were secreted, as well as in the armories at the upper part of the city. Several pieces of artillery were stationed in front of the prison; and one of the soldiers who had the charge of them, replied to a question of a New Yorker by the presentation of a six-barrel pistol to his breast, with directions to make himself scarce or risk the consequences. Crowds of persons were scattered about the prison during the day, and from one of the cells, supposed to be that of Governor Dorr, a white handkerchief, marked with stripes and stars with a piece of charcoal, was every now and then thrust forth, as if to satisfy the spectators that the inmate was rejoicing in spirit, although his body was entombed in a dungeon.

Perhaps, after all, the greatest attractions of the day were the ladies' white banner, on which they had worked—"If this be treason, make the most of it;" and the speakers at the various hustings ringing the changes during the day.

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THE KING OF THE FRENCH AT WINDSOR.

WINDSOR has been the place, and Louis Philippe the person, which have been combined, for the past week, in all conversations. There is generally some one topic or occurrence which absorbs all the attention a busy people can give to the events of the hour; other subjects are alluded to, but it is the great one only that is discussed; and thus, though the everlasting tide of events, which "knows no retiring ebb, but flows right on," throws to the surface its usual number of casualties, public and private, we pass them by with slight notice and slighter comment; they may be quite as great in themselves, in their future consequences perhaps more important; but some of them are removed from us by distance, and consequences are things evoked only by time. Although, then, the news from Tahiti is not such as to remove all uneasiness, and though the materials for some stormy debates are being wafted from India in the vessel that brings Lord Ellenborough, we hope the best as to the first; and, on the principle that it is useless to meet evils half way, postpone consideration of the latter; and with little talk about either, turn to the Royal Castle of Windsor, where the Queen of England is entertaining, as a guest, the King of the French.

This visit the French Opposition Journals are converting into a national grievance. If so much political importance is attached to it, we, as Englishmen, ought to look upon it in the light of a national triumph. Yet we are content to take it for what it really is—a courteous return of the compliment paid by her Majesty to Louis Philippe last year, in accepting the hospitality of the Chateau d'Eu. Our brethren of the French press persist in seeing all sorts of plots and schemes for the degradation of France, and the aggrandisement of England in the banquets and concerts and receptions given in honour of the King. His answer to the worthy mayor and counsellors of Portsmouth will, no doubt, be construed into "another insult" to France, as the papers have already designated the resolution of the Duke of Wellington to receive the Monarch on his landing, forgetting, or possibly not knowing, that Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire, it was on the part of the Duke a mere act of official duty—and official duty, even to its minutiæ, the Duke of Wellington was never known to neglect. When her Majesty went to France, we never dreamed that the excursion was part of a diplomatic web of policy, the terminating knots of which were to be tied amid the uncorking of Champagne bottles in the forest fêtes of Eu.

But the French do not make so quiet and simple an estimate of

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH, AT PORT MORTH, ON TUESDAY LAST.

the value of royal movements; the power of the crown is great, and under Louis Philippe does not seem likely to be lessened; he is besides said to be a man that acts but little from impulse, and much from calculation, so that in attributing to his journey a purpose wholly political, the French may be more readily excused than we should be, if we attached the same motive to every one of the now ordinary progresses of the Queen. But for the obstinacy and perverted ingenuity with which the organs of the Opposition persist in seeing in every little act a determination to injure and insult the French people, they are wholly unjustifiable. The wish to do so does not exist among us, and, as a consequence, our acts do not deserve so perverted an interpretation.

It is absurd to suppose that sovereigns are always statists, that they never drop their official dignity, or relax into human beings, receiving and returning those kindly offices of courtesy and hospitality which spring from feeling, and are not dictated by policy. Is there nothing in the past history of Louis Philippe that can account, and naturally account, for a wish to visit in his old age the country that afforded him an asylum in his struggles with the destiny that surrounded his youth? Let us cast a rapid glance over his career; it is one which shows that the highest earthly rank is not exempt from human vicissitudes, or from the operation of "time and chance which happens unto all."

Louis Philippe is the son of the too famous Duke of Orleans, who lent the aid of his fortune, which was immense, and his talents, of which the same could not be said, to the revolutionary party of France in all the agitations that preceded the total destruction of the monarchy. To fall in with the levelling temper of the times, he first threw off his rank, and styled himself simply Citizen Egalité; with at least equal readiness he threw off that which is better and higher than rank and title; he must have divested himself of feeling and affection ere he could have voted for the death of Louis XVI. When the revolution was degenerating into anarchy, and, like Saturn, was devouring its own children, his extreme opinions did not save him from the penalty attached to the crime of being wealthy and nobly born, and he fell beneath the guillotine, the least regarded of all the victims of that horrible epoch. His son was born in 1773, and the worst of all these scenes were acted during the first twenty years of his life. We pass over his education by Madame de Genlis—preferred by his father on account of her talents, to a tutor—and take him up at that part of his history when he was earning a name among men as an officer in the army of the Republic, which was engaged on the frontiers against the invading force of Austria. He served his first campaign, in 1792, under Dumouries; he had for a short time been attached to the force under the command of General Kellerman, and was present with his younger brother, the Duke de Montpensier, at the battle of Valmy. But it was at the battle of Gemappes, under Dumouriez, that he first distinguished himself. The action was fought on the 6th of November, 1792, and to the young Duke de Chartres, the title of the eldest sons of the House of Orleans, was entrusted the command of the right wing of the French army. The attack on the strong position occupied by the Austrian centre was at first successful, but the advancing force was afterwards checked, and the check became a repulse; it was in the rallying his broken troops, forming the several battalions into one large one, inspiring the mass with confidence, and leading them on to a complete victory, that Louis Philippe displayed the bravery, cool presence of mind, and power of combination which are the first qualities of a commander. He again signalised himself at Anderlacht, on the 14th of November; at Trilemont, on the 19th; and on the 27th, at Varrouix. But his connection with the French Republic was not destined to be a long one; the battle of Neerwinde, fought in March, 1793, was unfavourable to the French army; the formidable Committee of Public Safety had grown powerful, cruel, and suspicious, and punished with death those generals who chanced to be unsuccessful. Thirteen days after the battle, Dumouriez and the Duke de Chartres both received orders to repair to Paris and account for their defeat. The mandate was equivalent to a sentence of death, and to avoid it, there was no expedient but flight. The generals therefore mounted their horses and set off for the frontiers. The evasion was suspected—for, like all the generals of the Republic, Dumouriez was surrounded with spies—they were pursued and all but overtaken, and a volley of balls sent after them by the men they had so recently commanded was the parting salute which the French army gave its officers. It passed them by more harmless in its effect than its intention, and the fugitives proceeded directly to Mons, the head quarters of the Austrian army. Here Louis Philippe was pressed to accept a commission in the Austrian service, but, with a very proper spirit, he refused, in any capacity, to bear arms against his country. From henceforth his life, for many years, was that of a poor exile. He went to Switzerland, and, under the assumed name of Chabaud, obtained, after a strict examination of his abilities, the appointment of mathematical teacher in the College of Reichenau. He had been here for eight months, when the news of his father's dreadful fate compelled him to take change of scene. He went to Hamburg, and from thence travelled on foot, with nothing but a knapsack on his back, great part of the north of Europe—visiting Sweden, Lapland, and the North Cape—and, during his wanderings, meditating, probably, the fallen fortune of his house, but scarcely dreaming of its future elevation. It was in consequence of a negotiation opened with him by the French Directory, that he embarked for the United States. He again returned to Europe, and fixed his residence in England, with his two brothers, the Duke of Montpensier and Count Beaujolais. They were reconciled to Louis XVIII., and the elder branch of the family, from whom they had been estranged; were received at Court, and lived in good society, quietly, and without ostentation. Thus years passed away, till the death of his two brothers induced Louis Philippe to leave England for awhile. He proceeded to Sicily, and there met the Princess Amelia, daughter of the King of Naples, whom he married in 1809; and the union being one into which considerations of state and ambition did not enter, it has proved a happy one. He resided at Palermo, with his bride, till the fall of Napoleon, when he returned to Paris, watching, but not joining in, the policy of the Government. When the return of Napoleon from Elba drove Louis XVIII. from his throne, the Duke of Orleans did all in his power to keep the soldiers of the Army of the North faithful to the King, but could not succeed against the enthusiasm wakened by the very name of the Emperor. He therefore left France, and returned to his former residence, at Twickenham. Shortly came the battle of Waterloo, and the restoration of the Bourbons. The Duke of Orleans returned to Paris, but only to be coldly received at Court; the King mistrusted him; but the species of persecution to which he was subjected by the Monarch increased his popularity with the people. Louis died, and the fatal policy pursued by Charles X. filled up the measure of popular indignation. The Revolution of July, 1830, burst like a thunderclap on Europe; and in the dissolution of the Government that followed, the Duke of Orleans was nominated "Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom," a dignity which he soon converted into that of "King of the French," with more power, and more ability to use it, than any King of the Bourbon race has possessed since the days of Louis XIV.

And this Monarch, after so many changes, is again in England, not as an exiled man, but as a crowned head, the guest of royalty, received with all the pomp, pride, and circumstance that attend on kingly state. May he not wish, on the verge of life, to see once more the land that must be to him linked with so many recollections? We cannot see anything in the visit that is not graceful and natural. The supposition that Louis Philippe would engage in a deliberate conspiracy against the honour and interests of his country is too absurd to obtain credit from any one but the conductors of the French Opposition press, for whom nothing seems too absurd where England or the English are in question.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Our news from France this week is of a scanty nature. The Paris papers, like those on this side of the Channel, are chiefly filled with incidents connected with the departure of the King for England. His Majesty has made his visit to our Queen the occasion for an act of clemency, and has ordered the liberation of a number of political prisoners. The *Moniteur* publishes their names, amounting in all to nearly 60. They are for the most part obscure persons, implicated in the insurrection of the 12th and 13th of May, 1839, in Paris; in the Republican plot of Marseilles; the expedition of Louis Napoleon to Boulogne; and the attempt of Quenisset against the lives of the Dukes of Orleans and Aumale. The most remarkable among these are—Hubert, Boaffos, Montalban, Orsi, Bataille, Becker, Beurier, Dourille, Dupoty, Hendrick, Herbulot, Dubourdieu, Bonnsdond, Elie, Forestier, Ornano, Lombard, Bourdisson, Louis Dufour, &c.

Arrangements have been made on the Spanish frontier for more speedy transmission of news from Louis Philippe, and, in his Majesty's absence, the Duke de Nemours was to transact official business with the Ministers.

The *Séance royale de Versailles* of the 11th, announced the news from Algeria of the 29th ult. The Duke d'Aumale arrived at Bona on the 18th ult. The Prince having been complimented by the Mayor of that town, replied:—

"I am very grateful to you for the flattering sentiments you express towards me and my family. The King has long demonstrated the lively interest he takes in the future welfare of Algeria; he proved it by actions as well as words, and will be happy to learn that his intentions are so well appreciated. Called by his will to the command of this noble province, I have endeavoured to study all its wants. Those of the district and town of Bona are well known to me, and you may rest persuaded that your interests will not have a more zealous advocate than me."

The Duke de Glucksberg has left Paris for Madrid, whence he is to proceed to the kingdom of Morocco. He is the bearer of the treaty of peace between that power and France, ratified by the French Government. The King had appointed the Duke de Gluckaberg officer of the Legion of Honour.

M. Lenain, formerly member of the National Convention and Councillor of the Court of Cassation until 1814, when he resigned his functions, not to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the Bourbons, died a few days ago in the 87th year of his age, at Clery, where he had resided since his retirement from public life.

One of the papers before us publishes a letter from Cadiz of the 25th ult., mentioning the complete evacuation of the island of Mogadore by the French, and the arrival at Cadiz of the garrison and the remainder of the squadron. The Moorish envoy sent from Tangier, in the Cuvier, to inform his countrymen of the conclusion of peace, was unable to meet in the town a single inhabitant to whom he could communicate that pleasing intelligence. Ever since the bombardment, Kabyle marauders daily entered Mogadore, to search for booty among its ruins. On the 12th, these plunderers accidentally set fire to a mine, which had been opened under one of the forts, commanding the channel between the island and town, and the battery situate at the gate of the Marine. The latter was blown up by the Moors; but the fuse leading to the powder magazine under the fort having been extinguished, no explosion took place. On the 13th, the French garrison was awoke by the report of an explosion which completely destroyed that fort. The Emperor of Morocco had accepted the mediation of France for the adjustment of his differences with Denmark and Sweden, and it was believed that he would renounce the tribute paid to him by those two powers in virtue of ancient treaties.

The *Journal des Débats* has an admirable article in answer to the splenetic and absurd effusions of some of the revolutionary journals on the subject of the visit of the King to England. It says:—"The Queen of Great Britain is preparing to give the King of the French a reception worthy of him and of England. The nation unites in feeling with the Sovereign, and is preparing festivities for the officers of the French navy, as the Court is preparing a similar honour for the King. We should have imagined that such a spontaneous manifestation would have been regarded as a proof of good feeling and of sincere cordiality. It appears that we were mistaken—that is, that England is perfidious. We should have thought that those preparations were to do us honour; it appears that the purpose is to insult us. It is France which has been sacrificed to pecuniary calculations. It is against her that England will be insulted during the King's stay in the country of an ally. What, then, is that grand affront which England intends us? She sends the Duke of Wellington to meet the King! This is the insult offered to France, and to the revolution of July! This is, in truth, to display a strange knowledge of the dignity of one's country! Assuredly we cannot efface history. We cannot prevent this name from being united with the most painful, as well as with the most glorious, period of our annals. But is France, then, so feeble—is she so small, that she cannot look those men in the face whom she formerly engaged on the field of battle! Does it, in fact, lieutenant of the Emperor proceeded to assist at the coronation of Queen Victoria, did England present an insult in his presence? Did she attribute as a crime to the veteran of all the wars of the Empire the glorious remembrances which his name and to his illustrious reputation? Has nothing occurred during thirty years? And is the Duke of Wellington, who has replaced us in the first rank amongst free nations, nothing? England sends her most illustrious citizens to meet the Sovereign of France. This is termed an insult to the Revolution of July; we consider it as an act of homage paid to it. It is precisely because England sees beyond the King, or rather, sees in the King the nation over which he reigns, and the revolution from which he sprung, that the reception is given to him which does honour to the British nation.

"Richard in Palestine," a new opera in three acts, was performed for the first time at the Académie Royale de Musique of Paris on last Monday night. It appears to have met with but moderate success, although its *mise en scène* is pronounced very splendid. The libretto, which is by M. P. Foucher, is founded on Sir Walter Scott's novel. The music is by M. A. Adam.

SPAIN.

The latest Madrid letters state that the Count Fontao has been appointed by the Queen as President of the Senate, and the Duke de Gor and General Espelata Vice-Presidents.

The *Madrid Gazette* contains a royal decree ordering the establishment of a telegraphic line between Madrid and Irun.

There is now political news, but reports were very prevalent of an approaching change of ministry.

PORTUGAL.

Our letters from Lisbon of the 1st instant, announce the opening of the Cortes on the previous day. The Minister Cabral presented a report to both Chambers, explanatory of the exercise of the extraordinary powers confided to the Government. The Duke de Palmella presided over the Chamber of Peers. Senhor Rodriguez Magalhaes appeared in the Deputies as a leader of the opposition. The Government, on a division in the latter House, had a majority of five. The majority in the Chamber of Deputies is supposed to have fallen off, but is still considerable. The report of the Minister was referred to a committee, and a bill of indemnity was demanded for the Government.

The tobacco, soap, and gunpowder contracts had been let most advantageously for 1,521 contos, with the condition annexed of a loan of 1,000,000 sterling to Government, at five per cent for ten years. The latter is reduced within twenty-three years.

On the 24th ult., a decree was published, instituting a tribunal for the trial of persons charged with slave-trading, and found on board captured slavers, at Angola.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Royal Mail Company's steamer the Severn has arrived from the West Indies—The dates of the papers brought by this conveyance are—Demerara, of the 2d; Trinidad and Antigua, the 3rd; Barbadoes, the 4th; St. Lucia, the 5th; St. Kitt's, the 6th; and Jamaica, St. Vincent's, and Dominica, the 7th ult. There is little in the papers from the north coast, except an account of the shock of an earthquake on the 30th of August, which was felt severely in Demerara, Barbadoes, and Trinidad, but no damage was the result. It seems to be expected, that as the shock preceded the full moon of Guiana, the full effects will have been experienced in the neighbourhood of Caracoas, and hence the next accounts from these localities are looked for with some interest.

The Jamaica papers report a very favourable account of the weather, and the prospects of the crops equally so. Coolie immigration, it is supposed, will not be favourably regarded by the new House of Assembly, to follow on the general election which was going on, but to African immigration it is said there does not exist any strong objection.

The commercial intelligence by this mail is exceedingly meagre. The accounts respecting the prospect of the new sugar crop, are more than usually favourable, if nothing afterwards occur to disturb it.

PERU.

News has been received of another revolution in Peru, which took place on the 17th of July. The government was entirely changed. Vivanco's authority was no longer acknowledged, but that of Elias, a civilian, and a man of the people in some measure. Elias is a man of large property, and supported Vivanco's cause, in the hope and expectation of procuring for the country some cessation from the constant round of revolutions which have continued to distract it. The movement has proved very popular, and much enthusiasm has been displayed by the whole population.

FURTHER NEWS FROM TAHITI.

ANOTHER INSULT TO THE BRITISH FLAG.—The Arachne, which has arrived at Falmouth from Sydney, whence she sailed on the 6th of June, brings an account of a serious outrage committed on the British flag at Tahiti, on the 4th of April, by the French commodore, Bruat, in command at that island.

It appears that the Hazard, Commander Bell, on her passage from the Sandwich Islands to Sydney, received instructions from Admiral Thomas, of her Majesty's ship Dublin, lying at the former port, to touch at Tahiti, with despatches for the acting British Consul there. At the same time, Captain Bell was specially charged by the Admiral, not to recognise the French authority in the execution of this mission. Accordingly, on the date above-mentioned, the Hazard arrived off Tahiti, and having despatched a boat and four hands, under command of Lieutenant Rose, to her Majesty's ship Basilisk, lying at anchor in the roadstead, they were interrupted in their passage thither by a large armed barge belonging to one of the French frigates, the officer on board of which stated that he had been to take the British boat and crew to his commodore. This act Lieutenant Rose protested against, when, the French being about to use force, Lieutenant Rose at once surrendered his sword, and stated that he considered himself their prisoner. They were then taken alongside the French frigate and detained some hours, after which they were released and allowed to go on shore, the French Admiral afterwards sending an apology to Commander Bell, of the Hazard, for the interruption. On Lieutenant Rose's return to the Hazard she immediately sailed for Sydney, and it is said that Lieutenant Rose has come home expressly with despatches to the Admiralty, detailing the affair.

Mrs. Pritchard (the lady of Mr. Consul Pritchard) and her three daughters have arrived in London. They came home on board the barque Cape Breton, Capt. Caerr, which left Valparaiso on the 11th of June, and arrived at Cork on the 3d of October, bringing Government despatches from the master of the Basilisk, on board of which Queen Pomaré has taken refuge, and from Admiral Thomas on the South American station. Mrs. Pritchard and her daughters reached London on Saturday, and London has some strange visitors. They are under the roof of the Rev. James Sherman, minister of Surrey Chapel. Mrs. Pritchard left Tahiti towards the end of April, and arrived at Valparaiso on the 1st of June, staying there 10 days. On the day he arrived from Tahiti, she went on board the Basilisk, and had an interview with Queen Pomaré. Her Majesty had been very unwell, but was then recovering. She is accompanied on board the Basilisk by her husband and three children (who are English), and two years of age respectively), and also by her mother, aunt, and household servants. She is totally without money or provisions, the French Governor Bruat having strictly prohibited all communications from the shore. The commander of the Basilisk, however, sl owed the ketch's boat to visit the shore, and bring off supplies of provisions deposited there for the purpose. The information which Mrs. Pritchard brings of the state of the island is important. She confirms the details given of the battle of Mahaena. The Tahitians protest that so long as a single Frenchman remains upon the island they will fight. The number of natives who have been indisposed to side with the French is very small, not exceeding twenty; while, as a counterpoise, a much greater number of French soldiers and sailors had passed over with their arms to the ranks of the Tahitians. The mass of the natives were in their mountain fastnesses, with plenty of provisions; and the fort which was abandoned by the French after the battle of Mahaena, was held, as before, by the advance post of the native forces. When Mrs. Pritchard left the island, nearly all the missionaries had gone. The only persons connected with the mission who were actually on the island at Mrs. Pritchard's departure were believed to be the Rev. Messrs. Moore and Darling, Mr. Buchanan, schoolmaster, and Mr. Somes, printer. The people having nearly all retired to the mountains, congregations of 1500 or 1600 souls were reduced to less than twenty persons each.

The *Presse* contains the following account of the affair between the French and the natives of Tahiti, of which we have already given an account:—"The natives assembled about twelve miles from the camp occupied by our troops, constructed redoubts, mounted them with seven cannon, and manned them with the bravest of the population. Five hundred French landed, and attacked these works, which for three long hours resisted the most determined assaults. At last four sailors, exasperated by the fall of about fifty of their messmates, two officers, and two élèves, rushed on sword in hand with irresistible fury. Having gained possession of the redoubts, they found the dead bodies of 270 natives, and two English deserters, who had joined them. The natives, disheartened by a defeat so complete, dispersed in all directions. Our loss has been 52 men put *hors de combat*, and 20 killed. The two officers died on the field of honour. One of the élèves (Colindre) received a ball in the arm; the other (Debris, had his thigh broken, a ball in the fleshy part of one of his arms, and another on his breast. There are no other fears of him than that he must lose his leg."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

This being the day to which Parliament was prorogued, both houses met, for the purpose of further proroguing them till December. Shortly after one o'clock the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, and the Earl of Dalhousie, dressed as Lords Commissioners, took their seats before the throne. Mr. Pulman, the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, was ordered by their lordships to summon the House of Commons, to hear her Majesty's commission for the further prorogation of parliament read.

Mr. Pulman then retired from the house to summon the Commons, and in a few minutes Mr. Ley, the junior table clerk, together with several other officers of the House of Commons, appeared at the bar.

The commission for the further prorogation of parliament was then read by the clerk at the table, at the conclusion of which,

The Lord Chancellor, on the part of her Majesty, declared the parliament prorogued to Thursday, the 12th of December.

The whole proceeding did not occupy their lordships ten minutes.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A BANKRUPT REMANDED FOR ALLEGED FRAUD.—At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, the case of Mr. Wetenhall, the stock-broker, was adjudicated upon. The bankrupt, during the course of the examination, carrying on business in Throgmorton-street, appeared before the Court on his adjourned last examination. His debts are stated to be £987, and his liabilities, connected with stock transactions, £7459. He was represented by several creditors, and the grounds of complaint were unsatisfactory accounts and the improper application of monies invested in Dutch stock in his own and in the names of a Mr. Bauner, a trustee for Lady Hayes. The latter had been invested in Dutch stock was £1959, the greater part of which was ultimately lost in speculations entered into between Bauner and the Bankrupt. Mr. Commissioner Evans refused to allow the bankrupt to be discharged on the certificate, and remanded him *sine die*, remarking that it was one of gross fraud. Unless better accounts were furnished, he could never hope to pass.

THE GAMBLING-HOUSE CASES.—On Tuesday, at the Middlesex sessions, some anxiety was excited to know the decision of the court on the appeals made to convictions for gambling. The first appeal was that of "John Harlowe, appellant, against the conviction of E. H. Maltby, Esq." for permitting in the house No. 16, Leicester-street, which excited so much interest about six or seven months ago. Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Montague Chambers appeared for the respondents, and Mr. Charnock for the appellants. Mr. Bodkin, before raising several technical objections as to the jurisdiction of the court, proceed'd to state the facts of the case as follows:—The appellant, John Harlowe, kept a cigar-shop at the house No. 16, Leicester-street, being the house in which he was proprietor, and the upper part of which was used as a common gaming-house, and with which and his shop a private door opened. Although he was not proved to have been gaming in the upper part of the house, or to have taken part in any of the transactions going on there, yet he was seen coming out of it in his shirt-sleeves, continually, shortly before the police broke in; and he (Mr. Bodkin) thought that, under such circumstances, a conviction was good. The first witness called was called Mr. Inspector Baker, of the C division of police, who detailed all the facts of the caption, which must be fresh in the memory of our readers, and was subjected to a searching cross-examination by Mr. Charnock. A map of the premises in question was produced in court, the Assistant-Judge, after a consultation with the Bench, considered that the fact of the existence of a direct communication between the two houses had not been sufficiently proved, and therefore that the conviction should be quashed. The convictions of Wm. Canty and Jos. Everett, for keeping a gambling-house at 16, Jermyn-street, were also quashed, the court considering that the evidence did not support them.

A LUNATIC TRIED.—At the Middlesex Sessions, on Wednesday, *Charles Augustus Cook* was indicted for having stolen two baskets and a quantity of wearing apparel, the property of W. Adams. The case was tried at the bar, the prisoner, who cross-examined the witnesses with much readiness and acuteness, and then entered into a rambling story in his defence. The jury found him guilty.—Mr. Russell, one of the visiting magistrates for New Prison, said he had made inquiries into this case, and found that the prisoner had been confined in a lunatic asylum, from which he had escaped.—The Prisoner: Oh, yes, I have been put into an asylum, but I am not a madman.—The Judge (Mr. Sergeant Adams) said he thought the best plan would be to pass a sentence of imprisonment upon him, and then it probably would be ascertained whether he were sane or not.—The Prisoner: Oh! you had better not be too severe with me—send me out of the country. I had better go out of it. D—n the country, I don't want to stop in it.—The Judge: We think it may be the greater charity to you to send you to prison here, where you will be taken care of.—The Prisoner: No; you had much better send me away.—The Judge: We think otherwise. We think we may do you more service, and have you more comfortably taken care of.—The Prisoner: The fact is, I am not fit to be at large.—The Judge: Are you sane or not? Say, not I. You ought to be here instead of me; I have seen much greater rogues than I am in this court to-day. Send me out of the country. It is highly inconvenient for me to be kept in it to be treated as I have been. For the last two years I have been made to spend the greater part of my time in prisons or in lunatic asylums; but, mind, I am not mad; no more mad than you are; and that is the way I have been treated; but it is very unpleasant, as well as inconvenient.—The Judge: No doubt it is, and therefore we will imprison you once more, in order that you may be cured, if possible.—The father of the prisoner here stepped forward, and stated that his son's mind was not right, and expressed a hope that he might be sent to Hanwell.—The Judge said that would be done, if, upon examination, he were found to be as he feared he was. The prisoner then left the Court with the full conviction of six months.—The Prisoner: Thank you. It's all very well; but you had better send me out of the country. D—n the country, I don't want to stop in it. Ah! the Queen—why, what is it? *Vivat Regina!*—the same ought to be *Regina Tyranna*,—that's what it should be.

INCENDIARY FIRE NEAR SOUTHAMPTON.—On Sunday evening a destructive fire broke out at North Stoneham, four miles from Southampton, supposed to be an incendiary one. It burned down the greater part of an extensive homestead, the property of Mr. Priddle, consisting of several stacks of corn, barns, granaries, and other outbuildings. The loss is very considerable.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

THE LATE DUKE OF KENT AND HER PRESENT MAJESTY.

An American writer gives the following anecdote connected with the last moments of the Duke of Kent. When his Royal Highness felt that he was approaching the termination of his earthly career, he desired the infant princess (her present Majesty) to be placed before him while he sat up in bed. In that position he offered up a most affecting prayer over her, the last part of which was to this effect, if not in this very language, that "if ever this child should be Queen of England she might rule in the fear of God." Having uttered these words, he said, "Take the child away!" And this was the last time he ever beheld her.

PRESERVATION OF PLANTS IN WINTER.

A most beautiful and easily-attained show of evergreens in winter may be had by a very simple plan. If geranium branches be taken from healthy and luxuriant trees just before the winter sets in, cut as for slips, and immersed in soap and water, they will, after drooping for a few days, shed their leaves, put forth fresh ones, and continue in the finest vigour all the winter. By placing a number of bottles, thus filled, in flower-baskets, with moss to conceal the bottles a show of evergreens is easily insured for a whole season. They require no fresh water.

A CURIOUS MARRIAGE FEE

At Northwich, in Cheshire, a singular custom prevails, which is held by the charter of that church, to the senior scholar of the Grammar School, namely, that he is to receive marriage fees to the same amount as the clerk, or in lieu thereof the bride's garter.

THE COMET.

Sir James South calculates that on the 17th instant, the comet will be distant from the earth about 44 millions of miles, whilst from the sun on the same day it will be distant 138 millions of miles. The comet of 1585 came 10 millions of miles nearer to the earth than the present one. Sir James South adds that a noble friend of his in the north of England saw the comet with the naked eye on Saturday last, and he is the only individual in Great Britain who has so seen it.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT RELICS IN SCOTLAND.

There were recently discovered in a cave at Wemyss, in Fife, for the line of the Granton Railway, a Spanish silver and copper coin of Philip II., with a quantity of human and animal bones. They were found at a depth of a former level of the shore of which there are many. Their appearance gives a probable date to the destruction of the Invincible Armada in 1588, Spanish subjects and money were on the shores of the Frith of Forth.

THE LORD MAYOR ELECT.

A gentleman who knows Mr. Alderman Gibbs well, being asked what sort of a Lord Mayor he thought he would make, answered, "An unaccountable one."—*Times.*

A BARBAROUS AGE.

In the year 1517 a proclamation was issued, that women should not meet together to babble and talk, and that all men should keep their wives in their houses.—HUME'S *England.*

A NEW IRON LIFE-BOAT.

An ingenious mechanic at Haverfordwest has constructed an iron life-boat, which is said to be perfectly available for its purpose. It is of cast-iron sheets, is twenty-six feet three inches in length, and five feet three inches in breadth. The reservoir of air is divided into three compartments, perfectly distinct from each other, so that any accident happening to one of them would not destroy its buoyancy. Self-acting valves let in or out such quantities of air as may be required to preserve its equilibrium, according to the weight with which it may be charged, and this by means of a water-proof cloth, being so arranged as not to confine the motions of the rowers, excludes the possibility of its being swamped by shipping water.

A CLEVER MANŒUVRE.

The other day, a witty native of the Emerald Isle presented himself at the railway station in Liverpool, with a large truck for Manchester by a mercantile train. Contrary to the custom of his countrymen, he did not higgle about the charge, and the contract was, therefore, quickly closed. The train was on the point, starting; there was not a moment to lose, and not half a one was lost. Paddy filled his truck in a crack with Irish reapers! "Stop! stop! you Irish blackguard!" exclaimed the clerk. "Don't you wish we may stop?" replied Pat, with a chuckle, as the whistle sounded and the train shot a-head. Stopping was out of the question; and Paddy and his party performed their trip at threepence a piece, or a third of a farthing per mile

A LAWYER'S GRIEF.

"The Sergeant always conversed with me freely. I met him upon our staircase after the long vacation, and he addressed me thus:—'My dear friend, you will be shocked to hear what a loss I have sustained since I saw you.' I expressed great concern that anything should have happened which he had had so much cause to lament. Oh, he said, he never had so much cause or grief, or suffered such a calamity. Before I could express another word, he said, 'I have lost poor dear Mrs. Hill.' And then pausing for some time, during which I felt really and pa rtially on his account, he at last broke silence, saying, 'I don't know though that the loss was so great; for she had all her property, Mr. Attorney, to her separate use.'"—*Tweed's Life of Eldon.*

THE HIMALAYAN CEDAR.

Its botanical range extends from seven thousand to twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea; and in its most congenial locality attains a great height, and a circumference of above twenty feet. Shown young it closely resembles the red cedar, but never sends forth spreading branches. So durable is its timber, that some used in the building of one of the wooden bridges over the Jailum, was found 1,400 years after exposure to the weather for above four hundred years.—*Thornton's Gazetteer of India.*

THE FOLKA DANCE.

This dance, which has become so famous, is of recent Bohemian origin. A peasant girl, servant to a citizen in Elbekastelets, a town three hours distant from Prague, was one Sunday dancing for her pastime, at the same time accompanying her steps with an air of her own fancy. The schoolmaster and organist, Joseph Neruda, having observed her movements, composed an air adapted thereto. The dance was afterwards, for the first time, performed in public at Elbekostelets; from thence it was introduced into Prague, where it obtained the name of Polka, thence migrated to Paris, where it acquired much celebrity, and finally extended itself to London, New York, and all the great towns on this and the other side of the Atlantic. The girl, the inventor of this far-famed dance, is now married in her native country

AN UNGRAMMATICAL PARLIAMENT.

Lord Malmesbury's father was an eminent scholar, the author of "Hermes," and other well-known treatises on literary and philosophical subjects. But the scholar was also a man of active public life. Entering into Parliament, he was appointed Clerk of the Treasury in 1761, Secretary and Comptroller of the Queen's Household some years after. A *bon-mot* of one of the Lord Treasurers recorded on his taking his seat. "Who is the new member?" asked Townsend of Mr. Harris, who has written on grammar and harmony." "Then what brings him here, where he will hear *neither?*"

ADVANTAGES OF SAVINGS.

A calculation has lately been made by the actuary of a savings' bank, by which all the labourer could be persuaded to put aside sixpence a week from the age of twenty to thirty, he would be enabled, with a trifling assistance, to purchase an annuity of ten shillings a week after he arrived at the age of sixty.—*Savings' Bank Circular.*

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF WELLINGTON AT GLASGOW.

The ceremonial of the inauguration of the statue of the Duke of Wellington at the Royal Exchange, Glasgow, took place on Tuesday, and excited very considerable interest. Colonel Fleming pronounced an eloquent eulogium on the illustrious individual, whose deeds upon the glories in the field, but remarked that they were eclipsed by his cultivation of the arts of peace. "Wellington," said the speaker, "was a warrior, but he was so only in the purest sense—he shed no blood but what it was only to stop the shedding of human blood; he has borne aloft the sword of conquest, but it was only to plant in its stead the emblems of mercy. He has conquered not only himself, but his enemies, and raised the thirst for glory, into the infirmity of noble minds,' by the love of peace, the first grace of the Christian character." The likeness has been declared by his Grace's brother, Lord Cowley, to be perfect. The hero is dressed in the full uniform of a field-marshal, with his different orders, the whole being most lifelike, and beautifully executed

AN AMERICAN COMPLIMENT.

An American paper, with the euphonious title of the *Westcumpike Whig*, speaking of Mr. Polk, calls him the "ablest, coward, poltroon, inflated toad, demagogue, and posthumous bantling of Tennessee Locofocoism."

A KINDRED FEELING.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvanian Repudiators, the following resolution was put amidst loud cheers:—"Resolved, That the character of the State be presented to Michael Gibbs, Esq., the Lord Mayor of London, in a handsome money-box, as a token of heartfelt admiration of his conduct as churchwarden, for twenty-one years, of the parish of St. Bungay's, Walbrook."—*Punch.*

AN AMERICAN MAN OF ALL WORK.

A sign over a cobbler's shop, in the village of Herolton, in New Wales (America), has on it the following words:—"Pryce Dyer, cobbler, daler in Bocer, beacon and pinger herd; eg hale sleep morning and very good Pradis—he the same gentlemen and lady can have good tae and crumpets and strawberry and creame—with ak in milk because I can't get no creame.—N.B. shoes and boots mended very well."

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

Louis Philippe is the eighth monarch of France who has received this distinguished order, it having been held at various times by FRANCIS I., Henry II., Charles IX., Henry III., Henry IV., Louis XVIII., and Charles X. The following are reigning sovereigns and foreign princes are among the existing extra Knights Companions of the Most Noble Order of the Garter:—The King of Prussia, the King of Hanover, the King of the Belgians, the King of Saxony, the King of Wurtemberg, the reigning Duke of Saxe Meiningen, and the Prince of Leiningen. The last investiture of a reigning Sovereign at Windsor took place on the occasion of the King of Prussia's visit to this country, in January, 1845, when his Majesty was elected a Knight Companion, in virtue of his lineal descent from George I.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.—On Saturday afternoon an inquest was held before John Charsley, Esq., at the Tap, at the railway station, Slough, on the body of Miss Jane Buckstone, a young lady 20 years of age, the niece of the late John Travers, Esq., who met with her death by falling from one of the windows of the Royal Hotel. It appeared from the evidence that Miss Buckstone had arrived at the hotel on the previous evening, in company with her sister and her mother, from Bath; that she was in the habit of sleeping with her window open, in consequence of a difficulty she experienced in breathing; that she was never known to walk in her sleep, and that the whole must have been the result of accident. The deceased lived some hours after being taken into the hotel but was unable to give any account of the occurrence. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased came by her death in consequence of a fall from the window; but whether that fall was the result of accident or not, does not appear.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An account has been received at the Customs-house of the death of a gentleman named Taylor, holding a high situation in the Control-General's office in that establishment, and who had been about thirty-five years in the service of the Crown, having commenced his duties at the early age of sixteen. It appears that the body of the unfortunate gentleman was found in the river, somewhere near Barking-reach, on Sunday last; and, as the whole of his apparel was found on the bank, it is supposed that he was bathing, and that being seized with the cramp, or getting too far out of his depth, he was drowned. He had been to Gravesend for the purpose of seeing his son, who is an officer on board an East Indiaman leaving for Ceylon.

ADDUCTION AND SEDUCTION.—Our readers will probably remember that in the spring of this year an account appeared in all the newspapers of the abduction of a young lady named Jane Page, from the boarding-school of Miss Kimberley, at Warwick, and the subsequent apprehension of the parties at an hotel in the Isle of Man. The young lady, who is the daughter of a highly respectable farmer, at Stretton, was only about thirteen years of age; while George Gardner, the young man with whom she decamped, was some years above twenty, and, like the girl whom he enticed from school, was also most respectably connected. On their return from the Isle of Man, Gardner, after a lengthened examination, was committed to take his trial for the felony at the last Warwick Spring Assizes; but in consequence of the intimacy which had existed between the families, and from other causes a compromise was effected, Gardner pleaded "Guilty," and the Judge passed the lenient sentence of one month's imprisonment. He was ordered to enter into his own recognizances in the sum of £500 towards Mr. Page and his family. Nothing more was heard of Gardner by the public until the latter end of last week, when it was ascertained that he had proceeded to London, and was in custody. She deposed that when apprised of Gardner being in the house. Her husband had gone out, she went up stairs, and asked him how he could think of coming there. He replied he did not know what possessed him. She said he had but one eighteen pence in the world; that he had been to America, and could not get work anywhere. Witness went up stairs again after deceased had finished his coffee, when he asked for a razor to cut his nails. Witness left the room, and forgot to give him one. Did not at that time see any phial, or smell any particular smell; and deceased appeared as well and as rational as usual. The phial now produced she had never seen before, but certainly did smell something in the room when called up like that now proceeding from the bottle. When her husband came home, she informed him that Gardner lay dead in the house. She did not send for a surgeon, because she was afraid. The jury found a verdict of *felo-de-se*; and at the same time declared themselves unanimous in opinion, that the conduct of Mrs. Page towards the deceased during the time he was in a dying state was most unchristian.

A JUVENILE INCENDIARY.—At the Battle Petty Sessions on Tuesday, before, named William Rach, only nine years of age, was charged with having, on the 1st of October, set fire to a haggard stack, the property of Mr. Thomas Stapley, of Ashburnham. The evidence was quite conclusive that the fire was the act of the boy, and that it spread to and consumed three other stacks. The boy had confessed to several persons that he set the stack on fire, because he thought that if the faggots were destroyed, his master would have another stack but on his own part, and that he should get a job. Mr. Stapley valued the stacks at £5, in which amount and costs the bench fined the delinquent, who, in default of payment, was committed to the House of Correction at Lewes for two months' hard labour.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A very serious accident took place on Tuesday morning, on the line of the Brandling Junction Railway, by which one of the passengers was killed, and fifteen others more or less injured. The accident arose from the collision of two engines, one of them attached to a carriage full of passengers on its way from Shields to Newcastle, or vice versâ, and the other engine, which had got a job,

VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

HIS MAJESTY KING LOUIS PHILIPPE.

This important event has already excited very considerable interest and expectation, to gratify which, we have been fortunate enough to secure such authorised aid as will enable us to illustrate the principal scenes of the Royal Visit with strict attention to fidelity of detail and circumstance, and due regard to artistical execution. The Landing of Louis Philippe at Portsmouth, and his Majesty's Reception by our Gracious Queen at Windsor Castle, are the leading incidents of this week's illustrations; but, in our next journal, we shall resume this graphic record, with several more pictures of the magnificent hospitalities at Windsor, and of the most attractive characteristics of this deeply interesting visit.

We now proceed with a copious account of the several incidents, commencing with

THE EMBARKATION AT TREPORT.

On Monday evening his Majesty and suite reached the picturesque town of Treport. As it was known that the King could not arrive before nightfall, all the houses were illuminated, while the wives and daughters of the fishermen, to a very considerable number, lined the way from the quay to the border strand, where lay the royal gig, each holding a flaming torch; the effect was most striking from its cheerful and primitive simplicity. About six o'clock, three carriages dashed down, amidst cries of "Vive le Roi," and from these descended the King, wrapped in a travelling cloak, his son the Duke of Montpensier, M. Guizot, and other distinguished personages. The King led the way to the admiral's gig, bowing with marked courtesy to his fair guard of torch-bearers. The gig dashed through a heavy swell over the bar, rising gallantly; soon afterwards the officers of the different ships sent on board a tender steamer, and followed the gig at a respectful distance. The Gomer, waiting for the King, was anchored at about two miles from the shore. Immediately upon the approach of the vessel, as it is called, a sudden illumination took place of the most striking effect; blue lights were shown from the deck and from the yards, so that the vessel seemed enveloped in a sheet of flame. Rocket after rocket was then shot up, and replied to by the Caiman and the Klan. The fleet did not weigh anchor for a full hour afterwards, when the Gomer, which lay nearest the shore, sailed past and took the lead. Her appearance was lovely; the light from the range of cabin windows was intense enough to look like an illumination, while three lights of great brilliancy were attached to the stern: she seemed a moving illuminated castle. During the King's embarkation, the marine band played away merrily; and the sound over the waters, coming with the effect of the light upon the waves, the rockets in the air, the cheering of the sailors, and the shouts of "Vive le Roi" from the shore, formed a most beautiful and affecting scene.

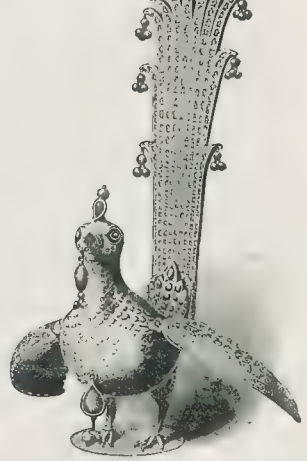
THE ARRIVAL AT PORTSMOUTH.

On Tuesday morning, the guns of the Queen, 110 gun-ship, at Spithead, began to boom in the distance, announcing the coming in sight of the squadron of the eagerly expected Sovereign. This occurred at a quarter to eight, and King Louis Philippe might have arrived much earlier. The wind and the weather were so fine and favourable that he neared our shores at seven o'clock, but knowing that his Royal Highness Prince Albert would not reach Portsmouth until nine or ten o'clock, the steam squadron was ordered to stand out to sea once more. The firing of the Queen brought out the three regiments of the Line and the division of the Royal Marines from their quarters, with their bands playing and colours flying, whilst the whole population thronged the beach. This general movement, combined with the display of flags streaming in every direction in the town, and covering the yachts and ships of war in the port, presented a scene of animation beyond all power of description. Every moment this scene increased in interest. The French squadron came on slowly and majestically, each ship of war saluting as it advanced, and each battery in turn taking up the salute: the climax, however, was when the armed steamers entered the harbour; then the cheers of the population on the shores, and of the sailors who manned the yards, struggled in intensity of sound with the reports of the cannon fired by the batteries, by the Excellent, and by the Victory (Nelson's renowned ship), moored within the harbour. Whilst the French steam squadron was coming to the moorings which Admiral Lasusse, its commander, had fixed upon a few days previously, the troops took up their position. They were disposed in two lines, each three deep, from the Royal Dock-yard to the railroad terminus. At the inner and outer gates of the railroad station at Gosport, and in other favourable spots along the line of the royal progress, tasteful triumphal arches of laurel and other evergreens, with complimentary mottos, had been erected. From the moment she anchored, the Gomer, which bore his Majesty, was an object of riveted and eager attention; round her crowded every disposable boat or small craft about the port, whilst the most distant spectators examined her with their telescopes. Nor was this steam-frigate unworthy of their curiosity. She presented an aspect at the same time imposing and interesting. Her form is admirable: the wide expanse of her spotless deck, her masts, yards, and rigging show she has been the pet handiwork of the French shipwrights, and that she is the favourite of her captain and crew, who manœuvred her in silence, and with a most seamanlike celerity and ease. Below she has all the character of a floating palace—the drawing-rooms are as convenient as they are magnificent; that in which the King received his visitors has its sides lined with crimson velvet, which in every direction you behold tables of the rarest woods, and luxurious *couseuses* and sofas lined with yellow satin. (*One of the engravings represents this magnificent steam ship.*)

On the deck could be easily discovered, on one side, the French Marines in their peculiarly picturesque uniforms, with their officers, and the band of the Prince de Joinville at their head; the aides-de-camp of the King, Generals Athalin, de Rumigny; the Colonel Count de Chabannes; Captain Thierry attending the young Prince; the physician, Dr. Fouquier; the surgeon of the King, M. Pasquier; his secretary, Baron Fain; the Commissary-General of Havre, &c., all in splendid uniforms of bright and of different colours, were constantly seen crossing and re-crossing, ascending as descending in the execution of orders. Amidst these moving groups were conspicuous the slight and elegant figure of the admiral in command, M. Lasusse; the burly giant form a Admiral Mackau, with his aides-de-camp Capt. Pelion and Page, standing behind him; nor was the more diminutive figure of the great Minister of France M. Guizot, the least anxiously observed. The personage, who, however, perhaps attracted the greatest admiration was his Royal Highness the young Duke de Montpensier, above the middle height, with a noble countenance. The youthful Prince (nineteen years of age) combines a handsome appearance and a manly bearing with a gracefulness of the most striking appearance.

By the time the Gomer had reached the Victoria-pier (a place of embarkation for the smaller at am-boats to places in the neighbourhood, and which is situate near the old Semaphore at the bottom of the High-street), the Mayor and corporation were assembled for the purpose of going on board to present their address. The pier was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and the corporate officers were in their robes, so that the place formed a pleasing object when seen from the river. Admiralty barges, with boatmen from the dock-yard, were in waiting off the pier, in which the corporation embarked to proceed to the Gomer, which stopped opposite the pier in order to allow them to go on board. About six o'clock in the morning, Mr. Louis Vandenburgh, jun., the Consul at Portsmouth, went off in a steamer, accompanied by M. Le Comte D'Harcourt, Commander of the King's sailing yacht La Reine Amelie, to announce to his Majesty the fact that the address of the corporation would be presented to him on board the Gomer, and not after he had landed as the jurisdiction of the corporation expires at the Royal Clarence-yard. His Majesty, in compliance with this suggestion, stopped before the Victoria-pier.

THE GOMER STEAMER COMING INTO PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.



TIPPO SAIB'S PEACOCK.

The corporation were shown into the saloon of the Gomer, a beautiful chamber, decorated with yellow damask, where they were most graciously received by the King. M. Guizot was there, as was also the Duke de Montpensier, Admiral Lasusse, Admiral de Mackau, and the chief members of the King's suite.

The Recorder, Mr. Rawlinson, then read the following address:—

"TO HIS MAJESTY LOUIS PHILIPPE, KING OF THE FRENCH.

"We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Portsmouth, the loyal and affectionate subjects of our Most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, desirous of expressing the sentiments by which we are actuated on the auspicious occasion of your Majesty's visit to England, and availing ourselves of the opportunity afforded to us by your Majesty's arrival within the limits of the port and borough of Portsmouth, beg leave to offer to your Majesty, with unfeigned sincerity and earnestness, the respects and congratulations of this ancient municipality.

"Regarding your Majesty's arrival as an honour conferred on our locality, we hail it the more especially as a highly important national event, from its tendency to promote those kindly feelings of mutual respect which should ever subsist between two such powerful and influential countries as France and Great Britain.

"So solicitous to welcome the illustrious guest of our beloved Queen with every demonstration becoming so great and memorable an occasion, permit us to assure your Majesty of the lively interest we take in your Majesty's health and welfare, and in the joyful celebration of your royal visit.

"We rejoice in the new era it is calculated to form in the history of the two countries, and in the hope it affords of a more enlarged and general intercourse between them, which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, shall contribute to their mutual welfare, to the preservation of the peace of Europe, and to the advantage of every part of the habitable globe."

His Majesty received the address most graciously, and immediately delivered in English the following reply:—

"Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses,—

"Gentlemen,—It affords me particular pleasure to know that her Most Gracious Majesty your Queen has permitted you to present me with an address on my arrival on your hospitable shores. I have not forgotten the many kindnesses I received from your countrymen during my residence among you many years since. During that period I was frequently pained considerably at the existence of differences and feuds between our countries. I assure you, gentlemen, I shall endeavour at all times to prevent a repetition of those feelings and conduct, believing, as I do, most sincerely, that the happiness and prosperity of a nation depend quite as much on the peace of those nations by which she is surrounded

as on quiet within her own dominions. I was peculiarly gratified at being honoured with the presence of your beloved Queen in France during the last year, and it is a source of pleasure to be able to accept the kind invitation then given me to again visit those shores where I had been so generously treated many year since. I hope, under the blessings of Divine Providence, that those kindly feelings will be long cherished between our nations, and tend to promote the happiness and prosperity of mankind."

His Majesty spoke with very great impressiveness, particularly in that part of his brief address in which he inculcated the necessity and the desirableness of peace. His Majesty then conversed for some time with the Recorder and other members of the corporation. M. Guizot and other members of the suite did the same. Among the little incidents which occurred, were one or two which marked the affability of the King, and his desire to put the members of the corporation entirely at their ease. The Recorder is a very tall man, and his head now and then touched the beams under the roof of the deck. The King laughed, and, as if apologising for the want of height between decks, said, "We did not allow for your wig." Alderman Ellyatt, one of those present, asked to have the honour of shaking hands with the King, on which his Majesty said, "I should like to shake hands with you all. I should like to know your names." His Majesty then asked the names of the Mayor and the Recorder, with both of whom he conversed for a short time. He shook hands with every member of the corporation, and to some of them who were slow in getting off their white gloves, he said, "Oh, never mind your gloves, gentlemen." Altogether, their reception by the King seems to have been most gratifying to the corporation. He exhibited the most marked desire to please. In the course of conversation with members of the corporation, his Majesty alluded feelingly to his former visit to Portsmouth, many years ago. He remarked that this was not the first time he had been in Portsmouth. He remembered the "Point," the "Sally-port," the Fountain Hotel; and added, that he also remembered the Dockyard well, though it was then called the Naval College. When asked by the Recorder to favour the corporation with a copy of the reply he had made to the address, his Majesty said with much feeling, "I have no copy. My words are from my heart." He also, in the course of his conversation with the Recorder, observed, that when he was last in England he used to visit with much interest the law courts. The King remembered Southsea Castle. When his Majesty was last here, it appears, he embarked here on board the *Mercury* frigate, Captain Rogers, to proceed to the Mediterranean. The conversation being over, the corporation took their leave of his Majesty, and retired. They re-entered their boats, and followed in the wake of the Gomer up the harbour.

Louis Philippe had descended to the saloon to receive the corporation, having previously been on deck, where he repeatedly acknowledged the cheers of the people on the shore, and in the different craft around. After the corporation had retired, his Majesty again returned on deck, and the Gomer proceeded up the harbour, past the Round Tower (where the Royal standard was flying), the Sallyport (so celebrated in Marryat's novels and Dibdin's songs), and the floating bridge, which attracted his Majesty's attention. All these places were crowded with people, who cheered vociferously as the King passed. Further up the harbour her Majesty's ship Victory, 110, commanded by Captain Mowbray, saluted the royal steamer with 21 guns. The Victory, Nelson's Victory, was gaily dressed, and her yards were manned. The shore on either side (Point beach and Gosport beach) were crowded with people, and the windows of the houses along shore were also filled with faces. At the gun-wharf, a little further on, the royal standard was hoisted. On Cold-harbour, which is on the right as you approach the dockyard, a great number of persons had collected, as also on the left, at Cold Harbour, where, too, the royal standard was hoisted on the flagstaff. At this point commanded a fine view of the landing-place, it was particularly selected by spectators. On the right, a little further on, the Gomer came nearly opposite the Dockyard, where the royal standard was hoisted. Further on lay the Excellent, 74, Captain Sir Thomas Hastings, which saluted the Gomer as she came up to take her moorings.

THE NAUTICUS CUP.

Here his Majesty awaited the arrival of Prince Albert, who was expected at the Royal Victualling-yard by a special train from Farnborough.

Nearly an hour elapsed after the King's steamer took up her moorings before the Prince arrived. The officers of the port, Admiral Hyde Parker, Sir Charles Rowley, and others, went off in their boats to the Gomer to pay their respects to the King. Soon after their return a distant salute, and the National Anthem played by the band, announced that Prince Albert was coming. At 25 minutes past 12, his Royal Highness, who had left Farnborough in a special train at 27 minutes past 8 o'clock, and arrived at the terminus at 20 minutes past 10 o'clock, entered the yard, accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, and walked briskly down the stairs whence he was to embark. A barge with Prince Albert's flag, the Royal arms quartered with the Prince's, was waiting alongside, into which the Prince stepped, loudly cheered by the spectators, who thronged in the boats that covered the harbour. Immediately behind the Prince were the Duke of Wellington, and, as he descended the steps, a cry was raised of "A cheer for the Duke," to which a deafening response was given. The Duke wore his Field Marshal's uniform; but the Prince was dressed in plain clothes (black), with a white hat and crape band. The Duke having followed the Prince into the boat, they went off rapidly to the Gomer, amidst the cheers of the multitude that surrounded them on all sides.

The harbour at this time, and until the final departure of the royal party, was a scene of animation not often witnessed. The shores were lined with people. The fortifications in the distance, and the roads where they were elevated, also showed dense masses of human beings; the surface of the water was one mass of floating life, every boat crammed with people; the craft moored in different parts of the harbour or tacking about were dressed in the gayest and most brilliant colours the larger vessels having their yards manned. The French steamers were also gaily adorned with flags and ensigns, the Tricolour alternating with the Union Jack and the Royal Standard.

Upon stepping on deck the Prince was received by his Majesty in the most affectionate manner, the King embracing and shaking hands very cordially with his Royal Highness.

His Majesty also shook hands with the Duke of Wellington, and in a few moments, together with the Prince and the Duke, entered the royal barge, which returned to the stairs with the French national flag flying from the stern, in the place of the royal standard of England.

(The large engraving in our front page, representa this most interesting scene, or rather, spectacle.)

The royal barge was succeeded by the admiralty barge, conveying the Lords of the Admiralty, and steered by Lieut. Prevost.

The Port-Admiral's barge and that of the Admiral-Superintendent followed in succession. The passage of the boats across the harbour being the signal for

THE DEBARKATION.

loud and reiterated cheering from the crews of the various small craft afloat and from the crowds assembled on the shores of the harbour.

His Royal Highness was received on board the yacht by a guard of honour of the French Marines, the yards of the steamer being manned, and the band playing the English National Anthem.

The royal and distinguished party moved towards the gangway in order to descend to the boat which was to convey them on shore; and here a friendly contest prevailed for a moment between the King of the French and Prince Albert, as to which should have the pleasure of giving precedence to the other. The Prince, however, was persevering enough to gain his point, and so the King was the first to descend the gangway, followed by Prince Albert, the Duke de Montpensier, and the Duke of Wellington.

The return of the royal party towards the Clarence-yard was the signal for renewed cheering, shouting, and salutes. From the time the barge left the side of the Gomer till she came alongside the stairs, the same excitement continued. The King of the French repeatedly acknowledged the cheers of the spectators, taking off his hat, and bowing. He wore the uniform of a Lieutenant-General, blue with red facings, and he also wore a blue ribbon.

His Majesty looked remarkably well and animated. He had evidently suffered nothing from his voyage. Arrived at the stairs, the Prince preceded the King, by his desire, and, as he passed on from the top, bowed to the people. The King stepped quickly up the stairs, bowing also to the spectators, and when he reached the top, he turned round and bowed repeatedly on all sides, laying his hand on his heart. The Duke of Wellington, M. Guizot, and the other distinguished persons accompanying the King, followed, and the party walked up the yard to the point where the carriages were placed. The King and Prince Albert entered one carriage, which immediately afterwards drove off, the band playing the National Anthem. The other carriages followed, and in a few minutes after, they reached the railway station, which had been decorated by Capt. Burney with flags, kindly lent by the Admiralty for the purpose, and also with some evergreens. Here a limited number of persons were admitted to witness the departure. Colonel Henderson and Mr. Chaplin, directors, were present to receive the King.

(One of the engravings on this page shows his Majesty and suite landing, and the other illustrates the royal party at the railway station.)

The train started from Gosport with the King, Prince Albert, and the distinguished personag s who accompanied them, at eleven o'clock, and arrived at Farnborough station at half-past twelve o'clock, where carriages were in waiting, in which they immediately went off at a rapid pace towards Windsor.

The following is a list of the distinguished individuals accompanying his Majesty and the Duke de Montpensier to this country:—

His Excellency M. Guizot, Ministre des Affaires Etrangeres, attended by M. Herbet, Secretary of Legation, and M. Heunequin, Private Secretary to his Excellency.

His Excellency Admiral Le Baron Mackau, Minister of Marine and Colonies, attended by Le Capitaine Pellion, R.N., and Le Capitaine Page, R.N., Aides-de-camp to his Excellency.

Le Baron Fain, Chef du Cabinet du Roi.

Dr. Fouquier, M.D., physician in attendance on his Majesty; and M. Pasquier, surgeon in ordinary to the King.

Le General Baron Athalin, le General Comte de Rumigny, Colonel Comte de Chabannes, and Colonel Comte Dumas, are the sides-de-camp in attendance on the King.

Vice-Admiral le Baron Lasusse has the command of the squadron.

We must not omit to state that his Majesty appeared in high spirits, and seemed much gratified at the enthusiastic reception with which he was every where greeted.

THE ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF LOUIS PHILIPPE AT WINDSOR.

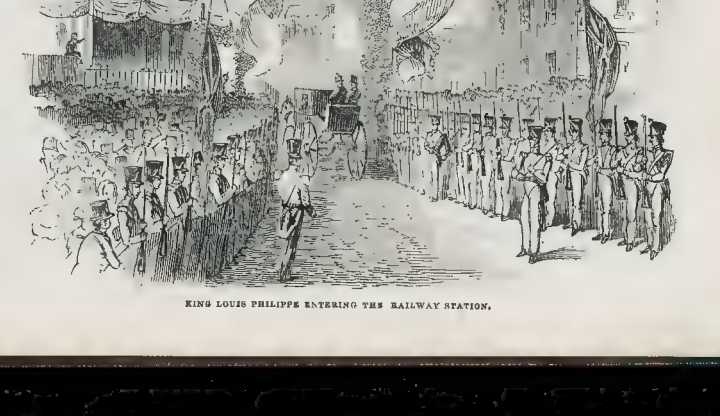
Soon after two o'clock, on Tuesday, the guns in the park announced the King and the Prince Consort to have nearly finished their journey, the vista from the principal vestibule of Windsor Castle, up to the summit of the Long Walk, enabling the attendants within the royal abode to apprise her Majesty of the approach of her royal guest at such a convenient time as would obviate the awkwardness of a prolonged attendance at the entrance of her castle, where the duties of hospitality, no less than the affectionate respect entertained by the Queen for Louis Philippe, prompted our beloved monarch to await and welcome the King's arrival. Her Majesty, however, was so anxious not to suffer the opportune moment for receiving her august visitor to escape, that she descended into the grand vestibule fronting George the Fourth's gate, at which the *cortège* was to enter, some minutes before the carriages drove up. This was a most interesting moment, and cannot be paralleled by any occurrence that took place on her Majesty's visit to Chateau d'Eu, where the King and Queen of the French, together with their family, drove down to Treport in the ample *char-à-banc* to receive and convey the Queen and Prince to the chateau. During the short interval that elapsed, Queen Victoria, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, and attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, the Lady in Waiting, and by Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Liverpool, Earl Delawarr, the Hon. George Anson, and some other of the principal officers of the household, awaited the King's arrival. Her Majesty was evidently in high spirits, and conversed affably with her attendants, her countenance beaming with satisfaction and excitement at the interesting meeting which awaited her.

At a quarter past two o'clock, the escort swept rapidly round the quadrangle and formed in front, whilst the first carriage, containing the King, Prince Albert, the Duke de Montpensier, and M. Guizot, drove under the portico. At this moment Queen Victoria advanced to the threshold, and in the most cordial manner extended her arms, whilst Louis Philippe and the Prince descended from the carriage. Their Majesties embraced most affectionately at the moment of meeting, and the three principal personages advanced into the vestibule, the French Monarch bestowing his cordial smiles and greetings upon Sir R. Peel, the Earl of Liverpool, the Hon. George Anson, and others of the Royal household with whom he was familiarly acquainted. The Duke de Montpensier and Admiral de Mackau escorted the Duchess of Kent, and the royal party, followed by the Ministers and suites of both the Monarchs, proceeded at once to the grand staircase.

The large engraving represents the most impressive scene of the royal reception, and the splendid George IV. Staircase, which is only used by the Sovereign on state occasions. Her Majesty, leaning on the arm of the King, accompanied his Majesty to the foot of the staircase, and then led the way as hostess of the magnificent palace, and introduced the French Monarch to the company assembled on the first and second landings. The royal party then advanced across the Great Gothic Hall, through the Waterloo Gallery, to the Grand Reception or Ball-Room; whence the royal guests proceeded to his suite of apartments, and the Queen and the Prince Consort withdrew.

The emblematic head surmounting the above engraving shows the Arms o

(Continued on page 233.)



KING LOUIS PHILIPPE ENTERING THE RAILWAY STATION.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 13.—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 14.—Peace with France, 1809.
TUESDAY, 15.—Kosciusko died, 1817.
WEDNESDAY, 16.—Houses of Parliament burnt, 1834.
THURSDAY, 17.—Sir Philip Sydney died, 1586.
FRIDAY, 18.—St. Luke.
SATURDAY, 19.—Dean Swift died, 1745.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending October 19.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
3 7	3 28	3 50	4 11	4 33	4 57	5 22	5 47	6 14	6 43	7 16	7 53

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Subscriber*,"—"*Penzance*."—"*King's Interest Tables*" *is a sound work; the price about* 15*s.*

"*A Sufferer*."—*We would gladly, if we could, inform our correspondent of the probability of recovering the amount of his claims on the repudiating States of America.*

"*R. B.*," *Reading, and* "*A Constant Reader*."—*The great press of intelligence has, of late, compelled our printer to employ a greater proportion of small type than usual.*

"*A Constant Subscriber*."—*Vol. V. of our journal will be completed at Christmas. The Giant's Causeway has already been engraved in other works too often to be inserted in our journal.*

"*J. F. M.*," *Turner-street, East*.—*The eldest son of her Majesty and Prince Albert was born Baron of Renfrew, and shortly after created Prince of Wales.*

"*E. H. P.*"—*The Governors of Christ's Hospital are the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and twelve Common Councilmen, who are chosen by the rest of the Common Council out of their own body, noblemen and gentlemen are also Governors who become benefactors to the amount of £400. The Governors mostly present each one boy annually, provided any children are admitted. A list of the presentations may be had at the hospital.*

"*W. J. D.*"—*Mr. Carlyle's "Lectures on Heroes and Hero-worship" were delivered by him in* 1840; *but, we do not know at what place.*

"*J. B.*," *Clayton*.—*The sketch, if engraved, shall be with the acknowledgment of the name.*

"*G. H.*"—*The account of the Harvest Home did not reach us in time.*

"*F. B.*," *Ireland*.—£100 000 *per annum.*

"*Felix*."—*The lines on St. George and the Dragon are much too long.*

"*F. A. H. S.*"—*The Census of England and Wales, in a Supplement to No.* 76 *of our journal, may be had, by order, of any news-agent.*

"*J. G.*"—*It is a popular theme there to be an Act of Parliament prohibiting the use, &c., of an air-gun: it has always been considered as a toy, unless in a very few cases, where it has been the instrument of private and cowardly revenge.*

"*A. B.*"—*We cannot settle the moustaches question!*

"*B. H.*"—*Pon cannot spell Pun.*

"*T. C.*," *Bridlington*.—*The sketches of Flamborough Head did not arrive in time.*

"*G. D.*"—*The lines on the Royal Visit and the Debarkation will not suit.*

"*J. P. A.*" *Stourport*.—*Not at present.*

"*Amicus Veritatis*" *is thanked; we are aware of the piracy.*

"*Bolfastiensis*" *will be entitled to the Large Print. The price of the View of London in* 1843 *is* 1*s. The law referred to applies to Ireland.*

"*A Lover of Chess*."—*His suggestion shall be taken into consideration.*

"*M. E.*," *Liverpool*.—*Mr. Palmer's process of Glyphography is patented; the patentee's address is* 13, *Newgate-street.*

"*D. D.*" *is thanked; but the sketch is incomplete.*

"*J. S.*," *Rochester, informs us that*, "*Since the accession of the House of Brunswick, none of the younger branches of the Royal Family have been created Peers till they have attained the age of* 21. *Indeed, the father of her present Majesty was* 33 *years of age when he was created Duke of Kent.*"

The Yeomanry Fête at Hatfield was engraved in our journal last year.

"*One Interested*."—*We know nothing of the London Friendly Union.*

"*J. M.*," *Welwyn*.—*The Large Print is in a state of forwardness. The remittance will serve.*

"*S. C.*," *Shrewsbury*.—*The name of the great Italian painter is Raphael, or Raffaello Sanzio.*

"*J. E. B.*," *Brighton*. *is thanked for the paragraph from the Scottish paper, exposing the silly blunder.*

"*J. L.*"—*The lines are unintelligible.*

"*J. C.*"—*We believe the residence of the Countess Guiccioli to be in Paris.*

"*E. K.*," *Tunstall, will find several Guides to, or Pictures of, London in the booksellers' shops; but few of them are accurate.*

"*G. C. H.*," *Coleford, will be entitled to the Large Print.*

"*L. S.* " *Knaresbro'*.—*The duty on French brandy is* 22*s. 6d. per gallon; therefore, the charge of* 4*s. 1d. upon one pint is incorrect.*

"*T. H., R.N.*"—*We have not seen the long letter on Spots on the Sun, &c.*

"*Alpha*" *should send his own name, when the address of Mr. I. E. L. will be forwarded to him.*

"*Verita*," *Ryde*.—*Were the prices of books and music affixed to our notices, each would be subject to advertisement duty.*

"*J. D. F.*" *must excuse our non insertion of his note.*

"*Sophia*," *Southsea*.—*Major Calder Campbell, the author of several poems of merit, is a resident of the metropolis.*

"*An Inquirer*" *should write to the commanding officer of the regiment.*

"*A Subscriber*" *informs us that* 2*s is demanded of every person for the inspection of Gourock Court, Herefordshire, and that the charge is inserted in a printed table hung up in the hall; yet our correspondent does not infer that Sir S. R. Meyrick derives an income from such a source.*

"*Comus*."—*Hansard's Book of Archery is the best work, but is expensive. A small practical treatise, by Waring, may be purchased of the dealers in archery implements. Walker's Treatise is one of the best works on chess.*

"*W. W.*," *Nottingham*.—*There is no St Giles's-street in London. There are upwards of* 80 *churches in the metropolis.*

"*J. G. S.*," *King's Lynn, cannot recover a debt contracted in the year* 1833. *unless proof can be given that it has been already applied for since that date.*

"*An Inquirer*." *Huddersfield. A good air-pump may be purchased for* £5 5*s. Our subscriber will be entitled to the Large Print.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1844.

OUR domestic political intelligence of the week is completely void of interest. The heads of the Ministry have been joining in the festivities of Windsor; the heads of the people, as we suppose we ought to call the members of the Legislature, are scattered abroad, one to his farm, another to his merchandise. O'Connell is quiescent as far as agitation is concerned; for he is hunting among the Kerry hills, and not haranguing at the Conciliation Hall, which, in his absence, presents that void space which, in theatres of another kind, too plainly tells that the "star" has left its usual sphere. In another point, however, the comparison will not hold good: the emptiness of the benches in the Hall on Burgh Quay causes no diminution in the funds; the rent of last Monday is stated to have been £600. The steadiness of this contribution, which now seems to keep at a tolerably regular average, indicates the existence of two things worthy the consideration of our rulers,—a uniformity and continuance of the feeling in which the fund originates, and a completeness in the organisation by which it is collected and managed. Some weeks will elapse before any of the usual signs of life will be visible in this quarter.

The death of Lady Heytesbury, which took place at the Castle of Dublin on Sunday last, has thrown a gloom over the Irish metropolis. The "Castle" is, in little, the same to Ireland as the Court is to London; and an event that must of course close it to any kind of official display, or vice-regal hospitality, cannot but be considered as a public misfortune, independent of the sorrow that must be felt by all parties for the affliction that has fallen on the family of the Lord-Lieutenant so soon after his installation as the representative of the Sovereign.

ONE of the last acts of Louis Philippe, before leaving his own shores for this country, has been one of the best of his reign. The good effect it has had in France, cannot be altogether concealed even by the efforts of the war journals. An amnesty appeared in the *Moniteur* of Tuesday, setting at liberty fifty-nine political prisoners, sentenced to various terms of confinement. There is an impression in England that the greater number of them were persons connected more or less directly with the press, but this does not appear to be the case. M. Dupoty, one of the liberated, was certainly a journalist, but he was implicated in the attempt made by Quenisset on the life of the King, and was punished as a conspirator rather than as a writer. Even the most determined advocates of liberty of discussion must allow that aiding and abetting the crime of assassination is no part of the duty of a "public instructor." The following is a brief account of some of the other prisoners now discharged:—

Bonfet, Montauban, 5 Oct, M. E. Dasaille, J. B. Lombard, M. Ormano, and Theodore Forrestier were implicated in Prince Louis Napoleon's descent on Boulogne; Joseph Beckrt was convicted of selling the *Moniteur Reputé Ionite*, Felix Becker and three others were condemned to imprisonment for a seventy-twenty; N. Raymond was condemned for what is known as the Marse lles plot; J. M. Bourdon and seventeen others were implicated in the troubles at Paris of the 12th and 13th of May, 1839; and J André and five more were condemned for some excesses committed during the troubles in the west.

On perusing the names here given, one more will doubtless recur to every reader with something of regret that it is not to be found among them. Prince Louis Napoleon is still a prisoner at Ham. We have no sympathy with the vanity that made him think his name was a sufficient title to the throne of France, nor with the mingled folly and madness that prompted his two attempts at Strasbourg and Boulogne. But it is not in the nature of the magic influence once exercised by the name of Napoleon to be hereditary, and time has worn its political power down to a "dream of a dream, and shadow of a shade." What we have, we think with justice, called the madness and folly of the Prince, also render him less to be feared: two such utter failures are not likely to inspire a third attempt. Imprisonment for life is a dreadful doom for a young and active Prince as he is said to be, a gallant and generous spirit; he appears to have been sufficiently punished for the past, nor do we think he need be much feared for the future. Neither can it be forgotten that there are very reasonable grounds for suspecting that in the descent on Boulogne, the Prince was less the chief mover in the affair than the victim of cleverer heads than his own; that, in short, he was trapped into the absurd undertaking by the intrigues of the French police. We wish the Prince could have been included in the present amnesty; because it is not so, we will not the less give our approbation to the spirit that has extended pardon to so many others.

THE last packet from Rio has brought what is supposed to be a copy of the New Brazilian Tariff. Some doubt yet exists as to whether it is not a mere copy of the form that was struck off for private circulation among the resident merchants at Rio, in order to collect their opinions with respect to it. Our treaty with the Brazils expires next month, when this new Tariff, whatever may be its provisions, will come into operation. It occupies fifty-three folio pages, and its principle is that of levying specific duties, that of levying them *ad valorem* being, it is said, totally abandoned. A low range of duty will be levied on all imported articles considered of the first necessity, while on those considered of a higher quality and higher price, the duty will be heavier. A great drawback on the working efficacy of the Tariff, is the fact that the valuations are to be arbitrarily made by the officers of the Custom House, and it is concluded, that in many cases this will run the duty up to not less than fifty per cent."

The French and Spaniards are both fanatically possessed in favour of an intricate and oppressive custom-house system, seeming to think that commerce was intended to support the officers of these establishments, not that the custom-house officials should merely be the servants of commerce. It is feared, that if the present tariff is passed, the greater part of the trade of Brazil will be driven into the hands of the contrabandists. This perverse attachment to high duties has already ruined the trade of Spain—is injuring that of France, and has destroyed the wine trade of Portugal. All this is lamentable;—but while there is a chance that the scale of duties may be modified before it is brought into operation, we are unwilling to treat a commercial blunder in a valuable customer to the manufacturers of this country, as a *fait accompli*.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE REVENUE.

We have great gratification in stating that the accounts of the Revenue for the quarter ending on the 10th of October (Thursday) present a very large increase, particularly in the Customs, probably owing to the augmented importations under the new Tariff.

The following is a summary of the accounts:—The total revenue for the year just concluded amounts to £50,741,824, for the quarter to £14,373,353. The net increase upon the year is £1,393,949, upon the quarter, £320,344. The great head of increase is in the Customs; this head exhibits the enormous amount of £21 729,165 increase upon the year; £473,347 upon the quarter. The Excise presents also its increase upon the year, £173,928. The Stamps give, upon the year, an increase of £69,189. The year's increase upon the Property Tax (notwithstanding repayments) is £166,413 The increase upon the Post Office is, for the year, £82,000—making a total increase of £2,163,105. This increase is, however, reduced by a decrease under three or four heads, to the amount of £938,941. Nearly the whole of this decrease—viz., £948,004, however, is to be found under the head of Miscellaneous Revenue.

Notwithstanding this casual deduction, however, the net increase of the revenue is nearly £1,400,000; and but for the casual deduction would, with the repayments, amount to £2,350,264.

We congratulate the country upon these results, because the increase of the Revenue affords a certain proof of the improvement in the commerce and trade, and an indication of the augmented resources of the people.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, it is confidently reported, will go to Portsmouth with the King of the French, on his return to France, and witness the embarkation of his Majesty. The Queen, it is said, will remain one night at the official residence of Sir Charles Rowley, the commander-in-chief.

PRESENTS TO HER MAJESTY.—The ponies ridden by her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal children, during their recent visit to Ramsbury Manor, have arrived at the Royal Mews, Windsor, with the other ponies of her Majesty, having been handsomely presented to the royal riders by Lord Glenlyon. Five roe deer have also been brought from Scotland, presents from the same nobleman.

PRESENT FROM LOUIS PHILIPPE TO HER MAJESTY.—The album which KING LOUIS PHILIPPE proposed to offer to QUEEN VICTORIA, in commemoration of her visit to the Chateau d'Eu, is finished; and his Majesty has brought it over with him to be presented at Windsor. It is of unusually large size, being 32 inches by 24, and proportionably thick. It contains thirty-two drawings, by the first French artists, representing the different apartments of the Chateau d'Eu, and scenes and events connected with her Britannic Majesty's visit. To prevent friction, the drawings are let in, and, as it were, framed by thick sheets of Bristol paper. It is splendidly bound in scarlet morocco, by Gruan, bearing the arms of England, within a rich border of the most delicate tooling. The case or box, in which it is enclosed, is covered with rich purple velvet, on which is also impressed the Queen's arms.

THE DUKEDOM OF DORSET.—It is said that her Majesty is about to raise the Earl Delaware to the first rank in the peerage, by reviving in his person the extinct Dukedom of Dorset—the countess being, with the exception of the Countess Amherst, the only surviving representative of John Frederick, third Duke, as sister of the fourth Duke, whose melancholy death, by a fall from his horse, occurred on the 14th of February, 1815.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, attended by Lady Georgiana Bathurst and the Hon. Captain Liddell, has been honouring the Duke and Duchess of Bedford with her company at Woburn Abbey.

THE VACANT BLUE RIBAND.—The blue riband placed at the disposal of the Premier, by the recent death of the Duke of Grafton, occasions the signal vacancy that has occurred in the list of Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter since the accession of the present Ministry to office. Few similar instances of so large an amount of patronage have fallen into the hands of the First Minister of the Crown within so short a period of time are to be met with in the annals of the Order.

The Duke of Devonshire's party, at Chatsworth, separated on Tuesday, when the noble duke left that princely seat for Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire. His grace intends to receive a select circle at that ancient seat, expressly for the excellent shooting that estate affords.

Count Neasselrode took his departure from London, on Saturday morning, for Hamburg.

We hear that the preliminaries have been arranged for a matrimonial alliance between the Hon. Captain Boyle, second daughter of the Earl of Cork, and Miss Georgiana Roberts, daughter of the well-known banker of that name. The ceremony will take place during the present month.

The Earl and Countess of Lincoln have arrived in town.

Lord Palmerston arrived at Berlin, on the 1st instant, from Dresden.

Mr. Baillie Cochrane, M.P., is about to lead to the hymeneal altar the eldest daughter of Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Drummond, and grand-daughter to the Duke of Rutland.

ELEVATION OF LORD STANLEY TO THE HOUSE OF PEERS.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains the notification of Lord Stanley's elevation to the peerage, under the title of Baron Stanley, of Bickerstaffe.

The Hon. Miss Sybella Mary Harris fourth daughter of the late gallant Lord Harris, died on Sunday, at Southborough, near Tonbridge, in her 40th year.

MISS PEEL.—Miss Peel is still residing in Eastern-terrace, Brighton. We are happy to say that Miss Peel is now in improved health.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, and several of the Cabinet Ministers, left town on Thursday afternoon by a special train from the terminus of the Great Western Railway for Windsor Castle, on a visit to her Majesty.

Sir George Clerk has arrived in town from Scotland.

We are sorry to hear that the Hon. C. A. Murray is still confined to his room at the Pavilion, Brighton, by severe indisposition

Sir Henry Pottinger has arrived at the United Service Club.

DEATH OF LADY HEYTESBURY.—The account of the state of health of Lady Heytesbury published by us last week will have left little hope of her ladyship's recovery; and we regret to say her decease took place on Sunday afternoon, at twenty minutes before four o'clock, at the Vice-regal Lodge, Dublin. The lamented baroness had arrived but a short time in Ireland, when she was attacked with the fatal illness under the effects of which she laboured so long and painfully. In immediate attendance on her last moments were—his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant; his brother, the Hon. E. H. A'Court, M.P. for Tamworth, captain in the Navy; her son, the Hon. W. H. Ashe A'Court Holmes, M.P. for the Isle of Wight; the Hon. Miss A'Court, daughter; and Mrs. Pennett, sister to the late baroness. Her ladyship was in her 60th year, and second daughter of the Hon. Wilmot Horton, and grand-daughter of the Earl of Radnor. She was married to his Excellency on the 3rd of October, 1808. She has left two surviving children. Her ladyship was assiduously attended during her illness by Sir Henry H. Marsh, Bart., and Dr. J. Graves, the physician in ordinary to the household, and Dr. George Hatchell.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF DONEGAL.—The noble marquis expired on Saturday morning last, at Cromore, near Belfast, after a protracted illness. His lordship, George Augustus Chichester, Marquis of Donegal, Viscount of Chichester, and Baron Belfast (Viscount Fisherwick, in England), lieutenant of the county Donegal, Knight of St. Patrick, &c., was born in 1769, and was consequently in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, the Earl of Belfast, Lieutenant of the county Antrim.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ELECTION OF VICE-CHANCELLOR OF OXFORD.

On Tuesday morning at one o'clock the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, preceded by the Esquire and Yeomen Bedells, and attended by nearly all the heads of Colleges and halls, and a large number of other doctors in divinity, law, and medicine, went in procession from the Clarendon to the theatre, when, having taken their seats, the Chancellor's letter, nominating Dr. Symons, Warden of Wadham College, to be Vice-Chancellor for the year ensuing, was read by the Senior Proctor, and submitted to the approbation of the house.

Some members having called out "non-placet," the Vice-Chancellor stated that he had the Chancellor's permission to take a scrutiny, which immediately commenced, at the end of which the numbers were as follow:—

Placets	..	..	..	892
Non-placets	..	..	..	183
Majority	..	..	..	709

The new Vice-Chancellor was then admitted into office, on taking the customary oaths, and after a very appropriate address, nominated as Pro Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Wynter, President of St. John's College, and late Vice-Chancellor.

Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel College; Dr. Plumptre, Master of University College; Dr. Radford, Rector of Lincoln College, were also sworn in.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—Parliament was prorogued on Thursday, by Commission, till the 12th of December. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, and the Earl of Dalhousie.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CITY.—It is generally supposed that the 23rd of November will be the day on which her Majesty will visit the City, on the occasion of opening the Royal Exchange. The number of persons to be invited to dinner will not exceed 1500. The collation is to be cold. According to the present arrangements, it is intended that her Majesty should enter at the west end of the building. It is impossible to finish every part of the works; the portions left unfinished will, therefore, be covered with crimson cloth. At the time of the visit of her Majesty to the Exchange, it is arranged that the model shall be fixed up for the occasion, and it is now undergoing a process of enamelling, to make it appear like marble. The large commemoration medal, by Wyon, is intended to be likewise finished, and others, will not be ready; but the smaller silver medal, of the size of half-a-crown, is already finished, and will be given to the company who are invited.

ELECTION OF ALDERMEN.—A Court of Aldermen was held on Wednesday, when Mr. Sheriff Sidney was sworn in as alderman of Bishopsgate ward. Some conversation ensued in consequence of the non-attendance of Mr. Salomons, to be sworn in as alderman of Portsoken ward; and ultimately the Lord Mayor postponed the question of Mr. Salomons appearing to take upon himself the office till Tuesday next. The Court unanimously agreed to an address of congratulation and welcome to Louis Philippe.

LATE HOURS OF BUSINESS IN THE METROPOLIS.—A very numerous and respectably-attended meeting, called by the Metropolitan Drapers' Association, was held on Wednesday night at Exeter Hall, to adopt means to discourage the practice of keeping open shops in the metropolis to a late hour. Mr. Sheriff Sidney was in the chair, the Lord Mayor having been prevented from attending. The meeting was agreed to express an opinion that protracted hours of business were unnecessary, and that they sacrificed the health, morals, and spiritual interests of the assistants. A donation of twenty guineas from Mr. Hitchcock, of St. Paul's Churchyard, was announced, accompanied by the intimation that that gentleman's establishment now closes at seven o'clock. Mr. Hitchcock, it appears, has stated that in his large establishment, since the introduction of the shorter hours, the greatest improvement had taken place. So cheerful and assiduous were his young men, that he could actually carry on his business with fewer assistants than when they were jaded by excessive labour. A resolution was also passed pledging the meeting to adopt all necessary steps to abridge the hours of business in shops, and to discountenance the practice of evening shopping.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.—Thursday last the half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this Company was held at the London Tavern; Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P. for Huntingdon, in the chair. The report read by the secretary stated that the expectations formerly held out by the Directors have been fully realised, and that the concern is in every respect steadily and surely improving. The surplus of the half-year had considerably exceeded that of the former. Since the last meeting the debt of the Company had been further reduced £20,000; and the Directors intend to pay off the loan of £50,000 the 4th of February, being now the remaining balance of the Company's debt. The only matter affecting the insurance that had occurred during the year was the recent circumstance of the Tay striking upon Covador Reef. The ship, however, being but slightly damaged, the casualty is likely to prove less injurious to the company than was at first anticipated. After some reference to the future repairing of ships, &c., the report stated that the plan of packet routes, which had now been fifteen months in operation, had given great satisfaction, both to her Majesty's Government and to the public—the ships arriving at and departing from all the numerous places comprehended in the scheme with the utmost regularity. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, having recently required that the mails to and for Gibraltar, Santa Marta, Carthagena, Chagues, and St. Juan de Nicaragua, shall be conveyed by steam instead of a sailing vessel, will involve the necessity for building a new steam-ship in September next, and the Directors have already taken the requisite steps. The total receipts were, £174,000, 9s. 6d. Deducting the disbursements, a balance of £66,157 14s. 9d. remained. After some discussion, the report was agreed to.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The week ending on Saturday last, the 5th inst., was one of the most salubrious of the present year, and the number of deaths is accordingly considerably below the average at this season. The total number, from all causes, in a population of upwards of 2,104 was last week only 901—a decrease of 20 upon the average of the last five autumns. There is still, however, a larger proportion than ordinary of deaths from epidemic diseases, the number under that head last week having been 36, while the average of the last five autumns is not higher than 191. In sporadic diseases and in those affecting the lungs, there is a perceptible decrease, and it is principally by smallpox that the increased proportion of epidemic epidemics is occasioned. The number of deaths recorded under this head last week is 51, while the average is only 17.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—A reduction of a halfpenny, and in some instances of a penny, in the price of the four-pound loaf, was made by several bakers on Wednesday. The prices at which the seconds, or household, bread is sold at in the metropolis vary considerably. It is strange that the best bread can be obtained in Gravesend at 6½d. to 7d. per 4lb loaf—20 per cent. less than in London.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN THE BOROUGH MARKET.—A fire of a very alarming character broke out on Monday night, in the London-road, Southwark, on which was erected a number of shops, occupied by various tradesmen, and known as St. George's Market. The fire first took place in the stalls of Mr. Barrett, a butcher, and the buildings were totally destroyed. About a dozen other buildings, in the whole one hundred feet long by thirty-five feet wide, and used as butchers' stalls, and miscellaneous tradesmen's sheds in the market, were also destroyed, with the contents. The buildings were insured, but the contents were not insured.

A memorial recently agreed to at a meeting at Gateshead, was transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, with a view to obtaining the pardon of Frost, Williams, and Jones; but Mr. Phillips replied, on behalf of Sir James Graham, that the right hon. baronet expressed his regret that there was no sufficient ground to justify him, consistently with his public duty, in advising her Majesty to comply with its prayer.

COUNTRY NEWS.

MONUMENT TO DR. DALTON.—At a recent meeting of the inhabitants of Manchester the following resolution was come to:—"It is desirable that a simple and suitable memorial should be placed in the cemetery at Ardwick, over the mortal remains of the illustrious philosopher and exemplary Christian; and that it is most desirable to found a professorship of chemistry in some public institution in Manchester, to be named the 'Daltonian Professorship,' one object of which shall be to illustrate the atomic theory and the discoveries of Dalton, in connection with other physical sciences."

MUNIFICENT LEGACY.—The late James Heyworth, Esq., of Everton, has bequeathed a legacy of £10,000 to his principal clerk, as a testimony of the value which he placed on that gentleman's faithful services for a number of years.

SUDDEN DEATH OF LADY HAYTER AT BRIGHTON.—On Tuesday evening a jury was empanelled at Brighton to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of Lady Hayter, wife of Sir George Hayter. Her ladyship had been staying for the last fortnight in Brighton, and on Sunday afternoon she went to see her niece, in the Montpelier-road, with the intention of spending the remainder of the day with her. Soon after she arrived at the residence of her niece, she was taken in a fit, and in less than four hours she was a corpse. Medical aid was called in, but it was of no avail. Her ladyship was sixty-six years of age. She had been in a delicate state of health, but not to say ill. The jury being satisfied that she died from natural causes, returned a verdict to that effect.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—There was a very good demand for yarn on Tuesday; and, as the market was very bare of stock, rather higher prices were in many cases obtained, and purchasers were desirous of making contracts for future delivery. The goods market, also, was very firm, and full prices were paid for nearly all descriptions of cloth.—The Rochdale Flannel Market was very dull on Monday, the demand very limited, and prices rather wavering. There is the same inactivity in the wool market, but prices remain firm.

JAMES COCKBURN BELANEY.—Letters have been received from the Home Office, expressive of the regret of Sir James Graham at the outrages that have been committed against the person and property of Mr. Belaney since his return to North Sunderland. The Government has joined in offering a reward of £100 for the apprehension and conviction of the offenders who set fire to his dwelling-house on the evening of the 18th ult., and her Majesty's gracious pardon to an accomplice informant. An inspector of police has been sent down to inquire into the nature and particulars of the recent outrage. He has been actively engaged, and has laid informations against Mr. George Gray Bell, the late clerk of the firm of Robson and Skelly, and three other persons of the names of Stevenson, Brown, and Gallgar, as principals at the incendiary fire of the 16th ult. The Rev. Dixon Clark, of Jetford, a magistrate for the district, after hearing a part of the evidence collected by the inspector, granted warrants for the immediate apprehension of the parties. A warrant was also granted to search the dwelling-house of Mr. Bell, for property belonging to Mr. Belaney, which he is charged with having improperly taken away.

THE SECRETARY AT HASWELL COLLIERY.—On Wednesday the inquest on the bodies of those who fell victims to the late explosion was resumed, and, after a very long and minute examination of witnesses, the inquiry was once more adjourned to Friday (yesterday). Professors Faraday and Lyell have been sent down by the Government to assist in the inquiry. Both these scientific gentlemen have arranged to go down the Haswell pit to inspect the workings. On Tuesday night a meeting was held at the Lecture-room, Nelson-street, Newcastle, to devise means for alleviating the distress of those famil es whom the recent awful occurrence had left destitute. Some excellent appeals were made in behalf of the destitute families of the sufferers, and a committee was formed to organise a subscription for them.

INCENDIARISM IN LINCOLNSHIRE.—An incendiary fire occurred at Sudbrook, near Lincoln, on Sunday morning last, a stack of straw, the property of Charles Allix, Esq., of Willoughby Hall, was entire.y consumed.

SERIOUS FIRE NEAR GRAVESEND.—On Wednesday night a fire of a very alarming character, broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. Mace, farmer, in Parry-street, about one mile and a half this side of Gravesend. That part in which the fire commenced was the homestead, in which stood a vast number of ricks of produce, the whole of which were consumed, with the exception of a large building, upwards of 100 feet long by 50 wide, and filled with grain; then to a number of pea ricks, and from thence to the piggeries. The flames, by a quarter past five were carried into this air several hundred feet, and large flakes of fire were wafted into the stables and cart-houses, all of which were blazing away in a manner truly awful. The progress of the fire was subdued after some time, but the value of the property consumed amounts to some thousands of pounds.

FATAL ACCIDENT WITH FIRE-ARMS.—A dreadful event occurred in the parish of Shipton, Gloucestershire, on Tuesday last. Mr. Charles Cal. Charles Davies, of Bicknor Court, was shooting near that place, and, in the act of getting over a hedge, his gun, becoming entangled in the briars, went off and lodged the contents of both barrels in his right side. His immediate attendant fell, and, on the keeper (who was accompanying him) coming to his side, and attempting to raise him, exclaimed, "It is of no use, I am a dead man!" He then prayed fervently for assistance, and for the souls of his wife and children. The keeper ran to the village for assistance, but before he could return the unfortunate gentleman had breathed his last. Deceased had been for forty years in the service of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay establishment.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The Hon. Hely Hutchinson was the chairman of the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday. The whole proceedings were flat and uninteresting. Mr. Maurice O'Connell informed the meeting that the "Liberator" was in the enjoyment of strong health and buoyant spirits He intended writing to Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Brougham, and also to Mr. M. O'Connell) hoped to have a long letter to read to them from his father. (Cheers.) The hon. member then proceeded to acknowledge subscriptions, and to pay handsome compliments to the week's doings, to all who had been so charitably disposed as to send them a donation.—Mr. O'Neil Daunt, who has not for some time made his appearance in the hall, next acknowledged a sum of £5 from the county Clare, per Cheering.—Mr. William Charles O'Connell, the London "Inspector-General," or chief of all the Repeal tax gatherers, next came forward, and gave an account of his stewardship.—Mr. Maurice O'Connell, after handing in subscriptions from Liverpool and Manchester, proceeded to give an account of a meeting of Repeal wardens which he had convened on the previous Afternoon (Sunday). They were then determined (he added) to have a warden and collector for every street in Dublin. There were eight hundred streets in the city, and by very moderate exertions, they calculated that they could raise £2000 weekly within these precincts.—Mr. O'Neil Daunt gave a very great length upon the subject of Repeal.—Mr. Grattan followed, in a long speech.—The amount of rent was upwards of £600.

HEALTH OF MR. O'CONNELL.—A letter from Darrynane, describes Mr. O'Connell as in the enjoyment of excellent health, and as occupied during the present part of the day hunting with his celebrated beagles.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—A letter from Roscrea states that the driver of Mr. Lalouette, residing near Wal town, was fired at on Sunday night, and wounded mortally.

POLICE.

CRIME AND DISTRESS.—Two cases have occurred this week which exhibit in a lamentable point of view the effects of poverty. The first took place at Queen-square Police-office on Tuesday, when *Sarah Baker*, a miserable-looking woman, 40 years of age, upwards of seventy years of age, was charged with stealing a half-quartern loaf from the shop of Mrs. Wallace, a baker, 5, Camera-street, Chelsea. The son of the prosecutrix stated that he was sitting in the parlour that morning, when prisoner entered the shop, and took a half-quartern loaf from the counter, with which she walked out. He followed, and finding the bread under her shawl, gave her into custody. Prisoner, in reply to the charge, said that she was in a state of starvation and was compelled to do it. She had lately been at work in some market gardens, but there being nothing now for her to do in that way, she had become much distressed; she added, that she was entitled to relief from her parish. A friend of the shopkeeper's said that she had been frequently before robbed, and could ill afford it, as she was a widow with a large family; she did not wish to press for any very severe punishment on the prisoner, Mr. Bond said that being hungry was no excuse in this country for theft; if people were distressed they could always go to their workhouse, where they could get relief. If everybody were allowed to go into a shop and help themselves, tradesmen would soon be ruined. He must commit the prisoner for trial.—Committed accordingly.—The second case, which was heard before the Magistrates at Bromley, on Monday, exhibited another instance of the commission of crime from necessary shelter in a workhouse. Such cases as these afford matter for serious reflection. In the latter instance the accused was a wretched-looking fellow, named *Joseph Tyrrell*, who was charged with stealing, and, on being found, value 3½d., the property of Mr. White, a baker, at Bromley.—The complainant deposed that the prisoner walked into his shop, and asked for a half-quartern loaf. He handed him one across the counter, and the prisoner immediately secured it, and began to devour it. He tried to take it away from him, but it was of no use and the prisoner told him that he had no money to pay him for the bread and he might do what he pleased with him.—No master of the Bromley union workhouse was present, but prisoner was admitted into the establishment on Sunday night, as a casual pauper, and his supper was given to him. He refused to get up until half-past seven o'clock in the morning, and, on being told that breakfast was ready, he was turned out of the house.—The prisoner, in answer to the charge, said that he had committed the offence in order that he might be sent to prison. He was suffering under disease, and was anxious to be sent to gaol, where he should have an opportunity of being cured.—The Bench said they did not think a charge of felony could be supported. It was clear, however, that the prisoner had brought himself within the provisions of the Vagrant Act, and they should, therefore, commit him for one month to the House of Correction. It will be remarked that the offence in both cases was that of stealing bread to appease the cravings of hunger.

THE AMERICAN GOUGING SYSTEM.—At Lambeth-street police-office, Wednesday, *William Dunal*, an American sailor on board the Prince Oscar, an Engish vessel at present lying in the London Docks, was charged with the ferocious act of "gouging" or forcing one of the eyes of his captain (Lawson) from its socket, and inflicting other injuries upon him. It was proved in evidence that on the preceding afternoon the prisoner was directed to superintend the topsheets of the vessel, and, in doing so, some words took place between him and the chief mate. The prisoner then went towards the capstan, on the quay-deck, and commenced his a ses for some days which were due to him. The captain told him that if he did not conduct himself in a proper manner, he must either go below or on shore. The prisoner became more impudent, upon which Capt Lawson laid hold of him to put him out of the vessel, and a struggle ensued, during which the prisoner made use of the most violent exclamations, and, amongst others, said, "Only let me get on shore once, and I'll do for you." The prisoner managed to overpower the captain, and gotonthe top of him, when getting the end of his thumb under the eye, he forced it from the socket. Cursing the sight of his eye, "Damnation, and exclaimed, "Oh, let me eye out!" and two of the men on board, who had seen their captain's eye resting upon his cheek, became so sick that some moments elapsed before they could go to his assistance, or secure the prisoner

VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

GRAND STAIRCASE, WINDSOR CASTLE—HER MAJESTY RECEIVING HER ROYAL GUESTS.

THE CRIMSON DRAWING-ROOM:—INTRODUCTION OF LOUIS PHILIPPE TO THE INFANT ROYAL FAMILY.

(Continued from page 229.)

England and the Insignia of France (the latter copied from "the Charter,") entwined with bay and laurel; together with the crest of France, the black cock, and the motto of St. Michael.

Shortly after, the Queen and Prince Albert, the King of the French, the Duchess of Kent, and the Duke de Montpensier entered the White Room, where a *déjeûner* was served to the august circle. The other distinguished visitors and the members of the royal suite were conducted to the Oak Room and the Equerries Rooms, where a *déjeûner* was served.

Dinner was served at seven o'clock in the dining-room. The table was tastefully decorated with epergnes of silver gilt filled with artificial flowers, also with vases and other ornaments, and was lighted by gold candelabras with wax lights. George IV.'s magnificent wine-cooler was placed in the centre window of this apartment.

The next of our engravings shows the Grand Corridor, with the royal party proceeding to the banquet. The entire corridor occupies the southern and eastern inner sides of the great quadrangle of the castle, and its entire extent is 500 feet; it communicates with the several private apartments, and at the angle is a beautiful staircase exclusively used by her Majesty. The corridor is cased with oak, richly carved in the perpendicular style of architecture; the walls are nearly covered with paintings, numbering 160 by Canaletti; and 120 by Zuccarelli; upon the floor are ranged superb candelabras and cabinets, and upon plinths and pedestals five marble busts of distinguished literary characters of the last century, and bronzes of eminent Frenchmen. There are throughout the entire corridor upwards of 200 ebony chairs and stools.

The company included his Majesty Louis Philippe, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier, Lady Charlotte Dundas, Countess Wratislaw, the Count and Countess de St. Aulaire, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Liverpool, Earl Delawarr, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir Robert Peel, M. Guizot, Admiral de Mackau, Count de Jarnac, General Athalin, General Rumigni, Colonel Dumas, Count de Chabannes, M. Jarnac, Baron de Fain, M. Pasquier, M. Pasquier, an aide-de-camp to the Duke de Montpensier; Viscount Sydney, Lord in Waiting on the King; and Lord Charles Wellesley (Clerk-Marshal), Equerry in Waiting on the King.

The band of the Royal Horse Guards attended during dinner. Her Majesty's private band afterwards attended at the castle.

The wish of her Majesty, as well as that of Louis Philippe, has been to treat this visit purely as one of a private nature, and consequently the same quiet manner of receiving her guests was adopted as was observed last year. The range of rooms set apart for Louis Philippe are situated in the north wing of the castle, looking immediately upon the manœuvring ground of the Home-park, below the slopes. The suite is that which was recently occupied by his Imperial Majesty of Russia, and is only very slightly altered from the disposition which it received for the Czar's reception. The anti-room, the drawing-room, the private council-room, the library, are all fitted up alike in crimson silk, with the royal insignia embossed in the pattern. The King's bedroom is the blue and silver chamber, which was furnished under the direction of her Majesty Queen Adelaide, whose cypher is embossed or wrought on the pattern of the beautiful blue silk hangings which adorn the walls. The four corner pillars of the bed are each surmounted by a helmet, and the *fauteuils* and *canapés* are in the style of furniture in vogue during the time of the Regent D'Orleans. The pictures which adorn the walls of this most unique and splendid suite are mostly masterpieces. The principal drawing-room is hung with the *chefs-d'œuvre* of Rubens, of whom it is well known the superiority of the Windsor collection has enabled her Majesty to become a most competent judge and admirer. Honthorst, Kneller, Holbein, Zucharelli, and some also of the secondary painters of

THE GRAND CORRIDOR:—THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL VISITORS PASSING TO THE BANQUET.

the Flemish school, contribute to the decoration of the remaining apartments and afford ample scope for the indulgence of that refined love of art for which Louis Philippe is so celebrated. In one of the rooms is placed the splendid vase of malachite, presented by the Emperor of Russia, and which is matchless both in size and form. This beautiful work of art is flanked by two tazzas of Berlin spar, of fine proportions, presented to her Majesty by the King of Prussia.

One of the engravings, at page 233, shows the crimson or principal drawing-room, which is only used upon state occasions. The furniture of this apartment is extremely costly; the screens, chairs, &c., being of carved oak, gilt, and the draperies of satin embossed velvet. Two of the most interesting pictures are Hoppner's portrait of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent; and Winterhalter's portrait of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

THE ROYAL PARTY AT WINDSOR.

The King of the French, who experienced not the slightest fatigue after his long and rapid journey, rose, according to custom, at an early hour on Wednesday morning, and walked for some time on the Slopes, enjoying the magnificent scenery, with which his previous residence in England has rendered him familiar. His Majesty breakfasted in his private apartment, and was visited immediately afterwards by the Queen and Prince Albert.

The King spent some time in viewing the magnificent collection of paintings with which the walls of the principal state apartments are so profusely decorated.

In the afternoon, at three o'clock, his Majesty the King of the French entered the Grand Quadrangle from the Queen's Entrance, accompanied by her Majesty and Prince Albert, and passed through George the Fourth's Gateway, on the South-terrace of the Castle. Their Majesties and his Royal Highness promenaded on the South and East Terraces, followed by a party including some of the visitors and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting of the royal suite.

The royal and august party re-entered the Castle, and afterwards quitting it by the Norman-gate, walked down to St. George's Chapel, which their Majesties and the Prince entered. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor received the illustrious visitors, and attended them during their inspection of the different objects of interest within the sacred edifice. Louis Philippe stopped for some minutes before the choir, evidently admiring the splendid carvings, the altar-piece (which is a painting of "The Last Supper," by West) the knights' banners and stalls, and the general picturesque appearance of this portion of the sacred edifice. He proceeded under the organ-loft into the nave; and after visiting the Beaufort, Lincoln, Aldworth, Rutland, and May chapels, and the cenotaph to the memory of the late Princess Charlotte at the north-west corner of the nave, went up the north aisle to the chapter room, which is ornamented with a full-length portrait of Edward III., the founder of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. The King is represented in his robes of state, holding a sword, on which are displayed the crowns of England and France. The two-handed sword of Edward III., which hangs on one side of his portrait, excited the especial attention and curiosity of Louis Philippe and his son, the Duke de Montpensier. This singular weapon, which is nearly seven feet in length, and of great weight, was taken down by the King's special desire, and placed in the hands of his Majesty.

After viewing St. George's Chapel the august party entered Cardinal Wolsey's Chapel, and afterwards took their departure, attended by the Dean to the entrance.

Passing round the base of the Round Tower, his Majesty Louis Philippe, having the Queen on his arm, accompanied by Prince Albert, and followed by the Royal suites, entered the precincts of the Castle, near St. George's Gate, and walked down the Home-park to the Dairy.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Charlotte Dundas, Lady in Waiting, and Colonel Sir George Couper, Comptroller of her Royal Highness's Household, received their Majesties and his Royal Highness at the entrance to Frogmore-house.

His Majesty and the Queen and Prince Albert remained near an hour with the royal Duchess, and then left, followed by the different ladies and gentlemen of their respective suites; the illustrious party returning in pony carriages to the Castle at twenty-five minutes to five o'clock.

His Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier returned to the Castle to dinner from town.

Viscount and Viscountess Canning and Lady Peel arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen.

A grand dinner was given in the evening at seven o'clock, in St. George's Hall, in honour of her Majesty's august visitor. The magnificent service of gold plate was used on the occasion.

The long table on which the dinner was served was covered with magnificent candelabra, épergnes, vases, wine-coolers, and dishes, all of gold or silver gilt. In the centre of the table were épergnes and candelabra, placed alternately, several of the former, of a circular form, being filled with artificial flowers. A row of candelabra, with wax lights, were placed on each side, and beyond these, at both sides of the table, were numerous vases, wine-coolers, and dishes, of the most elegant forms and designs.

At each end of the hall were elevated sideboards of equal dimensions containing a choice selection from the numerous and valuable articles of plate in the royal treasury, remarkable for their excellence of workmanship, antiquity, or historical interest.

Flaxman's celebrated "Shield of Achilles," "The Armada Urn," and some ancient sconces were displayed on the west sideboard; and a large shield sculptured in high relief, with the representation of a battle, and the "Neptune Epergne," richly embellished with marine emblems, and surmounted with a statue of the Marine Deity, were on the east sideboard. Numerous tankards, vases, shields, and bulb cups, richly chased, were tastefully arranged on a background of crimson, and were very brilliantly illuminated with candelabra and sconces of silver gilt, bearing wax lights.

Two of the most superb articles of *vertu* in the Royal Collection are engraved at pages 228 and 229.

The Nautilus Shell.—This exquisite work of art is believed, upon good authority, to be the work of Benvenuto Cellini. The height of the cup is twenty inches. The breadth of light on the face of the shell is admirably supported by the richness of the general details, which are themselves made more gorgeous by the contrast.

The "Precious" Peacock, so much admired in her Majesty's buffets, formed, originally, the crowning embellishment, or finial, of Tippoo Sahib's throne. The jewels consist of diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and pearls—the ruby pendant from the head being one of the largest and finest known. The height from the feet to the top of the tail is seventeen inches. The estimated value of the whole is £30,000.

The Queen was seated at the north side of the table, between his Majesty Louis Philippe and his Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier. Opposite were seated Prince Albert between the Countess St. Aulaire and Lady Charlotte Dundas.

The Prince of Wales' Epergne, crowned with his Royal Highness's Plume, was placed at this part of the table, between the other epergnes of great beauty sculptured in gold at the base with "Dancing Fauns." These epergnes had on either side the "Hesperides" candelabra.

M. Guizot, the Earl of Aberdeen, his Excellency Count de St. Aulaire, the Countess of Gainsborough, the Duke of Wellington, had also seats in the vicinity of the royal circle.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent sat by the side of the King of the French.

The following had the honour of dining with the Queen:

The Count and Countess St. Aulaire, Prince Castelcicala, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Lyndhurst, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Exeter, Lady Charlotte Dundas, Earl of Liverpool, Earl and Countess Delawarr and Lady Mary West, Earl of Jersey, Earl of Aberdeen, Earl Jermyn, Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, Sir James and Lady Graham, Sir George Murray, Sir W. Freemantle and Miss Hervey, Sir Henry Wheatley, Sir George Couper, Lady Isabella Wemyss, Sir Charles Rowley, the Provost of Eton and the Hon. Mrs. Hodgson, the Hon. and Rev. R. Stopford, Mr. George E. Anson, Hon. Miss Lyttelton, Monsieur Guizot, Admiral de Mackau, Count de Jarnac, General Athalin, General Rumigny, Col. Dumas, Count de Chabannes, M. Thiery, Baron de Fain, M. Farquier, M. Pasquier, M. Herbet, M. Hennequin, Le Capitaine Page, Le Capitaine Pellion, Viscount Sydney, Lord C. Wellesley and the Hon. Captain Duncomb.

The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards was stationed in a gallery at the west end of the hall during dinner, and performed several pieces.

After dinner her Majesty's private band, with numerous additions of the most eminent performers, attended, under the direction of Mr. Anderson.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Windsor, Thursday Evening.

The *char-à-banc*, the magnificent gift presented to her Majesty by the King of the French, was used, for the first time since its arrival at Windsor from Paris this morning.

Arrangements having been made last evening for his Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, &c., to proceed to Twickenham, Hampton Court, Bushy and Claremont, this morning, in the *char-à-banc*, this splendid equipage, with four horses arrived in the quadrangle from the Royal Mews shortly after nine o'clock.

At twenty minutes before eleven o'clock, her Majesty and the King of the French, the Queen leaning on the arm of her royal guest, descended the grand staircase, followed by Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Duc de Montpensier, and several other distinguished guests and royal attendants, to the Quadrangle, where the *char-à-banc* was in waiting. The Queen was handed to the front seat of the carriage by the King, who took his seat by her side, on the left of her Majesty.

The Duke de Montpensier handed the Duchess of Kent into the second seat, and placed himself on the left of her Royal Highness. On the third row were his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Countess of Gainsborough, the Lady in Waiting upon the Queen; and on the hindermost seat were Admiral Mackau and General Baron Athalin.

Lord Charles Wellesley and Colonel Bouverie were in attendance on horseback.

The royal party proceeded to Sunbury Common, where relays of horses had been sent, and thence to Twickenham, Hampton, &c., on to Claremont to luncheon, which had been early this morning despatched from the castle.

Her Majesty and illustrious guests returned to the castle from Claremont through Chertsey, to which place relays of horses had also been sent this morning shortly before six o'clock. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent alighted at Frogmore House, on the return of the royal party passing by the mansion to the palace.

Upon the approach of the royal carriage the illustrious party were received with enthusiastic cheering, which continued throughout the whole line up to the gates leading to the castle. The King of the French (who looked remarkably well), and her Majesty returned those loyal and affectionate greetings in the most marked and urbane manner. The King appeared warmly to appreciate the gratifying cheers which saluted him on every side.

The grand banquet will take place this evening, and also to-morrow and Saturday, in St. George's Hall.

On Sunday the dinner will be served in the grand dining-room.

His Majesty and his Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier, with their respective suites, will attend high mass, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, at Clewer, on Sunday next. The service will be performed by the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson.

In consequence of the lateness of the season, and the extremely unfavourable state of the ground, it is now extremely problematical if a review will take place in the Great Park during his Majesty's visit.

The grand banquet to be given by her Majesty, in honour of the auspicious occasion, which will take place at seven o'clock in the evening, in the Hall of St. George, will be of the greatest magnificence and regal splendour. The banqueting table, the elevated sideboards, and the side-tables, will be profusely decorated with the most gorgeous specimens of the gold plate, selected from the royal treasury, agreeably to the suggestions, and in accordance with the refined taste of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Covers will be laid for upwards of one hundred royal and illustrious guests.

Windsor, Friday Evening.

ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY FROM THE CORPORATION OF WINDSOR.

This morning, at nine o'clock, the members of the Corporation, with the Rev. Isaac Gossett, the vicar, in full canonicals, assembled in the Council Chamber, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of proceeding in procession to the Castle, to present the following address, which had been agreed to at a numerous meeting of the Aldermen and Town Council on the preceding day:—

"To his Majesty, Louis Philippe, King of the French.

"The humble address of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of New Windsor, in the county of Berks, in council assembled.

"May it please your Majesty,

"We, her Britannic Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the ancient borough of New Windsor, most respectfully beg leave to tender your Majesty the expression of our sincere and hearty congratulations on the safe arrival of your Majesty on the shores of England, on your visit to our gracious Monarch at the long favoured seat of the sovereigns of this country.

"The presence of your Majesty at the Castle of Windsor must at any time have formed a subject of lively congratulation, as tending more firmly to cement in the bonds of friendship the justly popular monarchs of two of the most powerful nations on the face of the globe. But we have now so recently witnessed the splendid and hospitable reception awarded to the Queen of England by your Majesty and all the members of your illustrious family, and the joyous enthusiasm which pervaded the entire French people on the occasion of her Majesty's visit at your palace on the shores of Normandy, that we are especially delighted your Majesty should now be inclined to experience amongst us the renewal of that cordial and affectionate welcome, the echoes of those fervent greetings, and the universal expression of loyal devotion and attachment with which her Majesty was invariably cheered during her sojourn at the Chateau, and in the beautiful environs of Eu.

"We are sensible, Sire, that to the wisdom and vigour of your Majesty's councils, and to your increasing endeavours to promote the truest interests of the powerful and generous nation which Providence has committed to your care, may be greatly attributed the reigning tranquility of Europe; and we venture to augur, that by encouraging a friendly and personal intercourse between your Majesty and the Sovereign of Great Britain, your Majesty adopts the surest means, not only of strengthening the happy and stable alliance between the two countries, but of encouraging the governments of surrounding kingdoms in the maintenance of their present amicable relations with each other.

"May your Majesty be long spared, in unison with our gracious Sovereign, to cultivate the arts of peace. May your Majesty's constant and zealous exertions to advance the general welfare of mankind be crowned by the dutiful and loyal attachment of all classes of the gallant and enlightened people whose destinies are placed under the wise and paternal government of your Majesty. And may the two mighty empires of Great Britain and France be so indissolubly connected by the relations of amity and concord, as to ensure and perpetuate to both, and the world at large, the blessings of uninterrupted peace and repose."

The civic procession left the hall at half-past nine, preceded by the mace-bearer, who with the whole of the members of the corporation, was in his full official robes. Upon their arrival at the Castle, they were taken to the Queen's drawing (or Zuccarelli) room, there to wait the pleasure of the King. After waiting for a few minutes, the mayor, vicar, and town councillors were ushered into the presence of his Majesty, in the King's drawing-room, where his Majesty (who was surrounded by the Duke de Montpensier, Admiral Mackau, General Rumigny, Count Dumas, General Baron Athalin, Count de Chabannes, Colonel Thiery, Baron Fain, and several others in the suite of the King) received them in the most gracious and affable manner. The address, after having been read by the town clerk in an extremely emphatic and feeling manner, was handed by him to the mayor, who presented it to his Majesty, by whom it was received very graciously. The King made an extremely suitable and appropriate extemporaneous reply to the address.

Thirty of the Yeomen of the Queen's Guard also arrived at Windsor this morning, their services having been commanded by the Queen this afternoon, at the Palace. They were accompanied by the Earl of Beverley, Captain; Sir Samuel Hancock, and Thomas Seymour Sadler, Esq., Exons; and Jonathan Ellerthorpe, Esq., Clerk of the Cheque and Secretary.

VISIT TO THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the King of the French, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, left the Castle this day at noon, in an open pony carriage and four, and proceeded across the Home Park, to Frogmore House, to pay a morning visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Three other pony carriages and four, containing Prince Albert, the Duc de Montpensier, M. Guizot, Admiral Mackau, and several others of the illustrious guests, followed the Queen and the King of the French.

The royal and distinguished party, after alighting for a short time at the mansion, again entered the carriages, driving along the Frogmore road, and entering the Home Park at the iron gates opposite the Long Walk. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent returned to the Castle to luncheon, in the carriage with the Queen and his Majesty Louis Philippe.

Her Majesty and her august visitors lunched at half-past one o'clock, in consequence of the Investiture having been appointed to take place at half-past two.

INVESTITURE OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

This afternoon, at two o clock, a guard of honour, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Moncreiff, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, marched into the Quadrangle, and took up its station beneath the window of the Guard Chamber, and directly opposite to the Grand Entrance to the State Apartments.

The following members of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms were stationed as a guard of honour at the door of the King of the French's apartments—T. G. Wright, A. Perkins, H. L. Ewart, and E. C. Murray, Esquires. The remainder of the Honourable Corps were stationed in the Blue Chamber, forming a double line through which the Knights proceeded to the Throne-room, in which were stationed G. Platt and G. Denne, Esqrs., two of the Gentlemen at Arms.

The Queen, being seated on a chair of state, and the Knights Companions having taken their respective places at the table, the Chancellor of the Order, the Bishop of Oxford, signified, by her Majesty's command, the Sovereign's royal will and pleasure, that Louis Philippe, the King of the French, should be elected into the Most Noble Order.

The Knight Companions then proceeded to the election, and the suffrages having been collected by the Chancellor, were by the Lord Bishop presented to the Sovereign, who commanded his lordship to declare that his Majesty Louis Philippe, King of the French, had been elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

The King of the French was then conducted from an adjoining apartment into the Chapter-room by their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, preceded by Garter King of Arms, Sir Charles Young, bearing the ensigns of the Order upon a crimson velvet cushion, and by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Augustus Clifford. Upon entering the Chapter-room, his Majesty was received by the Sovereign and the Knights Companions, standing, and placed in a chair of state on the right hand of the Sovereign. Her Majesty then announced to the King of the French that his Majesty had been duly elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order.

Garter, upon his knee, then presented the garter to her Majesty. The Sovereign, who was assisted by Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, buckled it on the left knee of the King, the Chancellor pronouncing the usual admonition.

Garter next presented, in like manner, the Ribband and George, when her Majesty, assisted as before, placed these ensigns over the left shoulder of the King, the Chancellor pronouncing the admonition. The Sovereign then gave the accolade to the King of the French, when his Majesty received the congratulations of the Knights Companions present.

The Chapter being ended, Garter, by her Majesty's command, again called over the Knights Companions, who with the Officers of the Order, then retired from the presence of the Sovereign with the usual reverences.

Her Majesty, on retiring from the chapter-room, took the arm of the King of the French (paying his Majesty the highest compliment ever conferred upon a newly-created Knight of the Order), and proceeded with the King to the door of his apartment, and there left his Majesty, proceeding thence, attended by the lady, maids of honour, &c. in waiting, to her own room on the south side of the palace.

Before, and at the conclusion of the investiture, the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards, stationed in the Quadrangle, played several favourite airs from the compositions of Rossini, Beethoven, Auber, &c.

CARRIAGE AIRING THIS AFTERNOON.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock this afternoon, her Majesty, accompanied by the King of the French, left the Quadrangle in a pony carriage and four by George IV.'s gateway, crossing the Frogmore road (which was crowded at this point by an immense number of persons who had arrived in Windsor during the day, and by whom their Majesties were received with loud acclamations) into the Long Walk, through which they drove into the Great Park.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, the Duc de Montpensier, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and several of her Majesty's visitors and royal suite were on horseback.

In the second carriage were their Royal Highnesses the Duchesses of Kent and Cambridge.

Several other carriages and four, filled with her Majesty's distinguished guests, followed.

The royal and illustrious party returned to the Castle through the Long Walk, after being absent for about an hour.

THE ROYAL BANQUET, MUSIC, ETC.

Covers were laid this evening, in St. George's Hall, for 130. The banquetting table was ornamented, if possible, in a still more gorgeous and magnificent manner, with gold plate, epergnes, candelabra, vases, wine coolers, &c., than on the two former occasions of the banquet in St. George's Hall during his Majesty's visit.

The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards performed during the dinner in the Western Gallery.

At the conclusion of the banquet the Queen and her illustrious visitors retired to the Waterloo Gallery where tea and coffee were served.

Her Majesty's private band, led by Mr. Anderson, was stationed in the gallery and performed during the remainder of the evening. The Queen's private band of musicians was strengthened this evening by the following members, amongst others, of the Philharmonic Society:—Messrs. W. and T. Blagrove, Loder, Thomas, Griesbach, Howell, and Lucas.

VISIT OF HIS MAJESTY TO ETON COLLEGE.

The King, at the royal dinner-party at the Castle, yesterday evening, expressed a very warm desire to the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, the Head Master of Eton, who was one of her Majesty's guests, to pay that ancient seat of learning a visit before his departure from Windsor. The honour of a visit from the French Sovereign to Eton College, will, it is expected, be conferred upon the authorities in the course of to-morrow.

DEPARTURE OF HIS MAJESTY.

It is stated that the King will leave Windsor on Monday next for Portsmouth, and be accompanied by her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

The Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at-Arms dined this evening at the White Hart Hotel.

THE MAGAZINES FOR OCTOBER.

The New Monthly Magazine contains a paper entitled "Africa in France; or the Beard and the Pipe," a sort of *feu d'Esprit* at "*La Jeune France*" and the rage for smoking; although we suspect there to be more smoke than fire in the article itself. The next paper, "The Last of the Contrabbandieri," is a pleasant Italian romance; and "The Lover's Rock," by Mrs. Romer, is of the Spanish school. Mrs. Trollope continues "The Robertses on their Travels;" Laman Blanchard has a smart sketch "On Considering Oneself Horsewhipped;" and "Peter Priggins," a piece of quiet humour, entitled "Kitty Dangerous," perhaps, is the gem of the number.

Bentley's Miscellany is, altogether, a lively number. In the "Scattergood Papers" are some piquant glances at the "Shakspeare" mania, and "Fancy Fair." "The Rainbow of Reality," and The Monthly Muff" are not to be mistaken. "The Inn at Henley-in-Arden, and the Shakspearian enthusiast and matter-of-fact damper are admirable. Leech's illustration, too, of Mr. Fogg's Shakspearian dream is clever. "Miss Jiffkinn's Benefit," by Charles Whitehead, is pleasant enough; but "Smoking Robin," by Abraham Elder, is weak and pointless. Miss Costello, we perceive, has commenced "Sketches of Legendary Cities," with Chester, which we accept as a sort of make-weight to the "airy nothings" of the number. In weaving fact with fiction, Miss Costello is one of the most accomplished writers of her day.

Tait has a sterling number. The attempted parallel, or rather the contrast, of Burns and Byron, is, however, a sad failure. William Howitt's sketch from the Swedish, "The Carpenter and the Capuchin Monk," is better stuff. "A Teacher's Journal" relates, somewhat too barely, the sufferings of that much-to-be-pitied class. "The Life of Lord Eldon" furnishes the staple for a capital review paper, in "Tait's" usual style.

Blackwood contains but eight papers, three of which are review essays; the pegs being "The Life of the First Earl of Malmesbury," "Thierry's History of the Gauls," and "Finlay's Greece under the Romans." The lighter articles are scarcely worth characterising; the conclusion of "The Witchfinder" is, however, intensely interesting. The continuation of the papers, "On the Poems and Ballads of Schiller," will be gladly welcomed; but, despite of much excellent writing, the number is unattractive.

The United Service Magazine opens with a second notice of "France and Morocco," full of well-timed details. The next article, on "The Banners and National Colours of Poland," is attractively anecdotic of national customs, &c. "The Notices from Kafirland" are continued with considerable spirit; and "The Naval Chaplain's Note-book," and "Sketches from a Soldier's Life," are in the smart, sketchy line. The "Letters on the Affghanistan Campaign, in 1842." form a valuable circumstantial contribution towards one of "the little wars of a great people." Perhaps the most important paper in the number is "A Memorial of the Mandarin Shu, in relation to the War with England, and the State of China," derived from the indefatigable Mr. Gutzlaff, who states that it contains a fair exposition of the views of a small but liberally-minded party in China; and that Old Shu is one of the few who can read the "far-off future."

Hood's Magazine right heartily merits the affix of "Comic Miscellany." We are glad to see the continuation of the Editor's domestic novel, "Our Family." The humorous spirit is admirably kept up throughout the "Sketches and Stories," be their localities Paris, Calais, Vittoria, or Rio. Here is a specimen of the Editor's novel:—"Ah, a child of nature," said Uncle Rumbold; "well, I like her all the better; and if she has a sister disengaged in the same capacity, I'll hire her on the spot. The true old breed of English servants is almost worn out, nearly extinct in England, like the bustard and the cock-of-the-wood—partly their fault, and partly our own—by always setting them either too high or too low—over our heads or under our heels—either pampered like pet monkeys, or snubbed like born slaves—never treated according to the light of nature. For instance, there's the tender passion. It's notorious that nine-tenths of the poor girls in Bedlam went crazy from suppressed sweethearts; and yet, forsooth, no followers are to be allowed; so that, unless Molly falls in love with my lord, and John nourishes a flame for my lady, as he often does, by the way, they might as well have no human hearts in their bosoms. Whereas, servants have passions and feelings as well as ourselves," &c.

Ainsworth's Magazine opens with the Editor's promised "Revelations of London," a silly title, to say the best of it. The chapters are, "The Elixir of Life," and "The Ruined House in the Vauxhall-road." In the first is introduced Dr. Lambe, the celebrated alchemist and necromancer on old London-bridge. There is an abundance of spirited description in both chapters, and provided the editor does not get too deep in the necromantic business (in managing which he is not very successful), and deals judiciously with the horrible, all may go on well for the reader's amusement. The prologue, by the way, is of the date 1599, and the tale itself 1830. The machinery of the transition we have not room to explain. The illustrations, by Phiz, are much in advance of his usual productions: the alchemist's chamber sparkles with artistic brilliancy. Of the remaining papers, a chapter of Theatrical Reminiscences, by Drinkwater Meadows, is the most striking. It really smells of the lamps and orange-peel, and savours of the piquancy of the green-room.

Fraser has a lively number throughout. The opening paper, "An Election to the Long Parliament," though documentary, and thickly annotated, is a most entertaining picture of old English manners. "The State Murder," is a stirring tale, adapted and abridged from George Sand's charming novel, "Le Sécrétaire Intime," which is not defaced by any of those faults usually so offensive to English tastes. "Some Account of a Poet's Friend" is a charming letter from Oxford, relating the friendship of the poet Gray with a clergyman, Mr. Nichols, of Blundeston. "Bul. and Nongtongpaw" maintains, in a lively vein, that "all that is not English must be French." "The Classics of the Table" discusses sweet cider, perry, liqueurs, wines, and anti-fashionable beer. A paper by Morgan Rattler, "On Matters Musical, and of the Italian Opera," is a very piquant affair, advocating the advance of the English musical taste: the summary of the late opera season is laudatory, yet discriminating. Titmarsh has contributed some very pleasant glimpses of Ghent and Bruges. In a paper, "Courses of English Reading," is shown a deep acquaintance with our literature, though with a leaning to "old books," affirming that "the old book is easier than the new." The "Apology for Art Unions" is a good piece of plain-speaking.

The Polytechnic Review and Magazine has for its main subjects the Warner Invention, and a speculative paper on the production of Earthquakes by the Electric Fluid. The summing up of Captain Warner's merits is very oracular—"We are convinced that he has a heated imagination, and that he is led to believe that he possesses powers which have not been granted to man."

The New Edinburgh Review (No. 1) is a sort of hybrid between the review and magazine, of no startling merit, if we except a paper entitled "The Edinburgh Reviewers," whence we quote the following, explanatory of the

ORIGIN OF THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

The mode of the Reviewers raising their first perch, seems to have been nearly as follows. Mr. Francis Jeffrey, the son of a respectable attorney, late a student

at Oxford, and then as advocate at the Scottish bar, was living high and dry in Moss eugh-place. Here he was visited by the Rev. Sydney Smith a curate on Sid shury Plain, and led to the friendship of a young squire of his parish with whom he had made a descent upon Edinburgh through failure of reaching a German university. At Jeffrey's lodgings he met Brougham and Murray (late lord advocate) Society was in dreadful commotion, through the effects-cence of the French Revolution, and on political subjects all of them held opinions too liberal for the gravity of Dundas, then sole monarch of Scotland. Mr. Smith proposed they should start a Review, with the motto—

"We cultivate literature upon a little oatmeal."

"But this," says she, "was too near the truth to be admitted, and we took our present grave one from Publius Syrus, of whom none of us had, I am sure, read a line, and so began what has since turned out a very important and able Journal"

About this period a cluster of young men of first-rate talent at Edinburgh, met at the Speculative Society, to discuss metaphysical questions. Who some of them were will be seen from the following entry in Welsh's "Life of Brown;"

"JANUARY 7, 1797. Present, Erskine, president; Brougham, Birkbeck, Reddie, Leyden; afterwards Jeffrey, Horner, and Smith joined." In this year Lord Brougham distinguished himself by an able mathematical paper inserted in the "Philosophical Transactions."

All this long ago now chiefly proud of, that which has become the common faith—religious freedom and equality commercial freedom—the abolition of the Slave Trade—the responsibility of rulers—parliamentary, church, legal, fiscal, and university reform—international peace—popular instruction,—and the general elevation of the people in diet, taste, and intelligence—were preluded, and more privately advocated through adverse and favourable times, in sunshine and cloud, by the Edinburgh reviewers. They have not been impeccable; they have sometimes neglected merit, or treated it unjustly; occasionally they have given to party what was meant for mankind, but we look to general bearing and its results. Amen to their misdeeds we would not severely visit them for their demeanour towards the Lake Poets; that they were too severe they have conceded, but that they were unjust is not so manifest. What men of metal, of manly sense and feeling, sitting in critical judgement with a duty to discharge, could pass over unscourged mere baby sins fit only for a nursery; a shaky, maudlin sentimentality or German mysticism. They might admire the poetical soul of Southey or Wordsworth, as one may the ability of Thomas Carlyle, but mere affectation obtruded as nature, or even genius, called for the rod.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE is a Number of varied attractions. The opening paper describes, though somewhat too minutely, the Regnum, &c., of the Model Prison at Pentonville: still, the article is one of considerable importance and interest. It is succeeded by Miss Toulmin's "Village Sketch,"—a piquant sketch of hiring a servant. "The Man of Rich Notions" is a pleasant *exposé* of that social excrescence, "Common Blunders," and "The Philosophy of Shops," by Angus B. Reach, is a concentration of the tricks of "a nation of shopkeepers." Mr. Wade's sketch of Mad Austin is full of touching melancholy. Mark Lemon's sketch of the Steam-boat Calk-boy is unwell-observed. The large illustration is a superior engraving on wood, by Linton, of Ruben's "Judgment of Paris," lately added to the collection in the National Gallery. The other engravings are good, especially those accompanying the paper entitled "Addison and Holland House."

THE LOVE MATCH. By HENRY COCKTON. No. 1. This new tale, of the Shilling school, promises abundant amusement in the eccentricities which develope themselves in the "tender passion." The story opens with a general and his family located in a fine old hall the amour of his daughter with a groom—the declaration—the engagement, &c.

THE THEATRES.

No important novelty has been produced during the past week at DRURY-LANE. Miss Delcy appeared on Tuesday as *Zerlina* in "Fra Diavolo," but created no very great sensation amongst the audience; and another resuscitated ballet of action, "The Deserter of Naples," came off at half-price. Mr. Bunn must bestir himself; we always get uncomfortable about his management when we see "Gustavus," "Der Freyschutz," and "Fra Diavolo," appearing in the bills; and he must be aware that the "national establishment" cannot rest upon the shoulders—or rather, the legs—of Mademoiselle Dumilâtre alone.

THE ADELPHI has also revived the worn-out "Foreign Affairs," (a translation of "Les Premières Armes de Richelieu;") and an old farce or two. This is not as it should be, in a house so famous for its novelties. Madame Celeste is a most talented lady, and a clever actress; but still, "*toujours perdrix*" must tire.

THE LYCEUM remains as per last; all hands being employed in bringing out the translation of "Les Sept Chateaux du Diable," for which the license arrived after we had gone to press last week.

THE STRAND is nightly filled with merry folks, laughing until their sides are sore, at Mr. Mackie's irresistible American comicalities. Meanwhile, *Don Cæsar de Bazan* will soon be theatrically ubiquitous. We think, in all conscience, that the Dramatic Authors' Society ought to present an address to King Louis Philippe, now he is amongst us, expressly after the public spirit of the days reply to the mayor of Portsmouth. Had a war with England been determined upon, and all communication stopped, what would have become of that intelligent and hard-working body of literary gentlemen?

THE HAYMARKET has also remained unchanged during this week: "The Confederacy," "The Thimble Rig," and "The Miller's Holiday," having drawn good houses Mr. Webster, we hear, will be rewarded for his services on Monday next with one of the two establishments. Two of these are translations of "Don Cæsar de Bazan: himself playing the hero at the Adelphi, and Mr. Charles Mathews at the Haymarket. At the former theatre, a burlesque will also be produced, if acently forward, called "Polemichus," in which Mr. Wright will play the fair heroine. A burlesque on the same subject was, if we mistake not, performed at the Olympic during the Vestris management.

The legitimate drama is still thriving, as it deserves to do, at SADLER'S WELLS: "The Bridal" having been excellently performed, and to famous houses, the greater part of the week, with some musical afterpiece

POOR COVENT-GARDEN remains mournfully desolate, and the speculations as to its ultimate fate are as vague as ever. There was a talk, a month or two back, of some Promenade Concerts on a grand scale about to be established therein, but nothing more appears to have transpired. The only performances now permitted on it take place outside; and these are a number of "ballets of action" by the boys of the neighbourhood, who climb about its pallisades in vast numbers, or skirmish upon the barricades of upturned pavement and excavated mould in Bow-street.

PRINCESS'.

This elegant house opened for the season on last Saturday night, with Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor." Although out-generalled by Mr. Bunn with regard to Madame Thillon, Mr. Maddox may congratulate himself on having been so lucky as to secure the services of Mdlle. Nau, who, if she possess not all the fascination of our fair country woman, is, nevertheless, a very charming vocalist. Her voice is somewhat thin, particularly in the upper register; but her style is very finished, though somewhat cold. It was quite evident that she felt the awkwardness of her position: to succeed a most popular prima donna, and adequately alone for her loss, was an arduous undertaking; but Mdlle. Nau has triumphed over all her difficulties, and was completely successful. The finale to the first act was sung with great spirit and power, and at the fall of the curtain the applause was immense. It was quite evident, though, that her triumph was not anticipated to be so great, as only one prepared compliment—one solitary bouquet was thrown at her feet. Allen is improved much in his singing, and is really now becoming an actor.

The rest of the cast is not worth mentioning. A ballet divertissement, entitled "The Slave Market," introduced some new dancers of extraordinary agility, if not grace. The Roussets' *tours de force* are wonderful: Madlle. Caroline Rousset's *pirouette* can be compared to nothing but the spinning of a top. The whole concludes with a most laughable farce, called "Taking the Pledge," a title which, no doubt, was intended to mislead people's anticipations: it is, we understand, from the pen of Mr. Oxberry, and was received with roars of laughter. The house was well attended; and, altogether, the lessee seems to have commenced the season most auspiciously.

On Tuesday evening, the first of the translations of the French piece, "Don Cæsar de Bazan," which has created such a *furore* in Paris, was produced here, and with most undeniable success. We say the "first," because we are informed that an adaptation of the same piece is now at nearly every theatre in London, in a state of active preparation, the Adelphi and the Haymarket following next. We question, however, whether so perfect a representative of the hero will be found anywhere as Mr. James Wallack, who re-appeared on the London boards on Tuesday in this drama. The part is of that species familiar to the French dramatists as a "Lemaitre part," or one peculiarly adapted to that great actor—the creator of "Robert Macaire;" and we have no one now upon the stage who can fill that line so well as Mr. Wallack. "Don Cæsar" then is of this class; or rather a copy from Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas." The plot is somewhat too intricate and lengthy to be detailed in our columns, but we will give a sketch of it. *Don Cæsar de Bazan* is a reckless, fashionably adventurer, of great descent and small means, at present at Madrid. In rescuing a page from the threatened vengeance of an armourer, his master, the *Don*, involves himself in a duel with the *Captain of the Guard*, and shoots his adversary. For this he is condemned to death, such being the punishment for duelling in the Holy Week. Meanwhile, the *King of Spain, Charles II.*, has been captivated by a street ballad-singer, *Maritana*; and in order that she may be introd uced at court, to further his designs, gets his favourite minister, *Don José*, to prevail on *Don Cæsar* to marry her, that she may become a countess, for which office his sentence will be changed from hanging to being shot. *Don Cæsar* consents. The marriage takes place, and the bride is immediately removed, whilst the hero is led forth to execution. A discharge of musketry is heard without, announcing the execution, and the first act ends. In the second act, during a brilliant court fête, a pilgrim, *Maritana* admittance to the presence of *Don José*; he throws off his robe, and appears as *Don Cæsar*! The grateful armourer's page had withdrawn the bullets from the muskets, and his death was merely a feint. This somewhat disconcerts *Don José's* plans; for he himself is in love with the *Queen*; and although he had *Don Cæsar's* pardon in his pocket at the time of the execution, never gave it, wishing to get him out of the way, that the *King's* love for *Maritana* might meet with no obstacle, and cause might then be given for seizing the *Queen's* jealousy. *Don Cæsar* has never seen his bride; and on requesting an interview, an aged female is substituted for her, which so annoys our hero, that he is on the point of signing his declaration to abandon her, and leave Madrid for ever, when the real Countess of *Bazan* is announced. This disarranges all *Don José's* plans; and a fine dramatic situation terminates the second act. In the third, the *King* has gained admittance to the apartments of the *Countess*; and whilst pouring forth his protestations, *Don Cæsar* enters the room by the window "because," as he coolly observes, "the door was shut." His Majesty, not choosing to be recognised, declares that he himself is *Don Cæsar de Bazan*; upon which the *Don* replies, "If so, I am King Charles." An intervening *entr'acte* then ensues; and at last, *Don Cæsar* informs the *King* of *Don José's* treachery with respect to the *Queen*; furthermore adding, after a little malicious delight at his Majesty's perplexity, that he has Main him Everything is then cleared up. *Morticaor* and *Don Caesar* marry, and Peace reigns; and the *King* rewards him with the Governorship of Grenada, in preference to Seville, from the proximity of the latter place to the Court, which would interfere with his peace of mind respecting the royal attentions to his wife.

It is impossible to speak in too high terms of the acting of Mr. Wallack as *Don Cæsar*. His reckless *nonchalance* in the midst of the most imminent danger, and proud bearing, kept up amidst his impoverished means, were inimitably portrayed, and drew down the loudest applause from a crowded house. Mrs. Stirling's *Maritana* was a graceful and natural piece of acting; and Miss Marshall, as the *Page*, who was far more concerned in the action of the piece than we have related, proved herself an actress of no small pretensions—delivering her speeches with much sense and appropriate emphasis.

The piece has been admirably put upon the stage in every particular, both as regards scenery, dresses, and general "getting up;" although there is still some room for improvement in the last act. It was perfectly successful, and Mr. Wallack announced it for repetition amidst continuous cheering. The adaptation is the joint production of Messrs. Lemon and A'Beckett.

During the recess, this house has been thoroughly cleansed and redecorated, and now appears in all its pristine beauty. The arches, also, over the gallery and boxes, have been thrown open, which materially improves the ventilation.

CITY OF LONDON.

The experiment of Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps, carried out with such undeniable success at Sadler's Wells, of endeavouring to infuse a healthier tone into the tastes of the audiences assembling at the minor theatres, and supplanting the wretched trash which had long formed there, by sterling plays, has apparently led to the occupation of this house, by Mrs. Walter Lacy, who opened it on Monday evening, for the first time, under her direction. If such was the laudable object in view, it is to be regretted that some comedy was not chosen for the inauguration, better adapted to the powers of the company than "The School for Scandal," a play requiring the highest dramatic talent for its cast that it is possible to get together. In all candour, we regret that we cannot speak well of this performance. Certainly it was certainly well received by the audience, who showed a judgment and discrimination in their applause which could scarcely have been looked for amongst those so long habituated to the worst species of dramatic representation. The fair lessee played *Lady Teazle* excellently well; and Mr. James Browne's *Charles Surface* was equally good; to the other performers we cannot assign such favourable verdicts. Even such a hackneyed comedy, Mdlle. Louise, whom our readers may remember dancing, during the past season, at the Opera; and Mdlle. Adèle (advertised as from the San Carlo, at Naples); appeared in a Spanish "Pas de Caractère"—a species of double Cachuca—and with such good effect, that they elicited an enthusiastic *encore*; and the entertainments concluded with Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett's version of the now popular "Aladdin," which lost none of its attraction by being transported to the "far East," as the applause bestowed by "Young Shoreditch" on this drolagne and other drolleries testified. We were glad to see Miss Ellen Daly—an excellent burlesque actress, by the way—so well received, as the *Princess Badroulbadour*; on the part of some of the other performers, a little more attention to metre—the absence of which is death to an extravaganza—would have been an advantage. Mr. Still played the *Magician's Slave*, but, being a speaking character, had not the same scope for pantomimic display as his brother *Kaiser* at the Lyceum. Mrs. James Brown was the *Abanawar*; and Mr. Wild the *Aladdin*. We must not omit to mention a very dashing and effective Polka, introduced in the second act, by an admirably trained corps de ballet. In decorality the most picturesque in costume that has yet been produced. Previous to the National Anthem being sung by the company, an excellent address, written by Mr. Albert Smith, was delivered by Mrs. Walter Lacy, and loudly cheered by the audience.

NEW MUSIC.

THE HAND-BOOK TO THE PIANOFORTE; comprising an easy Rudimental Introduction to the Study of that Instrument and Musical Science. By J. AUGUSTUS WADE. Ewer and Co.

This work sets out with the most praiseworthy of all intentions, namely: utility. To accomplish this desirable object, the most rigid perspicuity has been adopted by the author, and in the first twenty pages, we have his intention in saying that there is more knowledge of the art of music communicated than by all the ponderous tomes of Albretsberger, Choron, Marpurg, &c. As a manual to the pianoforte it is a short and simple guide—including most essential matters hitherto neglected—such as *touch, fedging, brilliancy*, &c. The diligent study of the scales is judiciously requested, for without a thorough digital fluency with them no one can hope to be a fine performer. This part of the work may seem a little too severe to those particularly to young students, but they may harmony and its elements are reduced to the smallest possible terms, and rendered intelligible to the dullest capacity. Even the quickest intelligence prefers a short and lucid exposition of any thing or circumstance, to a dull, prolix, round-about communication; we therefore recommend all to turn from the mysteries of Logier and other German writers on music, to the open simplicities of the present little volume, and to forget the unpraiseful pantalities of Jousse, &c., in their works on the pianoforte, by justly and patiently considering the advices of the present *luminon*.

BLEST ISLAND OF BEAUTY, BRITANNIA THE FREE. National Song. Written by J. W. LAKE, Esq.; Composed by E. J. WESTROP. E. Ransford.

Three verses of unequivocal, but, at the same time, common-place effect. The melody and treatment of the first bar reminds us strongly of one of Benedict's songs.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

In the way of public discontent *al fresco*, there is nothing for it during the month of October save a little current-jel-yeweh-ch "the long dogs," and the finish-up of the racing season in the south. Coursing has commenced on a small scale, and racing is still current after a befitting fashion. During the present week—the opening days in the metropolis have been, however, scarcely practical—that is to say, we have been laying wagers, which the coming se'nnight is to determine. May the Fates be propitious! On Monday the Newmarket Second October Meeting commences, under circumstances of unusual prominence. The first day has a list of twelve races, and the second will bring to an issue two of the most important events of the autumn—the Cesarewitch Handicap and the Clearwell—the best of the two-year-old stakes. The former of these will probably turn out one of the most profitable speculations of the season to the bookmakers? Nearly, if not absolutely, thirty horses have been publicly backed for it, at prices that can scarce fail amply to repay the bettors round. At the head of the odds since first the race came into the market has been the Duke of Portland's filly by Beiram, out of Souvenir. She is a four-year-old, and will carry 8st. 3lbs., no doubt a flattering weight. But four had ones rarely win under any circumstances; and we should be very sorry to stand on her against such a field as will come to the post on Tuesday. Latterly, they have made Jasus, another bad four-year-old, with 8st. 7lbs., up the second favourite—a position formerly occupied by the Brewer, who has since gone to 50 to 1. Glossy, about whom a great deal of business was done at 12 to 1, is a four-year-old, a winner, and in a fair field will make a good effort on our opinion. we should say that here is a nomination that ought to find friends. Sir C. Monk has found out the way of winning a great handicap, and link in with the backing. Lightning, a three-year-old carrying 6st., with some running to boast of, has been freely done at the same odds. Of the other market horses, we should say that Folgh-a Ballagh penalty and all, is a formidable nag; and Vibration, if Mr. Mills was in her form last week at Newmarket, a still more dangerous customer. At weight for age, over the Dutch-ium course, she ran the best mare in the south to a head; and with 8st. up (18lbs less) she must be very forward at the finish, if that performance be a criterion of her quality. Give-him-a-Name was the favourite for another had the handicapper, who put 6st. 12lbs., on a six year old. Scalleen is well in—is a fine horse, and ought to race fast with 7st 10lbs. on his back; but is not quite good enough for Newmarket. The Emperor, according to pulse running, cannot lose with 7st. 13lbs. to carry, although it is a dol.op more than he had on at Ascot. His performance there for the cup this year was a creditable one, beating Cossack, and the second for the Derby—Ion.no. We'll back the Emperor against any other of the 29 to 1 division.

The Clearwell numbers among its nominations a host of Derby and Oaks stars, and, unless we are much out in the argument, it will give us a good winner favourite for one, if not both, of the Epsom events. At present Alarm is all the rage for the Derby, and he has no previous engagement. But the Clearwell may give us a line for his precocious. The Newmarket folks cry up Colonel Peel's Cotwelh colt to the skies. At Goodwood he was obviously unfit: how they came to send him th. re is the wonder. Should he win, up he goes to 7 or 8 to 1 for the rest of the interval between autumn and spring. It is not convenient, however, to extend this preliminary speculation. Let all who love racing upon any account pass a part, if not the whole of the coming week, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, if they be fond of sport, and they shall have a feast of it: if their taste inclines to business, they will lack neither wares nor customers.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The near approach of the day of running has brought few new favourites into play for the Cesarewitch, and occasioned some change in the past ranks. Thus, without in the slightest degree affecting the position of the Souvenir filly, Jamal has advanced to 8 to 1; and the places so recently occupied by Glossy and The Brewer (placed on the retired list) were filled up by Lightning and Folgh-a-Ballagh, who were in great force. The Emperor also came into play, but was not in much favour at the close. The other horses comprised in our list were not in much estima tion.

	CESAREWITCH	
7 to 1 agst Souvenir	28 to 1 agst Glossy (t)	25 to — — Campanero
8 to 1 — — Jamal	30 to 1 — — Gus	25 to 1 — — Hector
12 to 1 — — Lightning	30 to 1 — — Fickpocket	25 to 1 — — Mowena
12 to 1 — — Folgh-a-Ballagh	30 to 1 — — The Emperor	30 to 1 — — Albion (t)
14 to 1 — — Give-him-a-Name (t)	30 to 1 — — Scalleen (t)	30 to 1 — — Emperatrix
17 to 1 — — Vibration	25 to 1 — — The Bride (t)	30 to 1 — — Ionian

	SPRINT	
5 to 1 agst J. Day's lot	25 to 1 agst Mischief	33 to 1 agst Connaught Ranger
16 to 1 — — Kedger	25 to 1 — — Old England	40 to 1 — — Young Eclipse
20 to 1 — — Newcomer		

THURSDAY.—The Cesarewitch betting this afternoon was distinguished by two or three movements of some consequence. In the first place, Jamal, who at last week has not been brought out so often as a full preparation requires, went back to 12 to 1; in the next, Glossy, who on Monday was an outsider, came again, and after a close fight with Folgh-a-Ballagh, obtained the second place. The Souvenir filly remained steady, improving slightly in the betting; and Lightning rang a couple of points, with a strong party. Besides this lot, a good deal of money was sent out on Vibration, Una, and Give-him-a-Name; and a few "flyers" on the Emperor, Scalleen, and some other third-rate favourites. Nothing of consequence was done on the Derby.

	CESAREWITCH	
10 to 1 agst Lord G. Bentinck's lot (taken)	12 to 1 — — Folgh-a-Ballagh	16 to 1 — — Vibration (t)
9 to 2 — — Dawson's lot	12 to 1 — — Lightning	25 to 1 agst The Emperor (t)
9 to 2 — — Souvenir filly	16 to 1 — — Una (t)	25 to 1 — — Marquise
11 to 1 — — Glossy (t)	16 to 1 — — Give-Him-a-Name	30 to 1 — — Mania (t)
12 to 1 agst Jamal	20 to 1 — — Johnny (t)	

10 to 1 agst Alarm (t) — 30 to 1 agst FitzAllan (t)

Alarie died on Sunday last

STAMFORD RACES, Wednesday.—Sweepstakes of 20 sovs, was won by Lord Exeter's Perpetuana. The Burghley Stakes of 25 sovs was won by Mr. Week's Counsellor, beating 4 others. £80 given by the Marquis of Exe er was won by Sir G. Heathcote's by Glaucus. The Doncaster Cup, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, for half-bred horses, was won by Mr. Sandwell's Milkmaid, beating three others.

KNUTSFORD RACES, Wednesday.—Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, and 20 added, was won by Mr. Standish's Sarah. The Knutsford Cup Stakes of 10 sovs each, was won by Mr. Colett's Corsaire. The Cavalry Cup of 30 gs, with 20 added, was won in two heats by Mr. Brooke's gr h, beating three others.

CHESTERFIELD RACES.—These races have been postponed till the 16th and 17th inst.

FAREWELL DINNER TO LORD ELLENBOROUGH, AT CALCUTTA.

In the *resumé* of the news received by the Overland India Mail in our journal of last week, we briefly chronicled this event. We are now enabled to present to our readers three authentic illustrations of the festive spectacle, from large lithographs drawn for the *Calcutta Englishman*.

This "more than usually interesting entertainment" (to quote the *Calcutta Englishman*) given by the military of the Presidency to Lord Ellenborough, took place on Monday, the 29th of July, in the Town Hall of the "city of palaces." The exterior of this handsome edifice was decorated for the occasion, as shown in our first engraving. Above the crown and substrate of the two wings was inscribed, "ELLENBOROUGH," and "FAREWELL;" and that of the centre was surmounted by a device inscribed with "Maharajpore, 29th Dec., 1843, Punniar." In front of the entire building was constructed with evergreen a sort of rampart, design. from the battlements and turrets of which waved several gay flags, and the structure was elsewhere decorated with shields, spears, &c. The entrance to the portico was through a low pointed arch. The troops were drawn up in the portico to receive Lord Ellenborough, who arrived shortly before eight o'clock; and upon his Lordship reaching the entrance, the whole body of officers descended to meet and welcome him—the soldiers cheered him, and the welcome was re-echoed by the crowds of native spectators who had assembled round the building.

Between two and three hundred of the officers stationed in and near Calcutta were present with his Lordship to dinner in the hall. This vast apartment, as our illustration shows, was most superbly decorated. The effect of the rich draperies the canopy over the cross tables, surmounted with the British colours, and the whole studded with the names of our Indian victories, were truly magnificent.

The following is a copy of the Bill of fare:—

	FISHES	
Mock Turt e		Fristanaer.
	2 POISSONS.	
Beckite sauce hollandaise		Saumon Bouilli
	24 GROSSES PIECES.	
4 Selle de Mouton.		10 Jambon Glacé.
10 Dindé Rôti sauce aux truffes.		4 Chapon Rôti.
4 Longues de Bœuf à l'écarlate.		4 Gigot de Mouton Bouilli à l'Anglaise, à
4 Rosti à la mode.		2 Pâtés au Croute.
4 Pâté Chaud de Venaison.		4 Hauchées et Venison.
4 Longes de Bœuf Rôti.		
	24 ENTRÉES.	
4 Suprême de Volaille sauce aux truffes.		4 Eparamme d'Agneau à Poiselle.
4 Vol au vent garni de ris de Veaux à la		2 Croquettes fines de Volaille.
Turque.		2 Filets de Bœuf piqué à sauce Poivrade.
2 Canard Braisé sauce aux olives.		4 Poussin Sauté à la Française
4 Fricandeaux Façade sauce aux Champ		4 Entrette de Mouton à Grâce demie Glace
pignons.		2 Poularde Braisé au petit deuil.
4 Filets de Pigeons à la Maréchale.		18 Entrées Petit Pâtés aux huitres.
	110 LEGUMES.	
25 Asperges.		Carottes au jus
25 Petits Pois.		Pommes de Terre.
	2 SALADES.	
6 Roins different		Salade Italienne
6 Moules de Gelée		Moules Blanc Manger,
4 Aspics de Volaille		2 Pâtés froid en Croute
6 Tartes aux Fruits.		28 Petits Bans
6 Puddings.		28 Entremets de Patisserie.
	28 PETITES PATISSERIES.	

The following is the order in which the Toasts were given:—

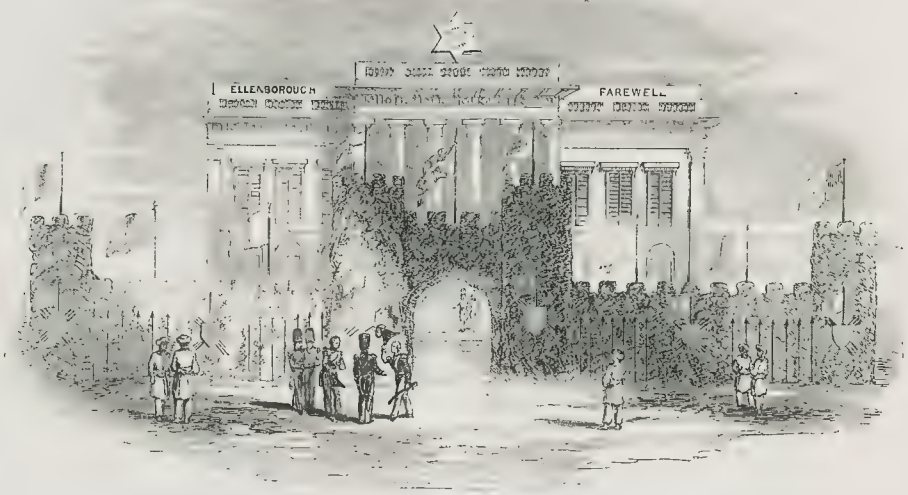
1. "Queen Victoria," by General Cooper.

Air—"God save the Queen." The National Anthem was then sung with great tas e by Madame Coulls

2. "Our Guest, Lord Ellenborough," by General Cooper.

Air—"Lord Ellenborough's March," performed by the bands of the 10th, the Artillery Band, and that of the Governor-General, together.

FAREWELL DINNER TO LORD ELLENBOROUGH, AT CALCUTTA.



THE TOWN HALL, CALCUTTA.

Aria—From "Les Diamons de la Couronne," by Madame Cailly.
3. "Sir Henry Hardinge," by Colonel Burlton.
Air—"He was famed for deeds of arms."
4. "The Duke of Wellington," by Captain Champneys.
Air—"The British Grenadiers."
5. "Sir Hugh Gough," by Brigadier Frith.

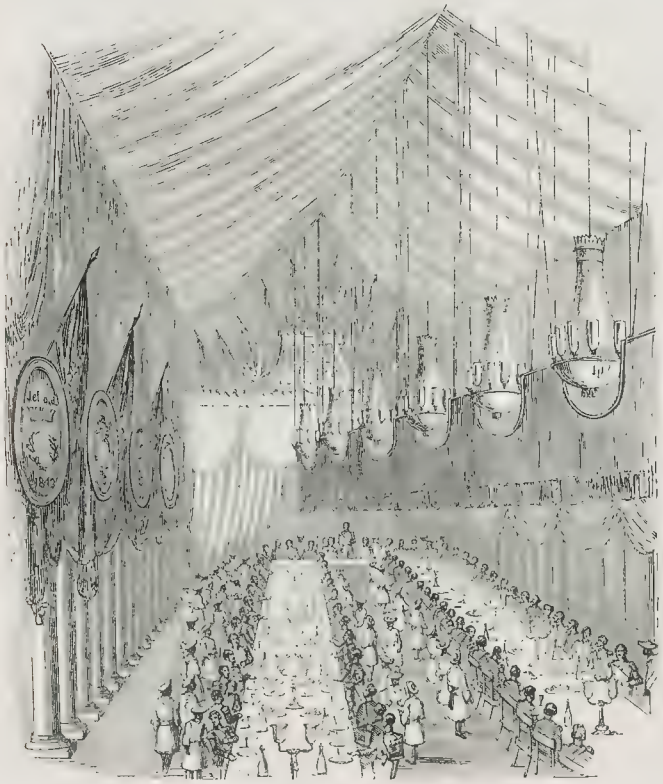
In the interval between the latter toasts Madame Cailly sang some beautiful selections from the operas of "L'Eau Merveilleuse" and "La Juive."

The speeches were marked with characteristic brevity and pertinence to the subject. The following is a brief account of them, in the order in which they were given, beginning with that of General Cooper, who proposed the health of Lord Ellenborough.

"Gentlemen, I rise to give the health of Lord Ellenborough, and in our name to return to his lordship our warmest thanks for the honor of his company this evening. We are met together, gentlemen, a body of officers it is true, but therefore only the more bounden to abstain from any expression of opinion, as to the merits or demerits of events of a political character. His lordship is now amongst us as a private gentleman, and this circumstance only renders the opportunity the more gratifying to our feelings, of evincing our sense of the many friendly attentions and the kindness he has constantly shown us. Gentlemen, let us drink Lord Ellenborough's health. (Drunk with enthusiastic cheering.)

After a slight pause, his lordship rose to return thanks, and was received with deafening applause. His lordship having thanked the company, and specially referred to the brilliant achievements of the British army in India, added that "It was an object of satisfaction to him that in his successor, the present Governor-general of India, the army would find one who would ever uphold their interests. He was a good soldier himself, and would appreciate a good soldier. He would add that his gallant friend Sir Henry Hardinge had the entire support of one of the greatest men of the age, the Duke of Wellington. Possessing qualifications, too, of no ordinary calibre, there was room to hope and expect that measures would be carried out calculated to benefit the country at large. Sir Henry Hardinge is well fitted for the post to which he has succeeded; and superadds to the general qualifications necessary for a Governor-General, an extensive knowledge of military finance, which he (Lord E.) could never have hoped to have acquired. These statements inspire the liveliest hopes that his endeavours will be directed to the soldier's comfort and welfare, dictated by feelings of appreciation of the soldier's worth."

Captain Champneys, in proposing the health of the Duke of Wellington, observed:—



THE BANQUET IN THE HALL.

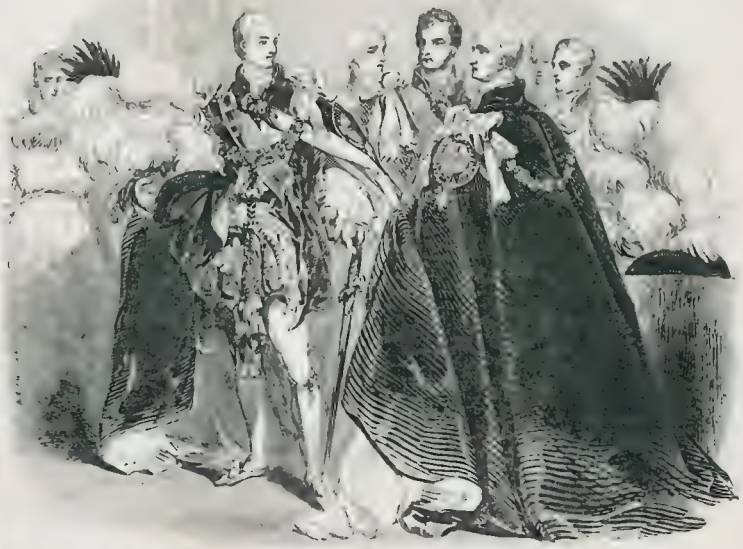
THE GRAND STAIRCASE

"I have a toast to propose—a bumper toast! It is one which needs no lengthened preface; for the illustrious statesman whose health I shall now give is known and revered by every British soldier (cheers). He is the acknowledged friend of our noble guest, and of the Indian army (cheers). His time-honoured name is already emblazoned in the pages of history. Gentlemen, Great Britain knows and acknowledges the worth of him whose health I am about to propose: but highly as he undoubtedly is estimated, it will only be hereafter, when the difficulty is felt of replacing him, that his full meed of universal admiration as a soldier and a statesman will be accorded. Gentlemen, may that day be long distant, and let us drink, with due honours, the health of—His Grace the Duke of Wellington, the personal friend of our distinguished guest" (great cheering).

The party broke up at about half-past eleven o'clock, when Lord Ellenborough took his departure, accompanied by the officers to the door of his carriage, and cheered as upon his arrival.

The third illustration shows the grand staircase of the Hall, decorated with flags, &c.

CEREMONY OF INVESTITURE OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.



THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

[One of the splendid ceremonies by which will be signalized the visit of the King of the French to Queen Victoria will be the Inauguration of his Majesty as a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. Of this magnificent scene we shall, next week, present to our readers two authorised Illustrations. Meanwhile, the annexed account of the ceremonial of this most ancient and illustrious Order of Knighthood will, doubtless, be acceptable to our readers.]

THE GARTER.

To write a history of the Order of the Garter in the space allotted to us in these columns would be a task in no degree less difficult than that of confining the "Iliad" in a nutshell. A portly folio of some 800 pages records its institution, laws, and ceremonies, by that industrious antiquary, Elias Ashmole; from which it appears that the institution of the Order is enveloped in some degree of uncertainty, two or three origins having been assigned to it.

The most popular one, and that even to this day, is the story of the garter of Joan Countess of Salisbury having casually fallen off as she danced at a state ball, and which King Edward the Third took up from the ground; whereupon some of his nobles and courtiers smiled, as at an amorous action, and he, observing their aperture humour, turned it off with the reply, in French, "Honi soit qui mal y pense;" adding, in disdain of their laughter, that, in a short time, they should see that garter advanced so high in honour and estimation, as to account themselves happy to wear it.

The whole of this story is very apocryphal, and cannot stand the test of the slightest examination. No writer of the period when this order was instituted mentions it and it was first made current by a foreigner, Polydore Virgil, in his English History; and he vaguely points out the lady-heroine of the popular invention, by calling her "either the Queen, or the King's mistress." More modern historians, having this clue, set their wits to work, and, in a short time, gave us her name, and "a full, true, and particular account" of the whole transaction, that was far too good not to become popular.

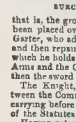
But, alas for Romance! when ponderous matter-of-fact writers grapple with three pinning inventions. Listen to Dr. Heylin, who wrote a Cosmography that would delight the Dutch critic who judged of books by weight or size. "This," saith the worthy doctor, "I take to be a vain and idle romance, derogatory both to the founder and the Order, first published by Polydore Virgil, a stranger to the affairs of England, and by him taken upon no better ground than the vulgar tradition of the common people: too trifling a foundation to so great a building, common report being so infamous an historian, that wise men neither record after it, nor give credit to anything they receive from it."

The other story is, that the Queen dropped a blue garter upon leaving the King, which he picked up, the attendant lords being too dignified to do so; adding that he would cause the like to be worn by the Court. And some think the motto of the garter was the Queen's answer, when the King asked her, what men would conjecture of her, upon losing her garter in such a manner.

The real origin appears to have been this. Edward the Third being engaged in the war to recover his possessions in France, wisely considered it a prudent plan in that age of evil alry, to restore the Round Table of King Arthur, so celebrated in old romance, as the focus of gallant warriors. For this purpose, he proclaimed feasts and tournaments at Windsor, to which gathered all the bounty and valour of the country, and stranger knights from other lands, who, in accordance with the military manners of the age, were everlastingly rambling from castle to castle, and never so happy as when fighting at the barriers there erected; they flocked to Windsor, where the table was duly placed, two hundred feet in diameter, perfectly round in every direction about precedence in those who sat at it, and where each knight dieted at the King's expense, who devoted £100 a-week to its maintenance. Philip de Valois, the King of France, perceiving the great success of Edward's plan, and that the knights from Italy and Germany repaired thither, fearing the desertion of those upon whom he must depend in his forth-coming struggle, set up an opposition Round Table, with fighting enough to content the most martial of men; and they, Edward perceiving that he had no claim upon the service of the strange knights he entertained, who took his side, or that of his enemy, in the ensuing wars, resolved upon fixing in a firm bond of friendship and honour, those whom he could not buy with pay or associates; and having given forth his own garter for the signal of a battle that sped fortunately, he gave it as a symbol of unity to the honourable fraternity, and a badge of concord amongst its members.

"And whereas," says Ashmole, "King Edward the Third had set on foot a title to the kingdom of France, and in right thereof assumes its arms, he from the colour of them, caused the Garter of the Order to be made blue, and the circumscription gold. And it may, without any straining, be inferred from the motto, that he retorted shame and defiance upon him that should dare to think ill of or just an enterprise as he undertook for the recovery of his lawful right to that crown; and that the magnanimity of those knights whom he had chosen into this Order was such as would enable them to maintain that quarrel against all who dared think ill of it." Froissart, however, who was present at Harpsfield, "That this apothegm was designed to put the knights companions in mind, not to admit anything in the actions of their lives, or among their thoughts, unbecoming themselves and honour."

The ceremony of the installation of a knight into this Most Noble Order is thus conducted. Upon a vacancy by death, or otherwise, a chapter of the members of the Order is held, the Sovereign presiding, and the Knights elected present and accepted; a day is appointed for their installation in St. George's Chapel at Windsor. On this occasion, the Knights Commissioners appointed to install the elected knights, together with those not named in the commission, being completely robed in the habit of the Order, meet in the Dean of Windsor's apartments, where they are joined by the Knights elect, and the various officers of the Order; from whence they are conducted to the chapel, the Garter preceding the Knights elect return to their seats placed behind the altar, and the three officers, Receiver, Garter, and Black Rod, enter the Chapter-house, and after them the Knights Commissioners, who seat themselves according to their seniority.



SURCOAT.

The Commission having been read, Garter is sent to conduct the Knight elect to the Chapter-house door, where he is received by the Commissioners, and is then first invested with the Surcoat, which is of crimson velvet, the Registrar at the same time reading this admonition :—

"Take this robe of crimson to the increase of your honour, and in token or sign of the Noble Order you have undertaken to observe: with you being defended, may he hold, not only to fight, but also to offer yourself to shed your blood for Christ's faith, the liberties of the Church, and the just and necessary defence of them that are oppressed and needy."

The Garter presents the crimson velvet girdle to the Commissioners, who buckle it over the surcoat, then the hanger and sword, which they also gird on.

The Knight elect is now left in the Chapter-house, the other Knights proceeding to the Chapel, to offer on the altars, fronts of the deceased Knights; they make his reverence, and then repairs to the hatchment of the deceased Knight, taking up the banner, which he holds nearly rolled up, and which is attended by the two other Kings-at-Arms and the Commissioners to the altar, where is this ceremony to the two Canons; then the sword is carried and delivered in the same manner and lastly, the helmet.

The Knight, or Knights elect, are now conducted to the Chapel, walking between the Commissioners, each cap and feathers on his hand; Garter carrying before them the Mantle, Hood, Great Collar, and George, and the Book of the Statutes on a velvet cushion.

Having entered the chapel, and made the usual reverences, he is then conducted into the seat below his stall, where he takes the following oath, it being administered by the Registrar of the Garter :—

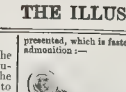
"You being chosen to be one of the honourable company of this Most Noble Order of the Garter, shall promise and swear by the Holy Evangelists, by you here touched, that wittingly and willingly you shall not break any statute of the said Order, or any articles in them contained, the same being agreeable, and not repugnant to the laws of Almighty God, and the laws of this realm, as far forth as to you belongeth and appertaineth, so help your God and his holy word."

The Knight elect now takes his own stall, the Senior Commissioner going before him, and the Junior Commissioner following. The Knight is then invested with the Mantle of the Order, made of blue velvet, and lined with white satin, having upon the left shoulder the badge of the order, being the arms of the George, its patron saint, within the Garter; the admonition upon investiture with this Mantle being the same as that used upon receiving the Surcoat.

HOOD.

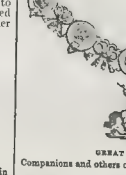
Garter then presents the Hood to the Commissioners, who place it upon the Knight's shoulder, bringing the band, or tippet attached, across the breast, and causing it to hang down the back on the left side. This Hood was anciently the covering for the head; the long band is attached for the purpose of allowing the wearer to cast off the Hood at pleasure; so that it hung behind his back, and was kept from falling by this security. The Hood now used is a mere relic of this article of dress, being too small to be useful, and retained only as part of the ceremonial of investiture.

The Great Collar and George is then presented, which the Registrar reading the admonition :—



GREAT GEORGE.

Companions and others of the nobility who wore large gold chains, the ordinary insignia of their knighthood. It consists of a figure of St. George, encircled by the Garter, and is appended to a blue ribband, being worn round the neck beneath the Greater George.

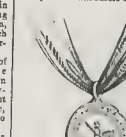


LESSER GEORGE.

The Garter is now buckled upon the leg of the Knight, this important portion of the ceremony being accompanied by the following words :—

"To the honour of God Omnipotent, and in memorial of the Blessed Martyr St. George, tie about thy leg, for thy renown, this Noble Garter. Wear it as the symbol of this most illustrious Order, never to be forgotten or laid aside; that, therefore, thou mayest be admonished to be courageous; and having undertaken a just war, into which only thou shalt be engaged, thou mayest stand firm, valiantly fight, and successfully conquer."

Garter then presents the statute-book, which the second Commissioner delivers to the elect Knight; and then placing the Cap and Feathers on his head, they seat him in his stall, and return to their respective seats, and the service of the chapel begins. It commences with the Lord's Prayer, "Venite exultemus Domino," the first Psalm, a prayer for the Sovereign by the Companies of the Order, &c. After which the Provincial Kings-at-Arms make their reverences, and go to the newly-elected Knight; he crosses from his seat, and pays homage to them, and then kneeling at the altar, making their reverence at the first step; and coming to the next step before the altar, the gold and silver purse being held by the prebends, and thus concludes the ceremony of the full installation of a knight.



THE CAP.

From the chapel they, in general, retire to St. George's Hall, or the Guard Chamber, wherein a dinner is prepared for the newly-elected Knights. On this occasion when dinner is served up, at the second course, Garter, in the Officers-at-Arms following him, proceeds from the lower end of the room to the place where the Knights elect sit. Garter, with a white staff in his hand, he pronounces Largesse (in honour of the beneficence of the Knights), the junior Knight, if there be more than one that day installed, standing up uncovered. He then proceeds to the next Knight's stall, or titles aloud; all the Officers-of-Arms together cry Largesse; and then, making their obeysances, the Heralds retire.

On the installation of the Earl of Chesterfield, the Duke of Beaufort, and others, on the St. George's Day (April 23) 1805, his Majesty George the Third and all his family attended, the ceremonies were particularly splendid and imposing. A banquet was held in St. George's Hall, at which his Majesty presided; and afterward the ball-room of the Castle was thrown open, having been decorated with the richest furniture, and lighted by three silver chandeliers each weighing two hundred weight; together with the Knight's plate

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TO LADIES.—GRAFFTEY'S DEPILATORY, price 1s. 6d., is warranted to remove superfluous Hair on the face, neck, or arms, without injury to the skin. Directions are simple, and lead to certain success. Small packets, for post, price 9d. free, may be obtained at S. Grafftey's Perfumery, Cosh, and Strath Warehouse, 205, Regent-street. Grafftey's Persian Tooth Powder, and Grafftey's Lavender Dye for the Hair, viz.: Grafftey's Pompeian Dye, price 5s. 6d., and the celebrated Balsam Pompeiana, price 3s. 6d. Order "Grafftey."

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 4s. 6d. Patronised by her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Mr. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM, for Stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is painless in its application, instantly relieves any pressure or pain, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, and preventing the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's succedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed.—Prepared only by Mr. Thomas Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Baker-street, Portman-square. Price 4s. 6d., and can be sent by post. Mr. Thomas continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system of Self-adherence, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever, and is guaranteed to fit perfectly.

A BRONZED SPEAR and SCROLL FENDER for 15s. RICHARD and JOHN SLACK 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are now offering an extensive assortment of Elegant Bronzed Fenders, Steel Fenders, Fenders and Fenderframes, Fire-irons, Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Ornamental Iron Fenders, 3 feet, 4s. 6d.; 3 feet 6 inches, 5s. 3d.; chamber fenders, 1s. 9d. per set, parlour ditto, 3s. 6d.; superior ditto, from 6s. 6d. Their stock also consists of London-made dish covers, superior table cutlery, with ivory and buck-horn handles, Sheffield plate, &c. Baths in great variety, and Furnishing Ironmongery of every description. Purchasers are solicited to call and inspect prices that will fully recommend the purchase at their Warehouse of the great advantages resulting from cash payments. Their Illustrated Catalogue of prices may be had gratis, or sent post free to any part of the Kingdom.—Established 1818.

WOOLLASION'S PATENT GELATINE, for immediately making Jellies or Blanc-mange, being quickly dissolved in boiling water. It is of equal strength to the finest Russian Isinglass, perfectly free from any unpleasant taste or smell, requiring less flavouring than any other preparation of Gelatine or Isinglass, being a perfectly pure, colourless, and soluble substance. For Jellies, it will not be found necessary to use eggs, as passing through a flannel bag is sufficient. Invalids will find this a very nourishing and valuable restorative, from the great facility and readiness with which it is used, and being liable to become sour so soon as other kinds of Isinglass.—Manufactured by Edward L. Woollaston, Dover. Sold wholesale by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, Messrs. Sutton, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard, Messrs. Ryan and Sons, Regent-street, Messrs. Prout, 229, Strand, and retailed by Mr. Sargent, 150, Oxford-street, London. Mr. Snelling, 30, Fenchurch-street; and retailed by Mr. Sargent, 150, Oxford-street, Messrs. Sell, 91, New Bond-street; Messrs. Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly; and by all respectable Medical Men, Grocers, Venders, Druggists, and Italian Warehousemen, in packets, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.

ROYAL BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES ART-UNION.

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Subscriptions ONE GUINEA.

At the time of payment the subscriber will receive in addition to a chance in the ballot, which [illegible] Engraving, after [illegible] R.A., engraved in the highest style of the art by [illegible], the Funeral Procession on Lord Mayor's Day,' and "Westminster Abbey and Procession—the Interment on Lord Mayor's Day."

Prints may be had of the following Agents in London:—Messrs. Dimes and Klan, 91, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; Messrs. Jones and Co., 28, Ludgate-hill; Messrs. Ackermann, 96, Strand; Messrs. Wood and Sons, 4, Middle row, Holborn; Messrs. Mansell and Co., 64, Pall Mall; Messrs. Rodwell and Martin, 39, New Bond-street; Messrs. Colnaghi and Co., 23, Cockspur-street; Messrs. Graves and Co., 6, Pall Mall; Messrs. Moon, Boys, and Graves, 6, Prince's-street, Hanover-square; Mr. Cornhill; Mr. Jack Cunningham, 183, Strand; Mr. Jos. Green, 14, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital; Mr. Jay, Regent-street; Mr. T. Watkins, 21, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital; Mr. Hughes, 39, Ludgate-street; Mr. Wix, 265, Regent-street; Mr. Mansell, Bookseller, Maidstone; Mr. Mackie, Bookseller, Hastings; and Mr. Ingram, Bookseller, Canterbury.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.

To Messrs. Rowland and Son, 20, Hatton-garden, London.

Perry-cottage, Isandport, Portsmouth, April 4th, 1844.

Gentlemen,—I think it but an act of justice to inform you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your admirable Macassar Oil. About six months ago I found my hair getting daily more weak and thin, and much discoloured from the use of Eau de Lustre, which I had adopted of writing it continually; fearing that I should lose it entirely, and hearing of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil, I have for some time past constantly used it, and the result is, that my hair is now perfectly restored and much improved in appearance and colour, having become thick, dark, and glossy; it also curls freely without the use of paper, which it never did before. To all my friends I have warmly recommended your Macassar Oil as an excellent restorative and preservative for the hair. As I have an objection to see my name in print, I beg you will not publish it; but you are at liberty to show this letter, or make any other use you please of it, and refer applicants to me, if necessary, in proof of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil. Your obedient servant, * * * * *

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL preserves and reproduces the Hair; prevents it from falling off or turning Grey; changes Grey Hair to its Original Colour; frees it from Scurf and Dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft and curly.

Ask for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL." All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!

AS MONTHLY NURSE, or otherwise.—A LADY of the highest respectability, accustomed to sickness, and who has brought up a family of her own, hopes to offer her services in the above situation, either in Town or Country. The most unexceptable references can be given.—Address, A. B., care of Mr. Wolf, 96, Hatton Garden.

BAKER'S PHEASANTRY, BEAUFORT-STREET, CHELSEA.—GOLD and SILVER CHINA PIGS.—Some pure China Pigs just received direct from China, also some COCHIN CHINA FOWL. A great variety of Ornamental Water Fowl, Cape Ducks for domesticating and attracting Wild Fowl, Black Swans, &c., and of Messrs. BAKER'S No. 8, Half-moon-passage, Gracechurch street!

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—Mrs. HOWELL of 3/4, Regent-street, sole inventress of teaching the art of Dress-making in a series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a perfect knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and executing in the most finished style, in SIX LESSONS for ONE GUINEA. The correctness of this system can be fully substantiated by reference to Pupils.—Address and Improvers wanted

BARRELLED OYSTERS, of the very best quality, closely packed, from 4s. 6d. to 6s. per barrel, at a moment's notice, and forwarded to all parts of the Kingdom, by H. ADAMSON, FISHMONGER, 228, OXFORD STREET (established upwards of 40 years), bearing the door from Griffin's, Green Man and Still) universal Coach and booking Office.

N.B.—Country orders for Fish must carefully attended to

ASK for the "POTOSIAN LIQUID SILVER," is 1s. bottle, or four in one, 3s. The only lasting preparation for restoring WORN-OUT PLATED ARTICLES, and rendering them quite equal to new, by depositing a layer of pure silver upon the surface. The cost a few pence, the effect instant, and the operation so simple that it may be performed by a child.—Smith and Co., sole proprietors, opposite North Lodge, Strand, where specimens and the operation may be seen. Sold also by Sutton and Co., 67, New Church-yard

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST are entirely prevented and effectually removed on Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday, by the application of the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the [illegible] loved outwards or inwards, without bands beneath the [illegible] to correct. Sold [illegible] Leather [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

H. WALKER'S NEEDLES (by authority, the "Queen's Own,") have large eyes, easily threaded, (even by blind persons), and improved point, temper, and finish. Each paper is labelled with a likeness of her Majesty, or his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in relief, on coloured grounds. Every sort of Needles, Fish Hooks, Hooks and Eyes, Steel Pens, &c., for shipping. Tarse Needles or Pens for the bone lace trade, per sheet, per gross, or by regenerals a dozen assorted in a packet, or a gross for every 1s. value.—H. Walker, Manufacturer to the Queen, 1, (late 23), Maiden-lane, Wood-street, London.

CLABURN'S OIL for RHEUMATISM, &c. - Twenty thousand Persons, and upwards, have received benefit, from the infant to the very aged sold, from Claburn's Oil, an extraordinary Balsamic preparation for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Spinal Affections, Weakness, &c. Persons are invited to investigate the Testimonials and recommendation of the Faculty, as may be seen by important testimonies in Bradshaw's Railway Guides. Sold in bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 22s., at Mr. Claburn's Dispensary, King's Cross, London, and by all respectable venders in the kingdom.—Ask for Claburn's Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, &c.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This well-known and highly esteemed preparation of the Sea Nymphs has for nearly a century past maintained unrivalled reputation as a perfect remedy for all impurities of the Skin, together with the valuable properties of a Preserver and Nutriment of the Complexion of the most consummate nature, rendering every trace of discoloration, roughness, and redness, to the Transparent and Brightness of the Skin which constitute the peculiar graces of a fine complexion. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS in the white letters on the Government Stamp affixed on each bottle is genuine. Price, 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d., quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists

BRITISH LINE of STEAM NAVIGATION between ENGLAND and CONSTANTINOPLE and the LEVANT. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's powerful steamship BEARNAISE A of 1000 tons, and 500-horse power, will start from Southampton on the 25th of October inst., for ATHENS, Smyrna and Constantinople, calling at Gibraltar and Malta, returning to England in the same route about the 15th of November. The vessel has been newly fitted up expressly for the Levant trade, and has very superior accommodation for passengers. For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 31, St. Mary axe, London, and 57, High street, Southampton; also at 23, Regent circus

MONEY.—GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF £70,170 in PRIZES.—Authorised by Imperial Majesty and the Government of Austria. The Next DRAWING at the IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN LOAN will take place at VIENNA, on the 2nd December, and be paid in British Money. There are 700 Prizes of £60,000, £30,000, &c., the lowest £50. A few Tickets, £3 each; Shares, £1 each; Prospectuses, &c., Tickets for £15, may be obtained of Messrs. A. J. Scrase and Co., Bankers and Receivers General, 28, Throgmorton-street, London. Post Office Orders to be made payable at the Post-office order. Government Lists of the Drawing will be sent to each Purchaser fifty hours from Twelve till Three.

DANCING, CALISTHENICS, and ORTHOPEDICAL DANCING.—Mrs. FREDERICK FINNEY (late Miss Kownard) respectfully informs the nobility and gentry that she has returned from Paris with the most recent Court Dances, viz., the Redowa Cracovienne, the Redowa Polka, the Polka Parisienne, Mazourka Aristocratique, Quadrille Royale. Ladies who do not approve of dancing, can, for the improvement of their figures, receive lessons on the Calisthenics and Orthopedical Exercises, which are prepared for young ladies at Court. Mrs. Finney's Academy will be held at the Hanoverian Rooms, in November, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at her own house on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Schools and Private Families attended.—For terms, address Mrs. Frederick Finney Tottenham green.

THE ORTHOCHRONOGRAPH.—A Patent Instrument to determine the Correct Performance of Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks, wherever they may be situated.—Messrs. DAVIS and WEBSTER and SON, Chronometer and Watch maker Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty. Its simplicity, portability, and the ease with which results are obtained, will enable the most inexperienced person to ascertain in a short time to a correctness not hitherto obtained but by those experienced in the use of astronomical instruments. The adjustment of the Orthochronograph for the same may be effected in two minutes on its removal from the case. It was introduced by Dr. Robinson, astronomer, at the late meeting of the British Association, and met with universal approbation. Price 5l. 5s. Manufactured by the Patentees, Makers of Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks.—Watson and Son, 74, Cornhill, London.

COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or SILVER WHICH WILL NEVER TARNISH.—This recent invention for the Electro-chemical Gilding of Fine Silver, and Preserves and Classes Silver, Plated Ware, and German Silver. It is used with less trouble than the ordinary process of cleaning, and is warranted not to injure Mercury or anything connected with the process of depositing but Pure Silver. It has been highly approved by Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other eminent Chemists and Silversmiths. Sold by Messrs. Barnard and Sons, 96, Farringdon street, London; and by Messrs. Joseph Rodgers and Sons, 6, Norfolk street, Sheffield; in bottles, with full directions, at 1s. and 2s. each; and to be had of all respectable Chemists, Silversmiths, and Furnishing Ironmongers in the Kingdom. Beware of imitations, the Genuine are A., Signed on the wrapper, by J. D. Cogan and H. Gillo.

TEETH.—Mastication and Articulation Improved and Beauty Maintained.—Messrs. DAVIS, Sussex-Dentists, 123, Fleet-st. opposite the Temple-market, and 104, Fleet-street (entrance, New Bridge-street, continue to restore DECAYED TEETH, however painful, with celebrated mineral hermeticon, instantly Curing Toothache, rendering the operation of extraction unnecessary. Messrs. D. call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public to their newly discovered Silicious Teeth, under the sanction of the Royal Family, unparalleled never decaying, never changing, never offensive, possessing beauty, and fixed without springs or wires, without extracting the old stumps or giving any pain. A single tooth, 5s.; a set, 3l. 3s. Decayed Teeth, 2s. 6d. Tooth powder, 1s. per box. Loose Teeth fastened. Scurvy in the Gums effectually cured. Teeth repaired and mouths remodelled, equal to new.—N.B. Removed from 21, Fleet street

GOOD FURNITURE AT MODERATE PRICES.—GILLOW and COMPANY, 29, OXFORD-STREET, WITHIN, invite the public to inspect the Stock of CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE and BEDDING, at his Establishment, consisting of every requisite for the Mansion or Cottage, at a moderate, fixed, and economical scale, warranted not to be surpassed, and offered at prices scarcely exceeding those commonly charged for shoddy but unsubstantial furniture. Also, a large and elegant Assortment of Drawing-room Furniture, Pier, and Console Tables, Decorative Painting, Paper-hanging, and other Ornamental Embellishments, at the most moderate charges. Purchasers are respectfully informed that every article will bear the Maker's Name and Address, and Furnishing Ironmongery in the Kingdom. Beware of imitations.

LONDON and BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and after the 1st of OCTOBER next, a TRAIN for the CONVEYANCE of MAILS and PASSENGERS will be DESPATCHED EVERY WEEK-DAY from EUSTON STATION at 8 o'clock in the Morning, arriving at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon in Birmingham, where a Third Class Train will be in readiness to convey the Passengers forward to Liverpool, Manchester, &c., by the Grand Junction Railway, at the same price. The RETURN TRAIN will leave BIRMINGHAM DAILY at Half-past Two in the Afternoon, and bring the Passengers by the Third Class Train from the Grand Junction Railway, arriving in London at a Quarter before Ten o'Clock. By Order, (Signed) R. CREED, Secretary.

Euston Station, 19th September, 1844

LONDON and BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—REDUCTION OF FARES and TOLLS.—On and after Tuesday the 1st October, a Reduction will be made in the Fares of Passengers, and in the charges for Carriages, Horses, and Goods, conveyed upon the railway.

The passengers fares will be,

1st Class, by the 10 A.M. down and the 1h. 30m. P.M. up Trains (not conveying Second Class Passengers); for the whole distance between London and Birmingham ... ... 30s each.

1st Class, by a other Trains ... ... 27s —

2nd Class, by all other Trains ... ... 18s —

3rd Class, by the Daily Trains up and down (at the rate of 1d. per mile) ... ... 9s 5d.

and in proportion for intermediate distances

Further particulars may be obtained on application. By order,

Office, Euston Station, Sept. 22, 1844. R. CREED, Secretary.

NOTE.—The time of departure of the last up Train from Birmingham will, from the 1st October, be changed from Half past Five to Six o'clock. * *

TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for the SKIN and COMPLEXION. This Royally Patronized and universally adopted Specific is composed chiefly of extracts from the most rare flowers and herbs of an eastern clime, and perfectly free from all mineral admixture. It cleanses the most sunburnt, gentle, cooling, and purifying action on the skin; and most effectually dissipates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Freckles, and other Cutaneous Visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the Cheek, and the softness and delicacy it induces on the Hands, Arms and Neck, render it indispensable to every toilet. It affords immediate relief in cases of Sunburn, Stings of Insects, or incidents. Inflammation. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included

CAUTION.—Many Shopkeepers vend the most spurious trash under the title of "Genuine" Kalydor, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellant action endangering health. It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" are on the Wrapper; and A. ROWLAND & SON 20, Hatton Garden, engraved (by Authority) on the Government Stamp affixed on each bottle. * * All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!

COD LIVER OIL.—The following recent and well testified case of cure, will establish the value of Cod Liver Oil, as a remedial agent in the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, &c.

To MESSRS. JONES, and CO.

Sept. 1844.

Gentlemen,—If my case is of any value to you I bee you will make the best use of it, as I have suffered too much from Gout and Rheumatism not to have the strongest sympathy for all who may be similarly afflicted. I purchased only one bottle of your Cod Liver Oil, and after a few applications was completely cured. I could say much in praise of this miraculous remedy, and shall be happy to reply to all enquiries.

I am, Gentlemen, your thankful and obedient servant,

Henry W. Pitman.

Moore's Sporting Gallery, St. Martin's-lane London

CAUTION. Messrs. JONES and Co. having been appointed as the sole mercantile agents for this remedy by the only medical practitioner, an eminent chemist and practitioner, residing on the Continent, they beg to state that every bottle sent from their establishment will be contained in a wrapper, bearing a fac-simile of these signature, and that the outside wrapper will be further protected by the stamp and address, "JONES and Co., 211, Strand, London."

Wholesale Agents: Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street. E. Rowands, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard. Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

SIX POUNDS of TEA, whether Black or Green, for 17s.; and small bright Gunpowder, in 12lb. boxes, at 4s. 6d. per lb.—EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY'S OFFICES, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard Bishopsgate-street.

JUNE'S £24 4s SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at his Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss or manufacturers or any other house.—Read June's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

PECUNIARY ADVANCES may be made immediately, to persons of respectability, eldest sons, parties entitled to life interests under settlements, or others in the army, by Government, who have several large sums to invest in such amounts as may be required. Address Humbert Johnstone, Esq., 28, Gilbert street, Grosvenor square.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Rewer street, Golden square. Private Lessons at all hours to ladies and gentlemen wishing privacy and expedition. An evening academy on Mondays and Fridays. Juvenile academy on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Lessons in Polka, Mazurka and Valse a Deux Temps every day. Terms may be had on application as above. The rooms may be engaged by private parties.

HOBY'S IMPERIAL BLACKING is entirely free from any unpleasant smell; gives a lasting polish, equal to any other, and is recommended to be used on [illegible] and [illegible] as it preserves the leather from cracking. Sold by all Shoemakers and Blacking Dealers. St. James's-street Edinburgh; Duncan and Co., 49, Princes-street. Liverpool: T. [illegible] Parr-street.

IMPROVED CAMPHINE LAMPS; also ENGLISH'S PATENT CAMPHINE.—Public attention is respectfully solicited to E. LEWIN'S OIL and ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 42, High-street, Marylebone, where may be obtained the latest improvements in the above important lamps, by which they are rendered more safe and superior to anything before seen. A trial allowed before purchasing. Lewin's Patent Wax Candles 1lb. per lb.; Price's Composite, 10½d. per lb.; Sperm, 1s.; Kempton's Mounds, 9d. per lb.; Tarn Candles, warranted to burn without snuffing

SILVER FLAT HORIZONTAL WATCHES, carefully finished, with square-turned case, jewelled in four holes, spring barrel to continue the action of the watch six winding, are offered, price three and a half guineas each. These silver little watches will be found to perform very correctly, and a printed undertaking is given with first terms on which they will always receive any attention required.—T. COX SAVORY, 47, Cornhill, (three doors from Gracechurch-street), London. N.B. Secondhand watches purchased in exchange.

CROSBY HALL VAULTS, 5, Bishopsgate-street Within.

CHARRALL and Son beg to invite public notice to their STOCK of GOOD BOTTLED WINES now being decanted to secure that advantage which WINES of the first quality, at fair and remunerating profits, will maintain, respectfully submit the annexed list of prices:—Port, 20s. per dozen, 10s. 6d. per gallon, 24s. and 30s., 3 years in bottle, 48s. 3lb., superior draught, 28s. and 33s., Sherries, pale and brown, 28s., 30s., 40s., 42s. to 48s., Bucellas, 32s.; Sherry (excellent dinner wine) 24s.; Marsala, 24s. per dozen. Bottles, 3s. 6d. per dozen, [illegible]

* * Marsala, per Quarter Pipe, £11 11s.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are appointed that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their excellent TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate street). They are packed in showy leaden packets, from which the consumer draws the price and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale, the increase is only 11s. per cent. in many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without a. 50l. or 100l. Security required to be made (if by letter, post paid) to Secretary.

SUPERIOR WINTER WATERPROOF WRAPPERS, OUTSIDE GARMENTS of all kinds, SHOOTING JACKETS, &c.—An extensive variety of the above, in new and greatly improved materials, for the present season, now on view; also, at BERDOE'S of well known and much-approved VENTILATING COATS, for all seasons, guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever. As winter approaches, attention is particularly called to the Advertiser's VENTILATING WATERPROOF OVERCOAT, whereby any garment thoroughly impervious to rain: this fact is established beyond all contradiction, by more than five years' experience and most severe practical trial.—W. BERDOE, TAILOR, WATERPROOFER, &c., 59, CORNHILL (North side).

METROPOLITAN LOAN COMPANY—ESTABLISHED 1839. Offices, No. 1, Craven-street, Strand, London. Open from 8 o'clock till 7 o'clock. Money is advanced by the Company on the security of two respectable householders, in sums of £10 10s., £15, £20, £25, £30, £35, £40, £45, and £50, for periods of twelve months, at £2 per cent., or £1 per cent. at the option of the borrowers, to be repaid by weekly instalments. If the securities are approved by the directors at their weekly meeting, the loans are immediately advanced. Amounts exceeding £50 are also granted on proportionate terms. Forms of application, forms containing the rules and regulations, may be had at any hour of the day, price 2d.

BICKLEY FARM, BROMLEY, KENT. COMPANY STOCK SALE, consisting of upwards of 400 capital full-mouthed Sussex Down Ewes fit for a shepherd, a small quantity of Lambs; 25 Cattle, viz. Six forward in condition; 10 splendid dappled red and white Ayrshire Cows in calf, 1 pure bred Alderney Cow and calf, 2 half-bred ditto in calf, 3 Calves three-quarter bred, 2 two-year-old ditto, 3 two year Ayrshire Steers, 10 year-old ditto, 9 weanling ditto, 2 handsome young bull and powerful bay Cart Gelding, 5 years old, warranted sound, and about 50 head of Swine (various) of superior breed, which Mr. SEPPINGS is instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of OCTOBER, 1844, at Ten. The above valuable Stock is well known, and was the property of John Wells, Esq. It will be found worthy the notice of the Public, and is to be Sold without reserve, in consequence of the Proprietor having determined to let this highly cultivated Farm for a term of years. A Luncheon will be provided for the company at Twelve o'Clock on the premises, and the Sale will commence at One precisely. Catalogues will be ready for distribution seven days prior to the Auction, at the White Hart Inn, Bromley, and Streets, Farm, 97, at the Place of Sale; and at the Offices of Messrs. Seppings and Jonas, 1, Exchange street, Norwich; and Mr. Streets, Seal Inn, Sevenoaks.

TO BE LET for a Term of Years, with Immediate Possession, the BICKLEY FARM, Bromley, Kent, containing 474a. 2r. 9p. It is situated in the most healthy and delightful part of the county, about ten miles of London-bridge, and of Greenwich, Deptford, Woolwich, and Croydon, within seven miles. This important Farm, well fenced, and lately enlarged Farm has been, till within the last few months, in the occupation of John Wells, Esq. (the late Proprietor) for many years, under the superintendence and judicious management of Mr. Mash, the Steward, and upon which their capital, talent, and industry have been wanting. It contains of Arable land, 278a. 2r. 34p.; and of Pasture Land, 195a. 0r. 38p. including the Park, as subject to an Annual Rent Charge, in lieu of the great and small Tithes, and the Poor's-rates are now. The Hirer will have the option of taking by Valuation all the agricultural Horses, Harness, Carriages, Implements, Farming Utensils, &c. The Plant, Straw, Chaff, and Fodder, the feed on the Turnips, Oil Cake, and New Layers, Mock, Dung, and Compost, Seed Wheat, Ploughings, Labour, &c., to be taken by Valuation, in the usual way. Mr. Manning, Surveyor, Seal Inn, Bromley, will shew the Farm, and furnish particulars of the quantities; and Mr. Seppings, the Agent for the property, will be at the Bickley Farm on Stock Day, and on Tuesday, the 15th inst., to meet Mr. Street, Seal Inn, the following day, when he will be happy to treat with any eligible and responsible person wishing to hire so important an occupation, or any letter addressed previously to the 17th instant, to the Agent, Messrs. Seppings and Jonas, 1, Exchange-street, Norwich, or Mr. Street, Seal Inn, Norfolk, will have immediate attention.

SELF-MEASUREMENT.—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.

No. 6.

To Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Families who prefer Measuring Themselves from the Warehouse of Moses & Son.

By adopting our plan, which has never a failure,

* * * Mr. Moses's Assistant will wait upon any Nobleman or Gentleman at their own residence in the country cannot do better than avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity of availing themselves of the greatest Tailoring Establishment in the Kingdom.

READY-MADE.	£ s. d.	MADE TO MEASURE.	£ s. d.
Shooting Coats, in every variety, from	0 10 0	Sporting Coats in the most approved style	0 13 6
Velveteen do., 7 pockets	0 18 6	Velveteen do., 7 Pockets	1 3 0
Tweed Cycling ditto	0 15 6	Tweed Cycling ditto with silk ...	1 1 0
Ditto, silk facings, collar and cuffs	0 16 0	Cashmere Sac Saxony do.	1 3 0
Cashmerette Coats, in every shape, handsomely trimmed, from ...	1 1 0	Cashmerette, new and improved style, trimmed waterproof, with silk, collar, cuffs, &c.	1 10 0
An immense stock of Hoosers ...	0 2 6	Cashmerette and Persian do., in every variety, from 3s. to ...	0 8 6
Summer Vests	0 2 6	Quilting Vests 7s. each, or 3 for	1 0 0
Cashmerette and Persian do., in every variety, from 3s. to ...	0 8 6	Fancy Cashmere do., in fashionable colours	0 9 6
Black Satin Vests	0 6 6	Trousers adapted for the season ...	0 9 6
Cloth do.	0 6 6	Miller's Victoria and plain do. ...	0 17 0
Cloth Trousers	0 12 6	Ditto, best quality Wool of England	1 1 0
Single-milled Doe do., from ...	0 11 0	Super Black do. do.	0 16 6
A great variety of Summer do. ...	0 7 0	Best Black Doe do.	1 1 0
Dress Coat, edged	1 0 0	Dress Coats	1 12 6
Frock do. do.	1 4 6	Frock Coat, best manufactured ...	2 2 0
		Frock Coats	1 15 0
		Do. do., best manufactured	2 2 0

Mourning to any extent, at Five Minutes' notice.

Important.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tail

WRECK OF THE WINDSOR CASTLE STEAMER.

WRECK OF THE WINDSOR CASTLE STEAMER.

In our late edition of last week's journal, we briefly recorded this appalling accident. We now proceed to detail the circumstances, illustrated with a sketch of the vessel by our artist, Mr. Landells, who was a passenger for the purpose of sketching the closing incidents of the Royal Visit to Scotland.

It appears that the Windsor Castle sailed from Granton to Dundee on Tuesday morning, with a great number of passengers, to witness the embarkation of the Queen. The passage to Dundee was performed both safely and with expedition, and about four o'clock in the afternoon the Windsor Castle left the war protection wall of Dundee with passengers to the number of nearly 250, on her return home. The vessel steered directly out to the royal squadron, which had not yet got under weigh, and sailed five or six times round the Albert and Victoria, in order to gratify the passengers with a view of her Majesty and her royal consort, both of whom appeared on the deck, and graciously acknowledged the enthusiastic and oft repeated cheers of those on board the Windsor Castle.

The royal yacht left the roadstead at half-past four o'clock, followed by the other steam-vessels, and by the Windsor Castle. When off the town of St. Andrew's, the Victoria and Albert, followed by the *Black Eagle*, the Princess Alice, the Stromboli, and the Kelsie, were seen far a-head, rapidly fading from the sight. It was now half-past seven o'clock; the vessel had reached the East Neuk of Fife, and all things were going on safely, when a cry was heard from those in the forecastle to stop and back the engine, which was scarcely done when the vessel, still under the impulse of its former velocity, came with a tremendous crash against the beacon on the North Carr Rock. Instantaneously the air was rent with shrieks from the women and children, the men rushing backwards and forwards in great confusion. Some passengers clung to each other, appalled with the prospect of immediate destruction; others, with great presence of mind, began to lay hold of carpet-stools, pieces of wood, and other lumber lying on the decks, by which they might support themselves in the event of the vessel sinking, while several gentlemen divested themselves of nearly all their clothes, so that they might with more chance of success be able to sustain themselves on the ocean. At the moment the vessel struck, a large party were below at dinner. When the sea-water had attained a considerable depth in the engine-room and the main cabin, the vessel lurched to one side, upon observing which, the passengers rushed to the high side of the vessel, which was thus swung over to the same side, causing the passengers to betake themselves again to the opposite side; and thus the vessel was kept rolling from side to side, the sea water being by the motion lashed up on either side of the vessel's hold. In this awful and helpless condition, the helm was put hard a-port; and after a lapse of nearly twenty minutes, passed in gloomy suspense, the Windsor Castle grounded, most providentially, as was afterwards found, between two large rocks, a little to the east of Kinninmy, and about two miles from Crail. The only boat belonging to the steamer was then lowered, by which the female passengers were conveyed ashore in six voyages. Boats and other aid were then obtained from Crail, and the remainder of the passengers were providentially landed in safety. Up to this time the weather had continued favourable; but it now began to blow a violent gale, which continued all night, causing a heavy sea to beat against the vessel, consequently, the steamer, on the return of the tide, shifted from its first position, and was driven violently on a ledge of rocks close by, against which it continued to grate till it was broken in the back, and became a total wreck. It is stated that had the vessel struck the North Carr Rock stem on, she would immediately have split in two. As it was, she made a shrieking stroke over the rock, some of the iron stanchions of the beacon, by the concussion opened up the joining of two plates immediately under the bulkhead, through which the water rushed into the vessel.

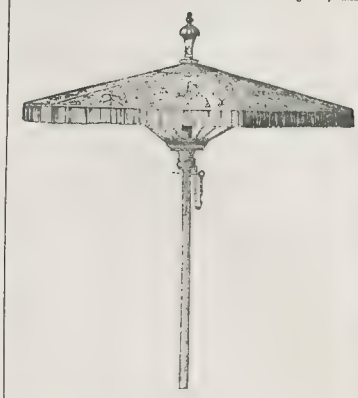
The Windsor Castle is stated to have been built on the Clyde, and to have been one of the strongest iron vessels of her size afloat.

Mr. Landells, at the moment the vessel struck, was in the after cabin, in conversation with the steward; and before they got on deck she went right over on her beam-ends. Mr. Landells adds:—"My first thought was to fix my life-preserving coat, which I did directly; and, on looking round, saw the beacon against which we had struck, which I at first took for the funnel of another steamer, which I supposed we had run foul of. The captain immediately ordered her head to be put to shore, and we made all speed towards it. By this time I had mounted to the top of the paddle box, where I remained till we came in sight of land, when all fear left me. I cannot give you any idea of the scene on deck: all were looking with eager eyes towards the shore, except a group of perhaps twenty or thirty persons, that seemed to have given way to complete despair, yelling, shouting, and ringing their hands. In They had lifted one end off the deck, and placed it on the gunwale of the ship: thus they patiently waited the result. On the vessel being stopped, the screams were again as loud and terrific as when we first struck; the ship gave one or two rolls, and then settled very quietly upon the rock. Three large fishing-boats from Crail came very quickly towards us, having the wind and tide in their favour. When they left, there were yet about ten or twelve of us remaining on deck. The boatmen promised to return as soon as they could; they had got about two miles to go before they could land, and we had no hope of getting off till they returned. As the tide had fallen, so that neither the small boat nor the large one could land near the wreck, I now went forward with some friends on board to see what sort of a place we were in. The moon got out, and we were delighted to see the vessel was quite dry at the bows. I then got down from the bows by a rope and landed safely; several people came towards us with torches. I got my bag and coat thrown down to me, and while my friends were getting out, I made the sketch which you will have in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS this week. It was a romantic scene: the huge black-looking ship, the moon lighting the sea, the black rocks, and the people with torches, altogether made a fine effect. To get to the shore was yet a difficult task, as the rocks were so very rough; but we succeeded and got to our inn, I went down to the wreck next morning, and was surprised to find it covered with water. I waited till the tide went down a little, and got a boat, and went on board to see if I could save my box. The vessel had broken in two, and every thing was floating about in the greatest confusion; she had a pretty cabin, and it was quite painful to see the beautiful furniture and fittings floatings about at the mercy of the sea. We saved a few passengers' luggage, but I could not find my own, and returned to shore, thinking it had washed away. On my landing, one of the Coastguard men told me there were two boxes at a cottage a little way off, and, to my joy, one of them was mine. I put it on my shoulder, and had to carry it about three miles along a coast, the like of which I never saw before, or wish to see again."

This catastrophe presents another instance of the inefficient manner in which steam-vessels are provided with the means of escape in case of accidents. "In a case, it is truly awful to think that, had the vessel gone down immediately, there was no apparent means by which, in any human probability, one of 250 individuals on board could have been saved. There was only one boat, and that so small as to be incapable of holding more than half a dozen persons, which in the frenzy of the moment would have been, undoubtedly, swamped by the eager multitudes rushing into it. Does not such a state of matters call upon the Government to devise some means of compelling every seagoing steam-vessel to carry at least two or three good boats? The paddle-box boats of Captain Smith have been found in several instances of invaluable service, and every steam-vessel should be provided with them, or with other efficient means of preserving life in cases of danger. The Windsor Castle had also no apparatus for making signals, neither gun nor rocket was on board, and was the attempt of the despairing multitude, by uniting their voices, to bring help from the nearest land, which, at least, was four miles distant from them!"

THE TROPHIES OF THE MOROCCO WAR.

The curiosity of the Parisian public has been for some days past aroused by the exhibition of the trophies taken by the French army from the Moors, consisting of the Tent of the eldest son of the Emperor, and the Parasol of the Emperor himself, which, being an emblem of command, may rank in importance with the baton of an European field-marshal. Both tent and parasol arrived at Paris on the 27th of September, but some time elapsed before the tent could be raised and submitted to public inspection. It was erected over the great basin of the Tuileries, by the side of the Place de Concorde, the work being executed under the direction of M. Fontaine, architect to the King, by the workmen of the palace, and the machinists of the Opera. The tent is a complete moveable house, containing everything a Moor can desire—carpets, bed, sofa. It required no less than forty mules to convey it from place to place. Above the first tent rises a second, and much larger one, which



THE STATE PARASOL.

serves to shade the first from the rays of the sun. Both are surmounted by a large ball of gilt copper, which can be seen from a considerable distance. At the entrance of the tent, and on one side of it, are a number of arches, or rather niches, which served as shelter for the guards of the gate. The tent was surrounded at some distance by a kind of wall, also of white linen, which prevented any one seeing or hearing from the outside what passed in the royal presence. The interior of the tent was hung with tapestry of various designs, and was provided with large round cushions of red Morocco leather and long ones of cloth of the same colour. Immediately opposite to the curtain which formed the door, was the bed of the Prince, hung likewise with red drapery. It was protected by a Marquito curtain, and had two matrasses—a blue and a red one. The couch itself was of Spanish make, and of the most simple design. Nothing had been forgotten in this palace of linen. Between the tent and the outer wall were two small marquees, one for the officers or secretaries of the Prince, and the other, coloured green and red, served as one of those indispensable apartments called by the Moors *kenif*. The kitchens were about twenty paces distant from the main tent, and were likewise surrounded by a wall of drapery. When the tent was brought to Algiers,

TOP OF THE PARASOL.

some natives employed by the French as labourers were applied to to erect it. But they said, though they could pitch well enough the sort of tents used by poor men like themselves, they knew nothing of the management of that of the great prince; and even, after several attempts, the French succeeded in erecting it themselves, the Moors would not go near it, or look on what was a trophy of the most bloody defeat their countrymen had ever sustained.

The Parasol (el d'Alala), which was placed in front of the tent, was seized by the French soldiers from the midst of the black troops, grouped at the entrance to defend it. It is round in shape, and is supported by a large handle of pine wood, as thick as the staff of a regimental flag. It appears to be of Spanish make, and, from its worn and tattered appearance, must have seen at least seventy summers. But, in spite of its age, it still shows the brilliant remains of its better days. The top of it is amaranth

INTERIOR OF THE TENT.

coloured silk, with embroideries in silver gilt, which are admirable both for their elegance and correctness of design; they are arabesques of flowers, remarkable for their lightness and boldness; the inside is green silk, with flowers of gold. The ribs, ten in number, are of gilded wood; the parasol is surmounted by a ball of gilt silver, something like the top of a drum-major's staff. To carry it on horseback would require a strong man, and the post of bearer of the imperial parasol is not one of the least importance in the house of the Sultan of Morocco. In the battle of July the post was a fatal one, for the parasol bearer fell in the attack, his face literally cut in two by a sabre stroke, and his breast pierced by a ball.

SIDI MOHAMMED'S TENT, CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 129.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1844. [Sixpence.

WEALTH AND WASTE.

THE interest excited by the late Royal Visit having ceased with the departure of the French King, amid thunder, fire, and storm, that rendered the last scene in which he appeared on British ground not unlike the *tableau* terminating a regal melodrama, the public attention is again directed to the objects that must naturally occupy it at all times—the social condition, state, and prospects of the country. These are questions never totally forgotten; but they are often sadly neglected; the noisy struggles of party, the brilliant attack, the able defence, of rival orators and statesmen—political events that succeed each other with startling rapidity—all these divert the public mind from those social topics which have a permanent interest for all, and which remain unaffected, almost undisturbed, by the rise and fall of parties, and the shifting and change of rulers. But at a period like the present, with the political stage vacated by the great performers who play their part thereon, with little or nothing to distract the mind from "that which about us lies in daily life," these questions recur with double force; we wish that good results were obtainable with equal certainty, and in an equal ratio.

Let us take advantage of the present interval of political repose to survey our present position and future prospects.

In doing so we are first and most forcibly struck by the many unequivocal indications of an improvement in what is called the "state of the country." Manufactures, trade, commerce, business in general, have all received an impulse; the centres of industry are busy—the loom and the steam-engine are in full work—and, what is better still, the thousands who depend for existence on the employment of these inanimate, but not inactive agents, are gaining the wages which enable them to live in an honourable independence of public aid. This general activity has a visible effect in another quarter, and shows itself in a symptom always considered decisive of returning prosperity. The quarterly revenue accounts exhibit a gratifying increase, particularly in the department of the Customs, in which it amounts to no less than a million and a half. As this arises altogether from duties on imports, it shows that the ability of the people to consume the articles on which duties are paid, is reviving from the prostration of the few past years. In other departments, though the increase is not so great, it is still enough to show a marked improvement. With the Income-tax as a sheet-anchor, in case of a financial stress of weather, and the improvement of the public revenue from the old sources, the Chancellor of the Exchequer ought, officially speaking, to be a happy and contented man. The nation is, in fact, commercially considered, in a highly prosperous condition; we are manufacturing largely, and exporting extensively; and, as a natural consequence, gold is finding its way here from all those countries which are our purchasers. Now comes the question—what are we going to do with it?

As invariably happens at a time when, to use the language of the City, "money is abundant," we shall live on a little of it, extend our trade with more, and lose all the rest in speculation. If any one wishes to have a proof of this, let him read the announcements in the public journals. They are almost filled with advertisements of contemplated extensions of old companies, an projected formations of new ones. The whole surface of the land is to be laced with iron. Two new lines, with two companies, two chairmen, two boards of directors, and all other grades of *employés* in duplicate, are in some cases announced, to connect points between which a railroad already exists. That all these should pay is impossible: that Parliament should sanction two such undertakings between the same places is improbable. But a large amount of money will be spent in surveys, law expenses, parliamentary agencies, and all those preliminary steps which make the expense of obtaining an Act of Parliament in such cases, run up to something frightful. And all this will have to come out of the deposits on the shares, the buyers of which are the public. We are always glad to see railway communication extended where it is required; but a little consideration ought to be given as to what lines will pay, and what will not. With a sum of money waiting "investment," it is astonishing what imprudent things an Englishman, careful and cautious in the smaller concerns of life, will be guilty of; mystified and deluded by the magic words "safe investment," and "good per centage," he has buried millions in the bottom of South American mines, or

EXPLOSION AT THE KING'S BASTION, PORTSMOUTH, ON MONDAY LAST.—See next page.

seen his thousands evaporate in Poyais and Pennsylvanian bonds. This was in a time of re-action and prosperity like the present: let him look back on the past then, and, as he loves himself, learn circumspection.

This eagerness of speculation springs from the competition of capital with capital, which is no less remarkable in its results than the competition of labour with labour. It presses in every direction, and flies to every outlet that gives, or only promises to give, a profitable employment for it. In every existing business this reduces profits to the lowest point, just as the competition of labour reduces wages. It is no wonder then that it seeks fields yet unoccupied and untried, and is frequently disappointed in the expectations that led it there. To those gigantic capitalists who can engage with ease in many speculations, and bear without inconvenience even absolute loss in a few of them, it is a matter of comparative indifference if a crash does come that swallows up a few thousands more or less. But in the train of these men follow many of far humbler means, who embark their all in some one specious and attractive speculation; if that fail they have nothing before them but direct ruin. The amount of social and domestic misery that has been thus caused in England cannot be estimated. It is to this class we would particularly address ourselves, and, in the midst of the present activity, with schemes so rife on every side of them, recall to them the scenes that followed the year 1825.

In the midst, too, of all this bustle of wealth-making and wealth-expending, there are still many things in our social condition far from satisfactory. The property of whole districts is still exposed to, and still suffers from, the violence of a sullen and discontented peasantry, who seem in no degree to partake in the benefit diffused over other classes by our commercial prosperity. They are still unemployed, or, if employed, badly paid, so that their whole existence is divided between the three degrees of destitution represented by six shillings a week, involuntary idleness, or the poor-house. The meetings of landed proprietors, and the suggestions made of remedies for this gloomy state of things, show plainly enough the uneasiness that is felt in this direction. We believe, too, that a conviction of the necessity of furnishing wages and employment, as the only real cures for the evil, is being rapidly arrived at, and we may hope to see a little co-operation and some enlightened benevolence in this respect doing much that has been too long left undone. Assuredly, while there is such an immense mass of absolute pauperism among us, and so large a class only one remove above it, we cannot congratulate ourselves with that fulness of satisfaction we should wish to feel, on our present flourishing circumstances. We rejoice in the good, but it is with the consciousness of being in the presence of an evil, and our glee is repressed like that of the revellers of old who sat at the banquet with a skeleton at the table. We are making wealth; but, unless some prudence is exercised, in this excitement of gaining, the produce of much toil may be uselessly dissipated. And, with so many around us who are, and, under almost any amount of national prosperity, must still be, exposed to destitution, to the virtue of prudence in using what has been gained, may not be added, with advantage, consideration for those to whom the opportunity of gaining is impossible?

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT PORTSMOUTH.

A fatal accident took place at Portsmouth on Monday afternoon, on the King's Bastion. As the Artillerymen were re-loading one of the guns, which is supposed to have hung fire, the gun exploded, and blew each of them to pieces and the other was so horribly mutilated that he died soon afterwards. The guns upon this bastion are 32-pounders, and there are only four of them; consequently to fire a royal salute requires each gun to be loaded five times and one time unusual to use the worm to clear out the gun, every second charge, and it is supposed some fire hai remained in the chamber. The names of the unfortunate men are Alexander Miller and Michael Walker, between 30 and 32 years of age. Miller was blown into fragments, and Walker had his thigh broken, his arm blown on into the moat, and his body otherwise disfigured. The remnants of the victims were conveyed to the hospital of the Royal Marine Barracks. Only five guns had been fired when the awful catastrophe occurred. They instantly ceased firing. An inquest was held on the bodies of the unfortunate men on Tuesday, when the circumstances were given in evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

I have been staying at Eu, and have no expressions to convey to you the anxiety of the Queen and Madame Adelaide, on the subject of Louis Philippe, who, on return, had to wage war with the three elements, winds, waves, and fire. It is with the deepest satisfaction that all honest men and lovers of peace in France, behold Louis Philippe safely returned amongst us. Scarce of all possible kindness on the part of the English nation, the King's true lieges had feared, and his democratic enemies had hoped, that this trip would afford an opportunity of perpetrating some attempt on his life. The journey to England of many a desperate character, confirmed the idea. The extraordinary exertions of the police on both sides of the channel have defeated these detestable plans; the projected attack against the Emperor of Russia during his recent visit, having put the English authorities on their guard. But although the King is safe amongst us, and that the vigour of his mind and body are remarkable for his advanced age, time the ultimate enemy he cannot conquer: already its effects upon the royal statesman are exhibited. Under these circumstances, it is interesting to study the several attitudes the sons of Louis Philippe assume in the political system of France. The eldest son (the Duke de Nemours), is destined vicariously to wield the sceptre of France for many a year, like his great ancestor the Regent Orleans did in the minority of child who bore the same relationship to Louis XIV. as the Count of Paris does to Louis Philippe. The Duke de Nemours, now the eldest son, has refused the title of Duke of Orleans—on the one hand to avoid at present any comparison with his lamented and popular brother, and, on the other, when he ascends to the Regency, a parallel with that most dissolute prince, the Regent Orleans, who maintained his power by the most subtle corruption in every department of the state, a circumstance which must mislead the youthful pupil and successor, Louis XV. so often, and, alas! so truly exclaim, *"ayez moi le diable!"* The Duke de Nemours is a prince of irreproachable conduct, conscientious and well informed in all the duties of a prince, with an exalted judgment, and severe and unyielding in that which he deems to be right. But party spirit has raised against him general aversion amongst the majority of the more volatile and unreflecting portion of French society. The Prince de Joinville, the next brother, is all "*Jeune France*" in his bearing, manners, and language, as completely as in the luxuriant surplussage of his beard and mustachios. At heart, sincerely attached to his family, he carries on an appearance of fashionable liberalism—and also opposition to his father—an imitation of the hereditary policy of the Princes of Wales, during the reigns of your three first Georges. His intercourse with his shipmates, and his naval pamphlets (of which another is, by the by, now forthcoming) are the vehicles of his assumed antagonism to his father's views and government.

The Duke d'Aumale, the third brother, who possesses, in his immense private fortune, the means of purchasing golden opinions, has the office of offering with the military what his brother does with the navy. By erecting Algeria into a separate kingdom, under the absolute rule of his vice-royalty, the present dynasty will secure to themselves the means of concentrating their devoted adherents, and assure themselves of a temporary retreat in case of any future convulsion in France. It is well known that the wisest statesmen of the elder dynasty of Bourbons had considered Algeria in this point of view. These views they had not time to mature before the catastrophe occurred.

It is with deep-felt pleasure that we behold here an incipient revolution in literature. You are aware that here the press, in its *feuilleton*—the stage in every species of drama, tragic as well as comic—the ephemeral pamphlets of the day, the essays outpassing vague, are the only works that have interested the nation, and that they have been the only vehicles of those the most dangerous to domestic as well as political society in France. A love of classical literature is fast reviving, and is now about to reflect its spirit upon and modify the productions of the day. Already, last year, Ponsard, a young poet, had known the deep interest that can be excited, whilst banishing all that is not pure in morality and classical in form. A veteran of philosophy, who has been a university pro'essor, then a minister, and now a peer, and a *dilettante* in politics as well as in literature, is now contributing his share to raise the mind and feelings of the age, by the profound thoughts and reasoning introduced in his history of Jacqueline Pascal, the gifted and exemplary sister of the immortal author of "Les Pensées." Whilst his eloquence is captivating, this interesting biography of an age as well as of an individual is made the means of conveying the soundest and sublimest notions. "Democracy and royalty, order and liberty, live together, and develop themselves simultaneously; why should not religion and philosophy do the same?" Such is the burden of his song. Lamartine, with his double celebrity of poet and political leader, is returning from the baths of Ischia, having so employed his leisure that the contents of his portmanteau are a sort of trilogy. It contains a poem, a work on his travelling impressions, and another on the political affairs of France.

To the new spirit prevailing, and which we have characterised, is due the exhumation of a work of Bossuet, which is a satire of Attorney Pompeii or Harpenclaux, revealing the state of society in the 17th century. This manuscript, recently published, is a diary kept by the famous Fléchier, a bishop, and one of the greatest pulpit orators of France, who was employed when a young man, as tutor to the son of one of a numerous commission of judges, deputed by Louis XIV. as an extraordinary tribunal to inquire into and to punish the excesses committed by the nobility and the clergy, who, after the intestine convulsions of the days of the Fronde, still retained the weapons of warfare in their hands, and made them instruments to their spirit of exaction and tyranny. This work of Fléchier, entitled "*Les Grands Jours*," brings to light the most extraordinary scenes, and reveals society in the 17th century, as vividly as if it were beheld within the magic circle of an enchantress.

As to the pleasures of society at this moment—in private society they have not begun to assume any *éclat*. The pleasures of the turf keep away many persons of fortune from Paris. The races of Chantilly have employed the time of our fashionables; hunting, and field sports of all kinds, absorb most of our truants. Even the most fashionable of the lady *Nonnes* are obliged to join the hunt, not to lose the society of their male friends, as Madame de Vatry and Madame de St. Didier, did the other day in the forest of Chantilly, where they kept at the head of the sportsmen during the whole of the run! So great is the mania, that you find the newspapers chronicling the attack and death of a ferret, by five dogs, in a dozen noblemen, at the Chateau of the *millionaires* Counts de Greffulhe.

As to the theatres, they are either deficient of novelty, or their novelties lack success. The Italian Opera has given a double bill of trumpets and shouts of triumph, amidst a concourse of fashionables, but dissatisfaction soon ensued when "Linda di Chamounix" and "Norma" were brought out with an imperfect caste; amongst others Signor Marco not appearing in his habitual part in one opera, and Labiache in neither of them. The Grand Académie de Musique has been still more unfortunate. "Ruchazis," a new ballet, was the first failure, and another has just occurred in the shape of an opera. This will not appear astonishing, when we reflect that to write this grand opera a series were selected Adolphe Adam, who never composed anything but pretty comic operas, and M. Paul Foucher, a writer of vaudevilles and melodrames for the small theatres of the Boulevards. The fact is, the issue of the Académie de Musique is a gifted man, but he too often tries that in which monarchs themselves often fail, the "stet pro ratione, voluntas."

FRANCE.

The French papers this week have been destitute of news either foreign or domestic. Some of the least respectable of the opposition prints have indulged in a vast deal of scurrility upon the subject of Louis Philippe's visit to England, and they endeavour to make their readers believe that their Sovereign has compromised the honour and dignity of France by his decided declarations in favour of peace. It would be just necessary, to give circulation to these frantic ravings. The *Constitutionnel* contains a long report from Captain Bruat, which has not transmitted to the Government in the usual way, but obtained publicity by appearing in a French journal established by him at Tahiti, under the title of *L'Océanie Française*. Captain Burat's version of the affair at Mahaéna, of which we have given the particulars, differs very much, as may be imagined from that supplied by an English writer. He justifies his attack on the natives by necessity; having failed, as he says, even with the aid of the English missionaries, to induce the insurgents against the French authority to disperse. The French force is rated by M. Bruat, at 461 men; the natives are said to have had 1500 fighting men, of whom 1000 were engaged in the defence of their entrenchments. They had 100 men killed, their guns spiked, and a large portion of their ammunition captured. French loss is stated at 18 killed, including two officers, and 81 wounded; and it is admitted that the natives fought with great gallantry and determination.

The *Journal des Débats*, in copying M. Bruat's report, comments with just severity on the impropriety of which that gentleman has been guilty in thus expediting the publication of a document strictly official, without the sanction of his superior officers. The last performances of M. Bruat appears to have opened the eyes of the Government to his unfitness for the responsible position in which he has been placed, and is expected to lead to his immediate recall. He seems to have made a fresh attempt, assisted by the British missionaries on the spot, to effect a reconciliation with the Tahitian chiefs, and to have even invited Queen Pomare to pacify her subjects by her presence. Several chiefs went to see her, and their interview is described in the Tahiti Journal:—She wept and sighed, saying, "I am afraid of the governor." "But it is he who has sent for you and you believe that we can deceive you, Pomare? Come, and be happy as a wife and a Queen!" Many hesitated, and at last declared that she was not free, for the English commandant detained her. It is presumed, however, that a further solicitation of the chiefs, she would have accompanied them ashore, but was prevented from so doing by the commander of the Basilisk.

The *Constitutionnel* affirms that letters have been received from Tahiti to the 8th of May. Tranquility was re-established, although the Indians still continued to assemble. It is feared, however, that they would make an united attempt to act fire to our establishments; for this reason the greatest precautions are taken against a night attack.

SPAIN.

The ordinary accounts from Madrid to the 5th are uninteresting. The following telegraphic despatch, however, received in Paris, announces the opening of the Cortes:—

"MADRID, Oct. 11.—The Queen opened yesterday in person the session of the Cortes. Her Majesty, whose health is excellent, was received during the whole of her passage and on her entrance to the Chamber with the liveliest acclamations. Madrid and the surrounding country are perfectly tranquil."

We have since received a copy of the speech, which was an unusually long one. Her Majesty first congratulated the Cortes on the friendly dispositions of the Allied Powers. Allusion was made to the good offices of France and England in settling the dispute between Spain and Morocco. The speech also stated that a project of constitutional reform would be presented early in the session. Her Majesty remarked upon the necessity of economy and the maintenance of good faith. Her Majesty also expressed her satisfaction that the army was in the highest state of d scipline. The pecuniaries state of the Treasury was alluded to, but her Majesty stated that nevertheless she had turned her attention to the fleet, adding that the peninsular situation of Spain, and the rich countries it still holds in many parts of the world, demanded that it should be a powerful one.

PORTUGAL.

Our letters from Lisbon to the 7th inst. are destitute of political news; but it appears from the opening proceedings of the Cortes of Peers, that the Ministers had but a small majority in opposition to a motion to inquire into the mode in which they exercised the powers temporarily entrusted to them for suppressing the Almeida revolt in February last. The Duke de Palmella spoke upon this occasion voted in opposition to the Government, and expressed himself in favour of the inquiry.

SWEDEN.

CORONATION OF KING OSCAR AND HIS QUEEN.—The coronation of the King and Queen of Sweden was celebrated on the 20th ult., in the cathedral. The morning had been rainy, so that the ceremony did not proceed to the church in the order agreed on. Their Majesties, not wishing to expose the ladies to wet, went there in their carriages, and were greeted with loud expressions of joy. After the Divine Service, the procession returned. When it was concluded, the oaths of fidelity to the King, who embraced them both. The act of homage of the States General also offered an imposing spectacle, and after they had taken of the oath, the vault of the church rang with cries of "Long live King Oscar!" The weather having cleared up, their Majesties returned to the palace on foot, in the order prescribed by the ceremonial. An immense crowd was assembled along their passage, and the windows, roofs, and streets were prepared for the occasion, were filled with spectators, who threw flowers in the line of the procession, and greeted the King with loud shouts of welcome and approbation. The Queen Dowager could not, on account of her mourning, be present at the august ceremony; but on the return of their Majesties to the palace, they proceeded to her apartment to pay her their respects. The Duke de Dalecarlie and the Princess Eugenie were present at the coronation, in a tribune next to the one in which the corps and the foreigners of distinction, on leaving the church, proceeded to the inner court of the palace, to present their homage to their Majesties on their passage. The King the same day gave a grand dinner to the corps, and in the evening the city was illuminated, and their Majesties, accompanied by the youthful branches of the royal family, went through the streets in an open carriage, amidst loud acclamations. The next day the King received, in separate audiences, the ministers of England and Denmark, who presented letters of congratulation from their respective Courts on his coronation. In the evening a fire burst out in the northern faubourg, but was put down after one house had been consumed. The King proceeded to the scene on horseback.

UNITED STATES.

The Britannia, Captain Hewitt, arrived at Liverpool on Monday, bringing the American mails to the 1st inst., and Canadian to the usual late dates. The intelligence from Canada possesses more than ordinary interest.

Sir Charles Metcalf, the Governor-General, has dissolved the Canadian Assembly; and writs have been issued for a new election, returnable on the 12th of November, at which time the Parliament is to meet for the dispatch of business.

There is no news worth mentioning from the United States. The money market was dull. There was abundance of money, with low rates of interest, and little demand for discount from the public.

A singular murder is reported to have taken place in Wilcox county, Alabama. A young man, named Rivers, was engaged to be married to a Miss Sarah Tait, with the consent of all the lady's friends, except her brother, a Dr. Tait. The latter, in front of his father's house, before the marriage, shot Rivers, who was taken into the bride's dwelling, and there the marriage ceremony was performed! The murdered man died immediately after.

Accounts from Mexico state that the town of Matamoros has been destroyed by a hurricane. It occurred on the night of the 4th of August, and was more tremendous than in the memorable one of the hurricane of 1833 and 1837. More than two-thirds of the houses of the city were prostrated, and the remainder were more or less injured. As to the extent of the loss of life we are not accurately informed. The correspondent of *El Censor de Vera Cruz* estimates the whole loss at above two hundred souls. The direst destruction, however, was at the two mouths of the Rio Grande, some thirty miles below the city of Matamoros. Here scarcely any were saved. The greater part of the population are compelled to live in shantees built among the ruins of their houses.

A letter dated August 9, states that the remains of 64 people, who perished at the Boca del Rio, had already been found and interred, and that it was ascertained that as many as 27 were destroyed at the other mouth of the river. It is presumed that many more have perished, whose names were unknown.

The ship Ann, Captain Edwards, from Liverpool, previously arrived, with the New York papers to the 26th of September, but as the Britannia brings later news, it is only necessary to allude briefly to the accounts brought by the former.

BOKHARA.

We are sorry to learn that the favourable accounts given relative to Dr. Wolff have been falsified by authentic letters from the reverend doctor himself, whose brave mission, it appears, has led him into a position of great jeopardy. Dr. Wolff writes from Bokhara, under date of June 27, as follows:—

"I have now been already two months in this place, and though five or six times the King has promised to send me instantly to England, with one of his ambassadors, I am in the greatest danger. I cannot stir out of the house without a guard of three men. Dil Hassa Khan, the fellow sent with me by the Ascof Acdoola, has shamefully robbed, deceived, and outraged me. The Persian Ambassador, Abbas Kooli Khan, is kind to me, but I think he will not have it in his power to rescue me. Nayeb Abdool Samet Khan has extorted from me a writing to pay him 2000 tomauns for his protection. I suspect that he was the cause of Stoddart's and Connolly's death, in spite of his protestations of friendship. The Ameer is at Samarcand, and I am awaiting the most fatal orders from the King daily to reach me. It is true that poor Stoddart professed openly Christianity after he had made a forced profession of Mahomedanism. Do for me what you can, as far as the honour of England is not compromised. All the inhabitants say that either Russia or England should take the country. Do not believe any former reports of my speedy departure, for I am in great danger.

"JOSEPH WOLFF."

"Bokhara, Aug. 1, 1844.

"TO ALL THE MONARCHS OF EUROPE.

"Sires,—I set out for Bokhara to ransom the lives of two officers, Stoddart and Connolly; but both of them were murdered in many months previous to my departure; and I do not know whether or not this blood of mine shall be spilt. I do not supplicate for my own safety; but, Monarchs, 200,000 Persian slaves, besides those people of high birth, are in the kingdom of Bokhara. Endeavour to effect their liberation, and I shall rejoice in my grave, that my blood has been the cause of the ransom of so many human beings. I am too much agitated, and watched besides, to be able to write more.

"JOSEPH WOLFF."

The German papers, since received, contain a letter, dated Constantinople, September 25, relative to this enterprising traveller. It would not deserve notice after the above important communication, if it did not state that the Ameer, who, according to Dr. Wolff's letter of June 27, was then at Samarcand, had received the doctor, and manifested great kindness to the doctor. We therefore presume that the information, whatever may be its authority on which this letter was written, must have been of later date than that transmitted by Dr. Wolff from Bokhara.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE LATE COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT HASWELL.—To our latest impression last week we were enabled to give the result of the inquest on the unfortunate men who were killed by the explosion at Haswell Colliery, near Newcastle. The following was the verdict of the jury:—"That Robert Thomas Dryden, George Dryden, Robert Dryden, and James Dryden, and Edward Nicholson, together with ninety persons, being employed in working in the Haswell Colliery, were therein and then accidentally burnt, scorched, and killed, by an explosion of fire damp, and we further say that no blame is attributable to any one connected with the pit, and we also further say that the said Thomas Dryden, George Dryden, Robert Dryden, and James Dryden, and Edward Nicholson, came to their death by accident, and so say we all." The verdict was recorded by the Coroner, after which the jury were discharged. A subscription has been set on foot for the benefit of the widows and relatives of the sufferers, which already approaches to near £3000. The owners of the Haswell Colliery have contributed the munificent sum of £745.

ACCIDENT NEAR NEWMARKET.—A fire broke out late on Saturday night on the farm occupied by Miss FISON, at Exning, about a mile and a half from Newmarket, which in a short time destroyed a barn full of wheat, all the outbuildings and stacks, four horses, several pigs, and some poultry.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A MAIL-COACH.—On Tuesday week Mr. Sammell, a traveller, and shoe manufacturer from London, let Haverfordwest by the mail; after leaving Milford he was taken ill, and before he could get to the office of the coachman, but when the coach had proceeded a few miles, feeling disposed to sleep, he took an inside place. While stopping to exchange horses at the first stage, the coachman, thinking Mr. Sammell to be asleep, did not disturb him. On arriving at Reagily, however, where the coach is changed, it was discovered that he was dead. There were two ladies inside the coach with him, but he died so suddenly and unknown to them that they were not aware of his death until the stoppage of the coach. He was a young man, 26 years of age.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT LIVERPOOL.—On Saturday afternoon a man named M'Gaffey was brought before the magistrates, at Queen Anne's Arms, landing surveyor, at Princes' Dock, Liverpool. Fortunately the contents were not discharged, as the pistol missed fire, in consequence of the cap, which was a size too large for the nipple, having fallen into the pan. An immense crowd of persons were upon the spot in the course of a very few minutes, and M'Gaffey who made no attempt to escape, was almost immediately arrested. It is supposed that M'Gaffey was labouring under the effects of drink when he committed the act, as it appears he had been dismissed from a situation he held as weigher in the Customs, in consequence of intoxication, his dismissal having proceeded from the reports of Mr. Arkle, who was landing surveyor over him. The pistol was loaded with ball. The prisoner was examined at the Liverpool office on Monday, and the evidence supported the above view of the case. It was proved that the prisoner was a weigher under Mr. Arkle, until about four months ago, when he was discharged in consequence of being reported by that gentleman for drunkenness. He did not appear sorry any of the evidence adduced against him, and having declined to say anything, was fully committed for trial at the next assizes.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON LANCASTER SANDS.—On Tuesday evening, as John Moore, jun., of Flookburgh, carrier, and two other men of the names of Woodburn and Bell, were crossing Cart Gate Road bank to Flookburgh, with two horses and carts, they were overtaken by the tide while attempting to ford the main channel, and Moore and Woodburn unfortunately drowned, as also two two horses. Bell, after clinging to one of the carts for some time, during which his cries for assistance were heard on shore, was rescued from his perilous situation by a man in a small boat, and when picked up was nearly exhausted. Moore has left a wife to deplore his untimely death. Woodburn was a single man.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—Richard Young, named *Richard Young*, has been committed for trial by the Cheltenham magistrates, on a charge of stabbing the wife of his bosom with a knife, while in bed. He attempted to cut his own throat. On being taken, he said that he knew nothing of what had happened, until his wife cried out "I am stabbed." He added, "I then re-collected all, and cut my throat, I hope we might die together. I cut my throat because I thought I had stabbed my wife."

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SERIES OF ACCIDENTS AT PORTSMOUTH.—Portsmouth was the scene of several shocking accidents during the late rejoicings. On Monday, a labourer in the dockyard, named Gregory, was struck by a ladder, which was blown down by the violence of the wind, by which his skull was fearfully fractured, and he died soon after being conveyed to Haslar Hospital. On Tuesday evening, an elderly man named Hogg, a native of Portsea, was knocked down by a drunken sailor, about the French to the landlord, when he suddenly vomited a mouthful of blood, and fell upon the floor a corpse. An inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict of "Died by the Visitation of God" returned. A young woman was dragged out of the sea near Point Beach on Monday night, during the terrific storm which prevailed about one o'clock; which, together with the two sailors killed by the gale, and a great many others severely injured, and an accident on board the Reine Amelie, form a catalogue of casualties seldom paralleled in so short a space of time in one locality.

LOSS OF LIFE IN THE REGENT'S PARK.—On Sunday afternoon the following melancholy occurrence took place in the Regent's Park. Mr. Norbury, a linendraper, of Crawford-street, Bryanstone-square, was proceeding towards home in his cabriolet, and was accompanied by his wife, and daughter aged four years, when the horse suddenly took fright, and started at full speed, until arriving at Macclesfield-bridge, where the vehicle came in violent contact with a carriage driven by the Visitation of God returned. A young woman was dragged out of the sea near Point Beach on Monday night, during the terrific storm which prevailed about one o'clock; which, together with the two sailors killed by the gale, and a great many others severely injured, and an accident on board the Reine Amelie, form a catalogue of casualties seldom paralleled in so short a space of time in one locality.

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A case and Crown, Tooley-street, identified the body as that of the captain of a Yorkshire billy-boy, who frequented his house, but whose name he knew not, and whom he had not seen for two months past. Mr. Bainbridge, a surgeon, who had made a *post mortem* examination, declared it as his belief that the body had been in the water nearly a fortnight, that the deceased did not die from drowning, and that the wounds were inflicted prior to death. The inference was very strong that they were inflicted by some other person on the deceased. The coroner said the circumstances of the case so very clearly showed that the deceased had met his death by unfair means, that the inquiry must be adjourned for a week.

THE THEATRES.

In a week or two the duties of the dramatic journalist will be almost entirely confined to comparisons between the different merits o' those gentlemen who have appeared, or are about to do so, in the various adaptations of *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, who will shortly become co npletely ubiquitous. We hear Mr. Hicks, Mr. Dale, and Mr. James Browne spoken of as his representatives at different theatres; the only fear is, that the subject will be completely overdone.

The Lyceum is alive in every one of its departments, with busy workmen engaged upon the "Seven Castles of the Passions," to be produced on a scale of splendour which is intended to leave "Aladdin" in the shade, on Monday. An acquisition has been made to the corps of the City National, in the person of Mr. Roxby, an excellent comedian,—we believe from Manchester: and we rejoice to add, that the speculation of Mr. Phelps and Mrs. Warner, for creating a taste for the legitimate drama, at Sadler's Wells, is crowned with undeniable success. We shall make this excellently-conducted theatre the object of a special visit early next week.

DRURY-LANE.

At length the long-talked-of opera of "The Syren," the joint production of the thousand-and-one Scribe and Auber, was produced at this theatre on Thursday last, and was certainly successful, although it is as trashy and vulgar a production as ever we witnessed. The libretto is a tissue of unconnected incidents, so any attempt of ours to describe it would give it perhaps the semblance of a plot. Miss Rainforth as the misnomed *Syren*—for the reader must put all classical association aside—was interesting, and was encored in the finales to acts II. and III. Mr. Harrison was also similarly honoured, but was most comically attired; and Mr. Stretton seemed very zealous in turning the old *Neapolitan Manager* into a Pantaloon. The scenery consists in but three set scenes for each act.

The grand double scene in the second act is well contrived, and reflects credit on the Grieves. The lower part represents an inn under the Abruzzi Mountains, and the upper part a "Footpath in the Forest, winding through trees and rocks," as the books and the playbills pastorally describe it. There is a rich scene of a saloon also in the palace of the Duke de Popoli, and the barque Etna manned; but on the whole it is nothing wonderful. Auber's music is the worst he has composed: it is noisy and common-place. The overture was encored, much to the detriment, we fear, of M. Benedict's right arm, who of late has become a most furious conductor. All the principal singers were called for at the fall of the curtain, and the piece was loudly applauded; but we fear its duration.

PRINCESS'.

At this charming house also has "The Syren" appeared, with the advantage too of a first start, which came off on Monday evening last most triumphantly. "The Syren" is a totally different character from "The Lucia," and one much more fitted to the powers of voice, elegance, and finish of style which belong to Mdlle. Nau. She does not possess tragic energy enough for the "Bride of Lammermuir," but she is truly captivating in the Circean melody she infuses into the winsome music she has to sing (though by no means the best, that is to say, of the highest order), which Auber has composed, and which is chiefly indebted to her exquisite performance of it. She was eminently beautiful in the trio of the first act, "When the Shades of Night"—in the bravura "From Head to Foot I Tremble," and in the finale to the last act, "Arouse Poor Dear," her finished execution was beyond all praise. The *vivacità* and romance in the second act were, however, the gems of the opera. Allan sang deliciously; there is a devotion in his voice, particularly in the upper part, which is thrilling beyond measure. Of the rest of the *dramatis personæ* we have nothing. The piece was highly successful.

But now let us turn to comparisons, and make a few contrasts between what the Princess' and "Her Majesty's Servants" as they were wont to be called at *old* Drury, have effected on this rival occasion.

It is difficult, and would be almost invidious to compare the two "gettings up" of the respective houses. Each has its merit differently diffused: but, in candour, common candour, we prefer, or rather incline to, the Oxford-street version.

By the way, we were in error in attributing the new force of "Taking the Pledge" to Mr. Oxberry; the author being Mr. John Courtney.

HAYMARKET.

After the "Confederacy" on Monday evening, a fresh translation of "Don Cæsar de Bazan" was produced, and with the same good luck which has attended its predecessors, under the title of "A Match for a King." It is also compressed into two acts, and retains the spirit of the melo-dramatic effect omitted to suit the grave taste of the Haymarket audience. The leading features and situations of the drama are, however, closely preserved, and the succession of incidents exactly the same as at the other houses; but, beyond this, the structure of the piece is *thin*, if we may be allowed the term, and appeared more so from the inefficiency of Mr. Charles Mathews as the *Don*, in giving weight to the more serious portions of the play, perfectly at home as he was in the lighter phases of the character. It is a *rôle* of a most peculiar kind, and there are few, very few actors, who can do justice to it: at present Mr. Wallack is decidedly at the head of those who have attempted to portray it. Miss John Bennett was an interesting *Mariquita*, here transformed into a flower-girl. Mrs. W. Clifford, with Mr. Strickland for her spouse, were both very droll as the *Marchese* and *Marchesa de Gran Tornador*: and Mr. Stuart was rather distant for a lover, as the Count Alvarez. In fact, between the light, too light acting of the *Don*, and the dark personification of the *Monarch*, a species of twilight was produced, anything but effective. More welcome was Mr. Mathews in a very pretty song which he introduced at the banquet-table in the prison, descriptive of the charms of his lady-love. It was very catching and characteristic; and we were glad to hear it taken up again at the end of the piece as a finale. An unpardonable weakness pervades the acts, but the audience soon recovered their good temper, and the piece was given out by Mr. Mathews for repetition amidst unqualified applause. Miss Julia Bennett also appeared before the curtain to receive the usual compliments. Both the scenery and costumes of the piece reflect the highest credit on the management. The house was very well filled.

ADELPHI.

On Monday evening another translation of "Don Cæsar de Bazan" was brought forward at this theatre, and with perfect success. It is unnecessary to repeat the plot, which is precisely similar to the one we gave last week, as belonging to the version at the Princess', but the entirely different cast of characters, and, in many instances, conception of parts, may admit of a few remarks. Mr. Webster performed the hero, and Madame Celeste the Dancing Girl. Miss Woolgar was the Armourer's Apprentice, and Mr. Howe the enamoured *King of Spain*: it is to this latter gentleman's performance that, in our opinion, the greatest praise is due. He was drafted from the Haymarket company to these boards for the purpose of playing the part—not a very gracious one, at best; and which, we believe, was refused by Mr. James Vining; such having been the reason for his quitting the establishment. Mr. Howe may congratulate himself with good reason upon his success. The unlawful love of the licentious monarch, his impetuosity and deceit, were excellently portrayed; and his general acting, especially in the third act, of the highest order. With Mr. Webster's *Don Cæsar* we must confess that we were less pleased. Although evidently conceived and acted with the greatest care, yet there was throughout a something wanting to identify the character with that of the high-spirited, dissolute, chivalrous Spaniard. It was too heavy: its devil-may-care gaiety appeared to pertain more to the respectable *bourgeois* than the high-born Don: and much of the rollicking, off-hand dash of the character—the most characteristic attribute—was marred by a hesitation in delivery, which induced a perpetual fear amongst the audience that the performer was about to break down. This was less perceptible in the third act, and here certainly the applause was greatest. Madame Celeste played *Maritana* with her usual effective energy; and Miss Woolgar, as *Lazarillo*, looked and acted charmingly. A spirited Tarantella by these two ladies at the commencement of the play was warmly applauded.

The rest of the cast need not be noticed, except that we think a more fitting representative might have been found for the Minister, whose declamation, so totally void of expression, was anything but agreeable. The piece has been beautifully put upon the stage, and with the greatest attention to detail. The last scene especially is most admirable, and would have been still more perfect had the tesselated pavement come down to the lamps instead of finishing at the proscenium. This can be easily remedied, and with the greatest advantage. The audience—a very full one—were in high good spirits throughout, and applauded lustily at the end, when Mr. Webster announced the drama for repetition every evening until further notice. The piece has been adapted with much tact and stage-effect by Mr. Bourcicault, who appears to produce plays with the same high-pressure facility as Donizetti does operas.

On Tuesday evening a new burlesque from the pen of Mr. Coyne was produced, called "Telemachus; or, the Island of Calypso." The subject was not a new one, since we recollect an extravaganza on the same story during the Vestris' dynasty at the Olympic, but the present version was entirely original. This species of entertainment has of late become exceedingly popular; and in these days of declining legitimacy is the only vehicle for shooting at folly with effect from the stage. Burlesques, as now written, may be divided into two classes; those which depend upon pointed dialogue, humorous allusions, and neatly-turned allusions for their success; and those which create laughter by some broad piece of buffoonery or ultra-absurd assumption of character. Of the former class, we may notice "Fortunio," "Open Sesame," the two "Aladdins," &c., of the latter, "Norma," and pieces of the like kind. The burlesque of Tuesday evening combined some of the principal features of these two, and was plentifully charged with jokes upon the Art-Unions, Jolnville, the drama, Captain Warner, &c.; whilst Wright and Paul Bedford had the prostration of some most exaggerated drolleries entrusted to them, the former gentleman playing the nymph *Calypso*, and the latter one *Mentor*, with those which depend upon pointed dialogue, humorous allusions, and those which depend upon pointed dialogue, humorous allusions, and neatly-turned allusions for their success; and those which create laughter by some broad piece of buffoonery or ultra-absurd assumption of character. Of the former class, we may notice "Fortunio," "Open Sesame," the two "Aladdins," &c., of the latter, "Norma," and pieces of the like kind. The burlesque of Tuesday evening combined some of the principal features of these two, and was plentifully charged with jokes upon the Art-Unions, Jolnville, the drama, Captain Warner, &c.; whilst Wright and Paul Bedford had the prostration of some most exaggerated drolleries entrusted to them, the former gentleman playing the nymph *Calypso*, and the latter one *Mentor*, with

VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

WEST FRONT OF THE UPPER WARD OF WINDSOR CASTLE.—THE QUEEN AND HER ROYAL VISITORS PROCEEDING TO ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

In resuming our illustrated chronicle of this most important and interesting event, it may be as well to state, that the several Engravings of the Royal sojourn at Windsor, have been executed by Mr. Stephen Sly, from Drawings, made by him, by Authority; so that the accuracy of the details of the splendid scenes and incidents portrayed, may be implicitly relied on; and the very handsome manner in which the means of insuring this authenticity has been granted, will ever command our most grateful remembrance. We take up our record with our Windsor Correspondent's report of the proceedings on Friday, which appeared only in part of our impression of last week.

THE GRAND LAWN AND DRIVE IN FRONT OF VICTORIA GATE, WINDSOR CASTLE.

ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY FROM THE CORPORATION OF WINDSOR.

This morning, at nine o'clock, the members of the Corporation, with the Rev. Isaac Gossett, the vicar, in full canonicals, assembled in the Council Chamber, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of proceeding in procession to the Castle, to present the address, which had been agreed to at a numerous meeting of the Aldermen and Town Council on the preceding day.

THE SLOPES, WINDSOR CASTLE.

The civic procession left the hall at half-past nine, preceded by the mace-bearer, who, with the whole of the members of the corporation, was in his full official robes. Upon their arrival at the Castle, they were taken to the Queen's drawing (or Zuccarelli) room, there to wait the pleasure of the King. After waiting for a few minutes, the mayor, vicar, and town councillors were ushered into the presence of his Majesty, in the King's drawing-room, where his Majesty (who was surrounded by the Duke de Montpensier, Admiral Mackau, General Rumigny, Count Dumas, General Baron Athalin, Count de Chabannes, Colonel Thiery, Baron Fain, and several others in the suite of the King) received them in the most gracious and affable manner. The address, after having been read by the town clerk in an extremely emphatic and feeling manner, was handed by him to the mayor, who presented it to his Majesty, by whom it was received very graciously.

His Majesty having handed the document to M. Guizot, who stood immediately upon the King's right, advanced somewhat nearer to the Corporation than the position he had previously occupied, and addressing himself to that body, spoke as follows:—

"Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Windsor—I feel most grateful to her Majesty Queen Victoria for having permitted you to present this address to me. I receive it with the most cordial thanks, impressed with the kind reception I have met with from all classes of her Majesty's subjects since my arrival in this country. I was most happy last year to perceive the sentiments of the French people, when her Majesty favoured me with a visit at Eu. I was most happy to entertain her Majesty under my own roof on that occasion, and rejoiced at the interchange of social feelings which then took place. The union of France and England is of great importance to both nations, not from any wish of aggrandisement, however. Our view should be PEACE, while we leave every other country in the possession of those blessings which it has pleased Divine Providence to bestow on them. Happy I am that you appreciate my constant endeavours, assisted by a wise government at home, to promote the most friendly and peaceful relations between the two countries. France has nothing to ask of England, and England has nothing to ask of France, but cordial union. I thank you for this very kind address, and I consider it a privilege that I have had the good fortune to express before you the sentiments with which my heart is filled."

Thirty of the Yeomen of the Queen's Guard also arrived at Windsor this morning, their services having been commanded by the Queen this afternoon, at the Palace. They were accompanied by the Earl of Beverley, Captain; Sir Samuel Hanecck, and Thomas Seymour Sadler, Esqs., Exons; and Jonathan Ellerthorpe, Esq., Clerk of the Cheque and Secretary.

VISIT TO THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the King of the French, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, left the Castle this day at noon, in an open pony carriage and four, and proceeded across the Home Park, to Frogmore House, to pay a morning visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Three other pony carriages and four, containing Prince Albert, the Duc de Montpensier, M. Guizot, Admiral Mackau, and several others of the illustrious guests, followed the Queen and the King of the French.

The royal and distinguished party, after alighting for a short time at the mansion, again entered the carriages, driving along the Frogmore road, and entering the Home Park at the iron gates opposite the Long Walk. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent returned to the Castle to luncheon, in the carriage with the Queen and his Majesty Louis Philippe.

Her Majesty and her august visitors lunched at half-past one o'clock, in consequence of the Investiture having been appointed to take place at half-past two.

Here we may descr be, respectively, the three engravings at page 244, illustrating other incidents of the Royal visit.

1. *West Front of the Upper Ward of Windsor Castle.*

This view—the grandest in the Castle—exhibits, in the centre, the ancient British mound, crowned with the Round Tower; on the left, the Norman Gateway (through which the royal party passed on their way from the upper to the lower ward), with the Brunswick Tower, containing George IV.'s, the King's Gate, behind it, in the distance; and on the right, Clarence Tower, St. George's Gate, King Edward III.'s, Lancaster Tower, with a small projection of Victoria Tower, in the distance, beyond it. The Royal company, as they passed before this imposing range of buildings, were seen to great advantage.

2. *The Grand Lawn and Drive in front of Victoria Gate—Visit to the Royal Stables.*

In this view, the royal entrances to the stables and riding house are shown; and in the distance, the wooded heights of Forest Hill and Queen Anne's Walk.

3. *The Slopes.—Promenade of the Queen and her Visitors.*

This engraving exhibits, in the distance, a view of the east front of the Castle, in which the private apartments are situated;—also the north terrace, devoted to the service of the King and his suite;—a part of the east terrace;—and the Queen's private conservatory, &c. The slopes are a series of elevated walks, on the north-east of the Castle, between the Little and the Home Parks. They are much frequented by her Majesty, being of great beauty, and perfectly secluded from the public eye.

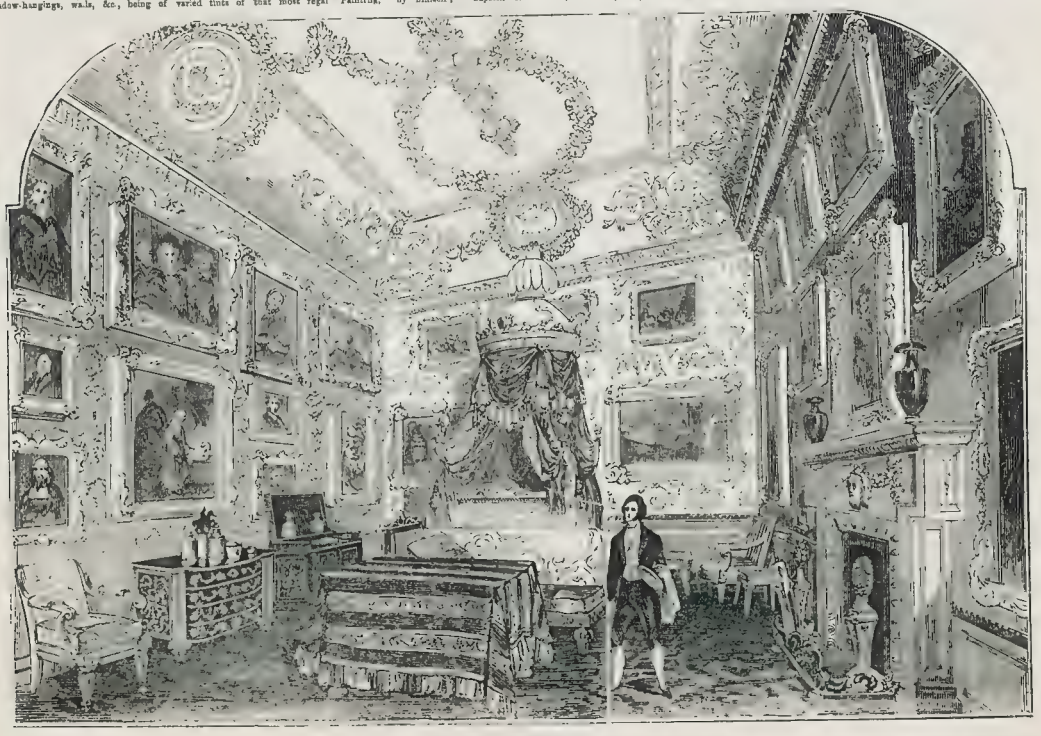
We now proceed to the illustrations of a portion of the arrangements made specially for the Royal visit in the interior of the Castle.

The King's Closet.

Of all the rooms devoted to the use of the King, this was, perhaps, the most comfortable, but yet the most gorgeous, in its decorations. It is of small size, and consequently was not overcrowded with furniture—a rich cabinet, a sofa, three or four chairs and a pillar table, being the only large articles it contained. The prevalent colour of the room was crimson, the carpet, window-hangings, walls, &c., being of varied tints of that most regal colour. The room, in this respect, seemed to *focalize* the colours of the other rooms of the suite, in which a variety of reds of lesser intensity, prevailed. The walls of this chamber were hung with the following pictures:—"The Emperor Charles V.," by Sir Ant. More; "Joas Van Cleeve and his Wife," by himself; "The Two Misers," by Quintin Matsys; "Man's Head," by Parmegiano; "A Fair," by Reuchel; "St. Catherine," by Guido; "Holy Family," by Tintoretto; "A Madonna," by Carlo Dolci; "Portrait of a Warrior," by Spagnoletto; "St. Sebastian," by Guido; "An Antiquary," by Miereveld; "St. Catherine," by Domenichino; "The Supper," by Rubens; "Guercino Painting," by himself; "Captain of the Papal Guard," by Parmegiano; "Holy Family," by Julia Romano; and others of great beauty chiefly by the Dutch masters, Jan Steen, Peter Neefs, Wouvermans, and Steenwych. The ceiling of this unique apartment is covered with insignia of royalty, having reference to the reign of William IV., who hung the pictures. A fine bronze statue of Frederick the Great held a prominent place among the smaller ornaments of the room. The whole is lighted by two windows on the north side, between, and on each side of which, mirrors were placed; it is approached on the west by the King's bedchamber; and on the east by the King's council chamber. Our cut gives an excellent idea of the room as it appeared.

(Continued on page 248.)

THE KING'S CLOSET, WINDSOR CASTLE.



THE KING'S DRAWING-ROOM, WINDSOR CASTLE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 20.—Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 21.—Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.
TUESDAY 22.—Lord Holland died, 1840.
WEDNESDAY, 23.—Royal Exchange founded, 1567.
THURSDAY, 24.—First British Parliament, 1707.
FRIDAY, 25.—Battle of Agincourt, 1415.
SATURDAY, 26.—Hogarth died, 1764.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending October 26.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
10 0	10 39	11 14	11 44	0 0	0 30	0 52	0 54	1 15	1 34	1 51	2 9

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Ignoramus*," Bromley, who asks the origin of the Reculvers, *off* Margate.—*The name of* Recuiver, or Reculvium, *is derived, by Hasted, from the British words* Reg ol Gun, *signifying "the point against the waves," and was thus descriptive of its situation. It is concluded, by existing remains, to have been one of the very earliest stations occupied by the Romans in this country; and used as a lighthouse, to guide sailors, by fires kindled every night. Reculver subsequently became a principal seat of the Saxon kings, and near the site of a Benedictine Monastery, the ruins of the church of which (temp. Edward I.) remained till a few years since, when they were in a manner restored, principally with a view of keeping up the two towers and spires at the west end, as a land mark. The story of their having been built by two sisters is a popular tradition, whence they have been called "the sister spires."*

"*W. C.*"—*We believe Oakham to have been the county town of Rutland from the time of John, when it is first mentioned as a county. Our correspondent wishes for more full account of "the old cross at Barrow, now and for many years past, a chapel to Cottesmore, in the county aforementioned."*

"*An Architect's Clerk.*"—*Our illustrations of the New Royal Exchange will be so numerous, that we shall not be able to include any of the unaccepted designs.*

"*X. Y. Z.*," *City.*—*We do not understand the inscription in Grauseend church.*

"*Aimha,*" *Tunbridge Wells.*!—*Taylor's System of Short-hand, improved by Odell.*

"*Debra*" *should write to a manager of one of the London theatres.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Macclesfield.*—*Cheshire is a county palatine. Coventry is locally situated in the hundred of Knightlow, in the county of Warwick, of which, however, it forms no constituent portion; having been made, with several adjacent suburbs, a separate county, by an act of Henry IV., in* 1451, *and entitled the County of the City of Coventry.*

"*Major Domo.*" *The bright polished sides and back of a fire-place give out much more heat than surfaces in the opposite condition, on account of the increased radiation.*

"*Gated.*"—*The Emperor of Austria did not accompany "the Allied Sovereigns" to England in* 1814.

"*A Constant Subscriber*" *is thanked for the hints as to the Portsmouth illustrations.*

"*A Downpatrick Subscriber.*"—*The distance between the supporting pyramids, or points of suspension, of the Menai Bridge, is* 550 *feet. The two roadways are each* 12 *feet wide, with a footpath, a feet wide, between them. It will bear* 7384 *tons, besides its own weight.*

"*W. B.*," *Green, Lewisen.*—*The scheme on Dogs, in the Naturalist's Library (Edinburgh), is a sound work. The agent will supply the Print, &c.*

"*H. P.*"—*We have not room for the verses*

"*S. K. B.*," *a Constant Reader, wishes to know the weekly allowance to each of the inmates of the London City-road Almshouses.*

"*J. R. W.*"—*The Church shall appear.*

"*C. W.*" *Uxbridge, is cautioned against foreign lotteries.*

"*An Old Sub.*" *has mistaken for fact the clever irony of Punch's Complete Letter-writer.*

"*Ariel,*" *Evesham.*—*The Sovereign had as free choice of marriage as either of her subjects.*

"*A Loyal subject.*"—*Prince Albert's surname is Busied.*

"*Charley*" *should write to an Army-agent.*

"*A Bolton Subscriber*" *should write to the Secretary to the Metropolitan Lunn Society.*

"*A. X. O.*" *Nuttall-lane.*—*The Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital are the Great Officers of State (her Majesty's Ministers).*

"*Ein pietie of the Ber*"—*We have not room for the long letter.*

"*L. S.*" "*Crown,*" *Stamford*; "*G. C.*," *East-street.*—*See future announcements of the Large Print.*

"*F. D.*" *Liverpool, should consult a Navy-agent.*

"*Amicus*" *may learn the price of the newly-invented Zinc, not Tin, Churns at the corner of Winsley-street, Oxford-street.*

"*O. H. P.*," *Dublin.*—*Chantrey has already been engraved in our Journal.*

"*A New Subscriber,*" *Liverpool, should order the Census Supplement, price* 6*d., of his news-agent. The subject obligingly suggested, is in hand. The Carnival at Paris is engraved in No.* 44 *of our Journal.*

"*H. M.*" *Cavendish, Suffolk, should apply to Messrs. Dulau and Co., Soho-square.*

"*Flora.*"—*The history of the Death-watch is too well known for reprinting. We have not room for: Lines, by Zeta; Music; Rome, by H. E.; Lines, by J. H. T.; Lines to Louis Napoleon; Death of an Old Sailor.*

"*E. W. J.*," *Towcester.*—*The resident clergyman is legally the Chairman of the Vestry.*

"*O. P.*" *should apply at Doctors' Commons.*

"*R. W.*"—*The creditor takes the balance.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Liverpool.*—*The Trustees may be sued.*

"*S. . . .*"—*Leasehold and funded property left by a person dying intestate is divided equally among the children.*

"*C. P.*"—*There are two descriptions of Marriage Licenses.*

"*L. L.*" *Letters and newspapers are forwarded to India the* 1*st day of every month, viâ Southampton. Those sent by Overland Mail are forwarded on the* 4*th.*

"*T. W.*," *Guernsey, should consult the "History of Hampshire" for genealogical details.*

"*S. D.*" *should consult the memoir of Dr. Wolff, in one of our late numbers.*

"*Beta.*"—*The address to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Worcester.*

"*O. S.*"—*The chief magistrates of London, York, and Dublin, are styled Lord Mayors. In the case of Dublin, the title of Lord Mayor was granted by the King in* 1665, *in consideration of the leading part taken by the city at the Restoration.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Haverfordwest.*—*The subject of the Art-Union plate for* 1845, *was Mr. J. P. Knight's picture. The print for* 1843—"*Asphael and the Farmaine*"—*is from Sir A. Calcott's picture.*

"*L. S. D.*"—*The Parliamentary interference as regards railway charges extends only to the local class carriages which is* 1*d. per mile.*

"*T. P. G.*" *the story will find a suitable account of a recent Spanish bull fight in No.* 83, *vol.* 3, *of our journal.*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Aylesbury.* "*Farmer's Violin Preceptor,*" *lately published.*

"*D. H.*"—*Any person may dramatise the incidents of a novel, without infringement of the Copyright Act.*

"*J. K.*"—*The freaks of a cricket.*

"*J. S.*" *Rochester, is thanked for correcting our misinformation: the Prince of Wales was not born Bishop of Canterbury, but Duke of Cornwall.*

"*A. Z.*"—*The subjects have mostly been engraved in our journal.*

"*An Inverness Subscriber.*"—*The Key to Treatise on Weights and Measures is that illustrated by Kenny Meadows, and published by Bell, Fleet-street.*

CENSUS.—"*A Subscriber from the first Beginning.*"—*There are at present no good authorities for the rules you desire: get Mr. Palmer's laws, and adopt them.*

PART XXVI., is Now Ready, Price 2*s.* 6*d.*

*** Any Country News Agent may receive Posting Bills, bearing his address, by informing our Publisher where a parcel can be enclosed, free of expense

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1844.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH has been created an Earl; the patent of his higher grade of nobility almost met him on his landing. This looks as if the Government were determined to support the ex-Governor-General to the full extent of their powers against the company of kings in Leadenhall-street. The unanimity with which he was deposed by this last body, and the zeal with which he is, and no doubt will be, "in another place," defended by the Ministry, alike stimulate public curiosity as to what could have been the nature of the act which was so deadly a sin at the India House, and so decided a merit in Downing-street. But nothing beyond guess and surmise has been offered to the public. All that seems certain is, that his lordship made himself exceedingly popular with the army in India, and equally disliked by the civil service; the probability being that some flagrant want of respect to this branch of the Indian Government is at the root of the matter. At present the quarrel remains as it was before—a mystery, which must be left to time and the meeting of Parliament to develope.

THE only names of any political note whatever that have appeared in the arena of public discussion during the recess, are those of that section of the Conservatives known as "Young England." All other party men seem to have deserted the public, and are alive only to their mere official duties, or their personal recreation. The Whigs are doing nothing, though a slight suspicion is entertained that they are coquetting with O'Connell; Sir R. Peel has been diplomatizing with Guizot, and we hear of no more agricultural dinners at Tamworth. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is rubbing his hands gleefully at the very satisfactory state of the public coffers, but we hear nothing else respecting him. There has scarcely ever been a recess in which our public men gave so few indications of their existence. "Young England" has had all the stage to itself; and it must be acknowledged that the manner in which they have come forward, and the objects they avow, do them infinite credit. Twice almost in the space of a week they have met assemblies of their countrymen, not for the purpose usually visible in these intersessional gatherings, of self and party laudations, defence of past votes, and biddings for future political support, but for a higher object, that of ameliorating the intellectual and physical condition of the people. And they bring to their task many qualities that already fix attention upon them, and must, in the course of time, create a large amount of public opinion. They are few in number, but they have energy, eloquence, and, what is equally valuable, heart and earnestness. At Manchester they met the members of a society, established to promote the cultivation of intellectual tastes and habits in the people; the speech of Mr. Smythe may be taken as the exposition of their principles on this important point, and those who think that "Young England" are mere sentimental deplorers of a past, which all their exertions are intended to restore, will do well to read his eloquent appreciation of the wants of the present, his estimate of the importance of commerce, and its connection with, and influence on, literature and the arts. In every branch of his subject he exhibits a spirit far superior to that of the mere *laudator temporis acti*. The meeting at Bingley, which followed that at Manchester, had more of the character of a rural *fête*, and possessed an interest of another kind; the class by whom it was attended was also a very different one. The occasion was trifling enough in itself—the extension of the allotment system to the cotters of a village in Yorkshire, and the establishment among them of a cricket-club, are not events that attract "the eyes of Europe," or rivet the attention of a people. But, both in the large sphere and the smaller one, the same amiable wish really to effect something for the improvement of the many, was visible; and because the good they can yet do must of necessity be limited in amount, that is no reason why it should excite a sneer. Many, we believe, still ask what are the principles of "Young England?" We question if, in the mere infancy of a party, and in the first steps of a movement, the party themselves could accurately define them; they must be developed by action; at present their course seems to be directed as much by a few generous impulses, as by any distinct or settled code of opinion. But the following eloquent estimate of the tendency of those opinions, as farfas facts have yet exhibited them—a tribute to the party, which we borrow from the *Times*—may throw some light on a much debated question:—

If we might resolve their recent tendencies into any one principle, we should say it is an acknowledgment of the great but neglected truth, that man is the end of the contrivances of the creation, and that for him all earthly things are made and should be admired. His is better than money, or house, or land, or rank, or learning, or any work, or quality, or institution of men. As far as the bulk of our fellow-creatures are does not pay ake of these, or of the benefits flowing from these, so far are they a disgrace and a burden to the possessors. The gifts of Heaven are and flow. Favoured men and favoured things channel and distribute the celestial gratuities. Monopoly, selfishness, and negligence, are sins against this common dispensation. Wealth in the midst of misery, literature dwelling concentedly by the fields of ignorance, thousands of acres for the sole use of one, while thousands never tread the native turf or know the shade of a tree—these are all blots in the sight of Heaven, and make a nation old—old in weakness, old in misery, and old in crime.

ACTIVE steps are being taken in the metropolis for improving the sanatory condition of the Poor. It was high time for stirring in the matter, for the march of improvement has driven new streets through many of those neighbourhoods in which poverty, filth, and disease congregated in heaps; and hundreds have been hunted forth from their wretched homes to find others equally wretched elsewhere, or to deteriorate some locality not yet sunk to the worst—to the level of the spot they had just forsaken. Nothing can exceed the pictures of the dirt, profligacy, and misery, that were centred in these "Rookeries." Disease was a constant dweller among them, and it has often been a matter of surprise that the fevers and contagious disorders with which they abounded, did not spread into the districts inhabited by the wealthy, often in close proximity. Most true is the statement of the Bishop of London, made at the meeting for the purpose of Establishing Baths and Washing-houses for the Poor, held at the Mansion-house, on Wednesday:—

The crowds who throng the streets of this great and rich metropolis, surrounded as they are on every side by the evidences of its wealth and grandeur, are little aware of the fearful mass of wretchedness and misery which is to be found behind the wealth of those gay streets—in the abodes of the poor; or that within a few yards of those splendid shops which are filled with the richest productions of all parts of the world—within a short a distance of the coasting houses of merchants whose fortunes are reckoned by millions, are to be found masses of human wretchedness, suffering and degradation.

On the fact that for the vilest accommodation the poor are obliged to pay an exorbitant price, is founded the plan that is proposed as a remedy for the evils. It is believed that for the same rent, or less, the poor and honest man may command a decent dwelling, and the speculators clear a fair interest on the capital invested in the experiment. The plan is not a new one; it has often been proposed in various forms, but there seems some chance of its now being carried out. Another plan before the public is supplementary to this, but still conducive to the same object, the improvement of the physical condition of the poor. This is the establishment of baths and washing-houses, to enable the humblest classes to secure to themselves cleanliness both of person and clothes, neither of which is at present within their reach. Among the middle classes, the name of "washing day" has long been a sort of synonym for the most extreme domestic discomfort; but in every respect its inconvenience is increased when the process has to be carried on in a room which is the only dwelling of a whole family. The details given by the Bishop of London in the speech we have already quoted, are absolutely frightful. If it be possible, then, to provide places where hot water and drainage can be provided at a very low price, and a constantly recurring evil can be thus removed from the dwellings of the poor, an immense benefit will be conferred on that large class of society. The improvement of their dwellings is the larger and most comprehensive project; but there is no reason why the two plans should not work together.

LAUNCH OF THE GLADIATOR WAR STEAMER.—On Monday afternoon this splendid sea boat was launched from her Majesty's dockyard, Woolwich, in the presence of about 1000 persons. The following are the correct dimensions and tonnage of this fine vessel:—Length between the perpendiculars, 150 ft.; length of keel for tonnage, 104 ft. 8½ in.; breadth extreme, 37 ft. 8 in.; breadth for tonnage, 37 ft. 2 in.; breadth moulded, 30 ft. 6 in.; depth in the engine-room, 23 ft.; burthen in tons, 1210, 23-94 old measurement; ditto, 1167 new ditto.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—From our own Correspondent.) The infant royal family, who are in excellent health, have been taken out for their usual airings both this morning and in the afternoon. In the morning the Princess Royal rode out on her favourite Shetland pony, in the private grounds in the Home Park. The Dowager Lady Lyttelton was in attendance upon her Royal Highness.—Her Majesty was early to a mortification which reached Windsor this morning from the Isle of Wight, will return to the Castle on Saturday; it is expected, to luncheon, as the arrangements were for the Court to leave Osborne House at nine o'clock on that morning. It is fully expected that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by a portion of the infant royal family, will again pay a visit to the Isle of Wight for a week or ten days, after the opening of the New Royal Exchange.—There has been a report during the past week that her Majesty will honour her Irish subjects with a visit before the close of the autumn; but we have the best authority for stating that there is not the least truth in the rumour.—The Hon. C. A. Murray, the respected Master of the Household, who has been seriously indisposed at the Pavilion at Brighton for some weeks past, is, I am happy to state, so much improved in health as to be expected to resume his duties at Windsor Castle in the course of the ensuing week.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Monday at St. George's, Hanover-square, Miss Henrietta Caroline, only daughter of the Rev. J. and Mrs Sandford, was married to the Hon. Frederick Paul Methuen, eldest son of Lord Methuen. The newly-married pair are passing the honey-moon at Corsham Park, Wilts.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—The late Governor-General of India arrived in London on Sunday last. The Government has conferred an earldom upon the noble Ex-Governor, and he has been gazetted by the title of Earl of Ellenborough and Viscount Southam. On Thursday his noble earl visited the Duke of Wellington, at Apsley House, and was engaged for a lengthened period with the noble and gallant Duke. On leaving the Duke of Wellington's his lordship went to Sir Robert Peel, in Whitehall-gardens, and had a protracted audience.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.—We are sorry to state that the Duchess of Marlborough died suddenly at Blenheim Palace, on Saturday last. Her Grace had not been well for some time past, but on proceeding evening, from a long visit to her sister, Lady Feversham, in Yorkshire. Her grace is known to have been long in a feeble state of health, but not the slightest apprehension was entertained by her medical adviser of her being quite equal to the journey. A sudden and unexpected change occurred on the Saturday; Dr. Wootton, of Oxford, was immediately called in, but her grace expired in the presence of the Duke and Lady Louisa Churchill, the same evening. The duchess was the eldest daughter of George, the eighth Earl of Galloway.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Sir Robert Peel is expected to return to Whitehall-gardens on Monday next, from Brighton, and will remain some days in town before he rejoins his family at that watering place.

DEATH OF SIR SAMUEL HIGGINS.—Sir Samuel Higgins, who was equerry to his Royal Highness the late Duke of Gloucester, died at his residence, Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, at five o'clocste, on Monday morning. Although Sir Samuel had been suffering some weeks from indifferent health, yet it was not supposed he was in anything like a dangerous state, for on the previous Wednesday he was at the Birmingham Railway terminus, in Euston-square, to receive her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. He was born in 1776.

THE EARL and Countess of Essex have left Broughan Hall, the seat of Lord Brougham, where they had been paying a visit for nearly a fortnight. Lord and Lady Brougham are still at Brougham Hall, but the noble and learned baron is expected in Grafton-street, in the course of the ensuing week, on his way to the south of France.

FUNERAL OF LADY HEYTESBURY.

The mortal remains of her Excellency the late Baroness Heytesbury were conveyed on Friday evening from Grosvenor Lodge, Phœnix Park, Dublin, to the Northwall-quay, where her Majesty's steamer Meteor, Lieut. Butler, R.N., was in waiting to convey them to Bristol.

The mournful funeral procession consisted of a hearse, drawn by six horses. A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, in which were the Hon. Captain A'Court, brother to his Excellency; the Hon. William A'Court Holmes, M.P., son of the Lord Lieutenant; Colonel Bowles, Comptroller of the Household; and Mr. A'Court, Private Secretary. The Procession left the Viceregal Lodge at eight o'clock, and advanced along the North Circular-road in the most private manner to the place of embarkation. The hearse-plate on the coffin bore a coronet, with the following inscription:—

MARIA REBECCA,
Wife of
The Right Honourable WILLIAM A'COURT,
BARON HEYTESBURY, G.C.B.,
Died
October the Sixth, 1844,
In her sixty-first year.

The coffin was lowered by pulleys into the state cabin, the glazed roof of the cabin having been removed for the purpose, and all the mourners accompanied the remains on board, which immediately steamed down the river.

The Hon. Captain A'Court and the son of the late Baroness were alone to accompany the body to Bristol, and soon after ten the Meteor got under way, and sailed for her destination.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE OPENING OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—We are enabled to state, that the Queen, whose munificently supported Monday 28th inst., for the opening of the New Royal Exchange. Her Majesty will enter the City at Temple-bar at twelve o'clock. The Commissioners of Sewers for the metropolis have caused the streets to be distrusted, stating that no platforms or projections will be sanctioned on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to the City, for the purpose of opening the New Royal Exchange.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—Deaths from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday, Oct. 12: Males, 567; females, 511—total, 1078. Weekly average:—Males, 483; females, 463—total, 946.

FOREIGN WARS.—Two candidates have announced their intention of contesting the vacant aldermanic gown, viz., Mr. F. G. Moon, and Mr. Thomas Houseld. Mr. Salomons declined again coming forward, as it is his intention to take action against the decision of the Court of Aldermen. Mr. Michael Scales was also solicited to stand, but has declined, expressing his intention to use his interest in behalf of Mr. Moon

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON AND MR. DAVID SALOMONS.—A meeting of the Corporation of London took place on Monday, when the Town-clerk placed before Mr. Salomons the copy of the declaration, the omission to subscribe which was fatal to the election of Mr. Salomons for the ward of Aldgate nine years ago. Mr. Salomons requested the Court to postpone the matter, to allow him to take advice upon it. This the Court declined to do, and Mr. Salomons returning from his refusal on conscientious grounds, to take the required oath, his election as Alderman for the Ward of Portsoken, was declared null and void by a majority of ten to six. Mr. Salomons protested against the proceedings, and declared his intention to appeal to the laws of the country in such way as he might be advised

FIRE AT BLACKWALL.—On Thursday morning, between three and four o'clock, a fire, involving a considerable destruction of property, broke out at the Britannia Tavern, Blackwall-stairs, the property of Mr. Jones, but under which it had been entirely consumed, and the Plough and Harrow Tavern, had been burned to the ground. No thing is known as to the origin of the calamity. The following is the official account of the damage done:—The Britannia Tavern, occupied by Mr. Lyer, the whole exterior destroyed; insured in the Phœnix Fire Office. The Plough Tavern (Ramage), upper part of house destroyed, furniture damaged; insured in the London Fire Commissioners' office. The Artichoke Tavern (Mrs. Brendle), roof and furniture of upper floors consumed; insured in the Hand-in-Hand office. The Harrow Tavern (Ramage), all destroyed; insured in the Hand-in-Hand office. The King's Arms Tavern (Mrs. Aland), back building damaged, also furniture by removal; insured in the Union Fire-office. No. 1, Cross-street, Poplar (Mrs. Emerson), furniture damaged by removal, and back building; insured in the Union Fire-office. The house of Mrs. Russell, front damaged, furniture also by removal; not insured. Next house, name unknown, like damage; not insured.

EXTRAORDINARY FRAUDS IN THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—On Thursday, John Kudden, of Chatham, came before Mr. Commissioner Evans for his uncertificated, which was opposed on the ground that he had fraudulently made away with his property, and remained upwards of six months in the Queen's Bench prison, but obtained his liberation by petitioning that Court. It was proved that his debts were more than £300, and that he was a trader at the time. Mr. Commissioner Evans stated he had no jurisdiction in the case, and dismissed the petition. The solicitor said that the insolvent must go back to prison. A scene of indescribable uproar now took place, the insolvent, surrounded by several of his friends, insisted that the Commissioner had discharged him, and a regular fight ensued between the parties. The solicitor ran into the Court to ask of the Commissioner's advice, whilst Mr. Hodgson, the house registrar, called in several of the City police, and gave them instructions to clear the avenues of the Court. Mr. Commissioner Evans said, under the sixth section of the Act, the insolvent could be again arrested upon the judgment; but, as the solicitor was not provided with a Sheriff's officer, or the necessary warrant, the Court could not assist him. Eventually the insolvent escaped, amidst the shouts of his party.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Letters from St. Petersburgh of the 27th ult. announce the death of Count Stroganoff, a descendant of the celebrated Stroganoff who saved the life of the Emperor of Russia, and former Minister of Police, on board the war steamer Hercules, on his way back from Germany.

We learn from Parma that the theatre of the ancient city has just been discovered at a considerable depth in the earth, and in a remarkable state of preservation. The government has ordered researches to be made, and has purchased several houses which stand in the way of the operation.

The King of Prussia gave a superb fête on the 6th inst., at the Palace of Sans Souci, to which most of the distinguished foreigners, as well as the various deputies from the Zollverein now at Berlin, and the principal exhibitors at the national exposition, had the honour of receiving an invitation. On arriving at the palace the visitors were received with much affability by the King and Queen and Prince and Princess William of Prussia.

A Berlin journal gives an account of an extensive robbery at Stockholm on the 27th ult. The offices of the General Insurance Company were broken into, and private bills to the amount of 1,000 rix-dollars, and bank-notes to the amount of 117,000 rix-dollars, carried off.

During the sale of Wednesday week, the schooner Nymph, of Wisbeach, her master (Mr. Kirby Wilson) and two hands were lost, off Holyhead, in a collision with the Ocean steamer.

The *Siècle* announces, on the authority of private letters, that Prince Metternich is so dangerously indisposed that his recovery is despaired of.

Five tenders were presented for the contract for the rails of the first section of the Paris and Northern Railroad. These works were estimated at the maximum of 225 000*f.*, and the contract was awarded to M. Barbier St. Anne, at 8 per cent. below the sum.

An extraordinary trial for swindling took place last week before the Court of Assize for Paris. A person, named Hue de Maresnay, and his wife, were charged with having obtained, by fraudulent means, more than 500,000 francs from different persons, of which, however, 450 000 francs were from a M. Gosse. Maresnay was originally a captain in the army. The various persons swindled gave evidence on the trial, which lasted four days, and the prisoners being found guilty, Maresnay was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, with hard labour, and his wife to five years of the same punishment, and both to stand in the pillory.

The *Hanover Gazette* announces that a treaty of commerce had been concluded between the Governments of Hanover and Denmark.

The King of Prussia has just given 50,000 Prussian crowns towards the completion of the Cathedral of Cologne.

Lucerne has made a strong demonstration against the installation of the Jesuits in that town. At a grand convocation of the inhabitants, held lately, 769 of them out of 1050 declared against their admission.

The last Newfoundland papers state that the British Bank Fishery had been nearly ruined by the encroachments of the French fishermen, who, from the encouragements given by their Government to the trade in fish, are enabled to conduct it in a manner more profitable, though more expensive, than that practised by British subjects.

In the borough of Pinbury Registration Court, on Wednesday, the revising barrister, Mr. Moylan, imposed a fine of 40*s.* upon the overseers of the parish of St. Luke, for omitting the names of two persons from the list of voters for the borough of Pinbury.

We have already stated that Mrs. Nesbitt was about to be married to Sir William Boothby, Bart., Receiver-General of Customs. The ceremony took place at St. Mary's chapel, Fulham, on Monday. Sir William, who is in his 70th year, has long held a very lucrative situation under Government, possesses estates in Derbyshire and other counties, and also, it is stated, in Ireland. The bride is but in her 30th year, and has scarcely attained the age of some of Sir William's daughters by a former marriage. The ceremony excited much interest in the neighbourhood. Sir William is a remarkably fine looking man for his age.

A woman, named Leclerc, has just expired at Havinnes, (Belgium) aged 101. She was three years old when the famous battle of Fontenoy took place.

The *New Orleans Courier* of the 16th confirms the news of the death of Madame Lopez Santa Anna, wife of the President of Mexico, on the 22nd ult., of a bread complaint. Her remains, in compliance with her dying wishes, were taken to Alvarado, the place of her birth, for interment.

A letter from Otaheite, in the *Emancipation* of Toulouse, gives the following account of the affair of Lieut. Rose :—" The commandant of the guardship sent a midshipman to arrest the English officer to come on board. At first he refused, but afterwards said he should yield to superior force, and offered his sword to the midshipman, who received it without having any orders, and the officer came as a prisoner. After explanations, the English officer was sent to his own ship, and the midshipman put under arrest for having exceeded his orders. The chief of the staff afterwards went on board the English sloop to make apologies."

The Cadiz *Eco del Comercio* states that an attempt has been made at Seville to assassinate General Schelly, the Captain General of the province. General Schelly was entering his own house, with a pistol-shot wound in the arm, when a midshipman and a marine of the English officer to come on board. At first he refused, but afterwards said he should yield to superior force, and offered his sword to the midshipman, who received it without having any orders, and the officer came as a prisoner. After explanations, the English officer was sent to his own ship, and the midshipman put under arrest for having exceeded his orders. The chief of the staff afterwards went on board the English sloop to make apologies."

The Cadiz *Eco del Comercio* states that an attempt has been made at Seville to assassinate General Schelly, the Captain General of the province. General Schelly was entering his own house, with a pistol-shot wound in the arm, when a man who had been following him at a short distance, fired at him. Fortunately the shot missed both him and the aide-de-camp who accompanied him. The assassin escaped.

There is now living at Leaken, upon the estate of Fowlis, in the parish of Dunbog, in Ross-shire, a native of the name of Donald Ross, who is above 105 years of age. He has always been of temperate habits and good conduct, and is still in possession of his faculties, and able to walk about.

Letters from Vienna announce as positive the approaching visit of the King and Queen of Naples to the Court of Austria, which is likely to take place at the latter end of the ensuing month.

A very handsome monument is being erected at Dum-Dum, near Calcutta, by the corps of Bengal Artillery, to the memories of those officers and men of that regiment who fell at Cabul, during the insurrection there in 1841, and the subsequent events in Affghanistan in 1842.

Owing to the heavy rains that have fallen within the last few days, the tides have been extraordinarily high. On Wednesday afternoon, about three o'clock, when the tide was at its height, the water in the new basin was as high as possible to pass under the arches of Vauxhall and Westminster bridges with their funnels lowered. The banks of the river were in many places overflowed.

It has been determined that the Duke of Wellington shall succeed Lord Fareham, Speaker, with the view of educating that neglected wandering race of people. Lord Ashley has taken very active measures to establish this novel school.

A Paris paper states that a few evenings ago a person named Chartier, employed at the Abattoir Foutainbleau, having to find fault with his wife for her misconduct, was provoked to such a pitch of fury that he suddenly seized a knife and stabbed him to the heart. He had just time to say to his murderess —" You have for a long time threatened to kill me, and you have done it at last." Chartier then fell dead, leaving four unprotected orphans. The woman was immediately arrested.

The feeling lately evinced to reduce the hours of business of linendrapers and other trades, to enable the assistants to obtain some relaxation, is becoming pretty general, and has extended itself to many of the principal towns in the country.

IRELAND.

O'Connell's Manifesto.—Another very lengthy letter from Mr. O'Connell was read at the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday. The letter commences with congratulations on the recent decision of the House of Lords, and Mr. O'Connell then argues in favour of Repeal. Considerable space is then devoted to an argument to prove that the Catholics do not desire any undue ascendancy. A comparison is then drawn between simple Repeal and Federalism, and this is the most remarkable part of the document, as it appears from it, that in spite of Mr. O'Connell's declarations in support of Repeal, he prefers Federalism. Mr. O'Connell says :—" My opinion, I will own, that since I have come to contemplate the specific differences, such as they are, between 'simple Repeal' and 'Federalism.' I do at present feel a preference for the federative plan, as tending more to the utility of Ireland and to the maintenance of the connexion with England than the mode of simple Repeal. But I must either deliberately propose or deliberately adopt from some other person a plan of federative union, before I had myself or the opinion I now entertain." Mr. O'Connell, having made this declaration, invites his countrymen of all classes to propound their plans, and amicably and candidly discuss the respective points of a " Federative" or " simple Repeal" connexion with Great Britain. The letter was ordered to be entered on the minutes. The rent for the week did not exceed £400.

Destruction by Fire of Balloon.—On Sunday night, Mr. Hampton, the celebrated aeronaut, made an ascent on Monday afternoon from the Portobello-gardens, Dublin, the balloon passing over the city in a north-easterly direction. When in the neighbourhood of the Pigeon-house, it took fire, and came down with great rapidity, and, notwithstanding all Mr. Hampton's exertions, it continued to do so, until it came into collision with the top of a house, and struck the chimney, which was thrown down; but it was the means of breaking the fall by some sparks from the flue, he was thrown to the ground with great violence, but happily was not much hurt. He was removed on a car as soon as possible. The balloon was totally destroyed. A description of Mr. Hampton's balloon, with three engravings, appeared in No. 131 of our Journal.

Another Shocking Murder.—A man named James Dunne, of Seafield, three miles from Carrickmacross, was waylaid and most barbarously murdered on Monday night last, within a few yards of his own house, and robbed of £7, part of which he had that day received for butter in the town of Boyle, county of Roscommon. His throat was cut in three places ; his arms, breast, and other parts of his body deeply wounded by some sharp weapon, and his teeth broken, so that from the mangled condition of the remains it was frightful to look at him. An inquest was held on Tuesday, and a verdict of Wilful Murder returned against some person or persons unknown.

Atrocious Murder in Cork.—On Sunday night, the 6th inst., a most diabolical outrage was committed on the lands of Kilwhelan, in the vicinity of Mitchelstown, on a family of the name of M'Elligot. James M'Elgot, the head of this family, is caretaker to William Johnson, Esq., formerly of Mitchelstown. About a year and a half ago Mr. Johnson found it necessary to evict one of his tenants for non-payment of rent, and as he knew M'Elligot to be honest and industrious, he gave him this small farm. The former tenant, some short time since, threatened M'Elligot to quit the land. It is said likewise that Mr. Johnson found it necessary to serve ejectment processes upon some of his tenants, and that M'Elligot was to be his principal witness at the Fermoy sessions, where they were to be tried. A gang of armed men on the lands of Kilwhelan, in the vicinity of night about seven o'clock, and without giving him the slightest notice, fell upon him and fractured his skull, and not only left him apparently dead, but likewise used every member of his family, to number, so that it was necessary to evict one of his tenants for the butt-ends of their guns. The son died from the effects of the wounds he received about four o'clock next morning. M'Elgot's wife and three daughters are also dangerously wounded. However, it is hoped that himself and two of the girls will recover, but little hopes are entertained of his wife, and none of one of his daughters.

Murder in Kilkenny.—A man, named Matthew Brennan, was murdered a few days ago at Coolculen, in the county Kilkenny. His throat was cut, several wounds inflicted upon his body, and his hands lacerated as if a knife had been drawn through them while trying to defend himself. The supposed cause of his murder is that Brenan rented a farm for the past year and a half, from which the former tenants were ejected. A verdict of " Wilful Murder" against persons unknown was returned by the coroner's jury.

TWO BRUTAL MURDERS IN TIPPERARY.

In our last we briefly mentioned the murder of a man named Maxwell, a driver or carter-taker on the property of Mr. Latouche, near Baronne. Another murder an agree been committed on the person of a man named Cleary, the wood-ranger of Mr. Carden, of the same locality.

Maxwell, it appears, was engaged in prayer on his knees, in his own house, and at the moment he rose, when he was shot through the body and killed. This poor man, it appears, was murdered because he had been in the habit of serving law processes.

Maxwell had seized upon a defaulting tenant, named Tierney, whose effects were to be sold on last Thursday for non-payment of rent. The deceased was also bound to prosecute a man named Quirke, at the next Thurles' quarter sessions, for assaulting a person named Patrick Doyle.

The *Dublin Gazette* contains a proclamation from the Lord Lieutenant, offering a reward of £100 for the discovery of the murderers of David Maxwell. The reward to be paid by Sir William Lynar, resident magistrate at Shinrone.

Cleary had been engaged in serving law processes on the tenantry on the Barnane estate, and had accompanied Mr. Carden in one of his recent visits to the tenantry. He was shot, it appears, on Tuesday week, having been missing since then—but nothing was known of his most wretched fate till Wednesday, when he was discovered dead near the wood he guarded. His head have been engaged in his usual business at the moment selected for depriving him of life —going through the wood, unattended and alone. It appears he was speaking to Mr. Carden's gardener about two or three o'clock, on Tuesday, after which he was not heard of till found as above stated. He served notices to quit on some of the tenants a few days before. The tenants, we are informed, owed no rent, nor would any be due till the 1st of November. To show the murderous class of danger under which the wretched man laboured, we may mention that he carried a double barrelled gun and a case of pistols : he was deprived of these arms by the person or persons by whom he was murdered. His head was shockingly mutilated, broken in both in front and behind. The greatest discontent has prevailed for a considerable time amongst the tenantry on this property. Nothing can equal the dissatisfaction they expressed at the prospect of being dispossessed of their holdings, and to this it is said the murder is attributed.

POLICE.

Affray in Regent-street.—On Saturday afternoon a riot of a somewhat violent description took place in Regent-street, during which several of the police were assaulted, and a soldier rescued who had been given into their custody. The police succeeded in taking three persons into custody, who were lodged in the station-house, in Vine-street, Piccadilly, the affray having taken place in the immediate vicinity of the station-house, and assaulting the constables. On Monday the defendants were charged with the offence at Marlborough-street police-office. The first person who appeared was *John Conway*, law student, 31, George-street, Bryanston-square ; but this description is presumed not to be exactly correct. He was bailed out by the Earl of Caledon and the Hon. Charles Grimston, esquire, in the sum of £5. The other defendants were *Edward Skinner*, butler, 26, Sidmouth-street, and *William Hibell*, confectioner, 4, Great Russell-street. From the evidence of police constables Boyes, C 161, Skinner, C 137, Ward, C 185, and Adams, C 65, it appeared that a soldier went into the White Horse Tavern, Regent-street, on Saturday afternoon, in a state of intoxication, and on being refused to be served with more drink, he became very disorderly, assaulted the barmaids, destroyed the landlord's property, and when ejected from the house, broke a window purposely. The police were sent for to take the soldier into custody, but when constable Boyes came to the spot the soldier refused to go to the station house, and swore he would "smash" any policeman who should attempt to take him. A mob by this time had collected, and when some more constables made their appearance the mob took the part of the soldier, and urged him to resist the lawful authorities. The police, however, proceeded to do their duty by laying hold of the soldier ; but they were not only prevented from taking him into custody by the mob, but were assaulted by several persons, and ultimately the soldier was rescued from them. The police pursued the soldier, and again laid hold of him, but the constables were again baffled, and ultimately some gentlemen, who were actively opposing the police, got the soldier into a cab, and caused him to be driven away to his barracks. During the affray, police-constables Boyce and Ward proved that they were struck by Conway with a thick cane, and that Conway excited the mob to rescue

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peared on the first day of its occupancy by the King. The next engraving shows

The King's Bed Chamber.

This room, better known to visitors of the Castle as the Queen's closet, presented a beautiful specimen of appropriate embellishment. The prevailing colour in the room was light blue, with the pictures frames *silvered* instead of gilded, to harmonise with the general tone. This we think to have been in excellent taste; but the effect was somewhat marred by a carpet, of a pattern too large and florid, both in colour and design, to accord with the rest of the arrangements. The mantel piece is of white marble; the fire place, fenders, &c., of polished steel, with massive standards of bright chased brass, having a most elegant effect. But, as we last week gave some detail of the furniture of this room, we shall not do more now, than enumerate the principal pictures of the precious collection which adorn the walls, and which, we believe, were a source of much and constant gratification to his Majesty. Holbein's "Henry VIII.," "Edward VI.," and the "Duke of Norfolk," bearing his double wands of office, as Lord Treasurer and Lord Steward; "A Man's Head," by Leonardo da Vinci; "Titian and Aretine," by Titian; "Infant Christ," by Carlo Maratti; "St. John," by Guercino; "Virgin and Child," by Vandyke (placed on the left of the King's pillow); "Holy Family," by Sebastian del Piombo (on the right of the King's pillow); two splendid "Landscapes," by Claude; "Portrait of Erasmus," by George Feus; "A Head," by Gerard Douw: and others by Dutch masters, of great interest and value.

The smaller decorations of the room consisted of vases of Lapis Lazuli, magnificent pieces of floral porcelain, and various costly bronzes, amongst which one of Henry IV. was conspicuous.

INVESTITURE OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

On Friday afternoon, at two o'clock, a guard of honour, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Mouncreff, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, marched into the Quadrangle, and took up its station beneath the window of the Guard Chamber, and directly opposite to the Grand Entrance to the State Apartments.

The following members of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms were stationed as a guard of honour at the door of the King of the French's apartments:—T. G. Wright, A. Perkins, R. L. Ewart, and E. C. Murray, Esquires. The remainder of the Honourable Corps were stationed in the Blue Chamber, forming a double line through which the Knights proceeded to the Throne-room, in which were stationed G. Platt and G. Deane, Esqrs., two of the Gentlemen at Arms.

The Queen, being seated on a chair of state, and the Knights Companions having taken their respective places at the table, the Chancellor of the Order, the Bishop of Oxford, signified, by her Majesty's command, the Sovereign's royal will and pleasure, that Louis Philippe, the King of the French, should be elected into the Most Noble Order.

The Knight Companions then proceeded to the election, and the suffrages having been collected by the Chancellor, were by the Lord Bishop presented to the Sovereign, who commanded his lordship to declare that his Majesty Louis Philippe, King of the French, had been elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

The King of the French was then conducted from an adjoining apartment into the Chapter-room by their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, preceded by Garter King of Arms, Sir Charles Young, bearing the ensigns of the Order upon a crimson velvet cushion, and by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Augustus Clifford. Upon entering the Chapter-room, his Majesty was received by the Sovereign and the Knights Companions, standing, and placed in a chair of state on the right hand of the Sovereign. Her Majesty then announced to the King of the French that his Majesty had been duly elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order.

Garter, upon his knee, then presented the garter to her Majesty. The Sovereign, who was assisted by Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, buckled it on the left knee of the King, the Chancellor pronouncing the usual admonition.

Garter next presented, in like manner, the Riband and George, when her Majesty, assisted as before, placed these ensigns over the left shoulder of the King, the Chancellor pronouncing the admonition. The Sovereign then gave the accolade to the King of the French, when his Majesty received the congratulations of the Knights Companions present.

The Chapter being ended, Garter, by her Majesty's command, again called over the Knights Companions, who with the Officers of the Order, then retired from the presence of the Sovereign with the usual reverences.

Her Majesty, on retiring from the chapter-room, took the arm of the King of the French (paying his Majesty the highest compliment ever conferred upon a newly-created Knight of the Order), and proceeded with the King to the door of his apartment, and there left his Majesty, proceeding thence, attended by the lady, maids of honour, &c., in waiting, to her own room on the south side of the palace.

Before, and at the conclusion of the investiture, the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards, stationed in the Quadrangle, played several favourite airs from the compositions of Rossini, Beethoven, Auber, &c.

The jewellery worn by the Marquis of Westminster was of the most superb character. In the centre of his lordship's badge was the celebrated Arcot diamond. His lordship's sword also displayed a massive diamond, one of the largest in the world, weighing 90 carats.

The Engraving in the page represents

The Chapter of the Garter—Enthronization of the Queen, as the Sovereign of the Order.

The Throne is of comparatively small size and of simple structure and decoration; the hangings are of blue velvet, decked with gold; it stands on the dais of the Garter-chamber, and is regarded, formally, as "The Throne of Edward III.," the founder of the Order. The view from it is very imposing, as it looks across the length of the chamber into the Grand Reception-room beyond.

The ceremony represented in the cut takes place immediately before the opening of the Chapter, when the Garter, with the Knight Companions, attend the door of the chamber, and pray to be admitted. Prince Albert, as the Senior

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ENTHRONIZATION OF THE QUEEN AS SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

CHAPTER OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER, INSTITUTED BY THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

APPROACH TO THE BANQUET

THE GARTER BANQUET, ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL AT COWES.

Her Majesty and her Royal Consort arrived at Cowes at eleven o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by Lady Canterbury, Lady Lyttelton, Lady in Waiting, and Lord Liverpool, the Lord Steward, and immediately departed for Osborn House, distant nearly two miles from the landing place. The royal yacht, conveying her Majesty and his Royal Highness to the Isle of Wight, anchored in the Cowes roads at a quarter before eleven o'clock, but a heavy shower of rain coming on at the moment, her Majesty took shelter in the saloon on the quarter-deck. After a delay of twenty minutes, the sun shone out again brightly, when her Majesty descended into the royal barge, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the noble personages already mentioned, with Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, who acted as steersman. Her Majesty was saluted with a discharge of artillery from the Solent battery and from several of the yachts anchored in the roads, and on her debarkation opposite the Medina Hotel, where a royal carriage was in waiting to convey her Majesty to her new cousin residence, was received by an immense multitude of people who had assembled to greet her arrival, with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness looked perfectly free from fatigue or anxiety, and graciously acknowledged the greetings with the utmost kindness.

Shortly after the departure of the King of the French from Gosport on Monday, her Majesty and Prince Albert stepped on board the royal yacht from the state barge, which conveyed her Majesty and the Prince from the Clarence-yard. At this moment the scene was truly beautiful and picturesque, every portion of the royal yacht having suddenly shot forth, as if by magic, into one dazzling blaze of bunting.

Amongst the most distinguished of the private festivities was the dinner given by the Lieutenant-Governor of the garrison, Major-General Sir Hercules Pakenham, and Lady Pakenham, who had for a guest Sir Henry Pottinger. This gallant personage arrived at the George Hotel, Portsmouth, on Sunday afternoon, accompanied by Colonel Malcolm, from China, and has been since waited on by the principal officers of the garrison, and several of the nobility.

After Sir Henry's return to his hotel, from Sir Hercules and Lady Pakenham's dinner-party, he was waited on, about twelve o'clock, by the French Admiral, Baron de la Susse. The interview between the gallant officers lasted for nearly half an hour, and at its conclusion the French Admiral departed from the George, in a coach, accompanied by Lieutenant Chamberlain, commander of her Majesty's steamer, the Dwarf, and the English pilot, in the same manner of saluting) with startling effect. For an instant the flashes from the guns gave a brilliant sparkle to the scene; but, in a moment more, the heavens sent forth their forked lightnings, followed by a dreadful peal of thunder. During this storm her Majesty preserved her usual equanimity. The parting of the two sovereigns a few hours afterwards was exceedingly affectionate, her Majesty evincing considerable distress at the profound fatigue which his Majesty the King of the French would be obliged to undergo by his journey to Dover. Shortly before midnight it was known that it was her Majesty's intention to visit the Gomer French steamer, at Spithead, on her way to the Isle of Wight, and this no doubt accelerated Admiral La Susse's departure from shore. At a quarter to seven o'clock a number of signal flags were hoisted on the Royal yacht, evidently communicating with the fleet at Spithead. Immediately afterwards her Majesty's steamer the Comet left her moorings, and took up a position right a-head of the Royal yacht, and in the twinkling of an eye all the vessels in the harbour, which appeared before shrowd nothing but bare ropes and poles, were profusely decorated with flags. At eight o'clock the Royal yacht cast off her moorings, and as she got weigh upon her the Victory manned her yards and saluted. Previous to the departure of the Royal yacht the Admiral's barge, with the Lords of the Admiralty, Sir George Cockburn, Admiral Bowles, and the Hon. Mr. Corry, went on board to pay their respects to her Majesty, and remained on board when the yacht proceeded to Spithead.

When her Majesty's yacht neared that of his Majesty the King of the French, the engines were stopped, and notwithstanding the wind had freshened since her departure from the harbour, her Majesty and Prince Albert went on board Le Gomer, accompanied by Lady Canterbury, and Lord Liverpool and the Lords of the Admiralty. Her Majesty was received on board by Vice-Admiral Baron de la Susse, Captain Cornille, and the officers of the ship, who had assembled on the quarter deck. The royal standard was hoisted on board the Gomer, and saluted by the French ships. Her Majesty, during her progress through the magnificent apartments, repeatedly expressed to the French admiral as delighted in the highest degree with the admirable tact displayed in their arrangement, with the splendour of the *tout ensemble*, and the exquisite taste which pervaded the details, as well as the great extent of the accommodation. But her Majesty did not confine her visit to the state apartments and those of the officers, for returning to the deck, she went right "forward," and appeared to feel scarcely less interest in inspecting the entire vessel occupied by the common sailors. Her Majesty also stood some time at one end of the vessel, and examined with much interest its capacious deck, and the extreme cleanliness and order which prevailed in that part of the ship, leaning on the arm of the French admiral, with Prince Albert and suite, paced up and down the deck for some time, while the band played our National Anthem, and several of their own favourite tunes, and then returned to the saloon table, where a *déjeûner à la fourchette* was provided for her by the French admiral, of the most *recherché* description. Her Majesty sat at the head of the table, supported on her right by Prince Albert, and on the left by the French admiral. The four senior captains of the French squadron—namely, Commander Laureillere, chef d'état major; Captain Gresh, of the Inflexible; Captain Hernoux, of the Belle Poule; and Captain Comille, aide-de-camp to the Duc d'Varcourt, who came over on board La Reine Amelie, which is commanded by his son, and also Lady Gainsborough and the officers in her Majesty's suite, were likewise honoured by an invitation to one of the *déjeuners* with her Majesty. On rising to leave the table, her Majesty, speaking in French, proposed "The Health of his Majesty King Louis Philippe," which was drunk the toast being previously acknowledged by a respectful inclination of the head by all present. Shortly afterwards her Majesty ordered her barge, and the same honours being rendered to her on deck and aloft as upon her arrival, descended to it, accompanied to the bottom of the ladder by the French admiral.

When the Queen left the Gomer, the French men-of-war again thundered forth their broadside salutes; and as soon as the standard was rehoisted on board the Victoria and Albert, the English ships commenced their salutes. The yacht then proceeded with her Majesty on her course to the Cowes Roads.

COWES, Wednesday.—At one o'clock this afternoon, her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by Lady Gainsborough, took a carriage airing in the grounds around Osborne House.

THURSDAY.—This morning her Majesty was stirring by daybreak, and shortly afterwards was seen, with her Royal Highness Prince Albert, crossing the lawn of Osborne House towards the sea beach, where the royal pair continued to promenade for a considerable time. Her Majesty afterwards went round the grounds, and frequently expressed her gratification at the splendour of the scenery. This afternoon, at one o'clock, her Majesty and Prince Albert, with several members of the royal suite, embarked on board the royal yacht, for the purpose of enjoying a short excursion. It is her Majesty's intention, during her short stay here, to visit hastily the various points of interest with which the Isle of Wight abounds.

PRINCE ALBERT'S PRIZE AT ETON COLLEGE.—ETON, Oct. 17.

The examination for Prince Albert's Prizes for the Promotion of the study of Modern Languages has just concluded, the examiners this year being M. de Vericour, ex professor at the Ecole Normale de Paris (in French), and Signor Fusinato, of the British Museum, London. The sum of £50 given annually by his Royal Highness (the prizes having been instituted in 1841), has this year been distributed, generally to the arrangements of the present and the head master, as follows. To the best French and Italian scholar, £25 in money, and £15 in books; and £10 in books to the boy who stood next in point of merit. The following boys, including the prizemen, were mentioned by the examiners as having particularly distinguished themselves:—

French.	Italian.
1. Bolleau, *ma.*	1. Beaumont
2. Beaumont	2. Bolleau, *ma.*
3. Stratton	*æq.* Barton
4. Peel	,, Close
5. Foster	,, Stratton
6. Foster	

The first prize was awarded to Beaumont, and the second to Bolleau, *ma.* It is gratifying to observe that the constant competitors for Prince Albert's Prize have always been distinguished boys in classics. The present year furnishes no exception; for the two prizemen are next to each other in the school; they have both gained several public prizes, and are also the head of their remove, the Middle Division of the Fifth Form. The examinations last year were in the French and German languages.

ENGLISH PLAYS IN PARIS.—His Majesty Louis Philippe was graciously pleased to receive the prospectus of the intended English performances in Paris, which are to take place alternately with the Italian operas, and expressed his intention of taking a box for the whole of the representations. Miss Macready will appear in Paris on the 25th of next month, with Miss Helen Faucit, in Shakspeare's tragedy of "Othello."

THE STATUE OF WILLIAM IV. IN THE CITY.—The redmetal which is intended for the statue of William IV., was on Monday raised to its full elevation (25 feet), and in a few days the statue will be placed thereon. The site of the statue is most commanding, and the work will, when completed, not only form an excellent point of refuge at these immense thoroughfares, King William-street, Arthur-street, and Gracechurch-street, but also will form an ornament, particularly when seen from London-bridge. The column or pedestal is the frustrum of a cone, formed of large circular blocks of Haytor granite; encircled at the lower part of the base is a massive sculptured design of a chain cable. In the centre of the pillar in a Grecian scroll, and immediately beneath the capital is a circular wreath of oak leaves with acorns.

VISIT OF THE DUKE DE MONTPENSIER TO WOOLWICH.

On Saturday last the Duke de Montpensier, accompanied by several military officers of distinction, paid a visit to Woolwich Arsenal, and was received with a royal salute.

His Royal Highness on leaving the storekeeper's department, mounted on horseback, and proceeded past the powder-magazines, to the Marshes, where he witnessed practice from the 24-pounder gun and howitzer on the Repository battery. A number of rockets were fired from the same range from Lieutenant Boxer's tubes, and afterwards at 1200 yards' range. The practice was very good.

Subsequently one round was fired from General Miller's gun of 16-inch bore, and at a distance from the target of 1250 yards; one round from one of Lieutenant-Colonel Jones's 68-pounder, or 8-inch gun, at the same range. The rocket practice was under the command of Lieut. Williams.

The duke then rode to Woolwich-common, where the Royal Horse Artillery had assembled in review order, under the command of Colonel Dyneley, C.B. On arriving opposite the troops, his Royal Highness was received with the usual salute, the brass band playing the National Anthem. His Grace then rode along the front and rear of the troops, and on returning to the flag-staff, the rocket service troop, under the command of Lieutenant Willan, and the troops H and F, under Captain Ward and Captain Dupuis, marched past, and afterwards at trot and full gallop; and the Duke de Montpensier appeared evidently greatly pleased with the celerity and regularity of the movements.

DINNER TO THE OFFICERS OF THE FRENCH SQUADRON AT PORTSEA.

On Saturday a dinner was given by the inhabitants of Portsmouth and its vicinity to the officers of the French squadron, at the Queen's Rooms, Portsea, which deserves notice on account of the perfect cordiality which prevailed, and the strong manifestation exhibited of a desire to perpetuate suitable feelings between France and England. Edward Coates, Esq., the Mayor, was the chairman. After the accustomed compliments to our royal family, the chairman proposed, with a suitable preface, "The health of his Majesty Louis Philippe, the first King of the French." This toast was received with very great applause. Mr. Vandeberg (the French Consul) returned thanks for the toast of the Queen of the French, and in doing so, said he was quite certain that when the proceedings of the evening were communicated to her Majesty, she would be much pleased with the compliment paid to her by so respectable a body as that which he had then the honour to address—in fact that day would be looked upon in France as one of the greatest in the history of the two countries. (Cheers.)

Admiral Parker briefly proposed the next toast, "The Baron Mackau and the French navy, particularly those officers who did them the honour of dining with them that day." (Great cheering.)

Commodore Hernoux, of the Belle Poule (aide-de-camp to Prince Joinville, and a member of the Chamber of Deputies), briefly returned thanks, and proposed "Lord Haddington and the British navy." (This toast was drunk with peculiar enthusiasm by the French officers.

Admiral Sir Hyde Parker said it devolved upon him to return thanks for the honour done to the British navy by his friend Captain Hernoux and the company, in drinking to its success and to the health of the Earl of Haddington. He only trusted that the English navy and the French would long remain friends, as they were in that moment. (Tremendous cheering.)

Major General Sir Hercules Pakenham proposed "Marshal Soult and the French army, which was also responded to enthusiastically, "with one cheer more."

Captain Gresh returned thanks, and, after paying a high compliment to British valour, proposed "The Duke of Wellington and the British army." (Prolonged cheers.)

Sir Hercules Pakenham returned thanks, and expressed a hope for the continuance of peace between France and England, for the sake of the world in general, and the promotion of the fine arts

Several other speeches were made in a similar spirit.

The Recorder of the Borough, Mr. Rawlinson, proposed "May the present friendly relations between France and England continue for ever." He a gentleman alluded in forcible terms to the sentiments uttered by Louis Philippe. He declared that his heart was touched when the King said, in speaking in the warmth of his zeal of the necessity of more powerful navies, "Let us unite like France and England—"I look upon the cordial union of these two nations as the key-stone of the arch which supports the peace of the world." (Loud and continued cheering.) "Let there ever a truce or a feeling be spoken by us! The language was beautiful, the metaphor was perfect, and he believed with the King of the French, that the union of these two nations, the first in civilization as in attachment to liberty, was necessary for the advancement of science and the welfare of the entire habitable globe.

VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

(Continued from page 248).

Knight, attends by the side of her Majesty, and assists her in all the duties of the day.

The next Illustration shows

The Investiture of the King.

The details have been already described.

After the investiture her Majesty, accompanied by the King of the French, left the Quadrangle in a pony carriage and four by George IV.'s gateway, crossing the Fosgrove ground (which was covered at this point by an immense number of persons who had arrived in Windsor during the day, and by whom their Majesties were received with loud acclamations) into the Long Walk, through which they drove into the Great Park.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, the Duc de Montpensier, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and several of her Majesty's visitors and royal suite were on horseback.

In the second carriage were their Royal Highnesses the Duchesses of Kent and Cambridge.

Several other carriages and four, filled with her Majesty's distinguished guests, followed.

The royal and illustrious party returned to the Castle through the Long Walk, after being absent for about an hour.

THE GARTER BANQUET, ETC.

Covers were laid in the magnificent St. George's Hall, for 130. The banqueting table was ornamented, if possible, in a still more gorgeous and magnificent manner, with gold plate, epergnes, candelabra, vases, wine coolers, &c., than upon the two former occasions of the banquet in St. George's Hall during his Majesty's visit.

The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards performed during the dinner in the Western Gallery.

The upper Engraving at page 249 shows

The Queen, the King of the French, and Guests entering the Banqueting Hall.

The Queen is leading the Prince of Wales; and the King, the Princess Royal. On taking their seats, the children were taken from them and conducted round the room.

The next Illustration shows

St. George's Hall;

Or rather, the central portion of the table, with the Queen, the King, the Duchess of Kent, the Duc de Montpensier, &c., in their several positions at the banquet. The plate seen, are portions of the Prince of Wales's Plateau, a service entirely of solid gold. In the centre is the famous St. George's Candelabrum; on each side are the splendid vases of Rundell and Bridge, emblematical subjects, the whole resting on massive slabs of plate glass, bound with gold.

SATURDAY.

In the morning, at ten o'clock, the King of the French received a deputation from the committee of the "Société Française de Bienfaisance," who waited on his Majesty to present an address of congratulation on his visit to England. In this address the society tendered their thanks to the King for his patronage and generous gifts to their charitable institution, and invoked blessings upon his Majesty and his illustrious family.

The King, who received the deputation with the utmost courtesy and respect, replied in the French language to the following effect:—His Majesty said he was most happy to be surrounded by those of his countrymen who devoted their time and attention to the relief of unfortunate Frenchmen who happened to be in England, and felt grateful to them for the expressions of kind feeling towards himself and the various members of his family. His Majesty added that he was in hopes his present visit would contribute to the peaceful and friendly feelings which ought always to exist between two such powerful nations as France and Great Britain, and concluded by observing that if ever he returned to England, he should be most happy to see the deputation again, still engaged in their good work of alleviating the sufferings of their distressed fellow-countrymen.

His Majesty then addressed a few words to M. André, the French Consul in London, and the deputation were about to retire, when it was suggested that as the ruquerises' room, where a *déjeûner* was served to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, as a members of the Common Council, together with the officers.

The King having expressed his pleasure to receive the address immediately, the Corporation were conducted by the Hon Captain Duncombe, Groom in Waiting, to the presence of his Majesty in the King's Reception Room.

The King's attention was near the window of the apartment. His Majesty was habited in a dark blue uniform with gold appointments, being that of a Lieutenant-General, and wore the ribband, with the Garter appended, of the most noble Order of the Garter over his left shoulder, and the star on his breast. The King had also the garter bearing the motto, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense,*" buckled on the left leg.

All the gentlemen of the King's suite were in uniform. The Count de St. Aulaire, M. Guizot, and Admiral de Mackau, were on the left of the King, M. Guizot and his Excellency Count de St. Aulaire both wearing the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour.

Viscount Sydney and the Hon. Captain Durcombe both appeared in the official costume of the Royal Household as the Lord and Groom in Waiting. Lord Charles Wellesley, Equerry in Waiting, appeared in his full regimentals as Equerry in Waiting.

The members of the Corporation present were—the Lord Mayor, Aldermen Sir Claudius Hunter, Sir Peter Laurie, Farebrother, Sir Chapman Marshall, Humphery, Sir George Carroll, Farncomb, and Challis.

The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Messrs. Hunter and Sydney, Mr. Moon, mover of the address; Mr. Lawrence, seconder of the address.

Commons Councillors—Mr. Deputy Lucas, Mr. Deputy Stevens, Mr. Deputy Peacock, Mr. Deputy Evans, Mr. Deputy Hicks, Mr. Deputy Obbard, Mr. Deputy Mitchell, Mr. Deputy Wright, Messrs. Norris, R. L. Jones, Britten, Bower, Cope, Hickson, Hall, Nott, Harrison, Hoole, Holt, Hartley, R. Taylor, J. Dixon, Acocks, Selson, Marsden, and Eagleton.

Officers of the Corporation—The Recorder, the Hon. C. E. Law; the Chamberlain, Mr. Brown; the Remembrancer, Mr. Tyrrell; the Town Clerk, and Mr. Laurie, Common Pleader.

The Lord Mayor wore his gold robe and his splendid collar, the Aldermen and Commoners were their scarlet robes, and the Common Councilors and officers their respective mantles.

The deputation having been introduced generally by Lord Sydney to the King, his Majesty bowed cordially to the Lord Mayor and the rest, and the Recorder then read, with much impressiveness of manner, the following address:—

"TO HIS MAJESTY LOUIS PHILIPPE, KING OF THE FRENCH, THE ADDRESS OF THE LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONS OF THE CITY OF LONDON IN COMMON COUNCIL ASSEMBLED.

"May it please your Majesty,—We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, approach your Majesty to offer our sincere congratulations on your Majesty's auspicious visit to our beloved and Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria.

"Deeply interested in every event which is calculated to influence the welfare of Europe and of mankind, we hail with peculiar satisfaction your Majesty's presence in this country as a sure and conclusive proof of the mutual good will and the reciprocal sentiments of respect and confidence which subsist between two mighty nations, capable by their happy union and combined efforts, under Divine Providence, of preserving the blessings of peace to the nations of the earth.

"We desire to convey to your Majesty these sentiments towards the free, gallant, and enlightened nation over which your Majesty reigns, and we fervently trust that your Majesty's valuable life may long be spared to your people to continue to promote their best interests, and with them to advance the general happiness of mankind. Sire, you visit a scene of your youthful exertions, the highest eminence is found to be associated with the highest functions of sovereignty; to return after a brief space into the bosom of an illustrious and united family, to dispense the blessings of paternal government, and to communicate and experience the inmost mild endearments of social life."

The King, on the Recorder having been introduced to him, before reading the address, had bowed most courteously to the right hon. gentleman. When the Recorder had concluded, Lord Sydney stepped forward and introduced the Lord Mayor to his Majesty, who bowed most courteously to his lordship. The Lord Mayor then presented to his Majesty a copy of the address.

In receiving the address from his lordship the King said;—"I well remember your father, Mr. Magnay. I had the happiness of seeing him in the Egyptian Hall of the mansion-house, when he filled that high situation which you now hold. I remember him with much pleasure, and the hospitable manner in which he received me. It affords me great pleasure to receive such an address at your hands."

His Majesty then read, from a paper he held in his hand, the following reply —

"My Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London—I receive with heartfelt satisfaction the address of congratulation which you have just presented to me by the gracious authorisation of your beloved Sovereign. In coming to offer to the Queen of these realms a proof of the sincere and unalterable friendship I bear to her Majesty I am happy to find that the city of London—that illustrious city which holds so prominent a place in the world, and which represents interests of such magnitude—are come to the royal residence to manifest to me sentiments so perfectly conformable to my own feelings and to the sense I entertain of my duties towards my country, towards Europe, and towards mankind.

"I am pleased, as you are, that peace and friendly relations between France and England are, for two nations made to esteem and honour each other, a source of unmmerable and equal advantage. The preservation of that good understanding is, at the same time, a pledge of peace to the world at large, and secures the tranquil and regular progress of civilization for the benefit of all nations. I consider my co-operation in this holy work, under the protection of Divine Providence, as the most useful employment of my reign. Such has been the aim and the object of all my efforts, and I trust that the Almighty will crown them with success.

"I thank you in the name of France and in my own for this manifestation of your sentiments. They will be fully appreciated in my country, coupled, as they are, with the many tokens of friendship which I have received from your gracious Sovereign.

"I thank you most cord ally for your kind feeling towards myself and my family. The impression produced upon me by the presentation of your address will never be effaced from my heart."

His Majesty read the reply with marked emphasis, dwelling impress'vely upon the portion which inculcated the advantages of peace. The last two paragraphs of the address his Majesty spoke without looking at the paper, which he had previously folded up. When he had concluded the reply of the mayor to the Lord Mayor, with whom his Majesty shook hands with great cordiality, again entering into conversation with him.

The Lord Mayor then expressed a hope that his Majesty could have visited the citizens of London before his departure, the King replied:—"I assure you, that if I had time, etiquette should not interfere with my hearty wish, but my time is limited. I should wish myself to visit Guildhall, the Mansion House, and Fishmongers' Hall."

The Lord Mayor then presented to the King Mr. Alderman Humphery, the mover, and Sir Peter Laurie, the seconder, of the address in the Court of Aldermen; and Mr. Moon and Mr. Lawrence, the mover and seconder of the address in the Court of Common Council.

His Majesty conversed with them all. Previously, on Sir C. Hunter being presented to him, his Majesty mistook him for Sir Peter Laurie, and addressed him by that name. The remand some laughter, in which the King joined. He also presented to Sir Claudius Hunter that he remembered to have seen him abroad. On Sir Peter Laurie being presented by the Lord Mayor, his Majesty said that the name of Sir Peter was quite familiar to him. He added, addressing Sir Peter, "Ah! Sir Peter, you are an old acquaintance of mine. I remember dining with you at Fishmongers' Hall many years ago. It is a great pleasure to me to meet you again." To Mr. Moon his Majesty said, taking him by the hand, "Ah! Mr. Moon, I have heard of you; I know you well from your connexion with the fine arts, and I have derived great pleasure from the examination of your admirable engravings. I find, too, that you have an excellent way of making speeches." This was, probably, an allusion to Mr. Moon having moved the address.

The deputation at this period was about to withdraw, when his Majesty again shook hands with the Lord Mayor, and said:—"I assure you, my lord, that I feel the highest possible gratification at this evidence of the feeling of respect and approbation from you and your fellow-citizens."

The Corporation then withdrew.

VISIT TO ETON COLLEGE.

The King, at the royal dinner-party at the Castle, yesterday evening, expressed a very warm desire to the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, the Head Master of Eton, who was one of her Majesty's guests, to pay that ancient seat of learning a visit before his departure from Windsor.

The royal and august party honoured Eton College with a visit on Saturday afternoon. The Queen, the King of the French, and Prince Albert left the Castle in an open carriage and four, attended by Gentlemen in Waiting, the Countess de St. Aulaire, the Viscountess Canning, and the French Ambassador, were in the next royal carriage.

On passing through George IV.'s gateway, the spectators who thronged the south terrace of the Castle, received their Majesties and the Prince in the most enthusiastic manner.

On arriving at the college, the royal party were met by the Dukes of Wellington and Rutland on horseback.

On the *carrière* entering the Quadrangle the boys were discovered drawn up on each side of the carriage path, and as the carriage passed the private lodge the illustrious visitors were greeted with loud cheers from the pupils.

At the Lodge, her Majesty and her illustrious guests were received by Dr. Hodgson, the provost, Mr. Grover, the vice-provost, and Dr. Hawtrey, the head master of the school, who conducted the august party into the interior of the building.

Their Majesties proceeded first to the Election Chamber, where all the assistant masters were assembled, and from the principal window of this apartment the King and Queen looked out into the quadrangle below. Their presence in so conspicuous a situation was the signal for tumultuous cheering, which was continued for several minutes.

Her Majesty repeatedly acknowledged the same, by bowing to the spectators, and the King of the French, who stood with his head uncovered, after bowing several times, put his right hand on his heart, and displayed in the most expressive manner his gratitude for the enthusiastic reception which greeted him on every side.

In the Library there is a book where distinguished visitors are accustomed to write their names. Prince Albert's name was already in the book, and Her Majesty was requested to write hers. She wrote "Victoria R., October 12, 1844." The Duke of Wellington wrote his name under the Queen's, and the King of the French, who had of course been requested to write his, filled up the entry with the following words, which were received with a most enthusiastic reception given him by the boys, and, with their shouts ringing in his ears, he wrote, "*Louis Philippe, encore ému de l'accueil que lui ont fait les élèves de cette honorable college.*"

The royal visitors were then shown into the Provost's Lodge and into his Drawing-room, where there are some very fine pictures, and they then returned down through the cloisters to the entrance of the Clock Tower. From this point to the entrance to the chapel, across the quadrangle, in a diagonal direction, the boys had again formed in line along the pathway, and the royal party walked across. Her Majesty leaned on the arm of the King of the French, and Prince Albert walked behind; the suite and visitors followed. Again the

King and the Queen were vociferously cheered by the boys. They bowed repeatedly in acknowledgement of the reception given them. They entered the chapel, where they remained a few minutes, and they were then conducted into the upper school. Here they remained for a few minutes, Prince Albert taking particular pains to point out to the King the names cut by boys in the wall. The Prince mounted on a form the better to point them out. He particularly drew the King's attention to the name of Charles James Fox. The statue of the Duke of Newcastle was shown to the King, and the circumstances connected with the Newcastle Scholarship explained to him, as also the names of those who had obtained it. Leaving the upper school, the royal visitors were conducted through Dr. Hawtrey's rooms down to the quadrangle, where the carriages were in waiting. Her Majesty stepped first into the carriage, and took the left hand seat facing the horses, which was not the seat she had before. A small foot-rest was at the bottom of the carriage under the seat she had before occupied. The King of the French was about to get into the carriage, but seeing that the Queen had changed her seat he stood for a few moments at the door, leaned forward and pressing Her Majesty to resume her original seat. Her Majesty, however, continued where she was, and the King laughing, at last got in and occupied the vacant seat. Prince Albert occupied the seat opposite.

The engraving at page 252 represents the reception in the Quadrangle; a right loyal scene of enthusiasm.

As the royal carriage drove off the cheers of the boys and visitors in the quadrangle were renewed with redoubled vigour, and the people on the way back to the castle also repeated their enthusiastic reception, which the King of the French acknowledged by repeatedly taking off his hat and bowing.

The Duke of Wellington was also a prominent object of the cheers of the boys. As his Grace came in he had nearly met with an accident. He came in on foot, and mounting the steps, was scarcely knew him at first. Walking forward towards the Clock Tower the Duke was run against by one of the carriage horses and very nearly knocked down. The boys, however, rallied round him, and he met with no further annoyance. In a few minutes after, on his being very much cheered, Prince Albert said to the Duke, "You must remember you were an Eton boy yourself."

In the evening, dinner was served in St. George's Hall, in the usual style of magnificence and splendour. Covers were laid for eighty-eight.

The august circle, followed by the numerous and distinguished guests, entered the hall at a quarter past seven o'clock, the band of the Royal Horse Guards, stationed in the west gallery, playing "God save the Queen."

The Queen took her usual seat, having on her right his Majesty Louis Philippe, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, M. Guizot, and Madame de Mon cervo. On her Majesty's left were his Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier, the Lady in Waiting (the Countess of Gainsborough), the Lord Chancellor, Lady Katherine Jermyn, and the Duke of Wellington.

Prince Albert sat opposite to her Majesty, having on his right her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Countess St. Aulaire, the Duke of Rutland, and the Countess of Vernlam. On his Royal Highness's left were the Baroness de Geradot, the Duke of Devonshire, the Countess of Lincoln, and the Count St. Aulaire.

The band of the Royal Horse Guards performed a number of favourite pieces during dinner.

ATTENDANCE AT THE CATHOLIC CHAPEL AT CLEWER.

On Sunday morning the King of the French, accompanied by the Duke de Montpensier, and attended by some of his suite, attended divine service at the Roman Catholic Chapel, at Clewer.

The chapel in question is a remarkably small edifice, affording comfortable accommodation for only about 150 persons. It was built by Mr. Reilly, a Catholic gentleman of some considerable property residing at Forest-hill, in the vicinity.

Precautions had been taken against overcrowding the building, and the ordinary congregation being of course allowed to retain their seats, very few strangers were admitted.

On entering the royal pew, his Majesty knelt for some moments, and after performing his devotions took his seat near the centre, having the Duke de Montpensier on his right hand, Count de St. Aulaire and the other members of his suite occupying positions behind his Majesty.

The service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, who was unassisted by any other clergyman. After the prayers, before mass, Mr. Wilkinson mounted the pulpit, and preached an excellent sermon from the parable of the unjust steward, selecting the words, "Render an account of thy stewardship, for thou mayest be no longer steward." The only allusion to the royal presence throughout the sermon, was at its commencement, Mr. Wilkinson prefacing the opening sentence in the following words:—"May it please your Majesty and Christian brethren."

After the sermon high mass was performed, and, this solemn ceremony concluded, his Majesty returned from the chapel, having first left a handsome donation to the funds in the vestry, besides presenting to the chaplain a magnificent piece of altar plate, in which the holy water is prescribed.

On the Gospel side of the altar was placed a very magnificent remonstrance of silver gilt, of exquisite workmanship, which had been presented by the King to the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson. On the base is inscribed "Donné à la Chapelle Catholique de Clewer, par Louis Philippe, Roi des Français, en 1844." It is surmounted by a cross, and the pedestal is formed of the figure of an angel pointing towards it, around the base is sculptured, in alto relievo, a serpent with the apple, the lamb, and other typical figures.

His Majesty was attired in a plain suit of black clothes, and wore the blue ribbon of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

On his Majesty entering the royal carriage at the chapel door two persons, the one a female, and the other a respectable-looking man, endeavoured to thrust papers into it, but the officers in attendance quietly prevented the intrusion and returned them to their several owners.

A dense crowd of persons awaited his Majesty on returning from the chapel to the Castle, by all of whom he was loyally received.

After their return from Clewer, the Duke de Montpensier, accompanied by M Guizot, and suite, visited St. George's Chapel. While they were perambulating the beautiful cnoir, the gates were closed; and the crowd of persons in the nave was very considerable. His Royal Highness and M. Guizot then left by the Cloister passage between the Chapel and the Funeh House, and crossing the Lower Ward, returned to the Castle, the Duke to his apartments on the north side of the Quadrangle, and M. Guizot to the south. His Royal Highness repeatedly acknowledged the respects of the sentinels, and upon the west side of the Quadrangle, and up the mound of the Round Tower, the number of spectators was very considerable. Our artist has sketched the Prince and the distinguished statesman.

THE DUKE DE MONTPENSIER.

M. GUIZOT

The august company lunched together at the Castle at two o'clock.

During the afternoon the east terrace and ornamental gardens were thrown open to the public, and a very large number of persons availed themselves of the opportunity of promenading therein. Towards three o'clock, her Majesty, the King of the French, the Duke de Montpensier, and the Duchess of Kent, appeared at one of the large drawing-room windows; and were seen in occasional conversation, by the spectators in the garden; the appearance of the youthful Prince of Wales at this window also excited very considerable interest.

At half-past three, the grey phaetons were ordered to Adelaide Lodge, her Majesty having determined to accompany the King across the park on foot, and return by the road.

At four o'clock, the band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) took up their station in the centre of the garden, and commenced playing one of their favourite marches. The next moment her Majesty was observed to leave the Castle by a private doorway, leading on to the east terrace. Her Majesty rested on the arm of the King of the French, and was followed by Prince Albert and the Duke de Montpensier. The royal pair were preceded by the Lords in Waiting and Equerries in attendance, attired in the Windsor uniform, and succeeded by a party of ladies and gentlemen, most of whom belonged to the suite of the French King.

The two most conspicuous in the latter group were Sir Robert Peel and M. Guizot, who walked for some time together.

The presence of the royal party on the terrace was the signal for most enthusiastic cheering from the crowd in the gardens—a circumstance, be it observed, wholly unprecedented on the Sabbath, but excusable on an occasion of such surpassing interest.

The King appeared overjoyed at his reception, and took off his hat repeatedly, while her Majesty was evidently much gratified by the exhibition of loyalty and affection made by her faithful subjects.

After passing to and fro several times, the illustrious party were compelled to seek shelter from a shower, by returning to the Castle. Many of the crowd retired. A momentary cessation of the rain, however, brought out the august party again, who, on this occasion, cheered as before by the remaining spectators, proceeded through the greenhouse to the slopes, and thence across the park to Adelaide Lodge, where, after remaining a short period, they entered the carriages which were in waiting, and drove back to the Castle.

The Queen and Prince Albert and the ladies and gentlemen of the suite and the household attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

Viscount Melbourne took his departure soon after eleven o'clock for his seat, Brocket-hall, Herts. Lord and Lady Beauvale left the Castle soon afterwards, on a visit to the noble viscount.

A dinner took place, as usual, in St. George's Hall. The Queen had on her right h a Majesty Louis Philippe, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar. On the left of her Majesty were his Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier, the lady in waiting, the Countess of Gainsborough, his Excellency Count de St. Aulaire, and Lady Georgiana Bathurst.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert sat opposite to the Queen, having on his right her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, M. Guizot, Lady John Russell, and the Marquis of Exeter. On the Prince's left were Madame la Comtesse de St. Aulaire, Admiral de Mackau, and Lady Beauvale.

After dinner the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, gave the health of "His Majesty the King of the French." Also the health of "The Queen."

Throughout the day, Windsor was thronged with visitors, several of whom proceeded on the Clewer road, to meet the King, on his return from chapel. The demand for accommodation at the inns was very pressing; and we suspect that many an unlucky wight returned to town impromptu. The rush to the omnibuses, in the evening (more especially on account of the heavy rain), was very great. The view of the Castle from the Eton road, was truly exciting; the principal windows in the northern part presenting a flood of light, protracted through the entire eastern front. We rarely remember seeing the stately pile to such advantage: it was, even from without, a scene of right royal hospitality, carrying the mind's eye back to the chivalrous days of the feudal age in which the palace was founded, and assuring us that in the lapse of ages the long vista of seven centuries—Windsor has lost not a ray of its splendour and magnificence.

DEPARTURE FROM WINDSOR, AND CHANGE OF ROUTE.

On Monday Louis Philippe, her Majesty and Prince Albert, left Windsor for Gosport.

Precisely at twelve o'clock, the Queen and his Majesty the King of the French descended the Grand Staircase, preceded by the Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's household, in the Windsor uniform, and wearing his gold key, or badge of office. The King was attired in a suit of black, and wore the riband, with the George appended, and also the Star of the most noble Order of the Garter.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the Duke de Montpensier, accompanied their Majesties.

The King's suite followed—M. Guizot, Count de St. Aulaire, Count de Jarnac, M. Fauquier, M. Pasquier, and M. Herbet, wearing their respective official costume, and the two first-named wearing the decoration of the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour.

Admiral de Mackau, General Baron Athalin, General de Rumigny, Colonel Dumas, Count de Chabannes, M. Thierry, Le Capitaine Page, and Le Capitaine Pellion, appeared in military and naval regimentals.

The Duchess of Kent accompanied the royal party to the door of the grand entrance, and there took leave of his Majesty and the Duke de Montpensier.

Sir R. Peel and the Earl of Aberdeen also paid their respects to the French Monarch, and took leave of his Majesty at the grand entrance.

His Majesty, before leaving the Castle, presented six magnificent gold snuff-boxes, with his portrait set in brilliants, to the principal officers of the household who had been appointed to attend him. He also presented a number of handsome rings and brooches to the ladies and other attendants of her Majesty, and a sum of £1000 to be distributed among the domestics generally. The King also presented to M. Gautier, the vice French Consul, who had waited upon him on Saturday, a sum of 10,000 francs, in aid of the French charitable institution already alluded to, of which his Majesty is the patron. He also left a sum of 4000 francs to be distributed to the poor of Windsor, and a number of other equally munificent donations.

A party of the Royal Horse Guards formed the escort of the royal party down the Long-walk and through the park to Blackness. The illustrious party afterwards proceeded by way of Bagshot to the Farnborough station of the South Western Railway.

At Farnborough, every preparation had been made to receive their Majesties. The fittings up at the station were most elegant. A private carriage-road leading to the chief entrance-door, at the back of the station, had been set apart for their Majesties' sole use; and from the entrance-door to the door which leads to the platform, a costly and beautiful crimson carpet with an elegant border of gold colour, was laid down. On either side of the passage-way were reception-rooms, the one on the left being for the use of the four royal personages, the Queen, the King, the Duke de Montpensier, and Prince Albert; while the opposite room was for the use of their suites. Our engraving at page 254 represents the exterior of the Reception-rooms, the Railway-platform, and the arrival of the Royal State Carriage; the former provided with an awning, and decorated with the British and French flags.

The room prepared for her Majesty was fitted up in a style of remarkable elegance and taste. The gold filagree work traced on the ceiling was particularly beautiful, and the furniture of the room was also unexceptionably and appropriately rich and splendid.

At the station, the directors and officers of the railway were assembled to receive their Majesties.

Owing to some slight delays on the road, the royal carriages did not reach the station till a quarter to two o'clock, the special train having been ordered to be in read ness at one o'clock. Arrived at the door of the station her Majesty alighted, and was escorted by the King of the French into her reception-room, followed by the Prince and the Duke de Montpensier. The directors were at the entrance and received her Majesty

During the interval that elapsed while the train was being finally prepared for starting, the royal party remained in the reception-room. At a few minutes to two o'clock they came out, and entered the state carriage amidst the loud cheers of the people. It was still raining heavily when the train started, at five minutes to two o'clock. Upon the engine there was the tri-colour flag, and on the tender the royal standard.

The royal carriage itself is a beautiful structure. Externally it is plain, but light and elegant, and the interior is fitted up with much taste. It is lined with a light green silk damask, richly trimmed with crimson and white silk lace; the ceiling is formed of white watered silk, exquisitely embroidered with crimson velvet and silver in relief, forming the national emblem of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, with the royal crown at each corner. The carriage is entirely surrounded by light and tasteful draperies of crimson and white satin damask, and lined with crimson satin, richly trimmed with fringes, &c. The blinds are of a delicate pink colour, with silver tassels. The carpet is of Axminster manufacture, in colours to harmonise with the rest of the interior decorations. (Next week, we shall present to our readers an engraving of this costly specimen of coach-building.)

The train proceeded at a very rapid pace towards Gosport. Owing to the state of the weather there were not many persons assembled at the different points of the road. At several places on the line the tricolour flag was set up on the way-side. At Basingstoke, the tricolour waved from the station, where a considerable number of people were assembled, who cheered lustily as the train came up. There was also a rustic band, and the National Anthem was played right loyally. At Bishopstoke, where the rail branches off to Gosport, there was a considerable number of people, who cheered loudly as the train passed; and at Botley, a small intermediate station, there was much preparation. Besides the tricolour flag there was a band of music, and a great crowd of persons. As the train shot by the band played the National Anthem, and the people cheered. At Fareham, the last station before Gosport, there were also many people. There was also a party of foot soldiers, who presented arms as the royal carriages passed.

ARRIVAL AT GOSPORT AND DEPARTURE FOR LONDON.

At Gosport, the station presented a most animated appearance as the train came up. The decorations were nearly the same as those which were prepared for the reception of the King of the French. On the triumphal triple arch at the place of exit, however, there was a fresh inscription, "Long Live Louis Philippe, Victoria, Albert." The arch was flanked with an immense royal standard and tricolour; shown in the illustration at page 252. The station was filled with well-dressed persons, chiefly ladies; and there was a party of foot soldiers, who presented arms as the royal carriages came up, the band playing the National Anthem. The directors had come on to the train, and were ready to receive their Majesties as they alighted. The spectators cheered most enthusiastically. The train entered the station at thirty-five minutes past three o'clock, having left Farnborough at five minutes to two.

Their Majesties, with the Prince and the Duke de Montpensier, alighted immediately after their arrival at the station, and proceeded at once to the carriage, followed by their respective suites. They drove off towards the Victualling-yard (the place of the intended embarkation) amidst the cheers of the multitudes of people, who, notwithstanding the rain, had assembled on the way-side. The road was lined on either side with foot soldiers from the station to the yard.

As the royal *cortège* passed along the bands of the different regiments struck up "God save the Queen," and a quarter to four o'clock the Admiral's flag was lowered from its staff in the centre of the yard, and the royal standard substituted, as the carriages entered the yard. The Victory and the other vessels in the harbour were at this time dressed out in their gayest colours, and the yards manned.

The rain, which had all along fallen heavily, soon increased to a perfect torrent; the wind blew a hurricane, and the thunder of thunder in the distance succeeded faint flashes of lightning, which gave promise of a stormy night. To cross from Spithead to Treport, under any circumstances, would be attended with considerable loss of time in the then state of the weather, and the Duke of Wellington having joined the consultation, it was instantly determined to despatch a special train to London, in order to secure the necessary accommodation for his Majesty's departure for France and Dover.

Colonel Bouverie was entrusted with this important duty, and his Grace the Duke of Wellington accompanied the gallant colonel to town.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, it was understood, endeavoured to prevail upon their illustrious guest to return with them to Windsor Castle and extend his sojourn in this country for a day or two; but his Majesty, feeling it necessary to return to Paris, was reluctantly compelled to carry out the idea of proceeding to Dover.

The Queen and the Prince Consort then determined to pass the night on board the Royal yacht, which determination remained at her mornings departure the Victualling-yard; but as it was necessary that the express train conveying Colonel Bouverie should precede the King of the French by three hours, in order to allow that officer time to make the arrangements for the route, the august pair e determined to spend the interval in the residence of Mr. Thomas Grant, the storekeeper, who occupies a house on the left of the entrance yard.

The rain still pouring down in torrents, the royal party entered their carriages, and proceeded across the yard to Mr. Grant's residence, where they were received in the best manner which the absence of all preparation on the part of the entirely most would allow. Her Majesty and the Prince, with the King of the French and the Duc de Montpensier, occupied a small parlour looking into the dockyard, where they partook of a hasty repast, the attendants on the Royal party occupying an adjoining apartment; and here the august circle remained until half-past seven o'clock, when the Queen and her illustrious consort took leave of their Royal guest in the most affectionate manner, the King entering one of the carriages in attendance and proceeding direct to the railway station.

It should be here mentioned, that at a quarter to seven o'clock Lieutenant Prevost, R.N., flag lieutenant to Sir Charles Rowley, left Gosport by a special train for the Farnborough station of the South Western Railway, bearing despatches from her Majesty to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, acquainting her Royal parent with the unfortunate turn of circumstances which had accelerated the departure from Windsor Castle. Lieutenant Prevost was directed to return to Gosport by the same special train.

All these arrangements made, the royal party took dinner, as already mentioned, in Mr. Grant's house, which, as may be supposed, was completely crowded with gentlemen and ladies, and with the officers of the King's suite. Notwithstanding the extreme inconvenience to which they were all put, it was satisfactory to hear every now and then a hearty laugh amongst the party, especia ly from the room where the illustrious travellers themselves were. The royal party remained nearly three hours at Mr. Grant's, until the hour at which the special train was ordered.

At a quarter-past seven the King of the French and the Duke de Montpensier took leave of the Queen and the Prince, and proceeded, accompanied by M. Guizot, Count de St. Aulaire, and all of his suite who had not gone on board the steamer, to the station. His Majesty arrived there at half-past seven o'clock, and was saluted with hearty cheers. His Majesty acknowledged the compliment, and entered the carriage, followed by al. the chief members of the suite, so that the royal carriage was nearly filled. General Wemyss accompanied his Majesty.

After a short delay, the train started at a quarter to eight o'clock, and reached the Nine Elms station at thirty-five minutes past ten o'clock.

At Nine-elms, Sir John Easthope, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Boothby, and some others of the directors were in waiting to receive the King.

Sir James Graham was also in waiting at the station, and as soon as the train stopped, the right honourable baronet entered the carriage where his King was, and, conducting him out, handed him to a carriage, which, with servants in the royal livery and outriders, was in waiting to receive him. Sir James Graham rode in the carriage with the King, as did also the Duke de Montpensier. The rest of his Majesty's suite followed in other carriages, and the party drove off immediately to the Dover Railway.

DEPARTURE OF HIS MAJESTY FROM THE NEW-CROSS STATION FOR DOVER.

The information that his Majesty intended to take his departure from this station did not reach the authorities until about eight o'clock in the evening. The utmost activity was, however, displayed on the instant, and one special train having been got ready with the greatest possible despatch, was sent on to Dover to prepare for his Majesty's reception there, and to give the necessary directions at all the intermediate stations. A second train was soon after sent on, conveying six of his Majesty's carriages. The preparations then set on foot for the third special train, destined for his Majesty himself and his suite, were not interrupted by the fire at New-Cross station. (We give elsewhere the particulars of this unfortunate occurrence.)

The fire was at its height when his Majesty drove up, escorted by a troop of Horse Guards. The preparations for his departure, however, had been proceeding uninterruptedly, a circumstance highly creditable to the energy and presence of mind of all the parties concerned, and they were just completed as his Majesty arrived—a quarter of an hour before the time appointed at the station by Mr. Gregory, superintendent of the Croydon line; Mr. Howell, superintendent of the Brighton line; and by Captain Clarkwood, superintendent of the South-Eastern and Dover line; by whom he was ushered into the waiting-room; and thence, in the course of less than five minutes, to the special train which was in readiness, and which immediately started for Dover, as though nothing unusual had taken place.

One of the gentlemen connected with the London and Dover Railway expressed his regret that the late hour at which the notice for the special train had arrived rendered it impossible for the directors to be in attendance to receive his

VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH AND QUEEN VICTORIA TO ETON COLLEGE.

Majesty. The King, in reply, expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the arrangements, and expressed in strong terms his regret at the unfortunate fire then raging on the premises, and concluded by hoping that the company were well insured.

The illustration at page 253 represents the arrival of the King, when, to get to the platform, the royal carriage had to pass over several lengths of hose while the engines were at work. The scene at that moment was one of intense interest. The appearance of the troops who formed the royal escort, the reflection of the flames upon their bright helmets and accoutrements, the roaring of the engines working, the shouting of the firemen, and the hussas of the crowd in honour of the French monarch, excited a feeling that can with difficulty be described. For some minutes the carriage remained stationary, and his Majesty viewed from the window the progress of the flames, which, were within one hundred feet of him, the heat at that time being very great.

ARRIVAL AND EMBARKATION AT DOVER FOR FRANCE.

His Majesty the King of the French, the Duke de Montpensier, and suite, arrived at Dover on Tuesday, at half-past two in the morning, by special train from New Cross.

His Majesty and suite were received at the station by the Hon. Colonel Bouverie, one of her Majesty's Equerries, and the Count de Chabannes.

The proprietors of the Ship Hotel had hastily prepared every available apartment, and a kind of state bed-room, very handsomely fitted up, with a carved heart of oak bedstead, and furniture *en suite* (a royal crown cut out of the solid wood ornamenting the foot-board of the bed), was made ready for his Majesty.

The King rose at nine o'clock, and transacted business with M. Guizot, in his private apartments. His Majesty did not appear at all to be fatigued after his recent journeyings and adventures, but looked quite hale and hearty. Although the King did not retire to rest until past five o'clock in the morning, at day-light he was roused from his slumbers by the roaring of a royal salute from the Castle.

At half-past ten the King partook of his frugal breakfast, and shortly afterwards the Mayor and civic functionaries of the borough of Dover, preceded by their maces-bearer, arrived at the hotel, in their official robes, to present a congratulatory address to the King on his visit. They were introduced to his Majesty by General de Rumigny, and were received by the King with the greatest courtesy and affability. The King wore a plain black dress, with a white neck cloth, and by his side stood the young Duc de Montpensier in a plain morning dress.

The congratulatory address, which was appropriate to the occasion, was read by the Town Clerk, and immediately his Majesty, in a clear and impressive manner, gave the following reply to it:—

"Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the ancient town of Dover—I crave this country with my heart impressed with feelings of the warmest nature. But particularly as regards the general greeting and gratifications which have been extended to me by all classes of her Majesty's subjects, and all the many tokens of friendship and affection which I have received at the hands of her Majesty. They give me a favourable opportunity of manifesting towards England those sentiments of amity, peace, friendship, and union, which have ever been uppermost in my heart; and I am most happy to find those sentiments congenial to the wishes of the British nation; and I have no doubt but that they will be appreciated in my country. Two such nations, mutually calculated to be of so much advantage to each other, will, I trust, equally appreciate those earnest desires which I have so deeply at heart—sentiments which I have ever so deeply felt."

After the delivery of this speech his Majesty turned to a gentleman representing one of the London papers, who was taking a note of it, and said to him, "If you are taking down what I say, I am very happy to tell you that I am speaking my sentiments, and I am very glad you are taking them down," at the same time placing his hand upon his heart. His Majesty then turned to the Mayor, and said, "I know something of Dover—I am not a stranger to it; I know its localities; and I am exceedingly obliged to the Mayor and Corporation for having paid me the compliment they have done. I am sorry I cannot have time to go round the town."

The deputation then retired, and within a few minutes the King, attended by Colonel Rice Jones, Captain Mercer, and surrounded by the members of his suite, descended the staircase, and passed through a guard of honour, consisting of the depôt of the 82nd Regiment, and proceeded on foot to the steamer, amidst the cheers of the assembled multitude. As soon as the King and his suite were on board the Nord, the vessel got under weigh, and as she steamed out of the harbour, his Majesty appeared on the poop in a white great coat, and took off his hat in acknowledging the farewell greetings of the vast crowds who were assembled at the pier-head to take a parting glance at the Monarch who was leaving our shores for his own dominions.

As soon as the Nord cleared the harbour, she was followed by the Princess Alice, the Swallow, and the Ariel, and another royal salute was again fired from the castle.

The King remained on deck until his vessel, with her convoy, were about mid-channel, when the tremendous gale, which was blowing to the southward and westward, compelled his Majesty to go below.

THE RETURN TO THE CHATEAU D'EU.

The King of the French landed at Calais on Tuesday afternoon, from Le Nord steamer, in excellent health and spirits, having made a rapid passage from Dover, during which his Majesty felt no material inconvenience, although the swell was considerable.

ARCH AT THE RAILWAY STATION, GOSPORT.

The King had intended to land at Treport on Tuesday morning, and the Queen, early in the day, repaired to the shore to await her Royal husband's arrival.

A tent was erected for her Majesty's accommodation, troops were under arms, and the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood were on the alert to give the King an appropriate welcome home. Seeing no squadron in the offing, the Queen became somewhat alarmed. A steam-boat, La Poste, was dispatched to the roads on the look-out. After a considerable interval, the captain of the war-steamer Elan arrived from Portsmouth, having left that place late on Monday night. He was the bearer of a letter from the King to the Queen, by which her Majesty was informed that the weather had prevented his Majesty's embarkation; that he had resolved to return to France by way of Dover and Calais or Boulogne, and calculated upon reaching the Chateau d'Eu in the course of Tuesday afternoon.

The Queen communicated the information thus received to the anxious bystanders.

Her Majesty afterwards resolved to wait at Bernai the arrival of her august husband. Apartments were immediately provided for her Majesty and suite, and a second table and dinner were prepared for the persons who had accompanied her. Seven o'clock passed without the King making his appearance, but an *estafette* reached at that hour with a dispatch, addressed to the Chateau d'Eu, and the Courier Wernet, recognising the King's writing, immediately carried it to the Queen. It contained only these words:—

"Dear Francis—I landed to-day at half-past two o'clock in excellent health and spirits."

Nearly three more hours elapsed, however, ere the Royal carriages drove up and her Majesty, the Duc de Montpensier, Monsieur [illegible], and the [illegible] suite. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

GREAT FIRE AT THE NEW-CROSS RAILWAY STATION, ON MONDAY LAST.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE NEW-CROSS RAILWAY STATION.

One of the most fearful fires that have occurred in the neighbourhood of the metropolis for many years took place at a late hour on Monday evening, at the works attached to the station of the South Eastern, Brighton, and Croydon Railways at New-cross, resulting in the destruction of property to an enormous amount.

The New-cross station is to the above Railways what Wolverton is to the London and Birmingham line. It communicates with the metropolis by the Kent-road, on which it is situated; and with the Thames by part of the old Croydon Canal. The area occupied by the station is about equal to that of Russell-square. It consists of an assemblage of vast workshops, large lathe and planing machine rooms, furnace rooms, carpenters' and painters' rooms, carriage and fire engine houses; and a grand octagonal engine house, nearly as large as the Colosseum, in the Regent's-park; in the centre is a stone shaft, surrounded by a circle of columns, supporting a roof in the manner of the Chapter-house, at Salisbury; between these columns are eight large doorways, with trams for the engines and and tenders. The height of this vast octagonal building is, or rather was, 70 feet; and with the range of carriage and workshops attached, it was part of the original station, as erected under the superintendence of Mr Gibbs, then engineer to the Company: it was handsomely built of brick, with stone finishings.

The fire commenced in a loft of this large octagonal building, fitted up as a painter's shop, upwards of eighty feet in breadth, having in its centre a lantern roof, to the extreme height of the structure, seventy feet. The works were all shut up, and the interior of the station was in a state of animation in consequence of the approaching arrival of the King of the French, as having signified his intention of proceeding to Dover by this route. There were present Captain Charlewood, superintendent of the Dover Railway; Mr. Howell, deputy-superintendent of the same line; Mr. Cubitt, the engineer; with several others. While the workpeople were engaged erecting the tent on the platform, for his Majesty's reception, they were startled by cries of "Fire." The engine repository was then found to be burning in the upper part, among the paint stores, and the flames made such rapid progress, that in less than a quarter of an hour the whole building was in a blaze. The fire was greatly assisted by a quantity of oil and turpentine, as well as paint, that had been laid aside in a part of the engine-room. The police force hastened to the spot, and were most active in maintaining order, and saving the property and books from the offices adjoining the burning pile. It was near an hour before any engines arrived, and by this time the conflagration had spread to a long building, also used to keep carriages and steam-engines in. By eleven o'clock the roofs of both houses (which were boards covered with lead, and on iron rafters) fell in, and then the engines, amounting to about fourteen, were able to make an effectual resistance. The conflagration was fearfully rapid, the flames rushing up through the lantern, whence they burst with increased fury, until the roof and floors fell in. Attempts were then made to save the various shops beneath, but in vain. Engines from the dockyard at Deptford, and from the London fire brigade, reached the scene before ten o'clock, the fire having broken out at nine.

The firemen at first appeared to be completely bewildered; the flames were rushing out of the roofs and nearly every window in the octagon and fitting departments, and were roaring with an awful sound. At the same moment, the molten lead was running from the cornices round the and on alighting, expressed his great regret at the calamity.

One very fortunate circumstance was, that the wells from which the engines worked were powerfully charged with water, the engines being supplied by a steam-engine on the works, and to this in a great measure may be attributed the saving of the remainder of the company's property.

At one o'clock, a great number of the engines were still in full operation, there remaining a great body of fire in the ruins. The hose of some were directing streams of water from the warehouses and the adjacent buildings into the burning mass beneath, whilst the firemen were stationed on all sides to prevent the flames from extending. Up to this period, and an hour subsequently, several *attachés* of the King of the French, who were to follow in another train, after the royal carriage, were to be seen mingled with the police and firemen. Their state dresses wonderfully contrasted with those of the fire corps, whose apparel was covered with mud, and their faces as black as sweepers. In the course of another half-hour or so the whole of the suite left the New-cross station in a special train, on their way to Dover.

The exact amount of property destroyed, as well as the extent of insurances, are as follows:—The octagonal building, as well as the fitting house, which was 120 feet long by 30 wide, were insured in the Westminster Fire Offices for £4600, and the contents in the Phœnix Office to the amount of £9000, making a total of £13,600. There

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH DURING THE FIRE

RUINS OF THE OCTAGON BUILDING.

were in the octagon six engines and three tenders, the former valued at £1300 each, and the latter at £200 each. It will cost an enormous sum to reinstate the machinery alone. The company estimate the damage under £20,000.

The cause of the fire has been traced to the spontaneous ignition of some vegetable black which was stowed in the paint room.

The ruins, particularly those left of the octagonal or principal buildings, as the fire gradually subsided, had a most remarkable appearance. The upright walls of the upper story, or lantern, which was supported by four stone pillars, while the body of fire was raging beneath, was so charred and splintered by the intensity of the heat, that they resembled the fretted pillars of some ancient monastery, which had been worn away by the lapse of years, while the wreck of the several Gloucesters was to be seen along the extensive line of shedding, presenting a most serious loss of this valuable property of the company.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

If the world don't grow better as it grows older, it certainly becomes wiser as regards worldly things. Were the South Sea scheme (subsequently called "bubble") to be introduced on the New 'Change, it is doubtful whether it would find any patrons: were Count Fathom to come to life again, he would starve within the bills of mortality, beyond a doubt. It was almost a pity Sir James Graham wasted his wit on the thunder-ing, for of a surety it could no more continue to exist in Young England, than a dolphin in the House of Commons. Not that we should have opposed the profession of that science or mystery, but we should have joined the "pshaw-ers" before another instrument. With all respect for the ancients, verily, as regarded the machinations of the sharp practitioner, our fathers were, to borrow the phrase of one of Mr. Dickens's young gentlemen, "jolly green." In especial were they verdant in the matters of their games and exercises. Half the parish of St. James's had lived on *sustenance in coupe*, till a bungling young lord *sanded* in so slovenly a style, that the old squires could not avoid seeing it with their own eyes; while all the season of 1844, the Derby and Leger were, in effect, all aged stakes. In the south, the years '83 and '89 were remarkable for the appearance on the turf of the oldest three-year-olds within memory, and as it was in the north so was it in '92 and '43. Good-natured people, however, merely grunted, and bore it; and so it went on, a rogue's naturalists, till the present year of grace.

In the preceding autumn Lord George Bentinck, having a suspicion that mischief was afoot, beset himself manfully to overthrow it, but the time was not ripe enough. Then came the last Epsom Q'umpics, wherest the victor was subsequently shown to be an impostor. While yet the Running Rein affair was *sub judice*, rumours were rife touching another robbery at the Derby; the pigeons had been shot at with two barrels! Allusion has already been made in these columns to Ratan's defeat, and the suspicious attaching to the conduct of his jockey, Sam Rogers. These doubts, it was announced, would be cleared up in the course of the present autumn; and to the manner and man.ter of that investigation we purpose hereto to address us.

The present week witnessed the celebration of the Second October Meeting at Newmarket. The weather was unpropitious, the sport good,and plentiful, and the attendance excellent. Save as regarded their temporary results, the public took little interest in any of its events, except the Cesarewitch Handicap—a great betting-round business—and the Clearwell, a two-year-old stake pretty well found in Derby and Oaks nominations. The former of these was won in a canter, in one of the largest fields that Newmarket has seen, by Fogh-a-Ballagh, beating 26 others. By the way, a capital portrait of that same Fogh-a-Ballagh appeared in this paper, October 5, drawn by Herring, and is one of the best portraits he ever did. This performance is probably the best on record of a three year-old. His proprietor won by it upwards of £13,000, and has cleared by this hostic week, nearly £20,000. As regards the real speed of this Irish phenomenon has never been tried—what a race would be a match between him and Alice Hawthorn, at weight for age—the Beacon Course The Clearwell brought out eight, and Refraction won—of course. She is the best two-year-old filly of her year, beyond question. And *apropos* of question is the matter which we said we should especially canvass in this article. The inquiry was going on during the whole week, before Lord Sradbrcke, chairman; the Marquis of Exeter, the Duke of Beaufort, Lord George Bentinck, Captain Rous, Colonel Anson, and Colonel Peel. There were also in attendance two short-hand writers from the Houses of Commons, and certain counsellors and attorneys for the parties accused. As the investigation was conducted with closed doors, we can only allude to the *on dits* in circulation. According to these, a very disreputable case would be made out against several individuals connected inflatuately with betting circles—even if worse come not of it. Most probably the present course is adopted with reference to the gambling inquiry now in progress before Parliament. Whatever the result may be, however, the result must benefit the turf. During the last twenty years a large body of men have been living on racing robberies. Some of these will be shown off, beyond a doubt, when the report of the Baron affair and the whole of the evidence will be published in a pamphlet—at the instance of the Jockey Club. There is—or rather there was—up to our going to press, no betting of amount on the events beyond the meeting, which had not then been brought to a close.

LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET

CESAREWITCH HANDICAP			
6 to 5 on Fogh a-Ballagh		10 to 1 agst Evasion	20 to 1 agst Golden Rule
10 to 1 agst The Cure		20 to 1 — Altered One	30 to 1 — Rowena
DERBY			
5 to 1 agst J. Day's lot		25 to 1 agst Newsmonger	40 to 1 agst Pantasa
5 to 1 — Scott's lot		30 to 1 — Mundig colt	40 to 1 — Lilah colt
20 to 1 — Forth's lot		30 to 1 — Fitz-Allen (t)	50 to 1 — Young Helipe
20 to 1 — Sir G. Heath core's lot		30 to 1 — Connaught Ranger (t)	50 to 1 — Laird o' Cockpen
10 to 1 — Alarm (t)		33 to 1 — O.d England (t)	50 to 1 — Clear-the-Way
17 to 1 — Ledger		35 to 1 — Black Prince (t)	50 to 1 — Newcomb (t)
18 to 1 — Cobweb		35 to 1 — Brother to E. O.	100 to 1 — Lycurgus (t)

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.—MONDAY.

Match; 300 h ft, 8st 7lb each. B. C.—Colonel Peel's Zenobia (Nat) best Lord Glasgow's ns. to Gwe-him-h-Name, 3 to 1 on Zenobia, who won easy by two lengths.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, for three-yr-olds, &c. T.Y.C.

Lord Stradbroke's Evenus, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb .. .. .. (Nat) 1
Mr. Payne's Audrey, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb 2

The Coffee Room Stakes of 100 sovs each. Lord Stradbroke's Boarding-school Miss, allowed 3lb. Walked over.

(First Class) £50, for two-yr-olds; colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 5lb.

Mr. Edwards's Hedgehog .. .. .. (E. Edwards) 1
Lord W. Powlett's 6 by Jerry, out of Zeal 3
£50 for three-yr-olds, 7st 7lb; four, 8st 7lb; five, six, and aged, 8st 12lb.
Duke of Richmond's Pastoral, 3 yrs .. .. .. (Nat) 1
Lord Exeter's Celia, 5 yrs 2
Match, 300 h ft. T.Y.C.—Lord G. Bentinck's Miss Elle, 8st (Kitchener), beat Duke of Bedford's Oakley, 9st 12lb. 6 to 5 on Miss Elle. Won easy by a length.

Match, £150, h ft. T.Y.C.—Duke of Bedford's Minotaur. 8st 9lb (Robinson), beat Mr. Phillimore's Payaslia, 7st 7lb. 7 to 2 on Minotaur. Won by three lengths.

Match, £200, h ft. T.Y.C.—Duke of Bedford's Glen Fishie, 8st 7lb (Robinson), beat Col. Anson's Marquise, 7st 12lb. 6 to 4 on Glen Fishie. Won by a neck.

(Second Class) £50, for two-yr-olds, 8st 7lb, and fillies, 8st 5lb.

Duke of Richmond's br c the Land of Cockpen .. .. .. (E. Edwards) 1
Lord Lonsdale's Londstrine 2

TUESDAY.

A Match, 50, h ft, T.Y.C.—Lord Huntingfield's Mario, 5 yrs, 9st 5lb (Boyce), beat Mr. Barne's c by Slane, out of the Warbler, 2 yrs, 6st 4lb. 5 to 2 on Mario. Won by a neck. The Slane colt pulled up lame.

The Royal Stakes of 250 sovs each, 130 ft.

Lord Exeter's Algernon .. .. (Mann) 1
Duke of Portland's Welbeck .. .. (Robinson) 2
The Clearwell Stakes of 30 sovs each, 30 ft, for two-yr-olds.
Duke of Richmond's Refraction .. .. (E. Edwards) 1
Colonel Peel's Hervey .. .. (Chapple) 2
Match, 300 h. ft. T.Y.C.—Duke of Richmond's Empér. 8st 7lb (Robinson), beat Lord Exeter's Merope, 8st 7lb, (Mann), by a head. 4 to 1 on Empér.

The Cesarewitch Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, with 300 added.

Mr. Irwin's Fogh-a-Ballagh, 3 yrs, 8st .. .. .. (Bell) 1
Mr. Dawson's Lightning, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb .. .. .. (Riley) 2

WEDNESDAY.

The Town Plate of £250 .. Winner to be sold for £300.

Mr. Scott's Pirzadi (t) .. .. (Sly) 1
Duke of Bedford's Rubinia, 3 yrs .. .. .. (Whitehouse) 2

The Steppingley Stakes of 50 sovs each. T.Y.C.

Mr. Gully's Gil England, 3st 5lb .. .. .. (J. Rowlett) 1
Duke of Bedford's Prologue, 8st 7lb .. .. .. (Robinson) 2

The Brelby Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft, for two-yr-old fillies, 8st 7lb.

Lord G. Bentinck's Longitude .. .. (Marson) 1
Duke of Richmond's f by Glaucus, out of Estell .. .. .. (Abdale) 2

Match, 100, T.Y.C.—Lord G. Bentinck's b c Devil to Pay, 8st 10lb (Nat), beat Lord Chesterfield's f by Retainer, out of Purity, 8st 7lb (Robinson). 2 to 1 on the colt, who won by three lengths.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.

Lord Chesterfield's f by Hornet, 6sm by Sultan .. .. (F. Butler) 1
Lord G. Bentinck's Duke of Cornwall .. .. .. (Marson) 2

Match.—Lord G. Bentinck's All-round-my-Hat, 8st 7lb (Nat, beat Lord Glasgow's c by Velocipede, out of Amulet, 8st 3lb (Marson), 200, T.Y.C. Won in a canter by a length.

Handicap Plate of £100, for 3 yrs old, &c.

Lord G. Bentinck's Naworth, aged, 7st 5lb .. .. .. (Abdale) 1
Lord Exeter's Crosby, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb .. .. .. (Sharp) 2

Match, 150, 50 ft. Ab M.—Mr. Joseph Anderson's Chance, 8st 7lb (Bell), beat Lord E. Russell's Nat, 8st (Sly). 7 to 4 on Nat. Won by five lengths.

The New York papers state that Mr. Macready took his farewell of the New York stage, at the Park, in the character of *King Lear*. At the close of the tragedy he was called for by the audience, and received with applause, and, with considerable agitation, he addressed the audience at great length, urging the beneficial influences of the Shakspearian drama. It is also stated that Mr. Macready has received from his professional services in America, over his expenses, 35,000 dollars, a part of which has been invested in Ohio 6 per Cents.

THE SAFETY OF RAILWAY TRAVELLING.—At a recent inquest Mr. Wakley took occasion to observe, that he had held the office of coroner for five years and a half, and had had the two great tribunal, and upwards of thirty cases of the most extensive railways in the kingdom in his district, and yet, notwithstanding the millions of persons that must have travelled up and down those lines during the period he had mentioned, he had never held a single inquest on a railway passenger.

The triangular piece of ground near Kennington-cross, which, during many years, has been the open space, conducive to the health of the surrounding inhabitants, has been let on lease by the officers of the Duchy of Lancaster for building. Thirty or forty houses are to be erected, and Kennington-green will no longer be a pleasant spot for the eye to rest on, but a mass of brick-work.

Letters from Alexandria of the 28th ult. state that Mehemet Ali had not yet returned any answer to the proposal of Mr. Bourne to grant a privilege for the transit of passengers and merchandise through Egypt. It was said that the Pacha had regarded as a mark of disrespect the sending a simple employé of the Post-office to negociate the matter, instead of an officer holding a commission from her Majesty's Government.

Twenty Polish students have recently been arrested at Warsaw, on a charge of being members of a secret society. The younger of these, who were only from thirteen to fourteen years old, were, it is added, sent into the interior of Russia, but the others were sent to the army of Circassia, as common soldiers.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, Friday.—Since Monday, the arrivals of English wheat for our market have been on a very limited scale, hence the show of samples of that grain here, to-day, was small. The demand ruled rather active, at full prices. In foreign wheat only a moderate business was doing, the parcels of which were supported. Barley, malt, beans, and peas, and the masters mostly in full work, the sale for the finest qualities was brisk, at full quotations. In other kinds, comparatively little was doing. The best malt was quite as dear, while all other articles of grain supported their previous value.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 5970 qrs; barley, 1180 qrs; malt, 1100 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 3360 quarters. Foreign: wheat, —; barley, 630; oats, — quarters. Flour, 5890 sacks. Malt, 100 quarters.

English.—Essex, Kent, Suffolk, and Norfolk red, 38s to 47s; ditto white, 48s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 35s to 44s; ditto white, 41s to 46s; rye, 26s to 27s; grinding barley, 20s to 22s; distilling ditto, 20s to 23s; malting ditto, 24s to 28s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 52s to 54s; brown ditto, 47s to 50s; Kingston and Ware, 51s to 52s; Chevalier, 52s to —s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ditto, 50s to 52s; potatoe ditto, 51s to 54s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 34s to 36s; old ditto, 34s to 37s; grey peas, 32s to 35s; maple, 31s to 32s; white, 31s to 36s; boilers, 35s to 36s per quarter. Town and Suburban Flour, 45s to 49s per sack. Suffolk, 37s to 40s; Yorkshire, 36s to 38s, per —— sks.

Foreign.—Free wheat, 44s to 53s; Dantzig, red, 43s to 44s; white, 44s to 46s. *In bond*.—Barley, —s to —s; malt, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 32s to 34s; Baltic, 34s to —s per barrel. Town made, —s.

The Seed Market.—Linseed and rapeseed are commanding a steady sale, at full prices. In all other kinds of seeds next to nothing is doing.

The following are the current rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 51s to 52s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 52s to 53s; hempseed, 38s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt; canary, new and used, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £23 to £25 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £10 10s to £11 per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 6s 6d to 7s 10s per ton; canary, 10s to 10s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 46s 3d; barley, 32s 6d; oats, 20s 8d, rye, 37s 10d; beans, 36s 10d; peas, 34s 6d.

Bee Weekly Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 46s 6d; barley, 34s 10d; oats, 20s 8d; rye, 37s 8d; beans, 37s 3d; peas, 33s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Grain.—The following have been reported; while the value of other kinds is quite as high as last week:

Rye and Beans.—Quarter, 10s duty bar, 4½ 10s to 4½ 10s; useful ditto, 4½ 12s to 4½; fine spiked ditto, 4½ 8s to 4½; clover bay, 4½ 10s to 4½ 10s; Cat straw, 4½ 8s to 4½ 10s; wheat straw, 4½ 11s to 4½ 13s per load.

Coals.—Adair's, 17s; Holywell Main, 19s 3d; Tanfield Moor, 18s 3d; Hilda, 21s 3d; Wylam, 20s 3d; Hetton, 20s 3d; Lambton, 20s; Hamilton, 20s; and Stewart's, 21s 3d per ton.

Duties on Foreign Goods.—The following have been reported; while the value of other kinds is quite as high as last week:

Tea.—Public sales, of upwards of 30,000 packages commenced on Thursday. So far as they have proceeded, fine qualities have supported previous rates; but other kinds have had a downward tendency.

Sugar.—The best kinds of West India sugar—the supply of which offering in small—have sold at full currencies; but other descriptions, as well as Bengal, Mauritius, and refined, have inclined from 6d to 1s per cwt.

Coffee.—Exceedingly little business has been doing in coffee this week. West India may be considered quite nominal; but other kinds are rather lower.

Rice.—Some rather large sales of Bengal have been reported; while the value of other kinds is quite as high as last week.

Tobacco.—Public sales, of upwards of 1,000 hhds, have commenced on Thursday. So far as they have proceeded, fine qualities have supported previous rates; but other kinds have had a downward tendency.

Wool.—Since the conclusion of the public sales very little business has been doing privately, the prices rules about the same as last week.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes offering at the waterside are good, yet the sale for them is steady at full prices. Kents, 70s per ton.

Smithfield.—Our market, to-day, was, on the whole, fairly supplied with beasts as to numbers, but their general quality was very inferior. Prince Scots commanded a steady sale, at full prices, but otherwise the best trade was dull. We had about 72 cows and cows from Rotterdam, and 120 Scots from Aberdeen. The numbers of sheep being small, the mutton trade was active, and the quotations had, in some instances, an upward tendency. In calves a good business was doing, at an improvement of 2d per 8lbs. The pork trade was firm, at fully Monday's prices. Mixed oxen sold wisely, at from £16 to £18 10s each. Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d, second quality do. 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c. 3s 10d to 4s 0d, coarse woolled sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Southdown ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves 3s 4d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; sucking calves, 18s to 32s; quarter old store pigs, 16s to 22s each. Beasts, 641; cows, 187; sheep, 4360; calves, 260; pigs, 330.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had a fair average supply of meat on sale here to-day, while the demand was steady at full prices. Per 8lb., by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d, middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d.

MORRAY HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The advance in the value of money, alluded to in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, continues well sustained. The effect has been already to depress the value of Consols, which, although the market opened steadily on Monday, did not quote the full value of Saturday's closing prices, many only 100¼ to ⅜. Some rumours on Tuesday, re ative to the retirn of the King of the French, although perfectly unimportant in themselves, had the effect of causing sales at a decline of nearly eighths per cent. This is a symptom of the first caution not be understood; particularly when it is known that the principal sales were made on private accounts, and did not therefore partake of a speculative character. The fact is, that many capitalists are getting out of stock, in order to employ their money in those different channels of trade which, from the low rate of interest and amount of unemployed capital, have been lately unavailable. Stock for this class of capitalists is only resorted to as a last resource, and, consequently, at the first symptom of an increased value for money, is immediately sold. Wednesday's market experienced a slight reaction in consequence of some good purchases; and Saturday rather more than on Tuesday, but no improvement was maintained. The settlement of the account passed off favourably, money being at a moderate price. Consols, at the close of the week, quoted 100¾ to ⅞ for money, and 100⅞ to ⅜ for account. Exchequer Bills, 1p to 2p; India Bonds, 93 to 94; Bank Stock, 205 to 206. India Stock has receded to 267½.

The business in the Foreign-house has been extremely limited, and quotations have scarcely varied. The half-monthly settlement passed off quietly, however, was a little dearer. In consequence of the trifling variations during the fortnight, the account was a very small one. Spanish, on Wednesday, advanced to 25¾ to 26 for the Actives; Three per Cents., 36¾ to ⅞. This was the result of some large speculative operations, and the price was maintained on Thursday by a large purchase through an influential broker. The only assigned reason for these purchases is the expectation that the Queen will shortly tranquillise parties, and thus gradually restore the finances of Spain. The prices at closing, were—Spanish Actives, 25¾; three per Cents., 35¾; Dutch Two-and-a Half per Cents., 62¾; Five per Cents., 99¾; Mexican, 34¾; Portuguese Converted, 58¾; Brazilian, 82¾.

The settlement in the Railway Market progressed without difficulty, and prices remain at previous quotations. York and North Midland have advanced, but speculation has been principally confined to the new French lines. Boulogne and Amiens have quoted 22 to 3 premium; and Orleans, Tours, and Bordeaux have been the same. All foreign lines have also been in demand. The newly projected English lines have not been much used in this day's list, the former one having been a losing game to some of the most active of the speculators. The closing quotations were—Brighton, ½ premium or discount, are:—Bristo. and Gloucester, 42; Caledonian, 4¾; Chester and Holyhead, 12¾ to 13; Lancaster and Carlisle, 13¾; Birmingham Stock, 213; Brighton, 47¾; Dover, 40¾; Kent Valley, 8¾; Normouth and Norwich, 26¾; York and North Midland, 110; Central of France, 4¾ to 4; Boulogne and Amiens, 2¾; Orleans, Tours, and Bordeaux, 3¾ to 4; Paris and Lyons, 8¾; Paris and Orleans, 93¾; Paris and Rouen, 39¾.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Yesterday was pay day in the English House; all passed quietly, Consols closing at 100¾. Spanish was a shade better in the Foreign Market; in consequence of the funding of the floating debt of Spain, it closed at 35¾ for the Three-per-Cents., Actives 26¾. The Railway Market still closed with a slight improvement in some of the leading lines.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 15.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 14.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignities of Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. Edward Lord Hinchinbrook, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Sandham, of Sandham, in the county of Gloucester, and Earl of Ellesborough, in the county of Cumberland

DOWNING-STREET, Oct. 14.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Henry Draper, Esq., to be her Majesty's Attorney General for that part of the province of Canada formerly called Upper Canada; Wm. Morris, Esq., to be Receiver General for Canada; D. B. Papineau, Esq., to be Commissioner for Crown Lands for Canada; James Smith, Esq., to be her Majesty's Attorney General for that part of the Province of Canada formerly called Lower Canada; Dominic D.y, Esq., to be Secretary for Canada; John Dowker, Esq., to be First Puisne Judge for the Colony of British Guiana; and Francesco Dalmas, Esq., to be Consul for the Grand Duchy of Tuscany.

BANKRUPTS.—W. MINTER, Colchester, Essex, builder. T. B. HALL, Cowgerhall, Essex, grocer. M. and R. LEE, Duke-street, Piccadilly, tailors. F. A. BERRENGER, Monor street, Crawford street, Marylebone. Alexander H. D. WILLIAMS, Southampton, printer. G. BALL, Bath, carpenter. W. J. J. COALL, Exeter, grocer. T. TABBERNER, Birmingham, corn-factor. J. BIDEY, Liverpool, coach proprietor

FRIDAY, OCT. 18.

BANKRUPTS.—R. PERKINS and S. WOOLLEY, Stamford, drapers. T. SMITH, sen. Minories, Bermondsey, wool. stapler. W. CHEQUER, Blackfriars-road, saddler. C. HIGGINS, Bishopsgate-street Within, saddler. Joseph WOOD, Kensington, Hampshire, upholsterer. W. HILL, Woolwich, builder. W. RICHARDSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, glass manufacturer.

BIRTHS

At Portland-place, the Countess of March of a daughter.—At Park street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of Major-General Cavendish, C.B., of a son.—At Lavender-hill, the lady of Joseph Gurney, Esq., of a daughter.—At Rock House, Cheshire, the lady of the Rev. W. Hinson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Kensington, William Reloe Rix, Esq., of Matchley, Essex, to Laura Anne, third daughter of the late W. Jones, Esq., of Stafford, Kent.—At St. George's, Camberwell, Henry William Weddell, Esq., to Elizabeth Douglas, youngest daughter of John Holmes, Esq., late of the Collegiate Church of Manchester, and Prebendary of Lincoln.—At Wilson Jacobs, Esq., to Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Heaton, Esq., of Blackrod, Lancashire, surgeon.

DEATH

At Madeira, Lieutenant James Gordon Caulfield, eldest son of Major-General Caulfield.—At Knowle Lodge, Hampstead, John Alexander Thwaites, Esq.—At Haggerstone, Miss Elizabeth Holcroft, daughter of the late Thomas Holcroft. She was the authoress of several esteemed works of fiction.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Ten, At o'clock on Thursday Evening.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Open every evening with its unequalled variations of Equestrian and Dramatic entertainments.—MONDAY, October 21, and DURING THE WEEK, at Seven o'Clock, the splendid Historical Spectacle, written expressly for Walter Scott, entitled LOCHINVAR; or, the Bride of Netherby and Steed of the Race. After which, sixth appearance of the unrivalled and ASTONISHING FAMILY, from Warsaw, who have won the singing the national airs of Poland and Russia, engaged by Mr Batty at a great expense, in addition to the present novelties.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.—Box-office open daily, from Eleven till Five.

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CHINESE COLLECTION, Hyde Park Corner.—Open Daily from Ten till Dusk, and from Seven to Ten.—ADMISSION, ONE SHILLING.—This SALOON contains numerous objects of the greatest interest, illustrative of CHINA and the CHINESE, and is the only place where the visitor can obtain, at one view, a correct idea of the manners, customs, and appearance of the Inhabitants of that vast Empire, as exemplified by portraits of the Emperor and his respective consorts of the rank representated the higher orders displaying a lavish luxury and those of the middle and lower classes the simplest economy. Several figures have lately been added, illustrative of their modes of punishment; and the Saloon (which is 240 feet in length, and built entirely by every Evening) is also enriched with numerous highly interesting specimens in the different Chinese manufactures. His Royal Highness Prince Albert's Military Band attends on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings.

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Quilting Vests 7s. each, or 3 for	1	0	0
Cashmere ditto, in choice patterns	0	9	0
Trousers adapted for the season	0	9	6
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Frock Coats	1	15	0
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PUBLIC MEETING AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—THE LORD MAYOR IN THE CHAIR.

BATHS FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.

On Wednesday a very numerous meeting was held in the Egyptian-hall of the Mansion-house, for the purpose of forming an association to furnish the labouring poor with baths and wash-houses. Several ladies were present, and on the platform we observed Lord Dudley Stuart; Mr. Byng, M.P.; Mr. Colquhoun, M.P.; Sir W. Clay, M.P.; Alderman Sir J. Pirie, Alderman W. Hunter, Alderman Sidney, Mr. Moon (late sheriff), Mr. Wire, Mr. D. Salomons, Mr. Cotton (Governor of the Bank), Mr. Seeley, Archdeacon Wilberforce, Archdeacon Hale, the Rev. Dr. Russell, and a large number of other clergymen and lay gentlemen.

At two o'clock, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Bishop of London, ascended the platform, and was warmly applauded on taking the chair as president of the meeting. The Lord Mayor having opened the proceedings in a brief address explanatory of the objects of the meeting, the Bishop of London, in moving the first resolution, expressive of the advantage which would be conferred upon the working classes, by providing baths and wash-houses, quoted authorities to prove the improvement of health arising from frequent ablutions. The Right Reverend Prelate went into details respecting the public baths and wash houses at Liverpool, in which it appeared, that although the baths were on a contracted scale, 220 labourers bathed in one day. One man told him, after he had a bath on a Saturday, that he felt himself able to do another week's work.—Mr. Byng, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.—Mr. Gregg stated that he had erected baths for the use of the poor, in St. Luke's parish, at an expense of £1000. The Rev. Archdeacon Wilberforce moved the second resolution, the effect of which was, that it was desirable to extend the benefits of the institution to all parts of the metropolis.—Lord D. C. Stuart seconded the resolution, which was carried.—On the motion of the Rev. Archdeacon Hale, seconded by Sir G. Larpent, a committee was appointed to carry the resolutions into effect.

SCENE FROM "THE CONFEDERACY."

Our illustration shows the opening of the last scene of Vanbrugh's admirable comedy, lately revived with well-merited success at the Haymarket Theatre. *Araminta*, *Corinna*, *Gripe*, and *Moneytrap*, are discovered at a tea-table, very gay and laughing.

All.—Ha! ha! ha!
Mon.—Mighty well, O mighty well indeed!

ENTER CLARISSA.

Clar.—Save you, save you, good folks! you are all in rare humour methinks.

The precise incident of the sketch is, however, *Moneytrap's* (Farren's) attentions to *Clarissa*, (Miss P. Horton): the other characters are *Gripe*, (Strickland); *Araminta*, (Mrs. E. Yarnold); *Corinna*, (Miss J. Bennett); a veritable group from the tea-table society of the early part of the last century, when a set of tea-cups or a fan were considered a pretty New Year's Gift.

What is characterised in the admirable criticism in [the] *Times*, as

SCENE FROM "THE CONFEDERACY," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

'theanxious, earnest, and senile appearance" of Farren, has been caught by our artist.

Leigh Hunt, speaking of the "Confederacy," says: "*Dick Amlet*, *Mrs. Amlet*, and *Brass*, are all perfection, after their kind—the unfeeling son, whose legs are doted on by his mother; the peddling mother, hobbling about, with fine ladies in her debt; and *Brass*, exquisite *Brass*, whom one can hardly help fancying made of the metal that christens him, and with a voice that rings accordingly. We know of no better comic writing in the world than the earlier scenes of *Lord Foppington*, in the 'Relapse,' and those between *Dick Amlet* and his mother, and of *Brass* securing his bargain with *Dick*, in the play before us."

SCENE FROM "DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

SCENE FROM "DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN."

In our journal of last week we sketched the plot of this very effective drama, first produced, in English, at the Princess' Theatre, on Tuesday week. We now present our readers with the best "situation" in the piece, cleverly sketched by Mr. Kenny Meadows. The scene is in the third act, in which the licentious King is detected by Don Cæsar. We quote the passage from the drama, with the early part of the context.

King—Impertinent! I desire you quit the room.
Don Cæsar.—What! after the trouble I have had to get here. Are you——
King—The master of this house.
Don Cæsar.—The master of this house!—hem!—this house, where I have just seen the Countess de Bazan?
King—You know her, then?
Don Cæsar—Very slightly. I've only seen her for about ten minutes. But *she resides here* may I ask your name?
King—I am.——I am Don Cæsar de Bazan.
Don Cæsar—eh! Don Cæsar de Bazan! Egad, I excel the Phœnix! for two Don Cæsars have arisen from my ashes!
King—Now that I have satisfied *you*, I demand to know your name?
Don Cæsar—The unblushing rascal!
[Lazzaro is, the page, listens behind. Don Cæsar, and while there.
Lazzaro—It is the King! [*Exit.*]
Don Cæsar—Eh. Lazzaro.
King—You hesitate, Sir!
Don Cæsar—The King here!—I understand it all.
King—My question embarrasses you—I demand an answer!
Don Cæsar—Certainly.—*If you are Don Cæsar de Bazan*, I AM THE KING OF SPAIN!
King—What!—the King!
Don Cæsar—THE KING OF SPAIN!!

The performance never fails to be received with an enthusiastic burst of applause, which it well deserves; for it is one of the finest *coups de théâtre* we ever remember to have witnessed.

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THE QUEEN AT THE EXCHANGE.

PLATO is said to have held it as a doctrine that the revolution of ages brings the affairs of the world, and of the men who dwell therein, at the end of a certain, or rather uncertain time, round to the same condition as that in which they stood at the commencement of the cycle. Thus, could the hero of Eugene Sue's very wandering romance give us the benefit of his extended experience in an authentic form (we cannot accept Eugene as a faithful chronicler), we should hear from him that on several separate occasions, though at long intervals, he has found mankind going through the same details of war, and trading, and other earthly occupations, precisely in the same mode and manner as at the beginning of the term of centuries—provided always that Plato's theory is a true one.

We are by no means prepared to give in our adhesion to the opinion of the old philosopher. Neither can we deny that certain events become almost repetitions of others that have long preceded them in the order of time, which in its course is perpetually adding to the number of "Historical Parallels."

Some three centuries ago, when the City of London was increasing in wealth, numbers and power, and the usual place of mercantile resort had become inconvenient, a "Royal Merchant," possessed of the necessary means and munificence, did, at his own proper cost and charges, build an Exchange, for the use and accommodation of his fellow citizens. The building, when completed, was opened by a Queen, and received the name of "Royal," and great was the pomp and ceremony of the opening. That edifice saw the bargain-making, and the cautious chafferings "about their monies and their usances" of the merchants of the time of the first James; its walls re-echoed their groans over the frequent "subsidies" demanded by that King, whose pedant's learning left him both unwise and unthrifty. They heard the discontents of the merchants of this reign grow into disaffection in that of James's successor, Charles, of unhappy memory. As years wore on, and royal necessities made the royal will less scrupulous, that disaffection grew deeper and deeper; but many a substantial merchant had grown up in the principles of the Puritans—careful men with a keen eye to the things of this world, and esteeming but lightly your feathered courtier. Shakspeare forshadows them in the "Master Dumbleton," who "liked not the security" that Falstaff offered for the price of the thirt yards "of satin for his short cloak and slops." And to this chariness in trade, they added a stubborn way of thinking of their own on higher matters than merchandise, such for instance as politics and religion, deeply hating both prerogative and prelacy. And as they thought so they acted; the King himself coming for loans was met by that distrust of the "security" for which Falstaff so reviles the "rascally yea-forsooth knaves;" and when he would take their money by "right divine," they demurred to the title and would not be plundered otherwise than by Act of Parliament. Then ensued war of the worst kind, the fall of Monarchy, the rise of a Cromwell, and a revival of commerce with the restoration of peace. All this the old Royal Exchange saw, but it was approaching its end. The sober citizens had scarcely shaken their heads over the profligacy and excesses of the Court—which were again sending Royalty city-ward for cash—when

THE CHAR-A-BANC PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY BY THE KING OF THE FRENCH —See next page.

its busy walks become silent, and its halls of traffic void, beneath the desolating breath of the Plague. That passed over, and it was beginning to awake again to life almost with a new generation, so many had there perished of the old one, when the Great Fire swept over the city like a flaming deluge, and the centre of the City's commerce, with many a "temple and tower" beside, went to the ground.

Of its successor less can be said. Its history brings us down to our own times, through an uninteresting age, when the Lombards had degenerated into mere bankers—handling copper shovels, and wrinkling their brows over bills and cheques—all the picturesqueness and romance of money-lending in the olden time gone from them. The gown and cap of the merchant, as we see them in old engravings, or in the dress of the Blue-coat Boy, had given place to broad-skirted coats and deep-flapped waistcoats, and wigs and shoe-buckles! Could anything indefinitely great or magnificent come from men so appareled? Yet did our old grasshopper-crowned acquaintance witness many things, and some of them note-worthy. It saw the end of the Stuarts, and the beginning of the National Debt, with the rapid and altogether frightful growth and development thereof; it saw both the beginning and end of that gigantic folly, so fatally infectious then, so utterly inexplicable now,—the South Sea Scheme, and other bubble-like speculations, needless and tedious here to name. But those who congregated beneath it, did also act their parts, in their day and generation, right manfully. They extended our trade to all quarters of the world, and when assailed almost by the united strength of the nations of Europe, they with an energy nearly unparalleled, enabled successive Governments to find the funds which enabled us to "win through" a long and terribly expensive war. We speak of them, of course, as the representatives of the whole mercantile body of the empire, which, directly or indirectly, must be represented in its great centre. But the days of the existence of this mart of nations, like that of its predecessor, were numbered, and, like that too it sank in flames, as we can all remember.

A few years have passed and another Exchange is standing on the old foundations. The first was opened by Queen Elizabeth with all the regal pomp of the sixteenth century. The last, within a few hours from the date of our present number, will be opened by Queen Victoria, with pomp and royal ceremony also. We could wish that the corporate and governing body of the City had retained the same place and influence, in proportion to the wealth and numbers of the City, as it did in the days of Gresham; but the greatest of our mercantile names seem to hold aloof from civic honours; it is lamentable, but the fact. This, however, is by the way.

The present ceremonial will, in many things, resemble that which was presided over by the "Virgin Queen," for state and its observances partake of the traditional, and are transmitted down with comparatively slight changes. But in all else how different! What an empire, and what a metropolis! How vast the increase in all that constitutes the strength of nations in the England of Victoria since it was the England of Elizabeth! The empire is one of many tongues and nations; the population of its chief city is counted, not by thousands, but by hundreds of thousands; and as for the commerce of the realm and City of Gresham's royal Mistress, it was, as compared with that of the England and London of to-day, but as the rivulet to the ocean; its development has been as vast as that which could bring "Dordona's forest from an acorn cup." Between the day on which a Queen of England passed through the Temple-gate to open the first Royal Exchange, and the hour which will see another Queen of the same fair land pass along the same road on the same august errand, great has been the destiny of England among the nations of the world. At this point the mind naturally goes forward to the future, and asks itself the question, what will be the state of this "crowning city" of the trafficked of the earth, when three centuries shall have passed over the now white walls, the fair chambers, and sculptured portico of the New Exchange? What will be the condition of the Empire when the generation that gazes on the pageantry of to-day shall—with many succeeding ones—be mingled with the dust? They are solemn questions, and, happily for us, can find no answer from human intelligence. The misery of Adam, when the Angel, in Milton's immortal epic, revealed to him the doom of the future race of man, is but a type of what would be felt by all if the coming time were not, with infinite wisdom and mercy, hidden from our ken. The past we know; the present we can govern; for the future we can only hope, making our actions such as to render a cheerful hope justifiable. Let the spirit of commerce, then, when it takes up its new abode, work with the energy and activity that have always marked it. Above all, let it preserve that integrity and commercial honour which have been so long the pride of the English merchant, and then will it have done the best to secure a still further development of the wealth, extent, power, and numbers of that realm over which ELIZABETH watched, and which VICTORIA now rules, Queens who, differing in much, yet resemble each other in the extent to which they have commanded the loyalty and affection of the people, and in this also—that the commercial activity of their respective ages received the countenance of both. In its reference to our history, the opening of the NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE by Queen VICTORIA, is one of the most interesting events of modern times.

THE CHAR-A-BANC PRESENTED BY THE KING OF THE FRENCH TO HER MAJESTY.

This elegant vehicle is a modification of the family jaunting van of Normandy, and may, one day, become as great a favourite in the parks of Windsor as it is in the royal forest of Eu, and in the pleasant hope of King Louis Philippe in presenting it to her Majesty. It is built to accommodate eight persons; the body of the carriage being divided into four double seats. A neat canopy, supported by brass pillars, protects the company against the sun; and from a series of rollers, on the inside, screening curtains may be drawn down as shelter from dust or rain. The framework of the carriage is light, but substantial, firmly girded with iron fittings, and suited to the traffic of rougher roads than are ordinarily found in this country. The decorations are neat and appropriate. The body is painted dark blue, with a high enamel-like polish; the seats, of plaited cane, are lined with blue-coloured watered silks; the lamps, handles, edgings, &c., of silver gilt; the hangings of buff-coloured flowered serge, bordered with fringes and tassels of *Bourbon* white, alternating with *Orleans* blue. Approach to the seats is gained from the sides, by three steps, which close and shut in beneath the floor of the carriage. We wish her Majesty and her royal family—for whom, we believe, the carriage will be chiefly used—much pleasure in introducing it to a neighbourhood already

Replete with art and science, taste and beauty.

Our cut, which was drawn by her Majesty's permission, represents the Char-a-banc starting from the Queen's Entrance, Windsor Castle, to conduct the King and Queen to Twickenham.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

FASHIONS FOR THE ENSUING MONTH.

PARIS, Wednesday.

The watering-places have yielded up their fair tenants, and the races are finished for the year. Every day Paris fills more and more. Fashions revive in all their pristine *éclat*, and assume daily more splendour. However, the fashions you will most appreciate will be the costumes de chateau, since all your English fashionables are at present sojourning at their country seats. A young belle, of the highest rank and fashion, arriving the other day on a visit at the chateau of the pretty Countess de F—— J——, and well aware that the *profound repose and solitude* she was invited to enjoy would consist in an uninterrupted succession of parties of pleasure, carried with her, in deference to the assurance "that ideas of dress were out of the question," a simple collection of toilette, each adapted, with marvellous felicity, to each hour and occupation of the day, and bearing ample testimony to the well-known taste of the Baronne de G——, as distinguished for her elegance as for her wit. The chief of these costumes, and those which obtained the greatest success, were a *soi-disant* robe de chambre, a pelisse for country drives, a dinner and an evening dress, of which we purpose to give a description for the benefit of your fair readers.

The robe de chambre was of sky blue cachemire, lined with pink; the sleeves à la Turque, that is, open from the fore-arm, with under sleeves of pink silk: it was fastened in front with clasps of a trefoil form, trimmed with gimp. To match this charming *negligé* she wore Oriental slippers, embroidered in blue and pink on a black ground. Her head-dress consisted of lappets of Valenciennes lace, trimmed with pink roses and blue striped ribbon.

The redingote, for morning walks or drives, was of striped Pekin of two different shades of green, trimmed up the front with gimp of the same, with small round sleeves, having down to a short distance of the wrist, with sous mouches of lace Point de Paris.

The bonnet accompanying this pelisse was a Leghorn, with a bow of green and white satin ribbon, fastening two or three fern-leaves, which fell gracefully over the front of the bonnet.

The dinner-dress, of still greater *recherché*, was of that colour which our Parisian ancestors called Cuisse de la Reine. A trimming of fringe of apple-green colour contrasted charmingly with the delicate colour of the silk. This fringe, two rows of which ornamented the skirt, after passing beneath the sleeves, had formed a Van Dyck round the arm. Three jockeys placed over the epaulettes of the half-sleeve were also trimmed with the same fringe. The evening dress was in white tarlatane, with a double skirt, the edge of each being trimmed with coloured silk; the body was so *décolleté* as to have been worn of late, and the sleeves trimmed with three puffings of tarlatane, with a row of English lace at the bottom of the third. The English fashion which has universally prevailed all over Europe, that of wearing tweed paletots, is now universally adopted by ladies, modified in form and under a different name, being called a par dessus. Satin is frequently employed for the purpose—black the only colour; but Scotch checks meris are far more effective; when made outwards, of a light colour, with a bright lining within. As to the necessary ornaments, they merely consist in braiding, or in that elegant, new, and most fascinating invention, velvet lace.

The most fashionable mode of autumnal mantles is made square and broad, wadded and lined with white satin, with a wide pelerine trimmed with two flounces, beneath which escape two fore-sleeves, which remain invisible. In the trimmings figure three narrow bands of velvet (which by-the-by are now employed in every possible manner), as, for example, in coiffures mixed with blonde and flowers. The Amazon dresses, the pelisses of woollen tissue and of silk are trimmed with this velvet, which produces also a fascinating effect on paprus pelisses. The latter, a novel tissue, only made of uniform colours is highly distinguished. It has a high body, only opened in the shape of a V, narrow and prolonged down to the waist, and adorned in by three or four narrow bands of the above-mentioned velvet. The latter are likewise adapted to silver grey dresses of damask. That which the fashionable Russian Countess F., appeared with in the Vallmera a few days since, had a high body, set round the throat with velvet, and whalebones inserted only near the waist. Half-sleeves, terminating in a trimming of braid, with a full under sleeve of guipure projecting beneath. The skirt with two flounces, headed with bands of velvet, and trimmed with the same below. As a promenade toilette, and as the most coquettish, we may take as a model that of the Marquise d'A——n, a dress in Gobi-e pekin, of a light shade of colour; the body rather low, and long waisted with plaits fastened down below, and gathered on the epaulettes. Sleeves à la Chambord, that is to say, half tight, and only reach ng a little below the elbow, leaving room for an under sleeve, with bracelets of plumets; bonnet of the shape of the sleeve a la round fold, slashed in the style of costumes of the days of Francis I. On the body, two crossway pleats, undulating and festooned; the same on the skirt, but larger. A brooch of the choicest elegance decorated the opening of the boddice, supporting, with the aid of a porte-mouqueton, a marquise chain. This jewel, of a novel invention, and now so sought after, is of exquisite workmanship. It is a chain, generally adorned with seven oblong beads, either of malachite, jasper or onyx. With the assistance of the double mouqueton, this chain, which resembles the chaplets worn by dervishes, can be made to join most elegantly the brooch at the upper part of the dress, or pass from right to left, over the waisthand, where, on one side, it may bear a watch, and be assistained on the other by an ornamental hook.

Ornaments for coiffure will be exceedingly varied. The feathers and shaded willow, which were so much admired at the exposition, were only forerunners of much handomer articles. Already we have embroidery-feathers, foilettes glacées, hybrid willows, double branched marabouts, and three or four narrow bands of the aigrettes, tempting the dæsantes in every first-rate shop. Capotes and bonnets have not as yet changed their form, but we are on the eve of a reform. Some ladies of the highest fashion have already adopted the new coiffures only half height—as the beautiful Baronese F——t does. As fancy costume, lace barèze, mixed wi h ribbons and still more small Albanese toques, made in chenille and gold net, will enjoy a furious vogue for the theatre and for balls. Our communications with Algeria are exerting a curious effect upon fashion—above all in the style of surtouts and mantles. On all sides you see nothing but burnous, cabans, caftans, and Moorish capes, the most exercise forms—and the white burnous for the crush-room of the opera, so exquisitely elegant, and whose scarceness gives them an additional merit, are still the perfection of *bon ton*. This is another instance how much costume, in all ages, is connected with the conquests and history of nations.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris Opposition press has not yet sated its appetite for slanderous accusations and insinuation in reference to the recent visit of the King, but the virulence of the attacks is nevertheless diminished.

There is little news in the papers. The Duke d'Aumale had arrived in Paris from Africa, after an absence of twelve months.

The trial of the Duke de Montmorency, Prince de Robecq, for the distribution of alleged seditious emblems, took place on Monday, before the Court of Assize of the Seine. The Duke de Pisignano, Marquis de Larochejaquelein, and other distinguished personages of the Legitimist party, were in court. The Prince de Robecq was defended by M. Berryer. The prosecution was conducted by the Avocat-General. It was urged that there had been sent to the houses of the noble defendant busts of the Duke de Bordeaux, and books containing entries, showing that these emblems of sedition, as they were styled by the Avocat-General, had been distributed and sold. The Avocat-General, after the defence set up was, that these busts had been sold for the purpose of increasing the fund of the Society of St. Louis, whose professional object is the relief of distressed persons of the Legitimist party, but he considered that this security was a mere blind to conceal the political concerns of that party. M. Berryer denied that there was anything political in the affair. He asserted that the society was purely one of charity, and that his client had been actuated by charitable motives alone. After a very animated appeal to the jury, to which the Avocat-General replied, the President summed up, and the jury, after deliberating only five minutes, pronounced a verdict of acquittal.

The *Moniteur Parisien* contains a very significant announcement in these terms:—"It is said that Captain Brunt, Governor of the Marquesas, is promoted to the rank of Commandor of the Legion of Honour." We do not see any confirmation of the paragraph in the *Débats*. In our private letters we speak of the news as positive, and anticipate a good deal of excitement in consequence of it.

A telegraphic despatch had been received in Paris from Perpignan, dated the 16th inst., at nine o'clock in the morning, with the intelligence that General Amettler and Santa Cruz, accompanied by other refugees, having secretly quitted Perpignan for the purpose of returning to Spain, were arrested during the night of the 15th and 16th, at Bellegarde, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, by the French custom-house officers.

The *Journal des Débats* has a long and unprecedented article, the object of which is to prove that the translator of the treaty between England and China was bribed by the Chinese Government to suppress certain parts of the treaty, and change the meaning of others; the consequence of which, it contends, will be to ruin the beautiful-established commercial town of Victoria, in which the British merchants have expended vast sums of money, and to carry the monopoly of the trade back again to Canton. The *Débats* attempts to supply the omissions made by the translator, but although it has published a very respectable contemporary would not knowingly lend itself to a misrepresentation, yet as the treaty was ratified many months ago, and there have been ample opportunities to verify it, we are of opinion that the *Débats* is not in the right of some assertions.

According to the latest accounts from Algeria, Abd-el-Kader continues encamped at El-Aoudj, on the right bank of the Mouloüja, twenty-five leagues to the east of the Morocco frontier. His Duras composed of about three hundred tents of the tribes of Hachem, Diafra, Acni-Amer, &c.; seven hundred or eight hundred tents of the same tribes are dispersed amongst the Beni Senassen, the Nesaria, &c. The camp is composed of three hundred cavalry, the horses very bad; and about three hundred and fifty infantry, badly armed. Before occupying th e position the Emir was at Oued-el-Kesseb, near to Aïoun-Sidi-Mellouk. It is only twenty-four days since he returned to Fez. This movement was made in the direction of the mountains, in all probability on learning that the treaty of peace had been signed by the Emperor. In the Deurs and camp nearly everybody has been robbed by the Arabs, and many persons have fallen victims to it. Abd-el-Kader has been seriously ill.

The French war party have discovered another mare's nest, on the alleged occupation by England of the north front of Prince's Island, on the river against the coast of Africa, belonging to the Portuguese, under the pretext, as they call it, of establishing there a depôt of coal for the transatlantic steam-packets. The *National de l'Ouest* thus describes the importance of this depôt:—"If," says it, "the following is the real object of England in taking forcible possession of this important point, for the making it only a depôt for coal may be very well believed to be a mere pretence. Although the island is destitute of a harbour, it is a point essentially military for her navy in time of war. Prince's Island being at the mouth of the Gabon, the English have evidently determined to secure to themselves a point from which they could command the river against any ships in the event of a collision. Thus, besides the violation of a friendly territory, an excess which the English have the shameful habit of committing, their attempt on Prince's Island is directed against us. It must be confessed, after so many instances, that if the *entente cordiale* produce any fruits they are bitter to us."

SPAIN.

Our letters from Madrid contain the announcement of an event likely to create considerable interest in Spain, and which indeed may lead to important consequences. Queen Christina was married on the 18th inst. in her own private apartments to the Duke de Rianzares, the illustrious obscure who was so well known formerly as Munoz. Every one is aware that a marriage took place between these parties some years ago, but it was never recognised; but it is now asserted that the formal announcement of the marriage is made in consequence of the permission of the Court of Rome. The ceremony on this latter occasion was performed by the Patriarch of the Indies, in presence of the Ministers of the Crown. It does not appear that the young Queen was present. This avowed marriage is likely to give rise to some difficult questions, and a Council of Ministers was convoked, to consider what should be done in the circumstances. The principal questions which will come before the Council are—1st. As to the form in which this great event will be published to the world. 2d. If her Majesty the Queen Mother is to be allowed to retain her title, or if she is to sink down to that of Duchess of Rianzares. 3d. As to the amount of pension to be settled upon Queen Christina, and the patrimony of Queen Isabella; and lastly, it is to be determined whether or not the Ministry should demand of the Cortes, in the name of a national remuneration and testimony of gratitude to her Majesty, an addition to the pension to be allowed to her by Queen Isabella, in the event of the sum allowed not being equal to her Majesty's dowry.

Some other exciting questions arise out of this event, for instance, in regard to the legitimacy of certain children, and the mode in which Queen Christina has disposed of large sums of money left to her by the will of King Ferdinand only so long as she remained a widow. By her marriage the Queen loses her title as Queen Dowager, but as she retains

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The Court met again on Monday. The Recorder, in his address to the grand jury, stated that the calendar contained the names of 189 prisoners for trial, and that some of the offences were of a very serious description.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AT A SHOOTING GALLERY IN HOLBORN

On Wednesday the *Hon. William Ross Touchet*, aged 21, was tried before Mr. Justice Maule and Mr. Baron Rolfe, for firing a pistol at Mr. Smith, the gunmaker, of Holborn, with intent to murder him.

Mr. Touchet looked calmly round in a perfectly indifferent manner, and then leant forward upon the bar, as if lost in thought. He is a man of mild and prepossessing appearance, and of handsome though somewhat delicate features. On being called upon to plead to the indictment, he in a low tone of voice replied "Not guilty."

Mr. Channell, who appeared for the prosecution, then proceeded briefly to state the circumstances of the case to the jury.

The first witness called was Mr. Thomas Smith who was still in a feeble condition from the effects of his wound. He deposed:—I reside at 238, High Holborn, and am a gun-maker. I also keep a shooting gallery there. On the 6th of July last the prisoner came into my premises. I had never seen him before, to my knowledge. I was in the gallery at the time. My son Alfred Smith was in the shop. On coming into the shop he asked if he could be accommodated with a pair of duelling pistols. I got him a brace, and loaded them myself. He took one of them and fired it off, but complained that it pulled too hard, saying he should like one that would go off more easily. I told him I could set the hair-trigger, and then it would go off sufficiently easily. I did so, and he fired it off, but he then complained that it went off too easily, and said "let me have it as I had it at first." I loaded him a third and a fourth. At first he fired at a distance of fifteen yards, but afterwards wished to have a longer distance, and the third pistol he fired at a distance of thirty yards, and hit the mark. While I was loading the fifth pistol, the fourth was discharged, and I exclaimed "Good God, I am shot; this gentleman has shot me!" I afterwards was removed to the hospital, but did not have the ball extracted until some weeks afterwards. Some corroborative evidence was then given.

Mr. Clarkson (with whom was Mr. Bodkin) then rose to address the jury for the prisoner. The defence which the learned gentleman had to submit was that of insanity; and, having entered into a narrative of the family and circumstances of the prisoner, and the state of his mind previously to and down to the period of the unfortunate transaction, and he should prove, on the highest testimony, that the medical advice that he had been in an unsound state of mind for some time past, and was so at the period when he committed the offence of which he stood charged.

Mr. Clarkson called Lord Audley, Dr. Munro, Dr. Warburton, and other witnesses, who gave evidence which left no doubt whatever as to the insane state of the prisoner's mind.

Mr. Maule summed up, and the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "*Not Guilty, on the ground of Insanity.*"

The prisoner was accordingly ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

THE SLAVE TRADING CASE.—On Wednesday morning *Thomas Jennings*, the captain of the Augusta, surrendered on discharge of his bail, to answer an information charging him with having purchased the said ship with a view to be employed on the slave trade. It will, be on the recollection of our readers that the defendant at the last sessions of this court had put in a plea of *autrefois acquit*, to which a demurrer was taken on the part of the Crown, and the question was argued before the presiding judges, Mr. Justice Wightman, and Mr. Justice Cresswell. Those learned individuals took time to consider their judgment, and on Wednesday Mr. Baron Rolfe read a lengthy judgment, which overruled the objection taken on behalf of the prisoner, and held that the prisoner had not been tried at Sierra Leone for the offence specifically charged in the present indictment. The case on the application of the prisoner's Counsel has since been postponed till next term.

MANSLAUGHTER.—Last week, we gave an account of the examination at Bow-street, of *Thomas Stokes*, charged with the murder of Goodish Garrett. On Wednesday he was placed at the bar for trial, but Mr. Clarkson, for the prisoner, begged leave to retract the plea of not guilty. His client was now anxious to plead guilty. He had been originally committed on the charge of wilful murder, but the grand jury had thrown out the bill, and sent up one for the manslaughter. Mr. Bodkin, for the prosecution, recommended the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Court.—A number of highly respectable witnesses, some of whom had come up from Exmouth, the prisoner's native place, gave him a most excellent character, and one of them produced a paper signed by several gentlemen, bearing testimony to the respectability and good character of the prisoner.—Mr Baron Rolfe addressed the prisoner, and having commented upon the evil effects of intoxication, sentenced him to three months' imprisonment.

FRAUDS OF HORSE-DEALERS.—*George Henry Ward*, aged 39, stable-keeper; and *George Ward*, aged 19, groom, were indicted for obtaining, by false pretences, from W. Angerstein the sum of £115 10s., with intent to defraud and defraud him thereof. In another count the defendants were charged with the offence of conspiracy.—Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Ballantine were for the prosecution; Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Wilkins appeared for the defendants. The first charge was made against the defendants under the following circumstances:—The prosecutor, a gentleman residing at Blackheath, had been attracted by an advertisement in the Times, representing three horses for sale, with a description given of their excellent qualities, together with their sound state of health; the advertisement concluded by stating that a fair trial would be allowed to any person likely to become a purchaser. He was induced to go and see them—he did was shown the two horses and a mare by the younger prisoner. He (Mr. Angerstein) inquired whether they were the same horses that had been advertised in the Times. He was told that the younger man first spoken to was the same and that he had the care of them, and that they had been sent to the elder prisoner, Ward, to be sold by commission. The elder prisoner came into the stable half an hour after, and stated that the horses had been sent to him by a person of the name of Lloyd that he knew the family very well, and that they lived at Stratford-upon Avon. Mr. Angerstein gave a cheque upon Coutts Co. for the £115, receiving a warranty from the elder prisoner. Soon after the soundness of the horses, and that if they should not turn out to be what had been represented, the money should be returned in seven days afterwards. Mr. Angerstein, immediately after, sent the horses to his stable, together with the younger prisoner, with the horses to the Veterinary College, to have them passed as sound. A very short time elapsed before Mr. Angerstein received a letter from Mr. Mayer, of the College, informing him that all the horses were unsound. He (Mr. Angerstein), upon the receipt of the above letter, ordered his servant to take the horses back, for by this time he discovered that a gross fraud had been practised upon him; and until another arrangement appeared in the paper, similar to the one which had taken him in, all trace of the prisoners was lost. This second advertisement nearly entrapped a Mr. Prior, who was anxious to purchase a horse; and seeing that the advertisement represented the description of horse likely to suit him, he proceeded to the place referred to, and was only prevented being duped by the timely arrival of the police in plain clothes, who took charge of him on the ground.—Several witnesses were called in support of the above evidence.—The case was then argued at considerable length both for the prosecution and the defence.—The Recorder having summed up in a very clear manner, the jury returned a verdict against both prisoners of Guilty upon the fourth and fifth counts, wherein it states that the prisoners conspired together to cheat and defraud Mr. Angerstein.—The Recorder said, as he put an end to such diabolical frauds, he felt it his duty to make an example of the present case; but he should do so with a marked distinction, as he looked upon the younger prisoner as merely the servant of the elder, and, therefore, should sentence him to four months imprisonment in the new prison, Westminster Bridewell, and the elder prisoner to twelve months in the same place.

POLICE.

A MAN CHARGED WITH MURDERING HIS WIFE.—At Union-hall, a Mr. Henry Brenton, an apothecary, in Newport-street, Lambeth, has been examined on suspicion of causing the death of his wife soon after she had given birth to a child. Mr. Houston, a surgeon the prisoner's father in law, stated, that on last Thursday se'nnight he was informed that his daughter had received considerable injury at the hands of the prisoner, and that she died of those injuries. The witness described that an examination had taken place since his daughter's decease, and that it was pronounced that the injuries inflicted were on the lower part of the spine. He was present when his daughter was dying, and she mentioned to him that the prisoner had done her the injury. The witness added that he believed no person was in the room at the time of the alleged injury, but the nurse attending his daughter had heard a scuffle in the bed-room. The nurse (named Jose) stated, that while she was attending on the deceased last Thursday se'nnight, on leaving the room and going down stairs, she heard a scuffling noise in the bed-room, and the deceased complain of ill-usage on the part of her husband; that the next morning witness found her mistress insensible, and although she recovered her senses in some measure after that, yet she dwindled away until Saturday, and then expired. She heard the deceased tell her father that the prisoner had ill-used her, but she did not describe the manner in which he did it. Mr. Fisher, a surgeon, stated, that he had instituted an external examination on being supplied of the circumstances, and discovered that her death had arisen from injury of the lower part of the spine, which appeared to have been caused by violence. The prisoner said, that the injury of which his wife died was from natural causes, and that he had done nothing to produce it. Mr. Traill remanded the prisoner until a *post mortem* examination of the deceased had taken place. [An inquest was held on the body of Mrs. Brenton, at the George, Lambeth Walk, on Tuesday. Mr. James Lane, surgeon, of Surrey-road-street, Blackfriars-road, deposed to making a *post mortem* examination of the body, and after detailing at considerable length the results, he attributed death to the paralysis of the pulmonic nerve. The spinal chord was affected by some shock, but whether from a fall or blow, he could not say. He had no doubt that some degree of violence had been used. The deceased and her husband had hitherto lived on very good terms. The Coroner adjourned the inquiry for further evidence.]

COMMITTAL FOR MURDER.—*Alfred Edwards*, a young man describing himself as "a pickle manufacturer," who has been many times remanded from Worship-street, underwent a final examination on Monday, upon a charge of having poisoned Jane Gregory, a young woman of loose character, with whom he had for some time past lived. There had been a little quarrel between them, but on the occasion out of which the present charge originated the prisoner visited the deceased at her lodgings in Spitalfields, and a reconciliation appeared to have taken place, and in the course of that evening the deceased drank several times from a bottle containing what was said to be "brandy and bitters," given to her at the time by the prisoner. She was afterwards exceedingly sick, and continued so until the following morning when she died with the symptoms of poison, having repeatedly, and with her dying breath, declared to every one that her illness was occasioned solely by the liquid which "Alf," the prisoner, had given her. In the stomach a slight odour of hydrocyanic (prussic) acid was detected, arising no doubt from the flavouring of bitter almonds from which it is abundantly obtained. At the prisoner's residence Sergeant Ellis found a paper, marked "Poison," containing a quantity of sugar of lead, and another paper containing a white powder, which Dr. Letson said was what is called white arsenic, used sometimes for clearing plate, &c., and decidedly poisonous. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the prisoner more than a fortnight since, and the Coroner's warrant was of course issued for his committal to the gaol upon that charge; but the evidence appeared to be very unsatisfactory, and at length it was suggested that the body, which had been buried immediately after the inquest, should be exhumed and further examined. On Friday last it was accordingly taken from the grave, and such of the viscera as were required being removed from it in the presence of the churchwardens, the police, and other witnesses, the remains were again committed to the earth. After a great deal of evidence, Mr. Brenton informed the prisoner that he would be committed to Newgate to take his trial, and the witnesses were bound over to prosecute. The prisoner, who appeared very dejected, and looked as if he had wept a great deal, said he would reserve his defence until the trial.

TWO LEGAL WRANGLERS.—COSTS AND SHARP PRACTICE.—In general the practitioners of the law are ambitious enough to avoid their own class and court their ill-humour only on those against whom they proceed. An instance, however, occurred at Guildhall, on Monday, of a dispute between the attorneys themselves; it was, therefore, an illustration of the tender mercies of the law, as well as the general practice of the profession in regard to legal technicalities.—Mr. *Guy*, of the firm of Addis and Guy, solicitors, Westminster, appeared before Alderman Wilson, to answer a charge preferred against him with having used threats to Mr. *May*, another solicitor, on the 16th inst., at the Judge's Chambers in Chancery-lane, whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned.—The complainant said they were both retained for the Corporation of London on a question in dispute, and on leaving the chambers the defendant said to him, "Unless you retail the letter you have written to me, or apologise, I will horsewhip you. I will bring a stick twice as big as the one you carry." He told his clerk that he intended to assault him. Witness wrote to him, requiring him to apologise, and he replied by an abusive letter.—Joseph Liddell, Mr. *May's* clerk, was called to prove that half an hour after the conversation with Mr. *May*, Mr. Guy told witness he should "slap it into him" when he saw him.—Mr. Guy denied that he had used the language mentioned by the clerk, but he was questioned having demanded that the letter should be recalled or apologised for.—Mr. May said whatever he had written was with consideration, and he could not withdraw it.—Mr. Guy then proceeded to state that a poor man at Twickenham owed a small debt of £5, and Mr. May was instructed to apply for it. He did so by letter, requiring payment by one o'clock next day, or a writ would be issued. In the course of the post this letter would not reach the poor man until the morning of the day the money was to be paid by one o'clock. Defendant was applied to, and on behalf of the poor man begged for time, but the writ was taken out, and £7 12s. costs incurred. Defendant wrote again requesting Mr. Wyley, as he would take advantage of a technical error to annul the proceedings. The answer was a refusal, unless the attorney would undertake to pay the debt and costs. Defendant then took out the summons to appear before the Judge at chambers, on the ground that it was not a proper writ or a true copy. The letter he received from Mr. May on this occasion had called forth the demand that it should be recalled. Mr. May began his letter by saying he was surprised defendant had condescended "to low tricks," and that as the Judge then in attendance set his face against "sharp practitioners," he would probably amend the error on the payment of a small fee, upon hearing the summons, the Judge postponed his decision. As they retired, Guy said to Mr. *May*, "When this is over, I shall have a matter to settle with you." Mr. May replied, "I should like to catch you at it," holding up a great stick. Defendant told him he should bring a stick twice as big as that, perhaps, the next time they met. Mr. May had no right to impute low tricks and sharp practice to him.—Alderman Wilson asked the complainant what had induced him to use such offensive terms to a lawyer?—Mr. May said he considered it was a shabby objection. It was that he had omitted to strike out a printed word in the writ, and to substitute another (the name of the new Judge for Lord Abinger.—Alderman Wilson replied, that all his experience with counsel and solicitor led him to conclude that the profession considered it perfectly fair to take every possible objection to their opponent's proceedings. He thought the bail had been established in a case which had recently agitated the political world.—Mr. May said it was done for the sake of annoyance, and not to obtain time for his client, for another writ could be issued before the 24th, and no further step could be taken on the first writ till then.—Mr. Guy asked which was the sharpest practise—to object to an error in a writ, or to write to a debtor to pay the amount by certain time, and issue the writ before the answer could be received?—Mr. May begged it might be understood that this was not the case. They had an answer before the writ was issued. The wife called and said the money could not be paid that day, whereupon it was not issued. The creditor was so long.—Alderman Wilson said they had each done their best for their clients, and there was quite as sharp practice on one side as the other.—Mr. May reminded the Alderman he had been charged with sharp practice by Mr. Guy.—Alderman Wilson thought the term was nevertheless applicable, and he dismissed the defendant on paying a fine of five shillings for using threatening language.

DARK DELIVERY.—At Union Hall on Thursday *Thomas Hallock* was charged before Mr. Traill with stealing two bushels of oysters, belonging to William Smith, a green-grocer at Clerkenwell. The prisoner was employed by the complainant to carry home two bushels of oysters. Instead of doing so, taking the oysters home the prisoner absconded, and was taken into custody the preceding night. In reply to Mr. Traill, the prisoner said that being hungry he ate the oysters. Mr. Traill: Was that a reason why you should rob your employer? Why, you have achieved greater wonders in gluttony than the man Dando, who was notorious for consuming large quantities of the same description of shell-fish, *Prosecutor*: It's a fact, Sir, I lose more than all. Mr. Traill: Then I shall commit you for trial.

A WOMAN CHARGED WITH STABBING HER HUSBAND.—At Clerkenwell Police-office on Wednesday, Mrs. *Elizabeth Lewis*, a fierce looking woman, of lofty stature, was charged with stabbing Mr. James Lewis, her husband, a veterinary surgeon, residing in Long-yard, Lamb's Conduit-street.—It appeared that the parties have been married for twelve years, and that the wife had been always addicted to habits of intemperance, and has, in order to support them, disposed of property belonging to the prosecutor to the amount of £100. On Sunday last the prosecutor remonstrated with her on the impropriety of her conduct, and she had example she was giving her children. The prisoner immediately seized a fork; he ran towards the door, but before he could get out she stabbed him in the back with it, and occasioned him very painful, though not deep, wounds by its prongs. The prosecutor turned about to reproach her with her brutality, but, seizing another fork, she stabbed him under the right shoulder. She was then secured, and the prosecutor conveyed to the London University Hospital, where the house surgeon dressed the wounds. Those near the shoulder were considered dangerous. The was not the first time she had ill-treated him, and he considered his life to be in danger from her violence.—Mr. Combe (to the prisoner): What have you to say to the charge? Prisoner: He abused me in a shameful manner.—Mr. Combe: But you should not have taken up the fork.—Prisoner: What, would you have me with a stick? Should the chair at me?—The prosecutor said he held up the chair to save himself from the fork, but never touched her before she stabbed him.—In answer to a question from the magistrate, he said he had been in the habit of striking her on the occasion.—The prisoner was remanded.

THE CASE OF A FATHER PROSECUTED BY HIS SON.—Last week we gave an account of the examination of *William Brockopp*, sen., charged by William Brockopp, his son, with stealing from him a gold ring and a portfolio. The case presented the unfinal and heartless spectacle of a son, not yet of age, prosecuting a father, who stated to have been some time struggling against adversity with a large family, his business having been formerly that of a respectable grocer and tea-dealer in the Borough. At the last hearing it was very naturally supposed that an amicable arrangement would take place between the Brockopp, sen., re-appeared upon his re-examination at Union Hall, he handed in the following note, which his son, in pursuance of his intentions, had addressed to him:—

15, Norfolk-place, East-road, Oct 16

Mr. Brockopp, If you are willing to deliver up the articles I claim, namely the two snaps, gold pin, and portfolio, or give me the tickets and the money for which they are pledged, I will drop any further prosecution. If they are not delivered up on these terms you must take the consequences. I am settled by to-morrow, by four o'clock, my solicitor has my instructions to make out the necessary brief.

To Mr. Wm. Brockopp, sen. WM. BROCKOPP.

The magistrate said he expected to have heard no more of this charge. The son immediately replied that his father had taken to his old trade on starting, and, pawned the things, and as he did not think proper to restore them, he should, in agreement with the notice in his letter, pursue the charge. The magistrate said, that as he was unable to produce evidence of his father's stealing the articles, illegally pawning was the utmost charge he could bring against his father. The son said he was still willing to forego the prosecution on the articles being delivered up. Mr. Brockopp still answered, that he could not do so, as it was an unparalleled conduct; in his unfortunate state he should be unable to restore the jewellery if so adjudged, not possessing the means of doing so. The son said that his father, unsolicited, would deprive him of all his property; he some time ago prevented him from obtaining £2000. Mr. Brockopp denied this assertion.—The Magistrate: Then I suppose the principle of revenge incites you to adopt this course against your father?—The son denied the allegation, and complained loudly of his father's general misconduct towards him. Recrimination ensued between the parties, which the magistrate stopped by stating that Mr. Brockopp must deliver up the articles to his son, or he must issue an order to compel him. Mr. Brockopp stated his utter inability to redeem the things, and he was then informed of the consequences of his neglecting the order to be made upon him.—Mr. Traill, the magistrate of Union-Hall, has received the following letter in reference to this case:—

"KENSINGTON-road, October 23.

"SIR,—Will you be kind enough to accept the small sum enclosed, viz., 4s.—3s to be presented to Mr. Brockopp, sen., and the remainder to purchase a rope for his ass

(Signed) "R. B."

Mr. Edwin, the chief clerk, said the money should be disposed of agreeably to the request of the writer.—[We question whether the annals of the *causes célèbres* can afford any parallel to the case of a son pursuing a father, already prostrated by misfortune, for the alleged robbery of a few trifling articles which he is utterly unable to restore. We would recommend to Mr. Brocksopp, jun., a perusal of the fifth commandment, or, at all events, should be persevere in disregarding the divine precepts as well as the common dictates of humanity, there is the consolation of finding instances, in spite of the abuse heaped upon them, always have a fellow feeling with the oppressed and unfortunate.]

IRELAND.

DIFFICULTIES OF FATHER MATHEW.—The celebrated Father Mathew has been arrested, while in Dublin, for the balance of a debt incurred for temperance medals. A subscription has been set on foot to relieve the rev. gentleman from his difficulties, and a very earnest appeal has been made in his favour. [Surely Temperance, like Repeal, is not to be made a pretence for drawing money from the pockets of the people.]

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The proceedings of the Repeal Association become gradually less interesting, and the attendance also decreases. On Monday last Dr. Nagle read a letter from Mr. Henry Grattan, M.P., which accompanied a presentation of 100 copies of the memoirs of his father, the late Mr. Grattan, to the association. The letter went at considerable length into the polity of establishing repeal reading-rooms through the country, and dwelt on the benefits to be derived from them. The writer contrasted the extensive system of education that prevailed in America with that existing in this country and then observes, "that it would be for the association to follow up the great example afforded by that country, and forward the establishment of libraries everywhere, and support these reading rooms throughout the country. What that view I beg to place at the disposal of the association 100 copies of the memoirs of the late Mr. Grattan, amounting to 400 octavo volumes. They comprise the most interesting period of Irish history; they set forth the proceedings of 1782, and detail the successful efforts of the glorious and immortal volunteers; they contain authentic letters of the ablest statesmen in Ireland and England, with official documents that never before appeared. They may serve to raise the character of that country which it is now the fashion to depress, and rescue from oblivion the most glorious period of her annals, when her people were strong and generous, but, alas, too credulous and too confiding; they may teach the rising generation to revere the memory of those departed patriots who struggled so nobly for their liberties; may still cherish the virtues of her people; may generate a race of patriots; and thus empower them into a race of heroes." Dr. Nagle moved a vote of thanks to Mr Grattan for his magnificent donation, which was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Hutchinson, and passed with acclamation. Discussions took place chiefly with reference to the state of the Registries in Ireland, and many letters were read, announcing small subscriptions to the Repeal fund. The amount of the week's rent was stated to be £791 0s

MALICIOUS OR DEATH OF A RESIDENT.—A very affecting occurrence took place on Saturday afternoon, in the neighbourhood of Finglass, a village about three miles on the north side of Dublin. Mr. John Walsh, barrister, after concluding the business of the Insolvent Court, walked out in the direction of Finglass, taking with him two dogs. Adjacent to Finglass there is a large quarry hole, filled with water to the depth, it is said, of thirty feet in some parts, and in which, it is thought, Mr. Walsh sent the dogs to swim. He did, however, as it may, the lifeless body of the unfortunate gentleman was discovered in the water, about five o'clock, by a policeman. It is thought that while he was walking on the quarry's portion of the earth gave way beneath his weight, he fell, and he was precipitated into the water. Mr. Walsh, ten or twelve years ago, had been an active member and a frequent speaker at the Trades Political Union. At the election for Dublin, in 1835, he was the proposer of Mr. O'Connell. Subsequently he went to the bar, and devoted himself with diligence to the business of his profession. He has left a wife and young children. On Monday an inquest was held on the body of this lamented gentleman, when the jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased, John Walsh, accidentally came by his death by drowning in a quarry-hole, through which the river Tolka runs, in the parish of Finglass, county Dublin, on Saturday, the 19th day of October."

The entire military force now in Ireland consists of about 22,000 men of all arms.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ROBBERY AT ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, SOUTHWARK.—On Sunday last, the church of St. Thomas, Southwark, was the scene of unusual bustle and confusion, in consequence of the loss of the whole of the communion plate, consisting of several pieces of silver, which had been in the possession of the parish authorities for the last 200 years. The plate had been deposited in its usual place of safety at the commencement of the present month, and on opening the safe, on Sunday, the contents were found to have been removed. Information having been forwarded to the Southwark bridge-road police-station, a diligent search was made by several officers, but no clue could be discovered. A small crow-bar was found, used by housebreakers, near the entrance of the church in St. Thomas's-street, and on making more minute examination, there was no doubt that the thieves had effected an entrance through a window which had been left insecure at the front part of the building.

MURDER AT NORTH END, FULHAM.—On Wednesday, Mr. Higgs concluded, at the Pine Apple, Hungerford-market, the inquest adjourned from last week, on the body of the man, name unknown, found in the river off Whitehall stairs, with four or five inches of snow on the ground. The previous inquiry appeared in our last number. The evidence now adduced showed that the man had been stabbed first and then thrown into the river, and it also showed a probability that the affair was done on the night of last week, on Vauxhall-bridge. At the first inquiry it was supposed that the deceased was the captain of a coasting schooner, but a man, named Backwell, a river pilot, who it was thought knew deceased, upon this occasion said he did not think he was a seafaring man, and that he knew no captain of a Thames trading vessel that was missing. There was nobody to identify the body or give any material evidence as to who were the murderers of deceased. In consequence the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday Mr. Higgs held an inquest at Dymond's Head, Pimlico-street, Westminster, on Louisa Mooney, aged ten months. The deceased was the daughter of a shoemaker, residing in Orchard-street, Westminster. On Monday the child was taken to its grandmother's house, and laid in a bed, where it shortly afterwards fell asleep. Wish young female named Emma Bource, not knowing that the child was there, turned up the bedstead, and nearly four hours elapsed before it was missed. What the bed overturned the child was found dead, it having been suffocated by the bed-clothes. Verdict, "Accidental death."

CURIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday a singular, but very serious accident happened to a man named Henry Pope, a butcher, residing in the New-cut, Lambeth. The poor fellow, while in the act of cutting a calf's head in two, slipped his knife, and pierced his throat to the extent of several inches, dividing the main blood-vessels. Mr. Edward Cock, one of the principal surgeons of Guy's Hospital, was sent for immediately, and upon his arrival found a considerable effusion of blood upon the femoral artery, which he succeeded in tying directly, and thus prevented the further loss of blood. The man is favourably progressing.

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE BARQUE HERMES, OF HELSINGFORS.—A Swede, named Henry Brown, has been examined and remanded at Liverpool, on a charge of attempting to burn the barque Hermes, Captain Donough, about nine miles off Liverpool. The vessel was on her voyage to Buenos Ayres yesterday week, when the occurrence took place. The prisoner was seen to light some matches, and fire was discovered in the forecastle. He also said he would set the ship on burn the vessel. No motive whatever could be assigned for the attempt.

AWFUL SUDDEN DEATH.—On Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock, Mr. James Bennett, late partner to Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey, and now managing clerk to Messrs. Yates and Turner, solicitors, Great George street, Westminster, came in his usual health and spirits to the office, which he has been accustomed to do for upwards of twenty years, when he was struck dead upon the floor, standing over him, unfortunately got possession of it, and struck him several blows over the head. Shortly afterwards the officer was found bleeding profusely from his wounds, and quite insensible. The wounded man was conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he remains without the least hope of recovery. The individual who committed the murderous assault is named Isaac Higgs, a person known to their situations. On Monday morning, about half-past one o'clock, Collins was walking on his beat, when suddenly a tall, stout fellow, came in his usual health and spirits to the office, which he has been accustomed to do for upwards of twenty years, when he was struck dead upon the floor, standing over him, unfortunately got possession of it, and struck him several blows over the head. Shortly afterwards the officer was found bleeding profusely from his wounds, and quite insensible. The wounded man was conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he remains without the least hope of recovery. The individual who committed the murderous assault is named Isaac Higgs, a person known to their situations. On Monday morning, about half-past one o'clock, Collins was walking on his beat, when suddenly a tall, stout fellow, struck him a heavy blow, which knocked him down, and then, with a pair of shears, which he had in his hand, stabbed him in the throat, and then ran away. Collins, although severely injured, succeeded in getting up, and pursued the villain, who, on finding himself pursued, turned round, and, with the

THE GREAT POUGHKEEPSIE CATTLE SHOW.

GREAT AMERICAN STATE FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW.

We have frequently illustrated these "monster meetings" in our own country, and it may neither be uninteresting nor useless to see how they are managed upon the other side of the Atlantic. The specimen we have chosen for representation is somewhat magniloquently termed "The Great Annual State Fair and Cattle Show of the New York State Agricultural Society, for 1844," held at Poughkeepsie, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of September, "the three glorious days dedicated to the farming and agricultural interests of this great country." The preparations are thus described in the *Weekly Herald*:—

"The site of the fair is half a mile to the east of the town, on the summit of a slight elevation, which affords a view of the whole scene. It occupies a tract of ground of about ten acres, which is enclosed by a substantial seven foot wall of boards, which effectually excluded all but those who paid the ticket at the moderate rate of 1s. each. The whole enclosure is in the form of an oval much elongated. On one side are erected an infinity of pens for hogs, folds for sheep, stalls for oxen, stands for horses, and various other fixtures for quadrupeds, which makes it, one would think, no bad representation of the interior of Noah's ark. Other edifices there are, too, in prodigal numbers. There are tents pitched for the "Light Guards," or some other dashing company or companies expected to come from New York; there is to be a mammoth marquee, within whose ample precincts a whole host of men, women, and children can take shelter, when they like, from the sun's heat, and from the rain, if it be necessary. In different places throughout the fair ground, the committee have caused to be erected a great number of commodious booths, or, as they are termed here, shanties, which are to be appropriated to the sale of refreshments—but to the utter exclusion of that vile rogue, alcohol, who will be, on no condition, looked upon as admissible inside the walls. However, to conceal those who are familiar with this personage, John Barleycorn, *alias* Alcohol, it is to be observed that a numerous posse of his admirers have, not only for the benevolent purpose of providing him with quarters, but also with a view to avoid the rent of a tenement inside the wall of partition, built sundry emporiums outside, where everything, from egg nogg to brandy smashers, and hot punch, may be had on moderate terms, for cash."

In the centre of the ground, and running parallel with its greatest length, stands a row of sheds for the display of horticultural and agricultural specimens, implements, ladies' work, &c.

The first day was appropriated to the choice of officers, committees, &c.; entries of stock, trial of implements, &c.; the number of premiums competed for were 500.

Wednesday was dedicated to the grand exhibition of cattle, farming products, and implements.

According to the *Weekly Herald*, nothing could be finer than the display of Black Cattle of every description: they occupied a strip of the field extending around the whole circumference of the oval enclosure; and it would be difficult to match the collection beheld with lively satisfaction to-day, for size, weight, symmetry, breed, colour, and other leading qualities, by which the merits of stock are estimated. Horses were less numerous; but swine and sheep were in thousands.

A detailed description of the thousands of curious machines, and ingenious contrivances for curtailing, expediting, and facilitating agricultural labour, would take a good-sized volume. There were of the plough alone, hundreds of specimens; also, harrows and rakes, hoes and spades; machines for churning, reaping, threshing, winnowing, and grinding; machines for sowing, cutting straw, cornstalks, &c., and a great variety of ingenious horse-powers to set them in motion. The *belles* on the ground were, you may be sure, quite numerous; but we cannot forbear to mention, whilst on the topic of machinery, two bells of another description, made at Meneely's foundry, West Troy, the tones of which are full of melody. One of these bells weighs 630 pounds, the other 1525 pounds, and are excellent specimens in their line. But the most wonderful exhibition was the arrival of "the Farmers' Car," from Hyde Park, drawn by ten yoke of oxen. A waggon of enormous length, height, and capacity, was attached to this famous team. Perpendicular and transverse rails were raised thereon, and ornamented with fruit, flowers, and forest foliage; whilst, through the interstices peered the smiling products of the farm, the orchard, and the granary, in every possible shape. This stupendous car is shown towards the centre of the large engraving. An exhibition of another character was that of Colonel Chaplin, who caused to be labelled in large characters upon his tent the following: "General Tom Thumb beat at last—The celebrated dwarf, Colonel Chaplin, nineteen years old, twenty-seven inches high, and weighing twenty-six pounds The smallest man living to be seen here." There were on the ground to-day several hundreds of the Pokeepsie and Fishskill firemen, with music, banners, and engines, in full uniform. There were, altogether, 40,000 persons present.

The great feature of Thursday was a Ploughing Match by nine teams. In the afternoon, the meeting in the marquee (shown in our Engraving), numbering nearly 1000 ladies, was addressed at great length, and most eloquently, by Mr. Bancroft, of Massachusetts. Then came the award of payment of the premiums; and thus terminated the proceedings of the Great Poughkeepsie State Fair.

The larger Engraving shows the general arrangement of the Fair: in the foreground are visitors, some of them farmers, carrying umbrellas to keep off the sun; next, are the fine black cattle, and then the Floral Car; to the right are the refreshment booths; to the left, the white buildings of Poughkeepsie; and, in the distance, the Reservoir, the Marquee, and the College; the latter, a superb white marble structure, after the Parthenon, and situate two miles distant.

INTERIOR OF THE GREAT MARQUEE

INCORPORATION OF BRIGHTON.—A meeting of householders of the borough of Brighton, was held on Monday to consider the propriety of petitioning the Queen to grant a charter of incorporation. Some difference of opinion prevailed, and ultimately a committee was appointed to investigate and report upon the extent of the change in local affairs which an incorporation would entail.

EFFECTS OF THE SEASON.—Mrs. Martha Scrafton has at present growing in her garden at Ainley, near Woodby, Yorkshire, an apple tree, which bore blossom in Christmas, again in spring, and after producing a good crop of fruit, is again to be seen in blossom.

PUBLIC WALKS IN MANCHESTER.—Sir George Philips has subscribed £500 to the fund raising for the establishment of public walks in that town.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY.—On Friday an inquest was held before Mr. Chapman, at the Alma Hotel, Manchester, on the body of James Caree, a map-dealer, of Rochdale, whose death resulted from the injuries received on the Oldham branch of the Manchester and Leeds Railway. It appeared from the evidence of Elizabeth, wife of William Leigh, hatter, of Rochdale, that she and Caree got into a railway train at Oldham, on Wednesday evening, and were going to Rochdale, but, on the arrival of the train at the Middleton junction, Caree opened the door of the carriage, which was a third class, as the train was slackening its pace, and tried to get out, when his foot slipped, and he fell across the rail. The off-wheel of the succeeding waggon passed over his thighs, and he was removed to the Manchester Infirmary within half an hour of the accident, but he survived the injury only until Thursday night, when he died about half-past seven. The witness stated that deceased was in liquor at the time of the accident, and the fault was entirely his own. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

ORLEANS HOUSE, TWICKENHAM; ONCE THE RESIDENCE OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

ORLEANS HOUSE, TWICKENHAM.

Our readers will remember that his Majesty the King of the French, during his recent visit, paid a visit to the handsome mansion at Twickenham, where the King, then Duke of Orleans, took up his residence on his arrival from New York, in the year 1800. Here the royal exile had, at length, an opportunity of enjoying some repose in the midst of the best English society. The duke engaged with zeal in the study of political economy, and the institutions of Great Britain; at times making excursions with his brothers into the country, and from taste and habit becoming almost an Englishman. The only pressing subject of concern was the infirm health of the Duke of Montpensier. With a somewhat weakly constitution, deranged by long and cruel confinement in prison, he had, since his first arrival in England experienced a gradual sinking in bodily strength. Notwithstanding every effort of medicine to save him, this amiable and accomplished prince died May 18, 1807. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey, where his tomb is marked by an elegant Latin epitaph, the joint composition of the Duke of Orleans and General Dumouriez.

Writing from Twickenham to the late Bishop of Landaff, in July, 1804, the duke observes—"I quitted my native land so early, that I have hardly the habits or manners of a Frenchman, and I can say with truth that I am attached to England, not only by gratitude, but by taste and inclination. In the sincerity of my heart do I pray that I may never leave this hospitable soil. But it is not from individual feeling only that I take so much interest in the success of England—it is also as a man. The safety of Europe, of the world itself, the happiness and independence of the human race, depend upon the safety and independence of England.'

A correspondent has penned the following:—

ROYAL SOLILOQUY

SAID TO HAVE BEEN SPOKEN IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF TWICKENHAM OR ETON.

"Ye distant spires, ye antique towers
That crown the watery glade,
Where grateful Science still adores
Her Henry's holy shade;
And ye, that from the stately brow
Of Windsor's heights th' expanse below,
Of grove, of lawn, of mead survey,
Whose turf, whose shade, whose flowers among,
Wanders the hoary Thames along
His silver-winding way!"—
And thou, fair Twickenham, where of old
Some thirty summers ere I strey'd,
It glads mine eyes now to behold
Each happy hill, each peaceful shade!
Time has wrought many changes since
Here in thy home as exil'd Prince
I found thy hospitality,
But time has wrought no change in me!
The circumstance of pomp and pow'r,
Attends me at the present hour—
But still in grateful heart the same,
I'll ever bless old England's name!

Orleans House was, in the reign of Queen Anne, the property of her Secretary of State, Mr. Johnson, who built the large octagon room at the extremity of the gallery, for the express purpose of entertaining Queen Anne there. The house was erected from a design by the celebrated Earl of Burlington. It afterwards became the property of G. Morton Pitt, Esq., and was purchased from him by Admiral Sir George Pocock, K.B., who left it to his son, the late baronet, by whom it was sold in 1827, to the present possessor, Alexander Murray, Esq., the member for the County of Kirkcudbright. The Pocock family held the property for about a century.

INTERIOR OF THE NEW ROYAL SOUTHAMPTON RAILWAY STATE CARRIAGE.—See next page.

SILVER TROWEL.

This superb implement was manufactured for laying the first stone of the New Docks, at Birkenhead, and was used by Sir Philip Egerton, M.P., for that purpose, on Wednesday last.

SILVER TROWEL.

The trowel was designed and executed by Mr. Joseph Mayer, jeweller and goldsmith, of Lord-street, Liverpool. It is of unique design, its several ornaments being emblematical of commerce and navigation. The form of it is that of the Greek helm, or paddle. On the blade, or flat part, is chased in alto-

relieve, Terra, the Goddess of Earth, and Neptune, the God of the Sea, in the act of calling into existence Commerce and Navigation, which are pourtrayed by a female, crowned with an antique prow, with her arms across her bosom, and holding in her right hand a clavus. The god and goddess, with their appropriate symbols, the trident and dolphin, turreted coronet and cornucopia, with their heads inclined, are looking approvingly on the being of their creation. The handle is composed of a dolphin, which, from the graceful form it assumes, makes an appropriate finish to the whole. Above the figures is engraved, in classic letters, the following inscription:—"Presented to Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Baronet, M.P., on his laying the Foundation-stone of the Birkenhead Docks, XXIII. day of October, M.DCCC.XLIV., in the VII. year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria." And on the back of the bowl the names of the Birkenhead Dock Commissioners, with those of the engineer and solicitor. The whole is surrounded by that beautiful Greek border, emblematic of the waves, often seen on the early Etruscan vases.

Next week we hope to illustrate the grand festive proceedings at Birkenhead.

HER MAJESTY'S NEW STATE RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

This superb carriage has been constructed by the South Western Railway Company, for the conveyance of her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the young royal family, to and from their marine residence in the Isle of Wight.

The carriage, externally, is seventeen feet in length by seven feet four inches wide: it is placed on wooden wheels (Beattie's patent), which have been successfully used on this railway, and, from their principle of construction, afford comfort and perfect security. The ground colour of the body is the same as that of her Majesty's private carriages, dark maroon; in the centre panel are emblazoned the royal arms; the commode and door handles are massive silver, with the royal arms elaborately chased; and the windows are of superbly embossed and ground glass. A crown and cushion surmount the centre of the body, and along its entire length is an elegant scroll cornice; the carriage itself being similarly decorated.

The interior, of which we annex a view, is divided into two compartments, two-thirds of the length being assigned to that occupied by her Majesty and Prince Albert; the other compartment being for the royal children and suite, and accessible by an almost imperceptible door, opening into either compartment, and hung on a patent self-adjusting hinge. The lining is of light drab flowered silk damask, trimmed with crimson and white silk, and embossed pile figures. The roof, or ceiling, is of white damask, embroidered with crimson; and at each angle are embroidered the national emblems in silver, encircling the imperial crown of gold. In the centre of each ceiling is a crown, surrounded by the rose, shamrock, and thistle, carved, and painted after nature. Immediately over each of these crowns is placed one of the improved lamps, made by Miller and Son, of Piccadilly; each crown, by an ingenious contrivance, being removable, so as to admit into both compartments an agreeable light—for example, in passing through the railway tunnels.

The draperies throughout are of crimson and white figured satin damask, richly lined and trimmed, and surmounted by a white and gold cornice. The blinds are of peach-blossom silk, with crimson silk and silver tassels. Beneath the centre window, and near the seats for her Majesty and the Prince, are placed white marble slabs upon white and gold consoles. The carpet is of the finest Axminster manufacture; beneath it, and between the framework and body of the carriage, is a layer of the patent Kamptulicon (composition of cork and Indian rubber) which entirely prevents the unpleasant vibration incident to railway travelling.

The entire carriage has been constructed from the design and under the superintendence of Mr. Joseph Beattie, of the carriage department of the Railway Company. It is, certainly, an elegant specimen of coach building, furniture, trimming, and decoration, in convenience as well as embellishment; and it has been much admired by her Majesty and Prince Albert.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 27.—Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 28.—Bristol riots, 1831.
TUESDAY, 29.—Morland died, 1804.
WEDNESDAY, 30.—King Alfred died, 900.
THURSDAY, 31.—Allhallow Eve.
FRIDAY, NOV. 1.—All Saints.
SATURDAY, 2.—All Souls.

MISS WAYNE at London-bridge, for the Week ending November 2.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m. 5 0	M. h. m. 5 17	M. h. m. 3 32	M. h. m. 4 8	M. h. m. 4 20	M. h. m. 4 37	M. h. m. 4 53	M. h. m. 5 19	M. h. m. 5 33	M. h. m. 5 51	M. h. m. 6 16

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. B." should write to the Secretary of the Board of Ordnance.
"Secretary S. T. I."—The error was corrected in our last week's journal.
"B. C. F." will, probably, find the American file of newspapers he requires, at the North and South American Coffee-house, Threadneedle-street.
"Leita" should inquire of some respectable ship-broker. We have not room for the astronomical observations.
"St. Christopher." Only.—"Taylor's System of Short-hand simplified by Harding." There was a fire on some of Lord Glenlyon's premises during her Majesty's stay at Blair Athol.
"L. A. S."—The slips of the plants should be covered with soap and water.
"Alma," Edinburgh.—The person is disqualified for all the situations.
"Epwin," Worcester.—We have received the poem, but it is much too long for insertion.
"Truth."—See the number of the Edinburgh Review, art. 1, just published.
"J. P. P.," Exmouth.—Blackwood's Magazine was established about 1817, and Bentley's Miscellany in 1837.
"Adolescens" will find the process for obtaining wine from its native ores, in a concise form, in the "Penny Cyclopædia" art. wine.
"L. L."—Letters and newspapers are forwarded to India, vid Southampton, on the 3rd of every month; and vid Marseilles on the 7th. Our reply last week was, consequently, incorrect.
"A Correspondent," St. Columb.—The person named stands high in his art.
"W. Ford"—The Adelaide Gallery and the Polytechnic Institution receive models for exhibition, but are rarely purchasers.
"J. M'C.," Glasgow, is thanked for the sketch, which, however, arrived too late.
"A Member of Cambridge University."—Under consideration.
"Amicus" is thanked for his suggestion as to the Elizabethan Medallion; and Mr. C. R. Smith for his courtesy to our artist.
"Herschel" notice of the number will be duly read.
Messrs. Shields and Son are thanked for the copy of the description of the Earl of Rosse's telescope.
"S. S. S." Tandaradei, can deduct the property-tax.
"J. C. M. A. M."—We think the marriage would be illegal.
"J. B.," Clifton.—In the 14th century, cannon-balls were made of stone, in this country; but, in Germany, some centuries earlier, of iron.
"J. M." need not trouble himself further in the matter.
"Timothy Touchwood," Barnsley.—Any treatise on mechanics.
"A. Y. Z." Llanrhaiadr-ym-Mochnant is freedom in the mode referred to.
"W. Q."—The Railway School shall appear.
"A Subscriber," in Hawick, will be entitled to the Large Print. The English of "Fogh-a-Ballagh" is clear the way.
"M. C."—The Large Print is in a very forward state.
"A Subscriber."—A is an Englishman.
"F. F.," Tunstall.—Stone crosses in the metropolitan church-yards are frequently covered with bricks coated with cement.
"A Subscriber," Coventry.—The only inhabitant of Aldrington, Sussex, is the toll-keeper.
"W. B.," Cleveland-office.—We have not received the sketch referred to.
"Shiffail Subscriber."—Of course, the judgment on O Connell being reversed, he is altogether free.
"An Expectant," Walton, has only to prove his identity.
"A Trick Friend" should consult a respectable solicitor.
"F. W. G." Tait's Monthly Arithmetic.
"F. A. F."—Soldiers in her Majesty's service abroad may receive their letters for a trifling charge.
"A. B." Bridgend.—We cannot enter into the calculation.
"T. W.," Little Bartholomew Close, should write to Mr. Serle, Southampton-row, Bloomsbury.
"J. J." Colefort.—Perhaps our correspondent will forward a sketch.
"Miscellaneous."—1. The Post office are not responsible for cash, bills, &c., lost with letters, even if registered. 2. The carriers are not liable. 3. A Knight's son cannot succeed to his father's title.
"A Country Admirer," Frome.—We have not room at present for the extension suggested.
"A Subscriber," Cornhill.—The salary of the First Lord of the Treasury is £5000 per annum.
"G. G.," Carlisle.—The author of the "Beggar's Petition" is not known.
"G. B." Battersea, is correct.
"Somebody."—"Sans Changer" is the motto of the Derby family.
"L. D. J."—Under the New Alien Act, a naturalised alien enjoys all the rights and privileges of a British subject.
Ineligible.—Lines on Punch, on Louis Philippe's Visit; Lines by Kravwile; Lines by Zeta; A Song of Young England, Lines to a Child, by Flor ence.

OPENING OF THE

NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE

BY THE QUEEN.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

In consequence of the absorbing Interest attached to the above important historical event, have resolved that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

SHALL SURPASS ITSELF.

The best Artists in London are engaged; and a Perfect Picture of the Ceremony of Opening the Exchange will be produced. Nearly the whole of two numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be devoted to the Illustration of this

ERA IN THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.

The present number contains an Historical Account, with Engravings, of the Exchanges from the time of Elizabeth.

The number for Nov. 2nd will be crowded with Magnificent Pictures of the Grand Ceremony of the Opening the New Exchange by the Queen; and other Engravings.

The following are among the number of Illustrations:—

The Great Western Portico, with the Arrival of her Majesty, and the Civic Procession.
The East End, with the Clock Tower.
The Northern Entrance.
Interior of the Great Quadrangle, with the Royal Procession: Proclamation by the Heralds, &c.
The Library: her Majesty receiving the Address.
Lloyd's Great Room: the Royal Déjeûné.
Her Majesty in State, passing St. Clement's Church, Strand.
Temple Bar, (West Side): the Royal Herald asking admittance.
Temple Bar, (East Side): the Presentation of the Keys, &c., to her Majesty: the Royal and Civic State Procession.
Gresham's Wedding Ring.
Interior of the Clock Tower: the Chimes, Bells, &c.
The History of the Royal Exchange will be given.
Superb Portrait of Sir Thomas Gresham, in Mercers' Hall.
The Gresham Seals (Five Cuts).
Holt School, Norfolk.
Exterior of the First Royal Exchange (temp. Elizabeth).
Interior of the First Royal Exchange.
The Exchange and Tun Tavern, after Hollar.
Exterior of the second Royal Exchange (temp. Charles II.).
The Second Exchange just before the late Fire.
Statue of Sir Thomas Gresham.
Medal struck at the Inauguration, by Queen Elizabeth.
Gresham College.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1844.

THE week has been, politically, a very quiet one. The retirement of Royalty to the privacy of Osborne House, withdrew attention from the Court; the interest awakened by the visit of the French King has, here at least, completely subsided, though in Paris the papers cannot afford to let so good a subject escape them so soon, and they are "still harping" on the enormity of the crime Louis Philippe has committed, and the endeavours of Guizot to make France, as they are pleased to phrase it, "not happy, but English." They take exception to an exclamation attributed to his Majesty during his investiture with the Order of the Garter, by which he expressed his determination never to wage an unjust war with the Sovereign of the Order and of England. An honest and just determination, we should say, but on that account so much the more likely to give offence to the peace-hating spirit of Young France. But this last breeze of passion will, we hope, blow over with as little effect on the good sense of the bulk of the French nation.

The feeling of the week has been one of anticipation; every one is looking forward to the ceremony of opening the Exchange; an event which, to a great commercial nation, is one of unusual importance, bringing with it many interesting associations, both with the past and the future. The City is on the tiptoe of expectation; the Lord Mayor is enjoying a foretaste of greatness and dignity; and the worthy citizens—whose windows command the route—are awaiting a golden harvest from the anxious loyalty of the thousands, who, like Calen Custem, are determined to have "a place at the review." Every arrangement has been made to render the pageant effective; and if the skies are at all propitious the spectacle will really be a very gratifying one.

THE silence of every member of the Ministry during the Recess has been at last broken by Lord Stanley, who on Tuesday last presided at the dinner of the Liverpool Agricultural Show. His lordship's speech on this occasion contains nothing political; it is simply such an address as might have been expected at an assembly of agriculturists. It is full of good advice,—recommending increased activity and exertion, and all, in fact, that is usually comprehended in the term agricultural improvement. He speaks much of the good effect of drainage, and the use of guano as a manure; and he bears the following testimony to the advance that has lately been made in the processes of cultivation:—

Everywhere I see old useless fences disappearing, fields enlarging, improved modes of cultivation adopted; and I see going on with immense rapidity that which I must again and again impress upon you who are connected with the land is the basis of all improvement—deep and thorough drainage of the land; and not here alone, but throughout all England, I see most remarkably, as any one indeed may do, even though whirled through the country at the railway speed at which we are now carried, what an extent of improvement has been effected in this respect. Every one is struck with the appearance of preparation for future exertions, which are, at the same time, the tokens of well-deserved success.

But while speaking of this improvement, he makes this important declaration:—

But this I say—and, as one connected with the land, I feel myself bound to say it—that a landlord has no right to expect any great and permanent improvement of his land by the tenant, unless that tenant be secured the repayment of his outlay, not by the personal character or honour of his landlord, but by a security which no casualties can interfere with—the security granted him by the terms of a lease for years.

The granting of leases must be left to the discretion or feeling of the landlords, as the law could not make it imperative without an interference with the private affairs of individuals, that would produce more mischief than the practice so enforced would create of good. Still there can be no doubt that the increased security and confidence a tenant would gain from this certainty of tenure would make him more freely invest that capital in the land, without which improvement is impossible; and among this large class we have no doubt that Lord Stanley's unqualified opinion on the point will produce great satisfaction. With the exception of his lordship's speech, the dinner presented nothing to call for remark.

MONDAY last was the anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, and the Old Victory was dressed with laurels, and fired a salute on the occasion, in honour of the day, and of the memory of the Hero who fell on her deck in the moment of victory. Her Majesty was passing in the state barge to the Clarence-yard, and inquired the cause of the display. On being told, she resolved to go on board the old vessel, and in a few minutes afterwards the ship's company were alike surprised and gratified by the presence of her Majesty among them. The Queen remained some time on board—saw the tablet that marks the spot where Nelson fell—visited the cabin in which he died—read his famous signal—plucked some leaves from the laurels that for the day had been placed to shadow the spot once stained by the warrior's blood—and departed amid the hearty cheers of the crew. The visit was spontaneous—there was nothing of state about it—but it was, for that very reason, a more graceful homage to the memory of one of the bravest defenders the Crown of England ever numbered in its service.

THE Foreign Intelligence is rather interesting; in Spain Queen Christina has had her marriage with Munoz ratified; they have been privately married for many years, but the union has not till now been recognised; nor has it at last been effected without much negotiation. It reads rather strangely to find that the young Isabella, in years little more than a child, should have given her august permission to her mother to get married! It is said Christina will lose the allowance she received as the widow of Ferdinand; and, in fact, as it was to cease in case of her second marriage, she must, for some years past, have been receiving it illegally. But all her revenues, rights, and privileges are to be secured to her by royal grant from her daughter. In the north of Europe affairs appear busy. The Kings of Belgium and of Holland have each opened the Legislatures of the respective countries: the principal subject for the attention of both these bodies will be the commercial regulations and the tariffs of the two states. The tariff promulgated by Belgium is marked, we are sorry to say, by a spirit adverse to the extended admission of English manufactures.

The ill success of the Russian army in Circassia has encouraged the tribes of Georgia, many of whom have heretofore acknowledged the authority of the Czar, to waver in their faith, and throw off their allegiance. Throughout both Georgia and Circassia, the Russians are detested, and during last year the inhabitants of the mountainous province of Daghistan revolted; they were headed by a chief named Shamil Bey, who had long previously been endeavouring to league the mountaineers against their northern rulers. This chief had been partly educated in the Russian capital, and has consequently acquired some insight into the nature of Russian policy. He was known to be a man of superior abilities and of great personal courage, and to possess a very considerable influence amongst the tribes of Daghistan. The Russian Government made a vigorous effort to suppress this outbreak, but their troops were defeated by the mountaineers with great loss, and several fortified posts fell into the hands of the rebels. In the spring of last year a fresh army under another expedition was sent against Shamil Bey; the force was a strong one, and such importance was attached to success that it was at one time stated the Emperor would himself direct part of the operations in person. But by retreating into the mountains, avoiding a battle, continually harassing the flanks of the Russian army, and cutting off its supplies, the Bey has completely defeated the troops sent against him, which, thinned by losses, weakened by desertions, and distracted by the divisions, said to exist among the generals, have retreated, the campaign being altogether abandoned. It is said that by this event the power of Russia in Georgia and Circassia will be materially shaken. Those who are continually making a bugbear of the great military power of Russia, might draw consolation from these repeated failures, which do not say much either for the capacity or the spirit of these masses of serfs in uniform, when put in action before an enemy.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked for some time this morning in the pleasure grounds adjacent to the Castle. In the afternoon her Majesty attended his Royal Highness's regiment in the Home Park. Lady Portman has arrived at the Castle, and has succeeded the Countess of Gainsborough as the lady in Waiting on the Queen. The Hon. Captain Duncombe has also arrived at the Castle, and has succeeded Sir Frederick Stovin as the Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed walk this afternoon in the slopes. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice were taken their usual airing in the course of the day. The Earl and Countess of Westmorland arrived at the Castle in the afternoon, on a visit to her Majesty. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Charlotte Dundas, the Countess Wratislaw, and Colonel Knollys, joined the royal dinner circle at the Castle this evening.

THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, left the Castle this morning shortly after nine o'clock, and walked across the Home-park to the dairy. After visiting the royal aviary and apiary, the Queen and the Prince returned to the Castle. Shortly afterwards, the Prince Consort, attended by Col. Bouverie, proceeded in a close carriage to Virginia Water, for the purpose of shooting over the royal preserves in that vicinity. The rain, however, commencing immediately upon the Prince reaching Virginia Water, with every appearance of its continuance, his Royal Highness returned to the royal residence without firing a shot. The rain continued without intermission during the remainder of the day; thus preventing any of the royal family leaving the Castle since the early part of the morning, where their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were taken out for their usual airings. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Countess Josephine Wratislaw, and Lady Charlotte Dundas, had the honour of joining the royal dinner circle at the Castle this evening. It is expected that the Court will leave the Castle, for Claremont, on Saturday. Nothing, however, with reference to the departure of her Majesty and the Prince has yet been finally determined upon. I regret to state that the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Murray still continues at the Pavilion, at Brighton, in an ill state of health.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CITY.—The following will be amongst the members of the royal household, the attendance upon her Majesty and Prince Albert on the occasion of the opening of the Royal Exchange, on Monday next:—Lady Portman, Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Amelia Murray and the Hon. Lucy Kerr, Maids of Honour; the Lord in Waiting; the Hon. Captain Duncombe, Groom in Waiting; Major-General Wemyss, Equerry in Waiting; Lord George Lennox, Lord in Waiting to Prince Albert; Mr. G. E. Anson, Treasurer and Private Secretary to the Prince; and Colonel Bouverie, his Royal Highness's Equerry in Waiting.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Wednesday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, was solemnised the marriage of Captain the Honourable Robert Edward Boyle, second son of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, with Miss Georgiana Robarts, youngest daughter of Abraham Robarts, the well-known banker.

The Duke of Wellington is expected to arrive at Apsley House, on Monday next, from Walmer Castle, to attend the royal banquet, on the occasion of the opening of the new Royal Exchange. His grace's party at the castle includes Countess Fauvel, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, and Mr. Algernon Greville.

Viscount Melbourne is at Brocket Hall, Herts. Lord and Lady Beauvale are visiting the noble Viscount.

Lord and Lady John Russell have left town for Dover, and purpose to reside there until the close of the ensuing month. Her ladyship's health is quite restored.

Lord Brougham and suite left Brougham Hall on Monday for London, *en route* to his lordship's chateau in the south of France.

A marriage is in contemplation between the Comte de Jarnac, First Secretary to the French Embassy in London, and the Hon. Miss Foley, eldest sister of the present and daughter of the late Lord Foley.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION FOR THE WARD OF PORTSOKEN.—The Court of Aldermen having declared the election of Mr. Salomons, as Alderman of Portsoken Ward, null and void, a warmote was held on Monday, at the Three Nuns Tavern, Aldgate, to elect a gentleman in his stead. The Lord Mayor having opened the proceedings, Mr. Salomans addressed the Court, and handed in a protest against the election. He said he considered himself alderman of the ward, and intended to try the question in a court of law. Mr. D. W. Wire handed in a similar protest from certain inhabitants of the ward. Mr. Wood then proposed, and Mr. Bull seconded, the nomination of Francis Graham Moon, Esq., citizen and stationer, as a fit and proper person to represent the Ward of Portsoken in the Court of Aldermen. There being no other candidate nominated, the Lord Mayor declared F. G. Moon, Esq., duly elected.

STATUE OF WILLIAM THE FOURTH.—The statue to his late Majesty King William IV., designed for erection in King William-street, is in a state far advancing towards completion, and will, in the course of a short period, be removed to its final destination; thus adding another agreeable ornament to the City of London.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—Deaths from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday, Oct. 19:—Males, 488; females, 437; total, 925. Weekly average—Males, 483; females, 463; total 946.

METROPOLITAN DRAPERS' ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of the Chelsea branch of this association was held in the temperance hall, Exeter-street, Sloane-street, a few evenings ago, Mr. Lilwall in the chair. Mr. Cooper, the district secretary, read the report, from which it appeared, that though one of the smallest, it was the most flourishing district in the metropolis, and, owing to the active exertions of the committee, evening trade was very much diminished. Mr. St. Clay, a member of the Central Committee, moved the adoption of the report. In doing so, he observed, that to abridge the hours of business was not, as some imagined, the sole object of these associations; but they had an ulterior object in view, towards which this was but the stepping-stone. This object was to elevate the character of trade, and to improve the moral and intellectual welfare of the shopmen, to do which it was absolutely necessary to secure a portion of time from the demands of business. Some resolutions were agreed to similar in spirit to those adopted at Exeter Hall, and deprecating late hours of business. Mr. Shipton moved, and Mr. Mayon, in an eloquent and humorous speech, seconded, a resolution of thanks to the Central Committee, for their exertions in the cause, which was agreed to.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE LIVERPOOL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society took place on Tuesday, presided over, as usual, by the new peer, Baron Stanley, of Bickerstaffe. Nothing marked the proceedings, except the speech of the President himself. That noble lord, after expatiating upon the advantages of such societies, adverted to the improvements which were progressing in farming. Baron Stanley, in the course of his remarks upon these improvements, said:—It was not more than four or five years ago that he (Baron Stanley) at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, when it was held in Liverpool, had taken the opportunity of mentioning a new manure, guano, as applicable and valuable for land. At that same early a single cargo had arrived in Liverpool, and now, if he (Baron Stanley) was not misinformed, from the single port of Liverpool only no less than one hundred and fifty vessels were engaged in the importation of that then unknown manure. It was not merely in such matters as that that he looked for advantage from the Society, but on all sides he saw old and useless fences disappearing, fields being enlarged, and good and thorough draining of the land taking place. He (Lord Cheve) He (Baron Stanley) had heard of some old farmers who disapproved of such improvements. It had been said that it was useless growing more on the land, for if they did, the landlord would get the benefit of it. This was a very fallacious notion; for, in point of fact, by improvement they did not grow more upon the land, but a different kind of crop—wheat, instead of weeds. Baron Stanley then gave his opinion that landlords ought to grant leases to their tenants; and in reference to draining, gave an example of what had been done on his father's property. He said—"On my father's property in this neighbourhood there has been laid down at his expense, and charging 5 per cent. interest to the tenants, which, I believe, they most gladly and willingly acknowledge they have, over and over again, received the benefit of—in this last year we have laid down in deep draining somewhere about 300 miles of drains, at an expense of between £5000 and £6000, and, I think, employed about 1,500,000 of draining tiles."

THE HASWELL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—The Marquis of Londonderry, says the *Durham Advertiser* of Saturday, has written to the secretary to the fund for the survivors of the sufferers by the late accident at Haswell Colliery, in reply to an application for a subscription. The noble lord disapproves of all such subscriptions, and contends that it is the duty of all proprietors of collieries to maintain those who are bereft of their protectors by fatal accidents in the mines. He estimates the amount of money he has paid in this way, as coal proprietor, since 1819, at £6168 17s 8d. He concludes his letter, however, by saying that, as the Lambton Colliery and the Earl of Durham have each given £100 to the fund, he will give the same sum.

CALAMITOUS EXPLOSION AT ROWLEY REGIS.—ELEVEN LIVES LOST.—On Saturday a most calamitous explosion of fire-damp took place in a coal-pit belonging to Mr. Darby, at the Five Ways, Rowley Regis, Staffordshire. The number of persons at work in the pit at the time of the explosion was 17 or 18, and of these no less than 11 have fallen victims. Immediately after the explosion, the effects of which were perceived for some distance, the most active measures were taken to afford assistance to such of the workmen in the pit as might be alive, and six of them were as soon as possible extricated from their perilous situation. In a short time the bodies of eight workmen also were got out, those of three others being left in the pit, in consequence of the foulness of the air. The six poor fellows who were got out alive are all more or less injured, but not, we are happy to state, to such a degree as to endanger their lives.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE BRANDLING JUNCTION RAILWAY.—All the persons injured last week on the Brandling Junction Railway are in an improving condition; it is expected that in a few days most of them will be out of danger. Every attention has been paid to them by the managers of the railway.

POSTSCRIPT.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CITY.—Official notices have been issued, stating, that on the occasion of her Majesty visiting the City, on Monday next, to open the Royal Exchange, the Treasury and the other public offices will be shut, and the day observed as a holiday. The Lord Mayor has issued various regulations, providing that the streets between Bishopsgate-street and Temple-bar be closed at seven in the morning on Monday, and that no vehicle be allowed to remain after eight o'clock. Also, that no person be allowed to pass or remain in the Poultry, Mansion-house-street, Cornhill, Bartholomew-lane, or Threadneedle-street, after seven o'clock, except inhabitants and others going to the houses in those streets, who will be permitted to pass for that purpose until nine o'clock, after which time no person whatever will be admitted into those streets. That no carriage be admitted into any of the streets between Temple-bar and Bishopsgate-street after seven o'clock, except those going to the Exchange (who must produce their tickets of invitation).

Lord Brougham left town this morning for the continent, his lordship being about to pass the winter at his residence at Cannes, in the south of France.

Sir Robert Peel returned to town this morning from his seat, Drayton Manor, Staffordshire. Miss Peel, we are happy to hear, is daily gaining strength.

MARRIAGE OF QUEEN ISABELLA OF SPAIN.—A Madrid correspondent assures us that a family compact has been entered into between Don Carlos on the one part, and Queen Christina on the other, for the marriage of Isabella of Spain to the Prince of the Asturias, eldest son of the former. The definitive arrangements were, we are informed, completed at Madrid on the 11th, and the contract has been signed at Bourges.

ANOTHER MURDER IN IRELAND.—Accounts have been received of another murder in Ireland. It took place on the borders of Tipperary. The victim was a person named Thomas M'Namara, who was employed as one of the bog-rangers on the county Limerick estate of the governors of the schools founded by Erasmus Smith. He was murdered about noon on the public road leading from Cappamore to Doon, on the lands of Ballyashon; there were people passing to and from the bog, bringing out turf to the very place where he was murdered. The police were soon on the spot, and arrested some persons whom they found there.

OUTRAGE AND BURGLARY AT MANCETTER.—An account has been received of a daring burglary in the dwelling-house of Mr. Thomas Worthington, at Mancetter, near Atherstone, Warwickshire. The house was a few nights ago broken into by a gang of ruffians, wearing black masks, and their persons otherwise disguised. The burglars commenced their operations by cutting a hole in the front door, the noise of which disturbed Miss Worthington, who opened a window and inquired what they wanted, on which the burglars said the cows had escaped from the close; but Mr. Worthington, who had now joined his niece, ordered them to be off about their business, or he would shoot them. Of this the burglars took no notice, but continued their operations against the door, and at last succeeded in making an opening. The inmates, consisting of Mr. Worthington, a servant, a grand niece, and a servant lad and maid, were by this time fully prepared, and Mr. Worthington, who is in his 82th year, placed himself at the door, and with a drawn sword cut and stabbed at the fellows through the hole they had made, and kept them at bay for a considerable time. The burglars battered the door to pieces; but while they were doing so, Miss Worthington brought her uncle his fowling-piece, loaded with swan shot, and desired him to shoot the villians; seeing that his aged hands shook so that he could not take an aim, the heroic young lady pointed and held the gun while her uncle fired. The burglars, uttering the most horrid oaths and imprecations, next tore up the stones and threw them at the old gentleman and his niece, who still kept their places in the hall; at length, after half an hour's fighting, and Mr. Worthington's being wounded in the temple and in various parts of the body, the niece, who stood firmly by his side during the conflict, parleyed with the robbers, when one of them said all they wanted was money, and they did not want to hurt them. The lady then said, if they would promise not to hurt her uncle, no further resistance should be made, which the robbers promised, on which four of them made their way into the house, and after making the servant lad give up all his money, they next took from Miss Eliza Worthington, a grand niece of Mr. Worthington, a young lady about fifteen years old, all the money she had, threatening to hang her if she did not keep quiet. They then fowned the niece to shew them where the money was kept, which they took, as well as some fire-arms; and, after threatening the inmates, if they made any noise about the robbery, or took any steps to discover the robbers, they would come again some night, and burn the house and murder all the inmates, they took their departure, and no traces have been obtained of them. We are happy to say that neither Mr. Worthington nor any of his family are seriously injured.

At the Central Criminal Court, *George Weston*, *John Cooper*, alias *Timber lake*, and *George Jackson*, were tried yesterday for stealing some jewellery and other articles from the house of Mr. Blundell, in Agnes-street, Waterloo-road, under daring and heartless circumstances. The particulars recently appeared in our police reports. The jury found Cooper and Weston guilty, but acquitted Jackson. They were subsequently tried on another indictment, and all were convicted. Mr. Justice Maule sentenced Weston and Jackson to be transported for fifteen years, and Cooper for ten years.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

THE opening of the New Royal Exchange by her Majesty, on Monday next, promises to be a spectacle of such magnificence, that the greater portion of our next week's journal will be appropriated to the illustration of the most striking scenes and incidents of the Royal Progress. Upon the eve of the ceremonial destined to be chronicled as a most important and attractive event in regal and civic history, it may be interesting, before proceeding to the details of the new edifice, to glance at the TWO EXCHANGES which have been built nearly upon the site occupied by the THIRD—namely, the north-western extremity of Cornhill.

Notwithstanding the early commercial importance of the City of London, the merchants appear to have been unprovided with some fixed establishment where in they might assemble and transact business, until long after the building of the Bourse at Antwerp, in the year 1531. Stow tells us, in the picture he has left us of Lombard-street, that—"The merchants and tradesmen, as well English as strangers, for their general making of bargains, contracts, and commerce.... did usually meet twice every day," at noon and in the evening. "But these meetings were unpleasant and troublesome, by reason of walking and talking in an open narrow street.... being there constrained either to endure all extremes of weather, viz., heat and cold, snow and rain; or else to shelter themselves in shops."

The King himself (Henry VIII.), however, so early as 1535, proposed that the merchants should remove to the old edifice of Leadenhall, which they declined doing; and in 1537, Sir Richard Gresham, the wealthy merchant, laid before Cromwell, then Lord Privy Seal, the plan of a Bourse for London, to which he had, no doubt, been incited by a visit to Antwerp. In this attempt he was unsuccessful; but, before retiring from his mayoralty, in the follow.ng year, he made another effort to carry his design into execution in a letter which is still extant; proposing to erect the buildings in Lombard-street, at a cost of £2000. This application likewise failed, and the attempt was not, for some years, renewed. Thus, with Sir Richard Gresham rests the honour of having originally projected the "Goodely burse," which his son was happily possessed of the means as well as the inclination, thirty years later, to construct.

The name of Gresham is derived from a little village in Norfolk, where the ancestors of the future civic worthies had resided, it is said, for generations. They subsequently removed to Holt, a few miles from Gresham, in the midst of a wild heathy moor, in the most northern part of Norfolk, being only four miles distant from the sea. Here James Gresham, whose letters, written between 1443 and 1464, are included in the Paston Collection) probably erected the old manor-house, which Sir John Gresham, the brother of Sir Richard, converted into a free-school, and richly endowed with his own means. The edifice, as it stands at present, is shown in the annexed engraving.

HOLT SCHOOL,

FORMERLY THE RESIDENCE OF THE GRESHAM FAMILY.

Thomas Gresham, who eventually founded the Royal Exchange, was the younger of two sons, and is supposed to have been born in London about 1519. He was educated at Cambridge, apprenticed to his uncle, Sir John, and admitted to the Mercers' Company in 1543, being then in his 25th year. A fine Portrait of Sir Thomas hangs in the Company's Hall, in Cheapside; which we shall, next week, present to our readers.

We have not space to glance at the history of Gresham—how he became a merchant in 1544; Royal Agent at Antwerp to Henry VIII. and Edward IV.; removed by Queen Mary, but restored by Elizabeth; how he became Sir Thomas on undertaking the duties of Ambassador at the Court of the Duchess of Parma. His principal English residences were in Lombard-street; Mayfield, in Sussex, previously a favourite old Palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury; and Osterley, in Middlesex: he had other country houses, but of less importance. Lombard-street was, in Gresham's time, the busiest and most important street in London: in short, it was as yet the only Exchange.

Like all other bankers and merchants of the day, Gresham had his shop in this street, with his grasshopper, his crest, over the door, as his sign. These who feel any interest in so doing, may yet look upon the site of Gresham's house. It stood where now stands the banking-house of Messrs. Stone, Martin, and Co. Pennant saw the sign itself in the last century, which is understood to have remained on the spot till the erection of the present building. Mayfield and Osterley were magnificent places; and in both Gresham had the honour of a visit from his royal mistress. One of the rooms yet existing among the beautiful ruins of Mayfield is called the Queen's Chamber to this day.

As we have just mentioned the grasshopper sign, we may here state that James Gresham's letters in the Paston Collection, are *sealed* with a grasshopper; a sufficient refutation of a tradition accounting for the adoption of that heraldic symbol by Sir Thomas Gresham, from a grasshopper having saved his life when he was a poor famished boy, by attracting a person to the spot where he lay, in a helpless condition! Still, it were almost a pity to disturb the legend, teaching, as it simply does, reliance upon God's Providence. In four of the annexed

SEALS USED BY SIR THOMAS GRESHAM,

the grasshopper is very prominent.

Nor must we forget to mention, among Sir Thomas's residences, Gresham House, which stood in Fair Gardens, upon the site now occupied by the Excise Office, between Bishopsgate and old Broad-streets. This mansion Gresham munificently left as a college, richly endowed. We annex a view, from Vertue's plate, engraved in 1739. It was pulled down in 1768. The College was richly endowed, and there was a fund expressly for lectures, which, after the College was taken down, were delivered at the Royal Exchange; but the trustees of the property have, at length, erected a suitable hall for the purpose, engraved in No. 60 of our Journal.

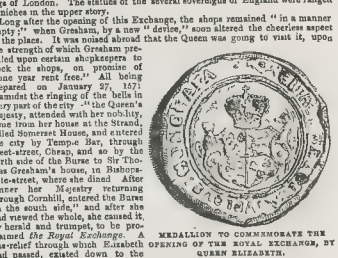
To return to the more immediate subject of this sketch: in the year 1566, Sir Thomas Gresham offered to remedy the inconveniences of Lombard-street, by erecting a Bourse or Exchange, provided a site was found. A subscription was immediately set on foot for the purchase of the chosen spot in Cornhill, and in the alleys at the back, which, with the houses thereon standing, were ultimately bought for £3532. The ground was then made plain, and the whole conveyed over to Sir Thomas Gresham, by certain aldermen, in the name of the citizens generally. Sir Thomas, on his part, being at the house of Mr. John Rivers,

GRESHAM HOUSE, AFTERWARDS GRESHAM COLLEGE.

alderman, in company with other citizens, most frankly and lovingly promised that, within a month after the Bourse should be fully finished, he would present it in equal moieties to the City and the Mercers' Company. In token of his sincerity, he thereupon gave his hand to Sir William Garrard; and, in the presence of his assembled friends, drank a carouse to his kinsmen, Thomas Rowe. Mr. Burgon adds to this passage the remark: "How rarely do ancient documents furnish us with such a picture of ancient manners." On the 7th of June, 1566, Sir Thomas laid the first stone of the foundation, accompanied by several aldermen, each of whom laid a piece of gold upon it for the workmen. By November, 1567, the entire building was completed.

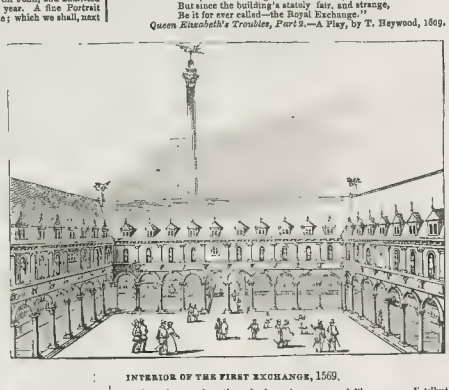
The general aspect of the new building presented striking evidence of its in every way Flemish character. As Flemish materials, Flemish workmen, and a Flemish architect were employed in the execution, so was the design itself a tolerably close imitation of a Flemish building—the great Bourse of Antwerp, engraved at page 272 of our present number. Two prints have been preserved of an interesting character, which show very completely the interior and exterior aspects of the building. They were executed in 1569, and from the date, and the inscription upon them, it appears not improbable, as Mr. Burgon suggests, (in his excellent "Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham") that they were engraved at Gresham's own order. The exterior is engraved upon page 264. Its principal feature is a lofty square tower, with two balconied galleries, and a grasshopper surmounting the ball at its top, which stands on one side the entrance, and formed a bell-tower, from which issued at twelve at noon, and at six in the evening, the merchants' call to "Change." The pillars of the court were of marble. All the four corners of the building were ornamented with the founder's crest, the grasshopper. The building consisted essentially of two portions—an upper and a lower; the first being laid out in shops, one hundred in number, and the other into walks and rooms for the merchants, with shops on the exterior. We likewise annex a view of the interior, copied from the above print. We may, however, observe, that the column there seen in front of the northern entrance, commanding a view of the court within, is shown in no other engravings of London. The statues of the several sovereigns of England were ranged in niches in the upper story.

Long after the opening of this Exchange, the shops remained "in a manner empty;" when Gresham, by a new "device," soon altered the cheerless aspect of the place. It was noised abroad that the Queen was going to visit it, upon the strength of which Gresham prevailed upon certain shopkeepers to stock the shops, on promise of "one year rent free." All being prepared on January 27, 1571—amidst the ringing of the bells in every part of the city—"the Queen's Majesty, attended with her nobility, came from her house at the Strand, called Somerset House, and entered the city by Temple Bar, through Fleet-street, Cheap, and so by the north side of the Burse to Sir Thomas Gresham's house, in Bishopsgate-street, where she dined. After dinner her Majesty returning through Cornhill, entered the Burse on the south side," and after she had viewed the whole, she caused it by herald and trumpet, to be proclaimed *the Royal Exchange*. A bas-relief through which Elizabeth passed, existed down to the fire, commemorative of the incident:—



A MEDALLION TO COMMEMORATE THE OPENING OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, BY QUEEN ELIZABETH.

"Proclaim through every high street of the city,
This place be no longer called a Burse;
But since the building's stately fair, and strange,
Be it for ever called—the Royal Exchange."
Queen Elizabeth's Troubles, Part 2.—A Play, by T. Heywood, 1609.



INTERIOR OF THE FIRST EXCHANGE, 1569.

During the proclamation, leaden pieces, or medallions, were distributed among the populace. One of these medallions is in the collection of Mr. C. R. Smith, F.S.A., who has obligingly permitted our artist to engrave the same. The legend, which is very industrious in the original, is as follows: "ANGLIAE REGINA VBIQVE HONORATA." From the period of the Queen's visit, the shops of the Pawn soon rose in value from forty shillings to four pounds ten, "and then," says Stow, "all shops were furnished according to that time: for

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE AND THE SUN, IN CORNHILL, IN 1640,

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—THE EAST AND SOUTH FRONTS.

then the milliners or haberdashers in that place sold mouse-traps, bird-cages, shoeing-horns, lanthorns, and Jews'-trumpets, &c. There was, also, at that time that kept shops in the upper Pawn of the Royal Exchange—armourers, that sold both new and old armour—apothecaries, booksellers, goldsmiths, and glass-sellers.'' But we have in this passage only an indication of the transition period of the Exchange; for a few years later still, and the shops were filled with the richest wares that the world of commerce could produce. Not the least interesting part of the history of the old Exchange are its literary memorials, though, for the most part, their authors are unknown to fame. In the lower part of the Exchange, including the great court, jostling each other

THE FIRST ROYAL EXCHANGE, 1569.

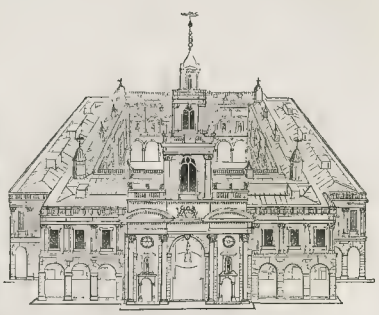
among the crowd, were men from almost every known nation of the world, habited in their respective costumes, interspersed with the more numerous English merchants, dressed in their large puffed breeches, long vests, short cloaks, and ruffs, appeared here the half-naturalized Fleming, with his fur-trimmed coat and hat, and tight fitting pantaloons; there the lordly Venetian, in his long robes and elegant cap, &c. On Sundays and holidays, the Exchange appears to have been the resort of boys, children, and young rogues, who played all sorts of pranks therein. The preceding Engraving represents the Royal Exchange and the Pan, in Cornhill, in 1640, copied from Hollar's View. Sir Thomas Gresham died in 1579, and his wife in 1596. The latter enjoyed the rents, arising from the Exchange, and all the houses, buildings, &c., belonging to it, amounting to an annual income of £731 8s., besides all charges and reprisals.

Immediately after the death of the Lady Gresham, the Royal Exchange and its revenues reverted to the Corporation of the City of London and the Mercers' Company; a patent from the Crown, bearing date Feb. 3, 1614 (12 James I.), confirming them in their possession of the property.

The Royal Exchange was utterly destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666:—"When the fire was entered, how quickly did it run round the galleries, filling them with flames; then descending the stairs, compasseth the walks, giving forth flaming volleys, and filling the court with sheets of fire. By-and-by the Kings fell all down on their faces, and the greater part of the stone building after them *(the founder's statue alone remaining)*, with such a noise as was dreadful and astonishing.'' The very interesting fact recorded in the words we have marked with italics is noticed by all the historians of the Fire. The Statue is here represented; and it is a remarkable fact that the statue was again saved in the fire of 1838.

The re-edification of the Exchange became an object of prime concern after the Great Fire; and in Wren's plan for rebuilding London its reconstruction upon the ancient site formed a grand feature. Wren's project, however, was not

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, 1838.



THE SECOND ROYAL EXCHANGE, 1667.

entertained; but within a month after the Fire estimates were prepared, and early in the following year the ground was cleared, and an order obtained from Charles II. for the Portland stone required. In April, 1667, Mr. Jarman was appointed architect, under the committee appointed by the Corporation of the City and the Mercers' Company. On October 23rd the first stone was laid by Charles II.; when a tapestried shed was set up, and a table spread with a chine of beef, grand dishes of fowl, gammons of bacon, dried tongues, anchovies, caviare, wines, &c.; and Charles gave £20 to the workmen. Similar ceremonies

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—THE NORTH ENTRANCE.

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—THE SOUTH ENTRANCE.

commemorated the laying of other "first stones," by the Duke of York and Prince Rupert—these ceremonies being very pleasant things. The edifice was completed in 1569, at an expense of nearly £50,000, besides an expenditure for additional site of about £7000, or twice the cost of the entire original site; such had been the advance in the value of property here in the course of a century. The Exchange was re-opened to the merchants on the 23th of September, 1669

STATUE OF SIR THOS. GRESHAM.

The new building, in its essential features, gr ally resembled the old, but was larger and more magnificent. A general view of it s shown in the next page. It had, like the old, its ranges of statues, sculptured in stone; and the open area with Turkey stones of a small size, the gift, according to tradition, of a merchant trading to that country, whose heart, perhaps was opened by some unusually fortunate venture, which he thus fitly recorded.

We reluctantly pass over the association of the name of Addison, who has not only recorded his frequent visits to the Exchange, but has commemorated them in one of his most delightful papers in the *Spectator*. Sir Richard Steele has also contributed to the *Spectator* some details of the shops, which, to his time, produced a yearly rental of £4000. By the year 1720, however, this sum had declined, especially in the upper story; but their place was supplied by other tenants. Among other offices, were the Lord Mayor's Court, the countinghouses of the several attorneys, constables, and other sort of projecting sign-board to each, bearing the name of its occupier. Then, too, were the Royal Exchange Assurance and other offices; the Gresham Lecture-room; and Lloyd's extensive establishment. The Royal Exchange Assurance Company, about this period, will be found engraved in No. 121 of our journal.) This Exchange was frequently repaired; as, about 1767, when Parliament voted £10,000 towards the charges; but the most extensive reparations and improvements were made between the years 1830 and 1836, by Mr. G. Smith, architect to the Mercers' Company, at a cost of about £30,000. Among these improvements was building a new stone tower, 120 feet high, on the south front, in place of a more lofty one of timber. Thus repaired, the Exchange presented the appearance depicted at page 264.

Thus the edifice remained until its entire destruction by fire, on the night of Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1838, the flames having first been seen in the upper windows of Lloyd's Coffee-room. The conflagration was truly magnificent. Amidst the tumult of the populace, the shouts of the firemen, and the crash of the falling masonry, the chimes in the tower began to play their popular air on this day, "There's nae luck about the house."

A second time burned out, the merchants had once more to seek a new, though temporary home. This matter was soon accomplished. The South Sea House received the members of "Lloyd's;" whilst the Court of the Excise Office, formerly the Court of Sir Thomas Gresham's House, and subsequently of Gresham College, accommodated the general mercantile body, as it had done before, on the occasion of the similar calamity.

It was now proposed to rebuild the Exchange with an open area, as before, but upon an enlarged scale, and improved approaches thereto; the cost being defrayed by the Corporation of London and the Company of Mercers (for be reimbursed out of the Gresham estates), and by a grant from Government. Mr. Tite, F.S.A., was then chosen architect, and the materials chosen—portland stone for the stylobate, and the finest Portland stone for the superstructure. The first stone was laid on January 17, 1842, with great ceremony, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in the mayoralty of Alderman (now Sir John) Pirie. It should here be explained that the ground has been cleared upward of the site, by removing the two stacks of buildings in front of the Bank, so as to leave an uninterrupted area from the intersection of the streets in front of the Mansion House, in which area has been placed Chantrey's equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington.

The great work is now nearly completed. We have from time to time reported its progress, and at present we shall confine our description to the respective fronts, abridged from the *Morning Herald*:—

EXTENT AND SITE.

The length of the edifice is about 300 feet from east to west; or, according to Mr. Tite's plan, 6 inches from the columns of portico to portico, on the west, to the pilasters on the east. The general width of the building averages about 180 feet; the width of the portico is 89½ feet, and the extreme width at the east end, at the broadest part, being 175 feet, and the width through the centre, from north to south, 144 feet.

THE EXCHANGE.

The Exchange is entered at each of the four sides by an arched opening placed directly in the centre of each side, the form of the archway being parallelogram, by which the area or principal court is gained.

THE EXTERNAL FACADES.

The west front, with its portico, is superior in its dimensions to any in this country. The width from outside to outside of the night columns of the first row, the second row having six corresponding columns, is 90 feet, and the height from the ground to the apex of the pediment is 76 feet and a half. The dimension of the portico is consequently 26 feet wider and 16 higher than that of St. Martin's Church, and 14 feet wider and 7 higher than that of the General Post-office. The front has been engraved in No. 119 of our Journal. The general height of the order used in this building is 50 feet, the tower at the centre to the top of the vane rising to the extreme height of 170 feet. The tower will be found engraved in our No. 89. The architectural sculptures in the tympanum of the pediment of the portico, by Mr. Westmacott, have already been described and engraved in No. 94 of our Journal.

We shall, next week, detail the portico more at length, when we shall engrave its interior.

THE SOUTH FRONT *(engraved at page 264)*.

Has been much admired for the boldness of its architectural outline. The shops along the footpath are divided by pilasters with Corinthian capitals; and over the centre archway or entrance is an attic, which contributes greatly to the general architectural elegance of the façade. In the three central compartments, are sculptured festoon enrichments of the fruits and flowers of nations who shields, the balustrade and attic having sculptured frames of shields and foliage.

THE EAST FRONT.—*(See page 264)*.

The corners of this façade, north and south, are rounded, and each has an attic similarly ornamented to the west front. In the centre window, or principal front, is the entrance to the Exchange, beneath the tower, in which the clock and chimes are placed. The tower is, in every respect, accordant with the style of the other parts of the building, Italian; the tower has a square base above the entrance into the inner court and grand quadrangle, a statue in Portland stone of Sir Thomas Gresham is to be placed, now in the hands of Mr. Behnes, the sculptor. The keystones, spandril panels, &c., are enriched by elaborate sculpture.

THE NORTH FRONT (see page 265)

Is, in all its main features, the same as that of the south front, except as regards the entrance into the arcaded area or quadrangle. On each side of the gate, in such way are two niches intended for the figures of Sir Richard Whittington and Sir Hugh Myddelton. As a general observation, we must state the design of the north and south fronts are much praised, for both the boldness of their establishture, with a repetition of arches of the same character. Mr. Tite, in his explanatory researches to the committee on the design he submitted to that body in April, 1840, observes:—"It appears to me that a building for essentially commercial purposes should present the character of grandeur, simplicity, and usefulness. In this way the universally acknowledged good effect of the Bank of England has been obtained. The building is here not simple and unbroken, and the large arched windows surrounding the walls behind the columns, have all the character of shops or offices." Considering the difficulties the architect had to contend with from the shape of the ground, for the tower named in the directions issued by the committee to preserve the lines of the building, were happily overcome by the position of the tower being placed at the east end of the building; for, as he observes, "the position of the tower had the tower been erected to agree with the lines of the south front, it would have disagreed with the lines of the east and west fronts.

Next week, we shall engrave the principal façade of the interior, with the splendid ceremonial of Opening the Building; at the same time that we shall enlarge upon its architectural details.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAM VESSEL, DWARF.—This is a small steamer (propelled by a screw) and intended, we believe, to act as a tender to the royal yacht. She is a very pretty little boat, and the internal arrangements, though on a small scale, are extremely comfortable. Great taste has been displayed by Messrs. Wakeling and Son, the Admiralty upholsterers (who last season fitted the Royal Victoria and Albert), in arranging and fitting the principal cabin; on the right of it is a private apartment; on the left a sofa, which is entirely covered with a neat pattern chintz, with fluted green silk in front. The sides and bulkheads are panelled with the same chintz, with green silk borders, and finished with beautiful gilt rope mouldings, which have a pleasing effect. The other parts are painted white, relieved with gilt mouldings, and there are ivory fittings to the doors. The *tout ensemble* is very elegant. She is now quite ready for the reception of her Majesty, and will, probably, be used by the royal family during their next visit to the Isle of Wight. The length of The *Dwarf* is 130 feet; breadth, 16 feet; horse-power, 90; tonnage, 160. She was built by Messrs. Ditchburn and Mare, of Blackwall; and her engines are by the Messrs. Rennie.

THE OPENING OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

The Fire, the Fire
Hath reared up on high,
And sent the dark column
Along the dark sky,
And shot the red flames up
In passionate light,
And woke the dead City
At mid of the night!!

What a rush through the black streets,
A rush and a roar,
Of thousands—all dreamers
A moment before!
How they run from the East,
How they ride from the West,
To see the Flame-Spirit
In red run drest!

Ha! looks he not awful
And wrathful and grand,
As he crackleth the great temple
Under his hand?
They come, the mad people,
To quench his wild ire,
Still a Lord over all rules
The Spirit of Fire!—

The engines pour round him
Their waters of strength,
On-stirred and un-shouted
To crush him at length.
Work on!—his bright eye-balls
Are fast growing dim.
Now the Red Giant falleth
In muscle and limb!

Yes, yes, they have killed him—
Have quenched his hot breath;
But see how his grand ruin
Lords it in death!
Where, where!—tho' he sleepeth
With flame-curers run—
Is the temple that yesterday
Stood in the sun?

They say when at rose
In magnificent might,
Its proud founder, Gresham,
Half mad with delight,
Drank pearls crush'd to powder
In wine to its toast,
And vow'd such a wild draught
Was worth what it cost!

When the west-throned lady
Came forth in her grace,
To make his great palace
A regalised place,
Of his spirit the proud eyes
Were piercing thro' time,
For its Future before him
Gleamed vast and sublime.

He saw in the bright home
Of Commerce and Gold;
Of might never wot of,
Of wealth never told.
Of Fame gathered greedily,
Fortune unfur'd;
The Changes part of glory,
And gain of the world!

He was right—it rose faster
Than sun-exhaled dew!
And with through its grand halls
Time's fleet coursers flew.
In the strength of its riches
Long years made it old.
Till the Flame-Spirit tore down
The Temple of Gold.

Then, where he had strewn it
In ashes about,
With voice of a victor
His soul shouted out—
"Come forth now, ye merchants,
From homes where ye bide,
And build up another
World-Babel of Pride."

They built up another
More rich and more gay,
Which five hundred Grehams
Shall open to-day!
But with fire-proof wall-ribs
They haughty dare
Another Flame-Spirit
Again to burn there!

Who comes to make royal
This palace? The best
Of all the fair Queens
Ever throned in the west!
When by their high temple
Her deer-paces arise,
Oh, will not her merchants
Drink pearls in their wine?

And from where the Bar opens
His heavy-hid gate,
To pass the grand pageant
That brings her in state,
From Guildhall's ancient galy
In licks of delight,
To where the fine Temple
Bursts proud on her sight:

The well-lov'd, north-loving
Victoria will hear,
The City's heart-homage
In blessing and cheer;
And the first echo waking
That Palace of Sheen,
Will be loud London's greeting
Of "God save the Queen."

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF THE CEREMONIAL OF HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CITY.

We are enabled to communicate the following official outline of the ceremonia to be observed on Monday. The programme has been sanct oned by her Majesty, and we have to Lord Mayor's permission to give it publicity.

It was communicated to the Lord Mayor by Sir James Graham, accompanied by the following letter:—

"Whitehall, October 21.

"My Lord—With reference to your lordship's note of the 19th instant, I have the honour to inform your lordship that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify her approbation of the ceremonial proposed to be observed upon her Majesty's visit to the Corporation of London on the occasion of opening the new Exchange.—I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's obedient servant,

"J. R. G. GRAHAM.

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c."

ORDER OF PROCESSION

FROM TEMPLE-BAR ON RECEIVING HER MAJESTY IN HER PROGRESS TO THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

Police officers on horseback
The state carriages of the Sheriffs.
The Lord Mayor's state coach.
The City Marshals on horseback
Members of the Common Council,
in their mazarine gowns, on horseback, each with an attendant.
Sheriffs,
in their scarlet gowns and chains, on horseback, each attended by a Sergeant and a Groom.
Aldermen,
in their scarlet gowns (those past the chair in their chains), on horseback, each attended by a Beadle and a Groom.

The Common Crier on horseback, carrying the City Mace.

The Lord Mayor, in a crimson velvet robe and collar of SS, on horseback, bearing the Sword of State in his hand.

The Swordbearer on horseback, with the Cap of Maintenance.

Three Footmen in State Liveries.

Three Footmen in State Liveries immediately before HER MAJESTY.

Three Footmen in State Liveries.

On the Queen's arrival at Temple-bar, the Lord Mayor will present the City Sword to her Majesty and Prince Albert. At the Exchange they are to be received at the western entrance by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and the members of the Joint Gresham Committee, the Chairman of the Mercers' Company, who will form themselves into a procession to precede her Majesty, in the following order:—

Trumpeters.
Clerk of the Gresham Committee.
Architect.
Twelve Members of the Gresham Committee, two and two.
Remembrancer.
Sheriffs.
Members of the Court of Aldermen and Recorder, two and two.
Lord Mayor.
Her Majesty the QUEEN and Prince ALBERT,
Followed by her Majesty's Officers of State.

The procession to enter at the western gate of the Exchange, turning to the right into the ambulatory, and round to the west end, across the open area from west to east to the entrance of Lloyd's room, up the great staircase into the rotunda and from thence to the commercial room, preceded by the Lord Mayor, the procession waiting in the rotunda for her Majesty's return, and then proceed her Majesty into the subscribers' room, and from thence into the throne room prepared for the address.

The Lord Mayor, immediately preceding her Majesty and Prince Albert, will state the purposes to which the various parts of the building are to be appropriated.

The Officers of State who do not join the procession to be previously conducted into the throne room, as also the members of the Court of Aldermen, who have preceded her Majesty from Temple-bar, the Chairman of Gresham Committee, who have not formed part of the procession, and the officers of the Corporation.

A suitable address, to be presented to her Majesty from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in the usual form, and setting forth an historical account of the original building, its subsequent destruction, and the restoration of the Exchange by the Corporation of London and the Mercers' Company, as the joint trustees of Sir Thomas Gresham's will under the superintendence of the Joint Gresham Committee.

After her Majesty's answer to the address, the Lord Mayor (provided her Majesty's sanction be obtained) to present to her Majesty the mover and seconder of the address, and afterwards the Chairman of the Gresham Committee and the Master of the Mercers' Company, under whose superintendence the new Exchange has been erected, and the architect.

The whole of the company in the throne-room, except the Lord Mayor and such of the Joint Gresham Committee as are in attendance at the entertainment, will then retire to their seats, and her Majesty will be conducted to the private apartment.

The Lord Mayor to precede her Majesty to the Royal table, and attend upon her Majesty during the *déjeûner*.

Grace to be said by the Bishop of London.

Toasts to be given to be previously approved by her Majesty.

Proclamation of herald to be made in the centre of the merchants' area, and her Majesty in person to give her gracious permission for the Exchange to be thenceforth called the Royal Exchange.

Her Majesty to be preceded on her return in the same manner across the open area to the great western entrance.

The number of tickets for the *déjeûner* will be about 1400, beyond which number it is found that accommodation cannot possibly be afforded. Of these, about 700 will be seated in the ambulatory, and the same number will be seated in Lloyd's apartments.

In the ambulatory and merchants' area every provision is being made to protect the company from draughts, or the encroachments of bad weather. The north and south entrances will be closely boarded up, and ample protection will be provided at the east and west ends. A very thick and brightly ornamented carpet will be laid on the parts of the area and balcony on which her Majesty will walk, and under the tables and seats for the company, temporary flooring and drugget will be laid down, so that there will be no danger, even from moisture, damp. The seats will be confined to a double row, quite round the ambulatory, which, from its ample dimensions and noble height, will admit of such a regulation, without at all being liable to be prejudiced as to the view of its architecture.

It is supposed by the Committee, that her Majesty will arrive at the Exchange at about one o'clock, and leave the building on her return to Windsor at three. Her Majesty will appear in state and in the state carriage, accompanied by her Ministers and suite. Most of the distinguished members of both houses of Parliament, and all the leading merchants and bankers, have been invited

The process on from Temple-bar to the Exchange will be led by a certain number of the Corporation, Aldermen and Common Councilmen, on horseback, in accordance with ancient custom.

The Lord Mayor has received from Sir James Graham a letter, stating "that a communicat on had been made to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Captain General and Colonel Commanding the Hon Artillery Company, informing his Royal Highness that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify her pleasure that the corps abovenamed should attend as a guard of honour at the Exchange on the occasion of her Majesty honouring the Corporation of London by being present at the opening of that building on the 29th instant."

The joint Gresham Committee and that of the Mercers' Company, intrusted with the arrangements for the reception of her Majesty, are engaged in superintending the suitable decoration and comfort of the apartments to be appropriated to the use of her Majesty, her august Consort, and their suites, within the walls of the Exchange. The grand apartment appropriated for the royal banquet is fast approaching towards completion, and will, when entirely so, present at the same time a unique and magnificent appearance. It is now understood, in addition to the state belonging to the Corporation, the magnificent gold plate belonging to the Goldsmiths' Company will be brought into requisition.

The occasion of her Majesty's visit will, it is understood, be observed as a holiday by the principal City establishments. The Directors of the Bank of England have already signified their intention of closing their doors to business operations; and the private bankers, we are informed, have resolved to suspend the attendance of their clerks after twelve o'clock, the previous hours being alleged as necessary for the payment of bills and other affairs which cannot be delayed. It is to be hoped that all other leading firms will follow the example so readily set, and make the day one of general holiday and recreation.

The Lord Mayor has officially recommended an abstinence from business on Monday, and also that the parapets of houses on the line of procession should be made secure, in order to prevent accidents. Barriers will be fixed at the end of all the streets in the city through which the royal procession will pass. Similar measures of safety will be adopted outside the city under the direction of the Metropolitan police, a considerable number from each division having been ordered to keep the line clear from Buckingham Palace to Temple-bar, assisted by the two Regiments of Horse Guards.

At the Royal Exchange there are to be four entrances for the general company, in addition to the principal entrance at the western front. They are situate, two in Cornhill, and two in Bartholomew-lane.

In the area around St. Paul's, seats capable of containing from 10,000 to 15,000 persons, and extending from the north-west to the north-east side, are in the course of erection. These are of wood, and lined inside with pink and white drapery, with similar decorations as those used in 1837. At some of the shops in Cheapside the goods have been removed from the windows, and seats fitted up in lieu of them. In the neighbourhood of the Exchange as much as five guineas is asked for a single seat, whilst throughout the whole line not one is to be obtained under 10s. 6d. The tradesmen along the line of route are also on the alert to accommodate the sight-seers, from whom they will no doubt reap a plentiful harvest.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

The members of the Corporation who are to take part in the procession have been allotted their respective places to walk, and Sir Peter Laurie is to have the control of the procession. It will be formed as follows:—

Police officers on horseback.
State carriages of the Sheriffs.
Carriages of the Aldermen.
State carriage of the Lord Mayor.
The two City Marshals mounted.
12 members of the Common Council in their mazarine gowns on horseback, and with an attendant.
Sheriff's Surjeant and Hunter
in their scarlet gowns and chains, on horseback, each attended by a sergeant and a groom.
The Aldermen
in their scarlet gowns, those past the chair in their chains, on horseback, each attended by a beadle and a groom, placed as follows:—

Mr. Alderman Hooper	Sir George Carroll
Mr. Alderman Johnson	Mr. Alderman Wood
Mr. Alderman Atkinson	Sir P. Laurie
Sir John Key, Bart.	Mr. Alderman Lucas
Sir C. R. Hunter, Bart.	Mr. Alderman Gibbs

The Common Crier on horseback, carrying the City Mace. The Swordbearer on horseback, bearing the City Mace.

The Swordbearer on horseback, bearing the Cap of Maintenance.

The LORD MAYOR,
in a crimson velvet robe and collar of S S, on horseback, and bearing the City Sword of State, attended by three footmen in liveries.

His Lordship will immediately precede
HER MAJESTY.

It is now intended that there shall be four tables in the Subscription Room at Lloyd's, where the entertainment is to take place. The south end of the banqueting-room has been hung with crimson draperies, festooned at the top in graceful folds. There is an enormous canopy, under the royal arms surmount it, denoting the place at which her Majesty is to preside at the festive table. On each side of the large looking-glass it is proposed to have the British standard and ensign, and the royal standard at the north end of the room is to be on a raised flooring, so that her Majesty and the distinguished personages selected for the honour of meeting the Sovereign at luncheon shall be so situated as to command an uninterrupted view of the whole of the company who have assembled, for it is determined there is not to be a throne or canopy in that room, but merely two gilt state chairs for the Queen and her Royal Consort. The dais, or raised floor, on which they are to be covered with rich carpeting, the room to be covered generally by a less costly material.

The library, or reading-room, is to be appropriated as an audience-chamber, or chamber of presentation, in which her Majesty is to receive the address. Here the decorations are on an extended scale; the walls of this apartment being hung with a crimson drapery, tastefully festooned and adorned by suitable gilt ornaments. The whole of the flooring is of inlaid wood-work of various colours, so as to resemble mosaic work, the different shades and colours being brought out in all their brilliancy from having been lightly polished.

There is to be an entire new throne, constructed for this occasion, and, according to rumour, it is to be of a superb description. It will be erected at the eastern extremity of the room, raised on a platform of three steps. There are to be two splendid chairs for the Queen and Prince Consort, beneath the canopy of the throne. The Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and the officers of the Queen's Household (as the Ministers of State), are only to be present at the ceremony of the presentation of the City address, by the Recorder, attended by the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, Mr. Lambert R. Jones, and Mr. Harrison, the mover and seconder of the address.

We learn from a well-informed source, that her Majesty has signified her gracious approbation of the arrangements hitherto submitted for her consideration and approval, and it is intimated that the noblemen and ladies, and other persons invited to the honour of invitations to the entertainment in the grand room, are to appear in full dress and uniform. Such desire is not, however, understood to apply to the guests to be entertained in the colonnade of the Merchants' Area.

The interior of the Quadrangle has an elegant, though too showy, an appearance for the purposes of the building. The arabesque ornaments are elaborately decked. The predominant colours are buff and crimson, and the pavement under the arcade is inlaid with blocks of black marble and red porphyry. At the north-eastern corner is the statue of Queen Elizabeth, the founder of the original building, and at the north-west is a corresponding niche on the north-west is a statue of King Charles II., in whose reign it was rebuilt. A vacancy is left in the pavement in the central part of the open space of the Quadrangle, for the statue of her Majesty Queen Victoria, which is at present in a corresponding niche, but a model of it will occupy the place on Monday. The approach to Lloyd's coffee room, where the banquet to the Queen will be given, is from the north-eastern end of the Quadrangle; the staircase being handsome, but gorgeously decorated.

The room itself is imperfectly lighted by ground-glass skylights and a few side windows, otherwise it is finely proportioned and well suited for its object. Of the fourteen hundred persons invited not more than three hundred and fifty can dine in the room with the Queen, and though it is expected her Majesty will promenade round the other tables, the majority of the company might almost as well dine in their private counting-houses, were it not for this anticipated passing view of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the royal suite.

On Thursday application was made to the Lord Mayor by the trustees of several of the livery companies to call on them to prepare the whole of those commonalties to erect booths in St. Paul's Churchyard, or to form themselves in line in the streets through which the procession will pass.

It is recorded that when Queen Elizabeth visited the City, the livery companies being drawn out in line from Temple-bar to the Guildhall, her Majesty thought proper to dismiss the military attendants, and that, when the Spanish Ambassador said to the Queen, "Where are your majesty's guards?" she replied, pointing to the faithful citizens, "These are my guards!" There is no doubt that, if time had sufficed, the whole of the livery companies would, in the present day, have been summoned to call out their yeomanry to testify similar demonstration. The Lord Mayor, however, felt that, with the limited interval which would elapse before the Queen's entry, there would not be sufficient time to make the requisite arrangements.

SILVER CHEST FOR THE KING OF ASHANTEE.—We have just inspected an elegant chest, which has been designed, and manufactured, and chased in silver by Mr. Storey, of Burton-crescent. It measures 18 by 12 inches, is 6 inches deep; and, it is computed, will hold about £70,000 worth of gold-dust, as a depository for which the chest is intended to be used by his Ashantee majesty. The chased designs are very elegant: in the centre of the lid is a massive lion's head, the emblem of Ashantee, in frosted silver; and around the lid is a frosted border of the heads alternately, of the tiger, elephant, and lion, beautifully chased. The sides are ornamented with the heads of tigers, &c., on a burnished ground; and at each end is a stout handle, formed of two entwined serpents, admirably chased: the interior is highly burnished, and entirely plain. The chest is furnished with a triple lock, by Chubb, to which there is a gold key. The precious depository is enclosed in a waistcoat case for protection; and one of its chief uses will be its display in state processions, filled with the precious metal. The King of Ashantee has a large collection of chests for this purpose.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It's the greatest mistake in the world to imagine October a favourable month for sporting, as a popular pastime. You can't desire a more convenient season for pheasant shooting—exactly so—but (we don't mean to be vulgar) don't you wish you may get it? How many metropolitan gentlemen ever saw a pheasant with more feathers to his back than the plume they stick in his nether parts after he is roasted? The Eastern Hunt used to be a popular exercise a sylvan recreation for the million—but, worse luck, it's gone to the d—— dickins no to the dogs, for latterly they declined having anything to do with it. The Royal Hounds is sporting, which any body may follow who has not the fear of a spit, or a two-pronged fork before his eyes Fox-hunting is sport that any one may follow, if he can, and so is the chase of the hare, which every one should pursue that has a taste for currant jelly. Then there's your regatta on the Thames that's pretty general fun—and capital, too, except when the Coroner does you the honour to inquire how you came to fall into the water. Cricket is easy of attainment—bats and balls are cheap—and it is so manly; but (we tell it ye in confidence), the ugliest crack o' the head we ever got was from a leathern missive discharged from that human mortar, Lillywhite a steam-bullet would have been *badinage* to it. Angling we cannot conscientiously recommend: it's cheap—but, to our thinking, nasty also: so perhaps the reader would, had he, in the paroxysm of a bite, caught (as we once did) his nose with a green drake, or hook, No. 4. Racing and hunting are essentially the rural sports of the Cockney. The latter has not commenced—the former is all but over—one week of the turf only now remains; and to the prospectus and probabilities of that we would rightly direct his attention.

The Houghton Meeting begins on Monday at Newmarket, and will, of course, extend over the six days. The opening will be the best of it—Monday being the anniversary of the Cambridgeshire Handicap and the Criterion—the most important two-year-old trial, as regards the Derby, that we have. The Cambridgeshire is in a position heretofore certainly never occupied by any handicap of its kind. There are seventy-three acceptances for it, and against such a field one horse has been backed at odds! Foigh-a-Ballagh having won the Great St. Leger, went to the south for his other engagements. These were three in number, the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, and the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire handicaps. He has won the two former, and they all but treat the third as over. He has been backed to win them at odds varying from 60 to 1 to 40 to 1. It is true the field on paper shows nothing that ought to beat him for it—if in his form, but how seldom a horse preserves it to the end of a season. The only way to make the rubber of these games safe, would be to buy the odd trick in the latter—we mean nothing libellous in this allusion to tricks. There is no law of the turf to prevent Mr. Irwin giving the owner of the Cure, for example, £500 to keep his horse in the stable. For our own part we think it will be bad generalship if the party don't secure the third event, seeing the position in which they are. Bell will not ride Foigh-a-Ballagh next week, as his services will be required by his regular master. The Criterion, though not very rich in the character of its nominations, will bring together a lot from which a line will most likely be drawn; still the Derby betting will be very open during the winter. This is all the business to which the meeting will give existence—but there will be lots of sport. Squire Osbaldeston will ride his mare Sorella a match on Monday against the Duke of Bedford's Minotaur, with a jockey up—and as the weights are high, Robinson will very probably officiate for his grace. It will be nuts to see this brace of cavaliers meet in a second encounter of the sort.

In the course of the week a yearling match will be run between Lord Glasgow's stable and Colonel Peel's—one to the post from eight of the earl's youngsters and six of the gallant officer's. Such very early *débûts* are very rare now-a-days. There is every reason to believe that this meeting will bring the season to a brilliant close. Let us hope as satisfactory a one, too, as is expected. Let us trust the Jockey Club will put before the public without reservation the whole of the evidence given before them on the Ratan affair. It is not because the testimony may be susceptible of doubt it should be withheld. The public have suffered by the matter, and they are entitled to all that bears upon it.

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—The present betting on the Cambridgeshire is without parallel in the history of the turf: seventy-five acceptances, and 6 to 5 on one! And even those who back the field do so simply on calculation, or from the possibility that, as Foigh-a-Ballagh has twice been "off," he may be so again; and not from an idea that anything in the race can have a chance with an animal to whom weight, pace, and distance seem alike indifferent. Of the business done this afternoon a few words of description will suffice: Even money and 6 to 5 was laid on the crack; 11 and 12 to 1 agst The Cure to a good deal of money; 16 to 1 in several quarters agst Evenus; and 20 to 1 agst Newcourt, all in same force; the other prices are nominal. Average closing prices:—

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

6 to 5 on Foigh a Ballagh (t)	20 to 1 agst Newcourt (t)	25 to 1 agst The Altered One
11 to 1 agst The Cure (t)	25 to 1 —— Negress gelding	30 to 1 —— Counsellor
16 to 1 —— Evenus (t)	25 to 1 —— Philip (t)	40 to 1 —— The Emperor (t)
16 to 1 —— Golden Rule	25 to 1 —— Rowena	

DERBY.

11 to 1 agst Alarm	20 to 1 agst Connaught Ranger (t)	40 to 1 agst Cabin-boy (Lillah colt)
15 to 1 —— The Irish lot	33 to 1 —— Rebecca colt (t)	45 to 1 —— Clear-the-Way
16 to 1 —— Kedger (t)	40 to 1 —— Jinglepot	66 to 1 —— Lycurgus (t)
25 to 1 —— Newsmonger		66 to 1 —— Fusbos (t)
30 to 1 —— Black Prince (t)		

Thursday.—A feeling against Foigh-a-Ballagh was indulged to a large amount, at an average of 11 to 10 on the field; but, accompanied as it was by a most liberal outlay on The Cure, at an improved price, failed to choke off his supporters the last offers being 11 to 10 on him. Newcourt, The Altered One, and Sir Gilbert Heathcote's lot were in some demand, but neither Evenus nor the Golden Rule deserve more than nominal prices. A match is made for Friday next, at Newmarket, between Alice Hawthorn and Foigh-a-Ballagh; the mare to carry 9st, and the young one 7st 7lb, D. I., 500 sovs each, 200 forfeit. Even betting.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES

11 to 10 on Foigh a-Ballagh	25 to 1 agst Golden Rule	30 to 1 agst Councillor
6 to 1 agst The Cure	30 to 1 —— Sir G. Heathcote's lot.	30 to 1 —— Sir Abstrupus (t)
15 to 1 —— Newcourt	30 to 1 —— Rowena	35 to 1 —— Akbar (t)
20 to 1 —— The Altered One		40 to 1 —— Example (t)
20 to 1 —— Evenus		

DERBY.

12 to 1 on the Field	30 to 1 agst Black Prince (t)	40 to 1 agst Cabin Boy (t)
16 to 1 agst Kedger (t)	30 to 1 —— Connaught Ranger	50 to 1 —— Lycurgus
28 to 1 —— Rebecca colt (t)	40 to 1 —— Young Eclipse	50 to 1 —— Collier
30 to 1 —— Fitz-Allen (t)		50 to 1 —— Fusbos

CHESTER OCTOBER MEETING.—Monday.

The Mostyn Stakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, with 20 added.

Mr. A. W. Hill's The Ironmaster, 2 yrs .. (Darling, jun.) 1
Mr. Mostyn's Master Stepney, 2 yrs .. .. (Copeland) 2
Mr. Mostyn's Alvanley, 3 yrs .. .. (Oates) 3

The Chester Handicap of 15 sovs each, with 40 added.

Mr. Mostyn's A-la-mode, 3 yrs, 5st 6lb, and 5lb over (Duffio) 1
Mr. Flintoff's The Rhine, 4 yrs, 7st .. .. (Darling, jun.) 2

The Selling Stakes of 5 sovs each with 25 added.

Mr. Flintoff's The Rhine, 4.lb, to be sold for £80 .. (Francis) 1 1
Mr. Shirley's Nonsuit, 5 yrs, £80 .. .. .. (Oates) 0 2

Tuesday.

The Military Challenge Stakes of 10 sovs each.

Captain Boyd's Dog Billy, 3 yrs .. (Hon. S. Erskine.) 1
Captain France's Brenda, aged 2

The Dee Stand Handicap of 20 sovs each, with 50 added.

Mr. Mostyn's A-la-Mode, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb .. .. (Duffio) 1
Mr. King's Yarrow, 3 yrs, 4st 7lb and 8lb over 2

The Hurdle Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 25 added. Heats.

Mr. Robinson's Wasp, aged .. .. .. (Hopwood) 1
Mr. Halford's Pickwick, aged 2

Royal Visit to the Marquis of Exeter.—We hear from good authority that her Majesty and Prince Albert will shortly honour the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter with a visit at Burghley House, near Stamford. The extensive pile belonging to his lordship is one of the most splendid of any of the seats belonging to the aristocracy of this kingdom. The mansion itself is a noble structure. It has four fronts, facing the several points of the compass, in each of which is an entrance gate of unique construction, all of which are overlaid with gold. The whole of the exterior is in keeping with the style of Queen Elizabeth's time, in whose reign, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, it was erected. The arms of his lordship are emblazoned upon the front gate, representing two lions rampant, supporting a sheaf of wheat, surmounted by a ducal coronet, and based by a scroll bearing the motto, "*Cor unum via una.*" To the magnificence of the interior no description can do adequate justice. Workmen are now employed in regilding and otherwise adorning the house for the anticipated visit of her Majesty.

Louis Philippe's Patronage of the Arts.—In the summer of last year Mr. Baud, architect, visited Paris, with the intention of presenting to the King of the French a series of sketches of Windsor Castle, which had previously been published in London. The King was pleased with this acknowledgment of respect, and upon his Majesty's recent visit to England, Mr. Baud was honoured with a complimentary letter, accompanied by a gold enamelled pencil-case, ornamented with a magnificent diamond top. The cost must have been upwards of forty guineas.

Melancholy Accident in a Stone Quarry.—Two men, named Mottram and Smith, were killed on Monday, by the falling in of a portion of a stone quarry, at Ashton, in the neighbourhood of Manchester. Another workman, Michael Callaghan, was endeavouring to get out of the way, but was caught by a piece of stone, and seriously injured. The workmen with great alacrity removed the ruins in search of their fellow-labourers; and after removing several tons of stone and earth, they found the unfortunate man Smith. He was most dreadfully mutilated; one leg was severed from the body, and found a short distance from it. When taken from under the pieces of stone, which had fallen upon Mottram, it was found that the body was literally crushed to pieces, almost every bone being broken. Upwards of 1,000 tons of rock and earth fell at the time the accident took place.

Belaney.—This notorious character visited Durham within the last few days, for the purpose of proving the will of his unfortunate wife in the Consistorial Court of the Bishop of Durham.

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

An adaptation of the French extravaganza "Les Sept Chateaux du Diable," was produced at this theatre on Monday evening. The original piece was brought out at the Gaîté last August, and was written by Messrs. Dennery and Clairville, the former being one of the most successful French dramatists of the present day. It was what is termed by our neighbours a *Pièce Féerie*. We have no dramatic entertainment that bears a precise analogy to this kind of production, which in France takes the place of our pantomime, depending chiefly upon singular transformations, superb effects, and extensive machinery for its success. In the present instance the "tricks" were furnished by Mr. William Bradwell, late of Covent Garden Theatre, to the French authors, M. Dennery having been in England during the past season for that purpose.

It was necessary to make several alterations in the spectacle, consistent with English notions of propriety, before it could be produced on our stage; but the story in both cases is the same. *Satan* (Mr. Diddear), finding his monarchy of the infernal regions a perfect sinecure, in consequence of the increasing morality amongst mortals, is desirous of finding how the emissaries are employed, whom he has sent upon earth to capture souls. By means of a magic glass he discovers that his chief agent, *Sathaniel* (Miss Farebrother), is playing him false, but, at the same time, finds out that two peasant girls of Brittany, whose father is a fisherman, are about to depart, together with their lovers, on a pilgrimage to the hermitage of Bon-Secours, to pray for his safety. To thwart this pious intention, and keep them to himself, *Satan* summonses the "Seven Passions," to intercept them, and endeavour, by various allurements, to turn them from their purpose. The Passions—Pride, Avarice, Envy, Rage, Idleness, Luxury, and Love—then appear, and promise to do their utmost for their master; whilst *Sathaniel*, wearied of serving the Evil One, assumes the office of their Guardian Angel. The two peasant girls, *Azélie* and *Regaillette* (Miss Fortescue and Mrs. Keeley), then set off, accompanied by their lovers, *Raymond* and *Canuche* (Messrs. Craven and Keeley), and their various adventures, perils, and escapes, amidst the different snares laid everywhere for them by the Passions, form the staple part of the piece, which finishes with the overthrow of the Evil One, and the triumph of the Guardian Angel. *Regaillette* and *Canuche* are peasants of vacillating morality, and constantly fall, with their eyes open, into every trap that is laid for them, always getting the worst of it. Some of the transformations brought about to punish them were exceedingly ingenious. One of the most elaborate was that of a scene divided into two parts, one of which represents the interior of a comfortable cottage, with a bed close to a blazing fire; and the other a cold wintry landscape, covered with snow. *Canuche* arrives first, and, occupying the cottage, refuses to allow his friends to enter, when the entire scene changes—the cottage goes over to the other side, ensconsing the pilgrims, whilst *Canuche's* bed vanishes, and he is left in the snow upon a block of stone. This very clever piece of machinery drew down long and loud applause.

Too much praise cannot be given to the acting of Mrs. Keeley, as *Regaillette*; and her childish spite, in the Castle of Envy, at her sister's dress, ending in a fit of crying from rage, with her subsequent horror at her own attire, when it becomes covered with toads and serpents, was the most natural delineation of mingled anger, jealousy, and terror we ever witnessed. Almost equally good was her occupation of the throne in the Castle of Pride, which she does not know how to make enough of, and at last gathers up her feet upon it. Keeley, as *Canuche*, was also exceedingly funny, but the part was far beneath him; and Mr. Collyer was very active as an attendant imp of the Wieland school. Nor should we omit to mention the very effective and artistic manner in which Mrs. A. Wigan performed the trifling character of *Idleness*.

Nothing was spared in placing this drama effectively on the stage; and yet, with all the painstaking bestowed upon it, it could not be said to have achieved any great success. This arose from two causes: firstly, from the inanity of the dialogue, which was destitute of point or humour, serving merely as a vehicle for the effect; and, secondly, from the progress of the plot being too monotonous: the audience always appearing to know what was about to happen—a fault which we anticipated when we read the original French piece. That it will, however, prove attractive for a time, we have little doubt, for the clever scenic and mechanical effects are alone worth a visit to see: and as Mr. Keeley at the fall of the curtain announced the piece for repetition every evening until further notice, there is a chance for all our readers to gratify their curiosity on this point. The perfect manner in which everything worked, for a first night, looking to the complicated trapwork and changes, without a single hitch or wait, reflects great credit upon the exertions of the active stage-manager, Mr. Wilmot.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Thanks to the exertions of Mrs. Warner and Mr Phelps, the legitimate drama may now be said to have taken a firm footing on the boards formerly devoted to pantomime and spectacle. The period which has now elapsed since they opened the theatre, and the uniformly good houses, have shown that the patronage they have received has not been that merely bestowed upon an undertaking for its novelty. Night after night have our best plays been performed to literally overflowing audiences; and a marked improvement has been visible in the taste of the more northern inhabitants of the metropolis. Instead of the dreary enactments at the theatrical taverns in the vicinity, with pieces and performers alike far below mediocrity, persons now flock to see the tragedies of Shakspeare excellently represented, and put upon the stage in a style that would do credit to either of our great theatres: the programme of the evening's amusements concluding with some lively farce or musical afterpiece. We were present during the performance of "King John," at the early part of the week; and were pleased with the careful and perfect manner in which every part was filled, no less than with the marked attention and perception of the audience in every division of the theatre. The merits of the various performers are too well known to require comment, but the getting up of the play deserves all praise. The scene in Act 2, "Before the walls of Angiers," was grouped with much artistic effect; and there was a careful unity preserved, even to the arms and trappings of the soldiers, throughout its entire arrangement. When we visited Sadler's Wells last year to see some tremendous melodrama, or piece of *diablerie*, we forget which, nothing could exceed the tumult of the house: now all is quiet, orderly, and attractive, although at the same prices; and the company of a very superior description. We feel pleasure in thus making honourable mention of the undertaking of Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps, for in all truth it deserves it; whilst it proves that so long as the plays of Shakspeare are performed with merit, and at a price within the means of the million, there need be no occasion to lament the decline of popular taste for the legitimate drama.

CITY OF LONDON.

The comedy of "The Belle's Stratagem" was performed here on Monday evening, for the purpose of introducing Mr. Robert Roxby, from Manchester, to a London audience, as *Doricourt*. This gentleman, a clever light comedian, will prove, if we mistake not, a very great acquisition to the company. His acting throughout was easy and natural; and in the fifth act his humour was unstained by the slightest tinge of vulgarity. Mrs. Walter Lacy was, of course, the *Letitia Hardy*, playing with her usual excellence, and singing so effectively as to call down loud applause; and Mr. James Browne was the best *Flutter* we have seen for some time. This gentleman, who has been for years absent from the London boards, is equally the finished actor in any part he undertakes. After the comedy, the "Bolero de Cadiz" was danced by Mdlles. Louise and Adele, and encored; and in the burlesque of "Aladdin" the same compliment was paid to the "real Bohemian Polka." This is by far the best dance of its kind that has been produced at any of the theatres, and so the audience appeared to think. Some thirty or forty very pretty girls, in the costumes of either sex, go through a series of Polka figures with admirable precision, and conclude by whirling round and round, in the manner of Perrot and Carlotta Grisi, the numbers greatly adding to the effect. The theatre was very well attended.

"Don Cæsar de Bazan" has already appeared at the Surrey and Victoria Theatres, whither we shall next week progress to report upon his success: and we see that the same popular personage is underlined at several other houses. The bills of Drury-lane, the Adelphi, Haymarket, Princess', and Strand, remain pecisely the same as last week, from which we infer that they are all doing well, and no novelty is needed. Mr. Marble leaves the Strand at the end of the week to join Mr. Webster's company at the Haymarket, whither, it is reported, Miss Woolgar is about to migrate from the Adelphi. A five-act comedy by Mr. Bourcicault is in preparation a the Haymarket; and we hear Mr. Jerrold has been applied to, to write an original drama for the Strand. The "Prisoner of War," by the latter talented dramatist, is about to be produced at Sadler's Wells.

HER MAJESTY IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

The recent debarkation of the Queen and the Prince Consort at Osborne House, although unattended with all "the pomp and circumstance" which usually accompany royal visits, was a scene of extreme interest, as the annexed Engraving, and details, sketched by an eye-witness, will testify.

On Tuesday morning, shortly after ten o'clock, the thunder of the artillery of Cowes Castle, succeeded by the salutes from the Royal Yacht Squadron battery, and the private batteries along both shores of the Medina, announced the approach of the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, having the Admiralty flag at the fore and the royal standard at the main; and at half past ten the steamer let go her anchor in the Cowes Roads, off the harbour's mouth. The weather, which had been extremely boisterous, for days previous, continued unfavourable for the debarkation; the rain came down in torrents; the royal party consequently postponed for awhile their landing. The royal yacht, on her arrival in the roads, was unaccompanied by any man of-war, and the whole was conducted in the most private manner; but she was followed by the Royal Yacht Squadron yacht Kestrel, Commodore the Earl of Yarborough; the Zarifa, the Earl of Wilton; the Turquoise, Flirt, and several others of the squadron's yachts, who saluted as they arrived in succession. There were no troops, nor indeed any person in authority to receive her Majesty on landing, except about eight of the A Division from London, and Inspector Callaghan of the Isle of Wight rural police with his *staff*; the whole of whom were useless, save to occupy the best positions for the sight themselves.

At eleven o'clock the rain ceased for awhile, and the sun, which had been almost for days obscured, burst forth with splendour. The royal barge was lowered, and immediately manned, and in a few minutes afterwards the royal standard was lowered from the yacht, and hoisted in the barge, which was seen to leave the royal yacht with her Majesty, the Prince, and their suite; followed by the customs' boat, in which was J. Donnan, Esq., the Tide Surveyor of the Port, who, on her arrival, proceeded alongside, and escorted her Majesty on shore, following in the wake of the royal barge. As her Majesty proceeded along the Medina, she was again saluted from the private batteries, and from the landing-place at East Cowes.

At a quarter past eleven o'clock, her Majesty disembarked at the stairs fronting the Royal Thames Yacht Club House, which was decorated with the words Victoria, Albert, arranged with dahlias of every hue, supplied from East Cowes Park gardens, by the proprietor, George Eyre Brook, Esq. Upon the Club House front, also, were "V A," in variegated lamps

Her Majesty, on her landing, was conducted along the carpeted way to her carriage by Admiral Sir Graham Eden Hammond, G.C B, one of the resident gentry; and was accompanied by the Prince and Viscountess Canning (we believe), the lady in waiting, who entered the first carriage. Two other carriages containing her suite followed in succession. Nothing could exceed the enthusiastic cheers of the multitude both ashore and afloat, which greeted her Majesty and the Prince on their landing; but we regret to add, that the loyalty of her subjects exceeded their good breeding, particularly among those in the numerous boats which had congregated at the stairs, and which approached much nearer to the royal visitors than could have been agreeable to her Majesty. It was with the greatest difficulty that the royal barge could approach the landing place, and her Majesty, instead of stepping at once on shore, was compelled to walk along the thwarts of the barge before she could effect a landing. The Queen and the Prince were dressed in deep black and looked remarkably well, notwithstanding the fatigue they must have undergone.

It may be added that the intrusion of the crowd should have been prevented by the proper authorities. We expected to have seen the Mayor and Corporation of Newport to present a dutiful and loyal address to her Majesty on her landing in their ancient borough; but they came not, although they say that that part of East Cowes on which her Majesty landed, and, in fact, on both sides of the river, even Cowes Roads, to the Brambles Shoal, are within their jurisdiction; but such absurdity is only to prove their right to the tolls and dues, and for municipal and parliamentary purposes; had it been to elect a member of Parliament for the borough of Newport, their jurisdiction would have extended to Cowes, and they would have thought it their business to pay the towns of East and West Cowes a visit; but the idea of welcoming their Sovereign appeared to be a different thing. If, then, in this case there was no patronage to be obtained, there might have been a chance of knighthood. Shortly after the arrival of the royal yacht, her Majesty's steamer Volcano arrived in the Roads, made signals to the yacht, and then returned to Portsmouth.

In the evening the Medina hotel was illuminated, as were several other houses.

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN FROM THE ISLE OF WIGHT, AND ARRIVAL AT WINDSOR.

On Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, her Majesty and Prince Albert embarked on board the royal yacht at East Cowes, on her return to Windsor. The various craft belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron were dressed out with flags, and the Kestrel, Lord Yarborough's yacht, with the Flirt, belonging to Sir Bellingham Graham, had their yards manned, the crew cheering loudly as they were passed by the royal yacht. Similar demonstrations of loyalty and respect were paid her Majesty by the several crews of the revenue cutters, Stag Ada, and Rose, anchored in the roads. On her Majesty going on board the yacht, a royal salute was fired from the battery at West Cowes Castle, and also from the saluting battery in front of the Royal Yacht Squadron Club-house, and when the royal yacht got under weigh, another salute was fired by the Kestrel.

When her Majesty, upon the royal yacht entering the harbour at Portsmouth, saw the garlands at the trucks of the Victory, and the wreath on her figure-head, she inquired whether it was usual to deck the ship in that way, and on being informed that it was not, but that the Victory was decorated so in consequence of its being the anniversary of the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar, she expressed her intention of going on board. Her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Lady Gainsborough, and Lord Liverpool, ascended the companion ladder to the middle deck, and immediately proceeded to the quarter-deck to view the spot on which the gallant Nelson had received the messenger of death. The spot is marked by a brass plate, on which is inscribed the words, "Here Nelson fell," in the centre of a wreath of laurel. Her Majesty, while reading the inscription to the memory of Nelson, shed tears, and remained silent for several moments. She then addressed a few words to Prince Albert, and, plucking a couple of leaves from the wreath of laurel, she expressed her desire to see the cabin in which Nelson died. Lights were immediately ordered in the cockpit, and her Majesty having inspected the poop of the Victory and the inscription in front—

"England expects every man to do his duty,"

which she did with marked emphasis, she descended, followed by Prince Albert and the members of the royal suite in attendance. The main deck at this moment was in great confusion, having a few minutes previously just discharged a salvo in honour of her Majesty's arrival in the harbour, and whilst descending the ladder she was run against by a powder monkey, who was bringing up a fresh supply to salute her Majesty on her departure. Her Majesty was almost overthrown by the concussion, but bore it with the most gracious and condescending affability. Under the directions and care of Lieutenant Smith, every spot hallowed by the sufferings and death of the hero of Trafalgar, is preserved sacred with the most patriotic piety. On entering the cabin, therefore, her Majesty had no difficulty in descrying the identical spot where Nelson breathed his last; it is pointed out by the figure of a funeral urn emblazoned on one of the knees of the ship, surmounted by the words, "Here Nelson died." The royal party stopped here for several minutes, and appeared to feel the influence of the recollections which the scene awakened. Her Majesty inspected various parts of the vessel, observing to one of her conductors that the orlop deck was not so high in the Victory as in other men of war which she had visited. In the evening a banquet in honour of the occasion was given on board, at which all the officers belonging to the ship and ordinary were present. The greatest enthusiasm was displayed, the toast of the Queen being drank with as loud demonstrations of affectionate loyalty as "The memory of Nelson" was received with solemn and affecting silence.

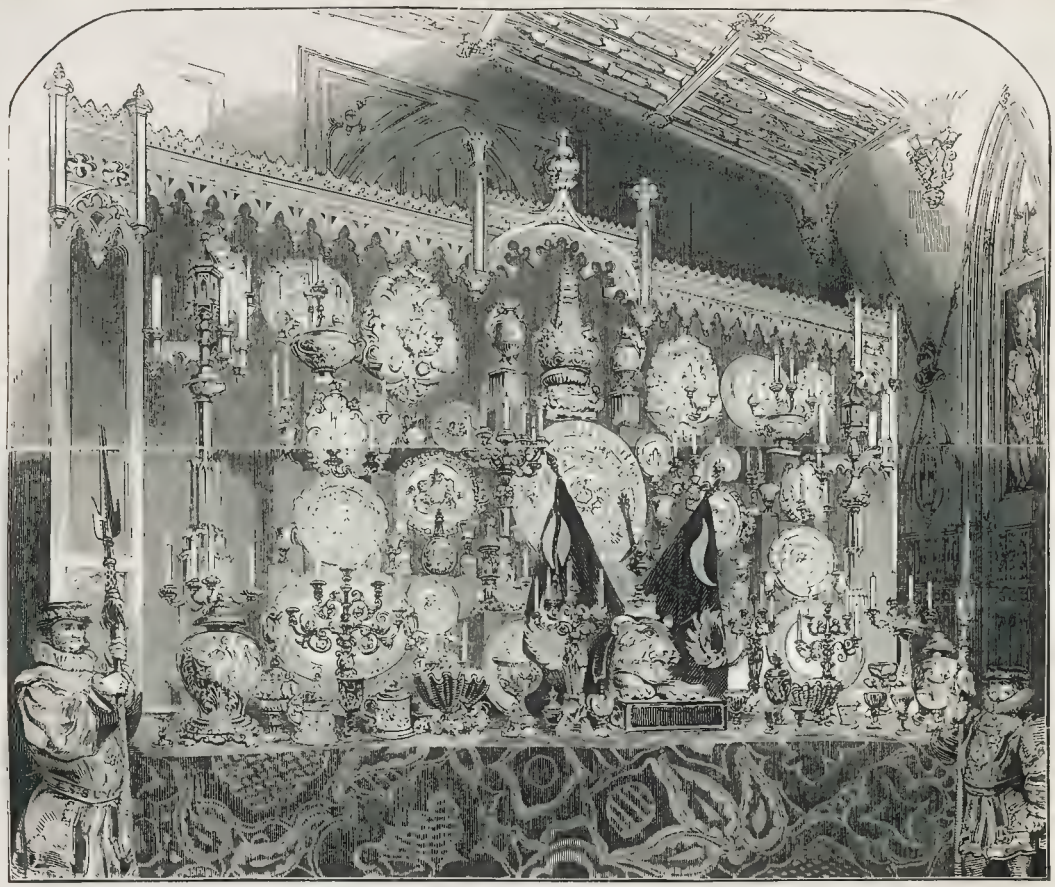
Upon her Majesty landing at the Royal Clarence yard, Gosport, she was received by the Lords of the Admiralty, Sir George Cockburn, Sir William Gage, and the Hon. Mr. Corry; Admirals Parker and Bowles, Major-General Sir Hercules and Lady Pakenham, &c. Her Majesty walked from the landing-place to her carriage, leaning on the arm of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as the carriage could not approach within two hundred yards, the platform being too narrow. Mr. Chaplin, and some of the other directors of the South Wester Railway Company, were at the terminus, to receive her Majesty. The splendid carriage recently built for the use of her Majesty had been sent down from London early in the morning. At four o'clock the special train left the Gosport terminus for the Farnborough station, where her Majesty's carriages were in waiting to convey the royal party to Windsor. Lady Gainsborough and the Earl of Liverpool were in the same carriage with her Majesty and Prince Albert

Her Majesty arrived at Farnborough station at 20 minutes after five, the distance being 37 miles. Her Majesty's intention was to have left Gosport at three, and this delay may be accounted for by her Majesty having visited and gone on board the Victory. Her Majesty was received by a guard of honour of Marines at the station.

The Queen and Prince Albert reached Windsor Castle at twelve minutes past seven o'clock, escorted by a party of the Royal Horse Guards.

On alighting at the Castle, her Majesty and his Royal Highness were received by the Hon. Misses Murray and Kerr, Maids of Honour, Lord Byron, Lord in Waiting, Sir Frederick Stovin, Groom in Waiting, and the Earl of Hardwicke.

As her Majesty and Prince Albert were taking their accustomed early walk about nine o'clock on Saturday morning at Cowes, they were caught in a heavy shower of rain at a rather shelterless part of the hill commanding a view of the sea. Her Majesty and the Prince hastened their steps homeward, when the old postman of East Cowes and Whippingham, who had just then been performing his morning rounds, observed that a lady and gentleman were rather disagreeably exposed to the storm, and running after them as fast as he could tendered his old gingham umbrella, which was graciously accepted, and he was invited to follow their footsteps to Osborne House. Little did the poor postman imagine at the time, that it was to his Royal Mistress he had thus the honour of affording such seasonable shelter; but on his arrival at the portico he was agreeably awakened to the fact by having tendered to him her Majesty's thanks and a five-pound note, together with his old umbrella.



THE GRAND BUFFET, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, AT THE GARTER BANQUET, GIVEN TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

STATE BUFFET, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, WINDSOR CASTLE.

The buffets at the royal banquets are neither placed nor arranged in the ordinary manner: the oriel window of the banqueting-hall, and the simple grouping of less costly collections, give way at Windsor to a bolder and more striking method for display. There, such is the size, the multitude, and precious character of the plate, that it has been found necessary, for its due display, to build it up in the form of two independent piles of gold, placed, on state occasions, at each end of the banqueting-hall. An engraving exhibits the westermost of these gorgeous structures, as they appeared on the night of the Garter Banquet, depicted in our last week's journal.

It will be seen to consist of a square Gothic screen, with tabular supports for the various pieces of plate; the whole covered with a rich drapery of red cloth, with decorations of gold. In the centre, appears the famous shield of Achilles: beneath it the Huma, or Peacock of Precious Stones; the Golden Tiger used by Typpoo Saib as his footstool; and two of his standards; all taken at the storming of Seringapatam. Above these, at the summit of the screen, stands the Spanish Wine-fountain, taken from a ship of the Armada; and around these, covering both sides of the buffets, are spread numerous costly specimens of English gold work, ranging from the massive sconces of Henry VIII. to the ponderous vases and salvers of Queen Anne. At the bottom, running the whole length of the buffet, appears a matchless collection of the works of Benevenuto Cellini, and his great church-working contemporaries; they consist chiefly of jewelled cups, formerly used for sacramental purposes; vases of gold and crystal; and censers, formed of ivory and gold, the former most exquisitely carved in alto-relievo, with various scriptural and historic scenes. Between them, at intervals, are placed the more choice specimens of George IV.'s. plate—chimæras, grotesques, Homeric fancies, marine groups and the like, all bearing marks of the classic fancy of Flaxman, by whom they were mostly designed.

The effect of this imposing display of the finest arts, revelling, as it were, in the wealth of kingdoms, was, however, neither dazzling nor exciting—a sense of *reality*, of *perfection*, seemed to fill the mind, to the exclusion of every other feeling. On the night of her Majesty's Garter Banquet to Louis Philippe we felt, as its flood of golden reflectors fell on the wondrous company, that for that night at least it was nobly employed. On other occasions, and in many lands, it had been used in adding to the splendours of superstitious worship, in serving the pride of conquerors, or ministering to the sensuality of luxurious kings; but on this, its proud destination was to give honour to the meeting of two princes of peace.

HER MAJESTY LANDING AT COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT.—See preceding page.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

The first of our "Nooks" in "The Garden of England" is Barton House,

BARTON HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

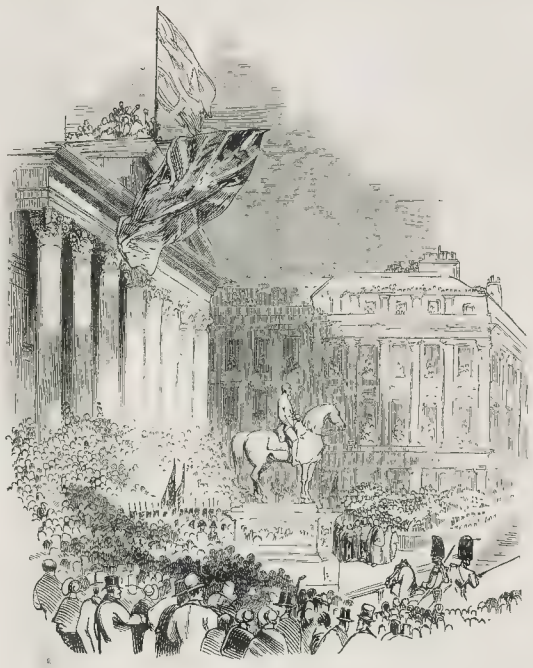
divided by one field from the grounds of Osborne House, the marine residence of her Majesty. The ground is high, but slopes towards the sea. The house is spacious, and contains forty-seven rooms, half of which number, however, are not habitable. The drawing-room is twenty-four feet by nineteen; and the banqueting-room twenty-two feet by twenty-one. There are two principal staircases, one of which leads to the chapel.

The situation is one of delightful retirement, and has called forth the following lines from a correspondent:—

Oh! dearest Barton! sweet, secluded spot!
How happy is the tranquil, peaceful lot
Of those who 'neath thy roof-tree shelter find,
And taste of rural bliss, by Heav'n design'd
To purify the heart, and raise the soul
Above the cold world's selfish, stern controul.
Although no regal pageantry be thine,
The azure skies of summer brightly shine
Upon thy lofty chimneys' tow'ring height,
Or tinge them with the evening's ruddy light;
Bright beacon to the cottager's rude home,
As to their own firesides they thronging come.
Serene abode of peace, of love, and joy,
Of pleasures which the heart can never cloy!
Thy shady walks, embowered in ancient trees,
Which wave their welcome to the ocean breeze;
Thy verdant lawns, of purest em'rald green,
With flow'rs bedecked, a lovely scene
Of ever-smiling happiness, disclose
Where Royalty might taste a sweet repose! M. E. R.

"WILKES'S COTTAGE," ISLE OF WIGHT.

Our second "Nook" is the cottage pointed out as once the residence of the celebrated, or rather notorious, John Wilkes. It stands contiguous to Sandown Fort, built to command the wide-spreading bay of the same name. The cottage is, indeed, a charming seclusion, and, to Wilkes, must have been a delightful retreat from mob popularity; and would have proved so, especially after the patriot became, to use his own words, "A fire burned out."



INAUGURATION OF THE WELLINGTON STATUE, GLASGOW.

INAUGURATION OF THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AT GLASGOW.

This magnificent testimonial to the high deserts of the Illustrious Duke well bespeaks the gratitude and liberality of the citizens of Glasgow. Its erection was decided on at an influential public meeting, in the spring of 1840; and within a few months the subscriptions amounted to nearly £10,000—several of the business firms and noblemen and gentlemen in Glasgow and the west of Scotland having contributed sums varying from £300 to £100 each. A deputation of the subscribers then waited upon the Duke of Wellington, at Apsley-House, and communicated their intention to his Grace.

After long and most anxious deliberation, the acting committee, on the 30th of November, 1841, resolved to nominate Charles, Baron Marochetti of Vaux, in the Department of Seine-et-Oise, in France, as the artist to design and erect the statue, with the illustrative bas reliefs, on the pedestal, representing the battles of Assaye and Waterloo.

The Baron, in due course, completed the important work assigned to him; and a granite pedestal having been executed to the satisfaction of all, by Mr. Jas. Smith, architect, the statue arrived in Glasgow on Friday, the 27th ult., the noble and accomplished artist having arrived a few days previously. It was transmitted from Havre to Liverpool, and conveyed from thence to the Clyde in the Admiral steam-ship, which had been gratuitously placed at the disposal of the committee by Messrs. Thomson and Macconnell, the enterprising owners. Several documents and coins, contained in two large crystal bottles, constructed for the purpose, were then deposited in the pedestal, previous to the 8th inst., the day fixed for the inauguration of the statue. The bas reliefs and other decorations were then inserted in the pedestal, upon which the statue itself was placed on Saturday, before the opening. The site has been judiciously chosen in front of the Royal Exchange.

The inauguration was fixed for two o'clock; but long before that hour all the streets in the neighbourhood of the Exchange were densely crowded, and the utmost anxiety was evinced by all to obtain what were considered the most prominent positions for observation. The ground immediately round the front of the Exchange had been staked and roped in; but these barriers were soon disregarded, and the arrangements of the Committee got so confused at the commencement that they were never afterwards retrieved. The scene was very imposing; for various banners flaunted in the vicinity, and every house-top and window from which a view could be obtained, was filled with anxious gazers. About two o'clock, Sheriff Alison; Sir Neil Douglas, the Commander of the Forces; the Lord Provost of Glasgow; and Colonel Fleming, ascended a temporary elevation in front of the statue; and after a brief address had been delivered by the learned Sheriff, the signal was given, and the covering which had hitherto concealed the statue of the Hero and Statesman was lifted up by means of block and tackle affixed to the summit of the portico of the Exchange. The opening was greeted by a round of enthusiastic cheering, and succeeded by the booming of the guns of the artillery, which had been placed in Bell's Park, and which signalised the moment of the inauguration to every part of the city.

ST. MICHAEL'S NEW CHURCH, PIMLICO —(See next page.

Immediately after the statue stood uncovered, the Scots Greys, at present in Glasgow, passed in slow marching time, preceded by their band, and saluted as they approached. The 92nd Highlanders followed, accompanied by their band playing "The Garb of Old Gaul," and also saluted. Then came the Artillery with their guns. The military part of the procession was closed by a fully armed and fine body of old pensioners in their new uniforms, amounting to upwards of 200. Many of them were decorated with medals, and had shared the career of the great Duke in the heady fight or the lonely bivouac. As the veterans passed, they were greeted with a most cordial cheer. Thereafter the Lord Provost ascended the temporary elevation, and proposed three cheers for Baron Marochetti, the artist of a work which will be considered the greatest ornament that Glasgow can boast of. The cheers were given with right good will, and modestly acknowledged by the Baron, who bowed respectfully to the assembly before him. The crowd then gradually broke up.

We subjoin the details of this highly commended work of art:—

THE STATUE.

The pedestal, which is of Peterhead granite, is 8½ feet high. On this, the statue is placed, resting on a floor of bronze. The horse has just come to a state of repose and seems as if listening to some distant sound. The head is that of an Arab, with the broad forehead and wide nostrils, and is standing with fore feet a little in advance, in an easy posture, the reins lying slack. The position of the Duke is that of a General reviewing his troops. The likeness is taken when the Duke was in the prime of life, and been declared by his Grace's brother, Lord Cowley, to be perfect. The hero is dressed in the full uniform of a Field Marshal, with his different orders.

THE BAS RELIEFS.

These are placed on the south and north sides of the pedestal, and rep

ALBERT BRIDGE, MANCHESTER —See next page.

the first and last victories of the Duke, namely, that of Assaye, fought on 23rd September, 1803, and Waterloo, on the 18th June, 1815.

The scene to the left of the relief, in the victory of Assaye, represents the submission of the native chief to Colonel Wellesley. There is likewise the figure of a Highland soldier, leading the horse of a captive Prince, and one of Wellington's staff introducing him. Colonel Wellesley is represented in the middle of the bas relief, on a beautiful steed, and holding up his hand, in the act of receiving the submission. The right side of the picture represents the battle. In the foreground are two horses, in strong relief, drawing a piece of artillery on a carriage. Behind the gun the troops are seen to advance led on by an officer. The background is, of course, entirely Asiatic, and shows mosques, minarets, &c.

In the bas relief of the Battle of Waterloo, is seen the Church of Waterloo to the left, with Hougomont, in flames, in the distance—broken guns and carriages, &c. The moment seized upon is supposed to be that when the final charge was ordered, and when the Duke is said to have exclaimed, "Up Guards and at them!" A party of the guards are in advance, with the Duke in the centre, mounted, and wearing a military cloak. The Marquis of Anglesey (a very fine likeness), Lord Hill, and another officer, all mounted, follow in a group.

The small bas reliefs on the east and west ends of the pedestal represent the soldier's return, and the soldier at the plough, after all his labours, and after having saved his country from the inroads of the foe.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XLIX.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL, PIMLICO.

This church is now in course of erection from the design of Mr. Thomas Cundy, of Chester-square, Pimlico, wherein the edifice is situate.

The first stone was laid by the Earl Grosvenor, on the 20th of May, in the present year. It is calculated to accommodate 1200 persons, 800 seated in pews, and 400 in free seats: the cost will be £8900, including a lofty tower and spire, of 150 feet in height. The style of architecture is that termed Decorated Gothic, such as prevailed about the middle of the 14th century. The exterior of the building is faced with Kentish rag-stone, with quoins and dressings of Bath stone.

There is still a considerable deficiency in the funds to enable the committee to complete the edifice. The amount already raised has been entirely by private subscription, to which the Earl Grosvenor has munificently contributed £5000. The site is the gift of his lordship's father, the Marquis of Westminster. The incumbent of the church will be the Rev. James Gibson, late minister of the Lock Chapel.

We regret to add, that the building of the church-tower has been suspended by order of the Admiralty, until the Semaphore on Chelsea College has been altered, the working of which would otherwise have been interrupted.

THE ALBERT BRIDGE, MANCHESTER.

This handsome bridge has just been erected on the site of the late New Bailey Bridge, across the Irwell, from Bridge-street, Manchester, to New Bailey-street, Salford; the old bridge having been closed to the public on the 26th of June last year, and wholly taken down, after having stood 59 years that month.

The first stone of the new Albert Bridge was laid, we believe, in August, 1843; and the keystone of the arch was fixed, by Mr. William Garnett, with some ceremonial, on the 5th June last. The footpath on the north side of the bridge was opened to the public on Friday, the 16th of August; and the bridge was wholly opened to the public for carriages and foot passengers, on Thursday, the 26th ult., having occupied about thirteen months in its erection. The bridge, from the level of the water, has been erected under the superintendence of Mr. C. Carrington, bridgemaster of the hundred of Salford, and the structure is generally admired for its massive and substantial character, and spacious carriage and footways. It is a fine stone structure of a single arch (the segment of a circle), the span of which is 110 feet 9½ inches on the skew, but on the square, 106 feet. The arch springs from about the level of the water, and has a rise thence to the inner centre of the arch, of 20 feet; that centre being about 30 feet higher than the bed of the river. The thickness of the arch in masonry is about 3 feet. The arch (which was completed in the short space of six weeks, from the first stone to the keystone) is built of Bolton stone, and the keystone measures 5ft., by 3ft. 6in., and 1ft. 8in.; it weighs about 3 tons. The width of the bridge within the battlements is 60 feet, of which 40 feet is occupied by the carriage way, and the remainder by a spacious footpath on each side, 10 feet in width. Messrs. Sugden and Redfern were the sub-contractors, under Messrs. Bowers and Murray, of Liverpool, for the whole of the stonework. The cost of the erection of this bridge is solely defrayed from the funds of the county, and we believe it has cost nearly £9000. Besides this, the approaches in Manchester have been greatly improved, at a cost to the township of upwards of £3000; and its approaches on the Salford side will probably amount to upwards of £1000.

The bridge is certainly a noble and spacious structure, of plain but massive character: in the centre of each battlement, a large and neat cast-iron lamp-pillar is placed, the cross-piece of which contains, in gilt letters, the words "Albert Bridge." The lamps are eight-light burners, fitted, under the directions of Mr. Rose, superintendent of the Manchester fire-brigade, with his admirable Rose-lights.

The ceremonial of opening the bridge was an interesting spectacle; the structure was decorated with the national flags, and in the centre of the north footpath was placed a table furnished with refreshments, and in front, two chairs for the speakers of the day. The Salford authorities first crossed the bridge; then, the Manchester authorities advanced, and the two municipal processions met and passed on the centre of the bridge, the Mayors of Manchester and Salford met, for the first time on any public occasion, and saluted each other, the military bands playing. On their worships alighting, they shook hands with each other, and with the aldermen and councillors of the neighbour borough, and also with the county magistrates, the third public body assembled on the bridge. William Garnett, esq., the chairman of the bridge-committee of magistrates, then opened the proceedings, and at the close of a neat speech, drank, "Success to the Albert Bridge." Mr. Carrington, the bridge-master, then dashed a wine-glass, full of wine, against the parapet; and thus the bridge was christened. The toast was drunk with three times three cheers, both military bands playing "God save the Queen." Several other toasts were proposed, in excellent speeches by the Mayors of Manchester and Salford, &c., and drunk with enthusiasm, and the proceedings terminated.

It was stated that some gentleman had offered £2 to the owner of any cart which should pass first over the bridge after the mayors' carriages. In consequence of this intimation, a long line of carts, laden with people, were in waiting on the Salford side of the bridge: but a donkey cart, the only one that started from the Manchester side, got clear over before the heavier carts had gained the centre of the bridge, amidst the loud laughter and cheering of a great concourse of people, amongst whom it was gravely discussed whether a donkey cart was a cart.

In the evening, the bridge was, for the first time, illuminated by the "Rose light." The effect was exceedingly good.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

We are glad to hear that Sir William Follett, who is now at Naples, has received much benefit from the climate of Italy; so much so, that he has dispensed with the attendance of his medical adviser, Dr. Bright. It is however deemed necessary for the entire restoration of Sir William's health that he should remain some months longer in the genial climate of the south, so it is probable that he will not come to England before February.

The celebrated Spanish historian Don Martin Fernandez Navarete died on the 8th inst., at Madrid.

At the last sitting of the States of Hungary, the proposition of extending the land-tax to the nobles was rejected by a majority of 33 to 13.

A fire broke out at Clausthal, a mining town in the Hartz Forest in Hanover, on the 16th of last month, which in the short space of a few hours destroyed a church and several public offices, swept away 213 dwelling-houses and a great number of stables and barns, and left 3000 of the inhabitants without a roof to shelter them from the rigour of a northern winter, to which the town of Clausthal, owing to its situation on the top of a mountain, is particularly exposed.

News has been received from Vienna of the death of Alma, the only grand-daughter left by the distinguished poet Goethe. The young lady was in her 17th year, and her premature decease is very much lamented not only by her own relations and acquaintances, but also by those numerous admirers of her distinguished ancestor, who take a deep interest in everybody bearing his great name.

In the first days of the present month, an attempt at revolt was made in Servia. A band crossed the Saave into the district of Chabacz, took possession of that town and its town house, but troops arriving they were dispersed. The attempt was made in favour of Prince Milosch.

The Paris papers state that the marriage of the Duke d'Aumale will certainly take place in November at Naples. On his return to Paris, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale will occupy apartments at the Tuileries. M. Fontaine, the architect, had suggested the idea of placing the Palais-Royal at the disposal of their Royal Highnesses; but as the King holds to having all his children near him he refused to assent to such a project.

On the 29th ult. an experimental trip was made on the first line of railroad which is completed from Warsaw to Vienna. Prince and Princess Paskewitch, and a distinguished circle, proceeded by the train. The trial was perfectly successful.

A large and influential Conservative firm in Manchester have announced a voluntary intention of advancing the wages of their workpeople 10 per cent.

Accounts from Leipzic, of the 12th inst., announce the conclusion of the principal wholesale business of the great fair. Skins and furs do not appear to have been in very brisk demand, few of the foreign buyers taking largely. Sheep's wool was in much request; cotton manufactures sold well as regards those of the Zollverein, but English were in less favour. The supply was large. Woollen fabrics were best supported in value. Linens had a satisfactory sale, and hosiery was bought to a large amount.

The *Munich Gazette* announces that Fanny Ellsler was expected to appear at the Opera of that city.

The inauguration of a monument in memory of Göethe was to take place at Frankfort on Tuesday last, with great pomp and ceremony.

The Prince Charles Ansiem of Tour and Taxis died at Prague on the 8th instant, at the age of fifty-two. This nobleman was a second cousin of the Prince of Tour and Taxis, who partook of the splendid hospitalities of the Duke of Beaufort, at Badminton, last season.

It is now fixed that a winter gaol delivery shall take place, but it is believed that the subsidiary arrangements will not be made till the beginning of Term.

It appears from an official return that, at the end of August last, there had been completed in Germany 475 French leagues of railroads, and that the capital employed amounted to 136 millions of florins (about 272 millions of francs).

We learn from Frankfort that on the night of the 4th instant there were destructive fires in two Austrian villages, named Hennesdorf and Arnsdorf. Nearly 250 houses were consumed. At Hennesdorf the church was the only building spared by the flames.

On Tuesday a sale by auction of 85 bales and 38 half-bales of American hay took place at the offices of Messrs. Keeling and Hunt. There were sixteen lots, which realised from 35s. to 96s. a ton—10s. to 20s. higher per ton than the former parcels. There were also offered for sale 10,294lb. of Irish salmon in tins, at 6d and 7d. per lb., and the article was highly approved of.

In consequence of a general order, all the children belonging to the charitable institutions of Lyons placed at nurse in Savoy have been recalled to France. On Monday last, at Chanaz, 28 of these helpless creatures were placed in a small boat on the Rhone, to be sent to France. But the children, when separated from their nurses, felt such a dread of the water, that they screamed loudly, and rushing to one side of the boat, they capsized it. The two boatmen could not even save themselves, but the Rhone engulfed them in its flood with the 28 children.

A letter from Nantes states that a fisherman of Chinon has just found in a neighbouring canal a statue of gilt metal. It is in good preservation, and is supposed to be of the time of the Romans, one of their camps having been erected near the spot.

A Christiania paper relates that the severe laws of Norway against the Jews have been lately applied in the case of two persons taken up on a charge of swindling. They were fully acquitted, but both were discovered to be Jews, one a chemist of Hamburgh, named Lopez, and the other an optician of Fridericia, named Philipsen. They were thrown into prison in the midst of thieves and malefactors, there to await their sentence, which will condemn them to a fine of 4000 francs, and to be taken out of the kingdom by gendarmes as vagabonds.

The Berlin Journals announce a great rise in the price of cotton goods in Prussia, and add that the manufactures in that country are in the most prosperous state.

Upwards of £3000 have been subscribed for the relief of the widows and children of the Haswell Colliery sufferers.

The *Journal de Reims* announces the death of M. Houzeau-Muiron, the deputy for that city, after an illness of 15 days. M. Houzeau-Muiron was one of the most distinguished men in France in the industrious arts. He was the person who introduced in France the lighting by portable gas on an improved system, and rose by force of perseverance and industry to the important position in which he stood for several years before his death.

The police authorities of Heidelberg, in the grand duchy of Baden, have, with a view to prevent idleness and drunkenness, issued an order, declaring that any workman who shall be found in a public-house, except at the hour of meals, shall be fined a sum equal to three francs French for the first offence, and be imprisoned three days for a second offence. Public-house keepers are prohibited, on pain of heavy fines, from supplying the workmen with wines or liquors, except at meal time.

The celebrated pianist, Liszt, is at Madrid, and is about to give several concerts.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange.—Friday.—Since Monday, a full average quantity of English wheat has been received up to our market, hence the stands, to-day were well filled with samples. In the demand, we can notice no alteration from Monday. The supply of foreign wheat was not large, yet the inquiry for that article was inactive, at previous figures. Of English barley very little was offering; but 14,000 quarters of foreign having arrived, caused the barley trade to rule dull, at barely late rates. The best malt was quite as dear, but in other kinds, very little was doing. Oats, beans and peas supported the prices of Monday.

Arrivals.—English: wheat, 6400; barley, 4720; oats, 1900 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —, oats, 19,360 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 3580; barley, 13,800; oats, 6250 quarters. Flour, 3580 sacks. Malt, 2660 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 47s; ditto white, 45s to 53s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s to 44s, ditto white, 41s to 48s; rye, 35s to 37s; grinding barley, 28s to 29s, distilling ditto, 30s to 32s; malting ditto, 30s to 33s, Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 6–s, brown ditto, 57s to 60s, Kingston and Ware, 61s to 62s; Chevalier, 62s to –s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s, potatoe ditto, 21s to 24s, Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s, ditto white, 19s to 21s, tick beans, 34s to 36s, old ditto, 34s to 37s, grey peas, 29s to 31s, maple, 31s to 32s, white, 34s to 36s, boilers, 36s to 38s per quarter. Town made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 37s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 44s to 58s; Dantzig, red, 53s to 54s; white, 54s to 56s. *In bond.*—Barley, —s to —s, oats, new, —s to —s; ditto feed, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s, peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 24s to —s per barrel. Town made, —s to —s.

Seed Market.—For linseed and rapeseed we have a very steady sale, at full prices. In all other kinds of seeds, however, very little is doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 52s to 58s; Baltic crushing, 38s to 42s, Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 42s; hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter, coriander, 15s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, —s to —s; white ditto, —s to —s; tares, —s to —s per bushel. English rapeseed, £23 to £25 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £10 10s to £11; do., Foreign, £6 15s to £7 per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 10s to £6 5s per ton; canary, 54s to 56s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7½d, of household ditto, 5½d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s 3d; barley, 34s 0d; oats, 20s 5d; rye, 33s 0d; beans, 36s 5d, peas 31s 1d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 47s 11d; barley, 34s 6d; oats, 20s 5d; rye, 37s –d, beans, 37s –d, peas, 31s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s, rye, 5s 6d; beans, 5s 6d, peas, 9s 6d.

Tea.—Since the conclusion of the late large public sales, very little business has been transacted in any kind of tea, and prices have a downward tendency.

Sugar.—Fine colory parcels of West India, arising from their scarcity, are selling steadily, at full prices; but with all other kinds of sugar, raw as well as refined, the trade is very dull, and the quotations are with difficulty supported.

Coffee.—For all kinds of coffee, the market has a very flat appearance, yet we have no material alteration to notice in prices. Good ordinary Ceylon is selling at from 51s to 53s per cwt.

Rice.—This article is in steady request at full prices. Good middling white Bengal has sold at 12s per cwt.

Provisions.—Fine brands of new Irish butter have sold readily at, in some instances, a trifle more money, but other kinds are much neglected. Carlows, landed, may be quoted at 78s to 90s, Corks, 80s to 82s; Waterfords, 76s to 81s; Limericks, 78s to 80s; and Sligo, 75s to 77s per cwt. In foreign butter very little is doing. The finest Friezland is held at 96s to 98s per cwt. The bacon market is heavy at drooping figures. All other kinds of provisions are a dull sale.

Oils.—This market still rules inactive, yet prices may be considered about stationary.

Tallow.—The demand is still limited. Old P. Y. C. has sold at 41s; and new, 41s 3d to 41s 6d per cwt. For delivery, the rates are rather lower. Town tallow is scarce at 42s nett cash.

Coals.—(Friday.)—Adair's, 16s 6d; Bell's Hartley, 14s 6d; Carr's Hartley, 18s; Chester Main, 18s 6d; Old Pontop, 15s; West Hartley, 18s; West Wylam, 18s; Gibson, 21s; Hilda, 21s 6d; per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 10s; useful ditto, £4 12s to £5, fine upland ditto, £5 to £5 8s; clover hay, £4 10s to £6 10s; oat straw, £1 8s to £1 10s; wheat straw, £1 11s to £1 13s, per load.

Hops.—Although the show of new hops is seasonably good, we have to report a very steady demand for the article, and the late improvement in the quotations is readily supported. In old hops, a large business is doing, at extreme rates. The duty is called £130,000. The following are the prices of new qualities:—Sussex pockets, £6 10s to £7 10s, Wealds, £6 18s to £8 0s; Mid Kent, £8 to £10 10s; East Kent, £7 7s to £9 0s, Choice ditto, £10 0s to £12 0s; Farnhams, £10 10s to £12 0s.

Wool.—Fine wools are quite as dear. In other qualities, very little is doing.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes being on the increase, the demand is very inactive, at from £3 to £4 5s per ton.

Smithfield.—Our market of to-day was tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied with beasts, the quality of which was very inferior. The primest Scots found buyers, at full prices; but other breeds were a mere drug. There were on sale 100 beasts, and 124 sheep, from Rotterdam, in fair condition; while, from Scotland, 1.0 Scots came fresh to hand. The numbers of sheep were limited; yet, the mutton trade, owing to the unfavourable weather, was in a sluggish state, at about Monday's quotations. The supply of calves was good, while the sale for that description of stock was very dull, and prices had a downward tendency. In pigs very little was doing. Milch cows sold slowly, at from £16 10s to £19 5s each.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d, second quality do. 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d, coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Southdown ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves 3s 4d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; sucking calves, 18s to 33s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 714; cows, 170; sheep, 4680, calves, 269, pigs, 370.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had only a moderate supply of meat on offer, to-day, yet the demand was heavy, on the following terms.—Per 8lb., by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d, prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; ditto small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d, inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d, middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 8d to 3s 10d.

Robert Herbert.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Business, on Monday next, the day of her Majesty's visit to the City, will be suspended at the Stock Exchange, and the Stock Department of the Bank of England. The Banking Department of the Bank of England and the Private and Joint Stock Banks will close at twelve o'clock. It will be also a holiday at the various public offices connected with City affairs.

The flatness and general tendency to a depression of prices that marked the past week, have been equally observable during the present. Consols on Monday receded to 99⅜, but afterwards improved a point, and ultimately closed at 99⅞ to 100 for time. The opening of Reduced for public transfer gave no impetus to business on the following day, Consols only realizing the previous day's quotation. The market was a shade firmer, on Wednesday, Consols closing at par to 100⅛. Exchequer Bills have begun to be affected by the improvement in the value of money, and quote the reduced price of 71 to 73 premium. At the close of the week Consols again yielded, quoting on 99⅞ to par, money, and 100 for account. Reduced closed at 99. New Three and a Quarter per Cent., 101¼. Long Annuities, 12 1-16. India Bonds 93. Exchequer Bills 71 to 73 prem.

The Foreign Market has been affected by the dulness of the English house, and speculation seems abandoned for the present in Foreign stocks. Spanish, on Tuesday, advanced a point, but receded the following day to the former price. Belgian Stock has been a little flat, from a rumour that Messrs. Rothschild had taken the loan intended to pay off the liabilities of the old debt due to Holland, according to the financial arrangement made soon after the separation of the two kingdoms. Should this be confirmed, in all probability the Dutch Government will pay off the remainder of their Five per Cent. Stock, instead of converting it. The news on Thursday of the opening of the States General in Holland was considered satisfactory, but had no particular influence on the Stock, which closed at 62¾ to 63 for the Two and-a Half per Cents; Five per Cents., 98⅝; Spanish Actives are 23¾; Three per Cents., 34½; Mexican, 34⅝; Portuguese, 51; Columbian, 14⅛.

The general tendency of the Share Market, during the week, has been towards a decline. The value of money maintaining its advance, has materially affected many of the projected lines, especially those requiring a large outlay. The French lines, however, continue well supported, and are firm at their previous quotations. The following are the prices of the shares most dealt in, without reference to premium or discount. Birmingham and Gloucester, 102; Bristol and Exeter, 73½; Bristol and Gloucester, 43½; Caledonian, 4¼; Chester and Holyhead, 6¾; Churnett Valley, 3¾; Eastern Counties (New), 13¾; Great Western, 137; Birmingham Stock, 212; Brighton, 46⅞; South Western, 72½; Croydon, 16⅛; Midlands, 106; Dovers, 42; London and York, 3½; Central of France (constituted), 8; Paris and Rouen, 40¼; Rouen and Havre, 21⅞.

Saturday Morning.—The market was a shade worse yesterday, the Commissioner taking his purchase in Consols at 99¾. The closing price was 99⅞ for money, and 100 for account. Dutch receded a trifle in the Foreign Market, and Belgian quoted a slight decline. The former closed at 62⅞ for the Two-and-a-Half per Cents.; the latter at 103¾. In the Railway Market, Birmingham and Gloucester were flat at 101 to 102, and Edinburgh and Glasgow are lower, quoting 59 to 60. The French lines continue firm.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Oct. 22.

WAR-OFFICE, October 22.—1st Regiment of Life Guards: Assistant-Surgeon T. Tardrew, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Colclough.

11th Foot, Major J. C. Harold, to be Major, vice Fordyce. 23rd: Captain C. Crutchley to be Major, vice Seymour; Lieutenant W. C. C. Baker to be Captain, vice Crutchley; Second Lieutenant F. T. Brock to be First Lieutenant, vice Baker, C. G. Sutton to be Second Lieutenant, vice Brock. 29th: Lieutenant B. M'Kenzie to be Captain, vice Durbin. 39th: Lieut. E. Croker to be Adjutant, vice Munro. To be Lieutenants: Ensign G. Newport, vice Croker; Ensign H. D. Gaynor, vice Newport; Ensign L. Farrington, vice Gaynor. To be Ensign: J. Agnew, vice Farrington. 40th, Ensign W. C. O'Brien, to be Lieutenant, vice M'Kenzie, Sergeant H. Baxter to be Ensign, vice O'Brien. 44th: Lieutenant B. Fenwick, to be Lieutenant, vice Bradley. 45th: Lieutenant D. W. Tench, to be Captain, vice Lewis, Ensign G. A. C. Kippen, to be Lieutenant, vice Tench; Sergeant-Major J. Morley, to be Ensign, vice Kippen. 74th: Major J. Fordyce, to be Major, vice Harold. 86th: Lieutenant W. Munro, to be Captain, vice Halliday. 92nd: Lieutenant C. E. S. Gleig, to be Adjutant, vice Mackenzie.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment: Lieutenant J. Bradley to be First Lieutenant, vice B. Fenwick.

BANKRUPTS.—J. WILLETT, Coggeshall, Essex leather dresser. C. TILL, Salisbury, linen-draper. W. BROOME and W. HARDY, Oxford-street, drapers. W. BROOME, Oxford-street, linen-draper. W. WESTRUP and T. M. COOKSEDGE, New Crane, Shadwell, millers. T. FLAHERTY, Bath, tailor. J. ASHMAN, Bath, innkeeper. M. COOLEY, Spalding, Lincolnshire, tailor.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. HAY, Musselburgh, smith. D. LEACH, Ardesier, Inverness shire, merchant. A. MILLER and J. GARDNER, Stirling, manufacturers. D. MACKINTOSH, senior, Grahamstown, Falkirk, painter. W. WEBSTER, Old Meldrum, Aberdeen, merchant.

Friday, Oct. 25.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 25.—8th Light Dragoons, Captain D'Oyley W. Batley to be Paymaster, vice W. Jones.

11th Foot, Lieut. J. R. Wilton to be Lieutenant vice Goold. 19th: Lieut. J. Maguire to be Lieutenant, vice R. A. M. Franklin. 24th: Ensign W. Hartshorn to be Adjutant, vice Williams. 42nd: Lieut. G. W. Macquarie to be Captain, vice Kinlock; Ensign E. F. G. Clavering to be Lieutenant, vice Macquarie; W. J. Cunninghame to be Ensign, vice Clavering. 93rd, Lieut. L. Skynner to be Lieutenant, vice Pole.

Unattached.—Lieutenant W. Ward to be Captain.

BANKRUPTS.—J. SIMPSON, Stockwell, Surrey, builder. W. WESTRUP and T. M. COCKSEDGE, Shadwell, millers. J. W. CARTER, Long-acre coach-plater. A. FOWLER, Leamington Priors, Warwick carpenter. J. GOULD, Congresbury, Somersetshire, cattle-salesman. B. JONES, Birmingham, victualler. W. WALKER, Birmingham, hatter.

BIRTHS.

At Aldermanbury, Mrs. Waistell, of a daughter.——At Gunton Park, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Sanderson, of a son.——At Albion Cottage, Downshire-hill, Hampstead, the lady of D. Lloyd Jones, Esq., of a daughter.——The Countess of Sandwich, of a son.——The Countess of Chichester, of a son.——At Dowlais House, Lady Charlotte Guest, of a daughter.——At Matfen, Lady Blackett, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Belfast, Robert Leslie Ogilby, Esq., Dungivan, county of Londonderry, to Elizabeth Matilda, eldest daughter of the late Major Rainey.——At York road Chapel, George Hepburn, Esq., to Lady Louisa, daughter of the late John Hepburn, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Brighton, Colonel William Spearman, aged 69.—At Gravesend, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Major-General Charles Palmer, aged 60.——At Lower Edmonton, J. A. Chappell, Esq., in the 74th year of his age.——At St. Leonard's-on Sea, Samuel Tertius Galton, Esq., of Duddeston House, and of Leamington, Warwickshire, in the 82nd year of his age.——On the 20th inst., aged 45, at his residence, 12, Tavistock-place, Russell-square, Mr. George Horncastle, of the Theatre Royal Drury Lane.——At Broadstairs, after a short illness, Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hougham Hudson, Esq., of the Civil Service, Cape of Good Hope.——At Broadstairs, after a protracted illness, Elizabeth Ann, the wife of Hougham Hudson, Esq., of the Civil Service, Cape of Good Hope, aged 48.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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These buildings have just been erected at Northfleet, from the design of Mr. W. Chadwick, of Adelaide-place, London-bridge. The present design, however, only comprises twelve dwellings—the intended number being forty. They have been built from the private funds of Mr. John Huggins, of Sittingbourne, Kent, and are intended for the peaceful havens of those persons who, in common parlance, "have seen better days;" each of whom is to receive, in addition to this abode, a pension of twenty-one shillings per week. In the centre is a chapel, of neat design, in the pointed style, with a lofty spire. We cannot refrain from commemorating this noble act of individual munificence, and shall further rejoice at the completion of the benevolent founder's design.

DEATH OF MR. GEO. HORNCASTLE, THE VOCALIST.—This gentleman, who was one of the *corps operatique* of Drury-lane Theatre last season, died at his residence in Tavistock-place, on Sunday, in the prime of life. He made his *début*, we believe, at Covent-garden, in the character of *Lord Allcash*, under the management of Madame Vestris, having been previously one of the leading vocalists at the Liverpool Theatre.

NEW CLAIMANT TO THE STONELEIGH ESTATES.—On Monday the town of Leamington was in commotion, in consequence of the examination of thirty-two individuals who had been apprehended by Mr. Roby, the superintendent of police, having been engaged in unlawfully taking forcible possession of Stoneleigh Abbey, the mansion of *Lord Leigh*. A new claimant, named John Leigh, has now just come forward, and sought to enforce his pretensions by proceeding with a party of thirty, with bludgeons, &c., to take forcible possession of the mansion. They were met by the police and constables; and Dencer, a police sergeant, and Hancox, an assistant-constable, were felled to the ground, and other persons engaged in guarding the premises seriously maltreated. They retained possession of the mansion for upwards of an hour. The police, however, went to the spot, and the whole of the party were handcuffed, and conveyed to the public office at Leamington, upon a charge of riot and assault. The above facts were elicited from the several witnesses, some of whom bore upon their forehead, face, and hands, marks of great external violence. Ultimately they (twenty-nine in number) were committed to take their trial at the next county sessions, with liberty to find bail.

Arthur Atherley, Esq., who represented Southampton before the Reform Bill, died suddenly at his seat at Arundel, Sussex, last week. He was seventy-four years of age, and has left three sons and three daughters.

A CLEVER PARISIAN TRICK.—A Paris paper gives the following account of a very ingenious robbery:—About a fortnight ago, a young man, of about 35, of elegant manners and appearance, presented himself at the house of the Misses N., in the Rue Mesley, to look at some apartments which were to let. He stated that he was an artist connected with the Porte St. Martin, and that he wanted to live near the theatre. He agreed about the apartments, and paid a month in advance. The very next day he had a long conversation with the ladies, and he soon contrived to make himself so agreeable to them, that he passed several hours a day in their company. In short, a few days afterwards, the so-called artist offered the ladies a box at the theatre for the next day, which the ladies did not scruple to accept. "I will accompany you myself," said he, "and take care that you are comfortable." The day came, and the gentleman took the ladies to the theatre according to promise. After he had been in the theatre about an hour, he made a pretext to leave. He immediately proceeded to the house in the Rue Mesley, and asked the porter for the keys of the apartment, pretending that the ladies had forgotten a shawl which they would require on coming out of the theatre. The porter having no suspicion, gave him the key. In about an hour he came down, having a parcel in his hand wrapped in a pocket handkerchief. On the return, the ladies were surprised at the answer of the porter; and, suspecting something, hastened to their apartment, but the truth became manifest. The furniture was in confusion, the desks broken open, and all the plate, money, and jewellery of which the ladies were possessed had disappeared. They found at once that a considerable robbery had taken place, and that they were the victims of the self-styled artist, who had only introduced himself to them with the intention of pillaging them. Inquiries were made the next day of persons to whom this adroit swindler had referred, but of course he was not known; and in spite of the exertions of the clever Parisian police, no trace has been discovered of this ingenious thief.

THE BOURSE, AT ANTWERP.

This celebrated structure will be found referred to in our historical details of the London Royal Exchange, in another part of the present number. It was long reported to be the finest building of the kind in Europe: and served as a model for not only the Exchange in London, but also for that at Amsterdam.

THE BOURSE AT ANTWERP.

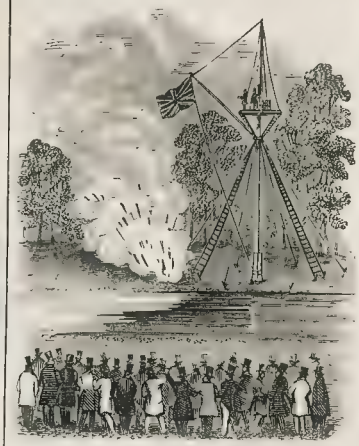
NOVEL EXPERIMENTS IN WARFARE.

A few days since, the first of an intended series of experiments were exhibited in the grounds of Mulgrave House, Fulham, now in the possession of "The Society of Practical Science, and Private Military School of a New and Noble Science of Warfare," having for its objects, as stated in the prospectus, "the advancement of science and the establishment of universal peace," and the placing "at the command of our young and beloved Sovereign such a tremendous machinery of warfare as to enable her Majesty to maintain universal peace. That her Majesty may overrule any nation disturbing our present tranquillity, and say, 'Be still—redress your grievance in some more laudable manner—but to war you shall not; the power is in my hands, and if war be your determination, the destruction of your fleet and army is certain.' To this great and glorious end do the Directors of the Society of Practical Science, and Noble Science of Warfare aspire, and they doubt not that in a short time the country will be convinced that they have such a system of warfare at their command, and are in possession of such inventions as will hurl to destruction any opposing power."

In the programme of the first field day the opening experiment was with a bomb-shell, the ignition of which was not to be seen. It was accordingly buried in the earth, but, owing to the damp preventing the fusee from completing the ignition, this experiment failed. This shell is designed to destroy an enemy pursuing retreating troops.

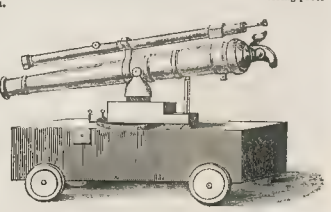
The second experiment was with a shell similar to the above, but with a *visible explosive*; it was suspended from a pole, and at a given signal was made to descend upon a substantially-constructed wooden hut, which it instantly shattered to pieces, the planks, rafters, &c. flying to immense height. This was effected on first striking the hut with the shell; a second shell was then exhibited, but not suffered to explode until the second time of falling. The object was to show that the inventor has complete control over this destructive missile, and it appears that his control consists in the application of a percussion-cap of a peculiar kind; for Lord Ranelagh, one of the visitors, applied an ordinary cap, which exploded the first time without igniting the shell. On the inventor's cap being applied on the second occasion, the shell fell into a deep hole prepared for the purpose to prevent danger, and exploded with terrific force.

A shower of hand-rockets were then thrown from a mast and exploded, to show how, by their means, a merchant-vessel could easily protect herself from pirates, or other hostile parties at sea: from the unfavourable weather, however, other intended trials were abandoned. Next were fired some self-exploding rockets, without sticks; and an exploding rocket of cannon, which can be manufactured to a tremendous power, and be fired from a cannon of any calibre: it was directed against a strong target, cased with sheet iron, which it instantly tore to pieces.



SHOWER OF HAND-ROCKETS.

But the implement which excited the most attention was a cannon upon the principle of non-recoil, which was fired several times with a strong charge of powder, without any recoil, or certainly not more than a quarter of an inch. The Society state that the principle is applicable to guns of any calibre. A telescope is attached, which they say enables the gunner to hit the smallest mark with unerring precision.



NON-RECOIL GUN.

This experiment gave rise to nearly an hour of discussion among the scientific and professional gentlemen present, till at length, the inventor (the Duke of Normandy, understood to be at the head of the Society) took the gun from the carriage, held it in his hands, and fired it, as did another gentleman present, with perfect safety, and without feeling the least effect from the recoil. The inventor then said to one of the stoutest sceptics: "I will allow you to take my gun to pieces, and if you discover the secret, I will make you a present of it; but, if you do not discover it"—("What, then?")—"you pay me. The challenge was declined.

HUT DESTROYED BY A SHELL.

It should be explained that the principal point aimed at by the inventor of the shells was to show the perfect safety with which they could be carried about; in proof of which they were let fall several times, when only the cap exploded.

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THE SPANISH CONSTITUTION.

ESPARTERO, the late Regent of Spain, has but just published an address to the Spanish people, in which he resigned his office, his functions ceasing on the Queen attaining her legal majority on the 10th of October. His resignation was one of form only, for he had long been an exile, without power or influence in the conduct of affairs, and the Queen had been declared of age in anticipation of the day fixed by law, to suit the purposes of the party which had got the child under its controul. Dwelling, as he did, on the efforts he had made to govern by and within the law, and on the respect he had always shown for the forms and spirit of the Constitution, this manifesto of the Duke of Victoria had an interest beyond that it derived from the circumstances amid which it was issued. It was the last homage paid to a Constitution now no more; it was a political document couched in a language that the rulers of Spain no longer understand. The Constitution of which Espartero was the servant, and as long as he could be, the defender, has ceased to exist. It is superseded by another, which, under the phrases and forms of a Constitution, is all that a Ferdinand could wish, and the whole of the people of Spain is subjected to the caprices of a profligate woman, who, like Louis XIV., is taking refuge in bigotry as an atonement for the vices of her past life, and the lawless sway of Ministers, whose only idea of government is that of the sword.

The new Constitution of Spain is a lengthy document—formal and legal in its appearance, and duly divided into heads and sections. But in no one single point is it changed, that it is not worse than the old one. It in every way invades the privileges of the people; and the few securities that are allowed to remain, may, and undoubtedly will be, broken through without ceremony or scruple on the first occasion on which it shall be thought necessary to dispense with them. There are also abundance of contradictory provisions laid down, which indicate that its promise and performance will be of no kin together. Thus it says, "All Spaniards can freely print and publish their opinions, without any previous censorship, by conforming to the laws." Who would imagine from this that the only protection the press possesses under the old Constitution, has been taken away? In all cases of libel, or what the Government may choose to consider such, the right of trial by jury is altogether destroyed. In a servile spirit of imitation of a bad model, the Spanish Ministry has copied one of the worst features of the French Constitution, such as it has become by the successive invasions of the Charter. Again, all Spaniards are declared to be equally subject to the laws; but exceptions are immediately made in favour of the army and the church, the members of which will be, we presume, only accountable to their own tribunal — the soldier to martial law, even for offences against the civil code; and the priest to his ecclesiastical courts, although guilty perhaps of crimes against society at large. Don Carlos, had he been permitted to ascend the throne on the death of his brother, or had he been placed there by his party at the beginning of the civil war, could not have made such an invasion of the liberties of the people, and certainly he could not have attempted it so openly. The liberal movement has degenerated into a military tyranny; all the struggles of the Constitutionalists, all the lives that have been sacrificed, all the blood that has been shed, have been in vain. Without calling forth a man worthy of the name of a leader, without eliciting a voice that can command a moment's attention, the last spark of Spanish liberty has been trampled out! And the outrage attracts far more notice and discussion in France and England than in Spain itself! This appears strange, but it is not impossible to account for it. In England we attach great importance to the terms and forms of law, and almost instinctively do the same when we study the laws or Constitution of another country. But in that country itself the laws may be badly administered, and the Constitution so broken and perverted as to be worse than useless. What then is the feeling created in the people who are subjected to the abuses of both? At the best, indifference and carelessness; more frequently a turbulent spirit ready to supply by revenge what the law cannot furnish by justice, and prepared to acquiesce, if not actively to promote any change, conscious that no alteration in the form of the Government will injure them in proportion to the advantages to be gained by the cabals, intrigues, and a chronic state of semi-warfare in which the Spaniards seem to delight. A Regent like Espartero governs by the law, cautiously abstains from violating it, is never even suspected of adding to his private fortune by playing fast and loose with the public revenues; and he is driven from the kingdom by the revolt of a mercenary army that seems to be absolutely at the command of any adventurer who has the means of bribing it. The people stand aloof and see the *pronunciamentos* of the soldiery depriving them of the only security they had for national liberty, without an effort to prevent it. Time passes on, and the military chief, who has got the ascendant, having shot those of his rivals whom he considered dangerous, seizes the Government, brings back the Queen-Mother, who had been deposed for her arbitrary tendencies, and then

PROCESSION OF HER MAJESTY TO OPE N THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE—DELIVERY OF THE CITY SWORD, AT TEMPLE BAR.—See page 275.

comes the stage at which we have at present arrived—the overthrow of the Constitution; slender as was the security it gave, it was something, but it is now among the things that were. Despotism has re-assumed its sway, and except some vague rumours of a wish among part of the population of the capital to excite a movement in favour of the recall of Espartero—a disposition already repressed by cavalry and infantry—there is no apparent excitement or feeling among the people. All is apathy, and will remain so till King Stork has carried his system beyond the limits of human endurance, and then those who tacitly consented to the expulsion of King Log will seize sword and musket, and purge out despotism by blood, for the Spaniard is energetic and brave, but somewhat superstitiously reverent of royalty, and weakly indulgent towards the wickedness of his Kings. He will pardon any sin if it wears the imperial purple; will recognise no merit if it resides in a plebeian. No nation but the Spanish would have permitted Ferdinand to remain on the throne, or allowed Christina to return to it. But they seem to think the Monarch a reality, and can understand him, even if a bad one; but a Constitution is to them an abstraction—and they suffer it to be taken from them without a murmur. Among ourselves it is just the reverse; the Constitution is all powerful, and the Monarch is subordinate to it, administering it, but without the power of changing, suspending, or impeding its operation. The Spaniards are cigar-smoking and bull-fighting, and taking their siesta, as composedly as ever, with their Constitution made a wreck: an attempt to innovate to one-fourth of the extent here, would convulse the whole framework of society. But we have been trained to a political system for two centuries, and our country is rich, populous, with an immense commerce, and a press that has no parallel in the world. Spain, as far as we can comprehend its condition, is almost the reverse. It is vast in extent, and thinly peopled; without roads, ships, or commerce; and just escaped from a civil war, which has demoralised society to such an extent that there is a completely organised banditti plundering up to the very gates of the capital. She is divided into provinces so distinct as to be almost like separate nations; for the Biscayan has little in common with the Andalusian, and the Arragonese differs from both. Amid such circumstances as these, an uniform Constitutional Government must be difficult to work out; yet the total indifference with which the Spaniards have seen their Charter destroyed, exhibits a degree of political degeneracy, when it is compared with the spirit of the men who gained it, that must give rise to regret.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

By letters just received here, we see that many of the male leaders of English fashion—men distinguished by high rank and ample fortune, and the most versed in the art of society, such as the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord Dudley and Ward, Mr. H. Broadwood, M.P., Lord Clanricarde and Mr. Hubert de Burgh, &c.—several of them at present in Italy—will be immediate additions to the number of those who intend passing the winter in Paris. Amongst the ladies who contemplate a sojourn here have already been enumerated the Marchioness of Aylesbury, the Hon. Mrs. Norton, and her sister, Lady Seymour; Lady C. Paulett, the Countess of Cardigan, the Hon. Mrs. Anson, Mrs. Maberly, the Countess of Charleville, &c. &c. These gay, rich, and leading members of English society will be enlivened by the occasional presence of one who adds to the nearest approach to ubiquity and omniscience a human being has as yet attained, an acquaintance with persons of all parties, all classes, and all countries, as universal as his knowledge of science. I allude to the eccentric Lord Brougham, who goes to and fro betwixt Paris and his villa at Hyères with all the regularity and frequency, and with all the rapidity of an *estafette*.

By the continual afflux of Frenchmen from the provinces, and foreigners from all quarters of the globe, to the great misfortune of the nation, Paris has become France. Misfortune, I say, because nothing is so pernicious as that those who rule an empire by their power and example, should, instead of the converse with nature and the purer thoughts the country affords, be plunged constantly in the vortex of pleasures and passions of a city like Paris, where votaries of epicure from every part of the globe, are naturally prone to yield themselves to a questionable mode of life and give an example they would not indulge in at home. All the new comers flock to the same fashionable quarters as far as they can. Lodgings near the sky are preferred in the Chaussée d'Antin, to the most spacious in other faubourgs. New stories are constantly being added to the houses, until they reach the height of the Tower of Babel, and menace the sky. The height of new-built Paris houses astonishes even the most careless observer. Formerly mansions never exceeded four stories; they are now of six, seven, or even eight, without including the *entresols*, which are often double on the same staircase—the latter "veritable human kennels. [illegible] rather than [illegible] are sources of [illegible] not suffice to [illegible] country. The [illegible] the area of the city [illegible] and the Champs Elysées [illegible] the beautiful Park of Monceaux [illegible] favourite residence of the Duke of Orleans [illegible] after the designs of the [illegible] The King, Louis Philippe, has sold it to a company [illegible] and intend turning the [illegible] into squares [illegible] style of building. This style will at least preserve the [illegible] whilst it will add to the ornament of the [illegible] the latter respect, much has been gloriously [illegible] committed. Some edifices are gilded [illegible] are surcharged with statues and ornaments, until religious impression is destroyed—utility lost sight of for the sake of effect, as, for example, the gorgeous Maison de Ville, in which every room is inconvenient, except for balls, parties, and receptions of ceremony. The library of the town is still at the further extremity of Paris, on the quay of Austerlitz, at the corner of the Place Walhubert; but when it is restored to the Municipal Palace, the place assigned to it will still be inefficient; more than ten thousand volumes must be kept in the lofts. Where the Bande Noire has not destroyed them during the Revolution, unfortunately the beautiful monuments of past ages are too often overlaid by the new little in harmony—as occurs at the aforesaid Hotel de Ville. Many a worse desecration is observed in other directions: for instance, There exists at the corner of the Vieille Rue du Temple and the Rue des Francs Bourgeois a relic of olden times—an ancient tower, of the most correct and elegant style of Gothic architecture, chased by ornamental work as rich as it is elegant. This turret is seen surmounting a house whose *rez de chaussée* is occupied by an *epicier*. The good man has shown his appreciation of this antique treasure by painting its basis and *pendentives* in a rich brown colour, and covering the delicate tracery ornamenting the body and capital of the turret with plaster of Paris. On the top flourishes the symbol of the grocer's trade—a tin sugar-loaf—and three immense pictures, hung high up in the place of former trophies of chivalry, &c., likewise symbolic of the divers trades of neighbouring shopkeepers, complete this curious *ensemble*. Here figures the sign of a rat-catcher—there a picture of a gigantic lady, bleeding under the lancet, announces that no fairy's midwife drives on her trade below. Independently of those extraordinary pictorial banners of tradesmen, that meet the eye in every direction, it is amusing to observe the means resorted to by shopkeepers to attract the attention of our Parisian *gobemouches*. For instance, a tobacconist, whose shop is on the Boulevards, hit, the other day, on an original expedient for increasing the customers to his shop. At an hour of the evening when the Boulevards were crowded with loungers, the report of a pistol was heard, and brought a rush of people to the spot, in the idea that the tobacconist had committed suicide. Very different was the sight that presented itself. In the midst of a cloud of smoke was distinguished the piquant physiognomy of a very pretty *grisette*, seated with perfect composure at the counter. From this moment the shop has been invaded by customers, and the aid of two policemen is found necessary to keep the crowd in order.

A perfect architectural revolution has taken place at the Boulevards des Italiens. All the splendid buildings are being seized upon by building speculators. Long since had they fixed their wishes on the vast mansion which commences at the Rue Lafitte, and which reaches to the Boulevard. The proprietor was M. Guillaume, a millionaire, who for some time resisted the most dazzling offers; but death cut short his determination; his heirs converted the bricks into [illegible] "notices to quit" were sent to the various tenants. This announcement came like an electric shock upon that witty original, the Marquis of Hertford. For fifteen years he had been in quiet possession of the lower portion of the "doomed house;" his entire existence had been adapted to the exigencies and *agremens* of the spot. What cared he for his palaces and parks in England. Here had he collected the *chef d'œuvres* of the first masters of the pictorial art, both ancient and modern. Upon the announcement, not a feature expressed annoyance. "What is the sum necessary for the whole pile?" demanded the noble lord. "A million and a half," was the reply. The sum was paid!

An amusing mishap befell the other day the celebrated Solicitor-General, M. Plougonton, the terror of all political offenders. As he was returning from Nancy, the diligence in which he was travelling was stopped, and the passengers requested to show their passports, and on the declaration of the Solicitor-General that he was not furnished with one, he was, in spite of his violent protestations, carried off and brought before the Commissary of Police, who ordered him to be taken to prison. The indignation of the infuriated Solicitor-General knew no bounds; but he in vain threatened with the thunders of the law the obdurate and unmoved functionary. Fortunately the discovery of a confidential letter, from the Minister of Justice, in one of his pockets, which he had overlooked in his wrath, procured him his liberty.

A great deal of curiosity is excited here by a law-suit, brought against the Marquis d'Aligre, so well known for his immense fortune and just pride of birth, by a certain Madame Bouchet. She claims the restitution of certain *titres de noblesse*, of which she accuses the ancestors of the Marquis of having robbed her!

A [illegible] point of view, appears about to [illegible] the tribunals of France [illegible] M. Orfila's [illegible] brought, the other day, the result of after experiments before the Académie des Sciences. These gentlemen having been for some time [illegible] two dogs with oxyde of copper, proceeding first with small doses, and gradually increasing them, found, on examination after death, that there only existed in the bodies of these poor animals some atoms of the poison with which they had been inundated during life. M. Arago, the astronomer, in making his report on this memoir, at the Académie des Sciences, with a sarcastic smile alluded to "the *general* belief which had lately existed amongst chemical philosophers." The celebrated chemist, Thenard, immediately [illegible] to deny that such an opinion ever existed in the [illegible] of any of [illegible] brethren—a terrible hit for the inventor of the theory, M. Orfila, Dean of the Faculty. This is glad news not only to the wretched persons accused of poisoning, but also to the judges, barristers, and [illegible] who were themselves often nearly poisoned by the experiments perpetrated in boiling the remains of the supposed victims of poisoning, to seek deadly elements which were *created by the very process employed*.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers, in the absence of political topics of an exciting character, devote some attention to the unsettled state of Spain, and the recently published outline of a new constitution for that country. Some unpleasant intelligence had been received in Paris from Algiers. It is to the following effect:—

"Events of a very serious nature have just taken place at about ten leagues from Dellys, in the part of the country not yet subdued of one of the three Agalicks organized by the Marshal upon his departure for Morocco.

"At the very moment that General Coruman was about to quit the country, which he fancied in a state of tranquillity, in order to return to Dellys, and thence to Algiers, he was informed that the Kabyles were again collected, and in a very numerous force. Assured of the truth of this information, he formed his small body of troops into three columns, which he ordered to march towards the spot where the Kabyles had gathered.

"The column commanded by Colonel Saint Arnaud arrived the first, and was obliged to sustain alone, for a great length of time (it is said that the combat lasted six hours), the onset of the Kabyles, three or four times more numerous than itself. It defended itself with vigour, and had almost entirely exhausted all its ammunition when the other two columns came up.

"One of them, commanded by Colonel Forey, one of the most distinguished officers of the French troops in Africa, had been delayed by the bad state of the roads, and by the attack of another body of Kabyles, which came to increase the already numerous body of the combatants.

"It is reported that twenty-nine men have been killed, and 130 wounded, among whom are more than twelve officers; one of whom has been obliged to suffer amputation.

"A steamer arrived in the evening of the 19th, with 106 wounded, and an account of this unfortunate affair.

"The Marshal immediately gave orders for the departure of all the troops of the 3rd *léger*, and of the 53rd of the line, which still remained at Algiers, and embarked himself with his staff and his aides-de-camp, determined not to return until everything should be terminated in that part of the country."

A letter from Algiers, of the 20th, published in the *Siecle*, says there were 130 of the French killed and wounded, of whom fifteen were officers. Thirty-five men and two officers were killed.

There have been some violent storms in the south of France, attended with great loss of life and destruction of property. At Cette a water spout fell upon the town on the 22nd ult., the ravages of which are thus described:—"This terrible phenomenon, which arrived in the direction of the Fortress of St. Pierre, skirted the mole in its whole length, and when it came opposite the engineers' establishment, attracted probably by the conductor and the zinc roof of the house, it turned round the edifice, and at last fell with violence upon it. At the same moment a violent explosion was heard, and the whole population thought that its last hour was come. During two minutes space of time a terrific crash resounded in the air. The roofs of the houses were smashed to pieces, and the fragments were carried to the most distant part of the town. The building belonging to the engineers has been entirely sacked; its zinc roof was carried off in the twinkling of an eye, and the whole *façade* demolished and raised to the ground, so that nothing now remains of it but the back and side walls. Another house, four stories high, new and solidly built, belonging to M. Labaille, was literally crushed to the earth."

A fearful inundation joined at the same time its ravages to those of the electric waterspout. In an instant the waters of the canal rose and flooded the quays. It was a pitiable spectacle to see all the lighters loaded with wines torn into the current, driven one against the other, and then swallowed up by the element. At least a dozen boats were sunk in the canal itself, and what was the most terrible is, that most of them had their crews on board. Some few were able to save themselves, the others have perished. It is supposed that nearly thirty have been carried down with their boats.

In Marseilles the inundations were so great that the water rose above the carriage wheels in the streets. In Toulouse a terrific storm visited the town on the 24th instant. At Avignon and other towns, the Rhone, the Durance, and the Saone had overflowed, and committed considerable ravages.

We find by these papers that some individuals have made a rich harvest in France and Belgium, by passing off forged £100 Bank of England notes to the money-changers.

SPAIN.

Our letters from Madrid, which are to the 23d ult., state that the position of affairs in Spain was very menacing, and that outbreaks were apprehended. Narvaez has taken extraordinary exertions to maintain his power. The Ministry have been successful in inducing the Senate to adopt the address, in answer to the Queen's speech, in the exact terms proposed by the committee. Reports prevailed of alarming disturbances in Gallicia.

PORTUGAL.

Our accounts from Lisbon to the 24th ult. state that the Ministry have had a majority of 48 in the Chamber of Deputies, in favour of their late decrees; and their continuance in office is thus rendered secure for the present. No news was stirring at Lisbon.

SWEDEN.

Letters from Stockholm state that the King of Sweden had demanded of the Diet authority to concede to a foreign power (not named, but presumed to be France), under somewhat disadvantageous circumstances, the island of St. Bartholomew. The pretext for this demand is, that the colony costs more than it is worth. St. Bartholomew is one of the smaller Antilles, situated to the north of Guadaloupe, and comprising a population of 5000 souls. It has been attached to Sweden since 1784, when it was ceded to that country by France.

THE UNITED STATES.

Arrival of the Caledonia.—The Caledonia, Captain Lott, has arrived at Liverpool, with New York papers to the 15th ult., Boston to the 16th, and Halifax to the 19th ult. The chief point of interest at New York turned upon the elections in the different states of the union.

The *New York Herald* mentions an important decision which has recently been given in Boston, that a slave can only serve on board an United States national vessel while that vessel is within the slave limits of that country, and that the moment the vessel passes without those limits he can claim his discharge.

The New York papers are endeavouring to create a little excitement out of an account received from Rio Janeiro of a rupture between the commander of the British brig of war Alert, Captain Bosanquet; and Captain Dumas, of the brig Cyrus, of New Orleans. It appears, that when lying off Calinda, on the coast of Africa, the British captain came alongside of the Cyrus, and suspecting her to be a slaver, demanded to see the brig's papers. This the American captain refused, and at length the box or chest containing them was broken open, and the documents were examined by the captain of the English vessel, he of the suspected brig protesting against the proceeding in loud and indignant terms. It is added, that after the British captain had left the Cyrus she was sold to the Portuguese, and immediately filled with slaves. During the altercation, and before the sale, the British captain is reported to have said to the American, "The reason you cannot show me the papers is because you have sold your vessel—I was told so." The American captain's version of the affair is evidently exaggerated, and contains a great deal of idle bombast, such as the "American flag trampled upon by the British," "our flag is insulted, it will cost the English nation dear," &c., and he accuses the English captain of being a coward and turning pale! His letter is published in the American papers, and duly penned with imposing capitals and notes of admiration.

The New York money market is stated to be flat. When the packet sailed, the rate of exchange at New York on London was high, 110.

In Canada, also, there is much electioneering excitement caused by the junction of the Irish and the French parties in the province, both opposed, of course, to the Government of Sir Charles Metcalfe. Rumours prevail that Papineau was about to return; he is now in France. Quebec exhibited some disturbance on the occasion of the Repeal party celebrating the triumph of O'Connell; they burned tar barrels in honour of the event, and smashed the windows of several houses which did not exhibit lights in commemoration of the event.

According to the *Quebec Mercury* of the 10th October, a smart shock of an earthquake had been experienced at Valcartier on the preceding Sunday.

A Boston paper states that the Governor of Cape Coast Castle, Mr. M'Lean, the husband of the unfortunate "L. E. L." (Miss Landon), had arrived in that city.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Overland Mail has arrived by express, with papers from India to the 17th of September, and from China to the 29th of July, being a month later than those received by the last mail. Although they do not announce any fact of particular importance, yet the news is of an interesting character.

Sir Henry Hardinge is stated to have commenced his administration with great discretion and vigour, and a very favourable augury is drawn from his appointment. The Punjaub is not in a very tranquil state. In Scinde, also, Captain Mackenzie has had another skirmish with the Beloochees.

Advices from Cabul mention, that an engagement had taken place on the 2d of Aug., between Akbar Khan and Aubdool Summund, in which a great deal of bravery had been displayed on both sides. The former came off the victor, capturing, among his prisoners, two generals of the enemy. The loss on the side of the people of Cabul was estimated at 3000, while that of the enemy was stated to be 5000, besides prisoners.

We are sorry to notice the death from fever, of Lieut. Mackintosh, late Aide-de-Camp to Lord Ellenborough.

The Chinese papers mention the recurrence of disturbances at Canton. The English last year repaired the walls of the Company's garden, which had been broken down at the fire in 1842. They put on a gate, and were in the habit of walking, playing at quoits, and otherwise amusing themselves. On the 15th of July the Chinese endeavoured to force themselves into the garden, but were opposed. Upon this they threw brickbats, and broke down the gate, compelling the Englishmen to take refuge in a boat, in which they made their escape to the Consulate. On the following evening a party of Chinese went armed with brickbats, and attempted to take possession of the other garden. Resistance being offered, they commenced an indiscriminate attack upon all the foreigners who came within their reach. Several American gentlemen immediately armed themselves, and drove them from the front of the factories. Still continuing to throw brickbats, they were fired upon, and one man killed, and another wounded in the arm, which ended the affair for the day. The rioting was not continued on the succeeding day.

The Calcutta money market was quiet, and capital was in great abundance. Commercial matters in China were dull. Yarn was still in a depressed state.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The New Royal Exchange.—The public have been admitted, by ticket, during the week, to pass through the rooms occupied at the recent Royal banquet, as well as to survey the tesselated pavement, encaustic paintings, &c. Placards were placed throughout the building, intimating that subscriptions would be received for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the workmen who had lost their lives in the building; but many complained that it would have been much more advantageous to such fund had sixpence been charged for the admission of each person, as very few indeed turned aside to put money into the boxes appropriated for the purpose.

An Old Street Newly Named.—Cateaton-street has been named Gresham-street, and the end houses labelled accordingly.

Suicide by a Parish Officer.—Mr. Charles Fair, tax-collector in the parish of Clerkenwell, committed suicide at his residence in Charles-street, Northampton-square, on Monday night last, by cutting his throat.

At a Court of Aldermen, held on Tuesday, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Lord Mayor, for the manner in which he had conducted himself during the ceremonial.

Mortality of London.—The number of deaths in the metropolis during the week ending last Saturday, was 935, showing the mortality of the present season still under the weekly average, which, deduced from the returns of the last five years, is 946. Among the deaths from old age and natural decay is mentioned one of a female aged 100.

Alleged Ministerial Changes.—It is reported in circles likely to be correctly informed, that Lord Haddington is about to retire as First Lord of the Admiralty, and that Lord Ellenborough will take his place.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Death of a Miser at Brighton.—On Saturday week a very old inhabitant of Brighton, Mr. Thomas Ruxton, died worth some £10,000. He had lived alone for many years, denying himself every comfort, and preparing what food he did indulge in himself. His property, under a will made six years ago, goes to his sister's children, but they are not to be found.

Very Strange Suicide at Kilmarnock.—It is not an uncommon thing in France for lovers to commit suicide together; but in this country such double suicides are of rare occurrence. A singular instance, however, has recently occurred near Kilmarnock. The bodies of a lady and gentleman, apparently sixty years of age, have been found in the river Irvine, about three miles from Kilmarnock. They were attached by two handkerchiefs, knotted together, and tied round the arm of each. The linen of the gentleman was marked B; and in the lady's pocket, among other things, was a seal, with the word "Kate" on it. They had lived as man and wife at the Commercial Inn, at Kilmarnock. A local paper mentions that the name of Atkinson was found in the gentleman's hat, but all is conjecture as to their identity.

More Incendiarism in Bedfordshire.—A fire broke out on Sunday night in a barn on the farm of Mr. John Hall, of Whorley-end, near Cronfield. The building was detached from the stack-yard, or the entire homestead must have been consumed. The produce of 11 acres of wheat, besides a quantity of beans, was destroyed.

IRELAND.

The Repeal Association.—The meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, offered nothing of the least interest. A Repeal warden, named Hussey, was expulsed from the roll, for quarrelling with his fellow wardens. The amount of rent was announced to be £475 15s. 5d. The subscription for Father Mathew is proceeding. The Duke of Leinster has given £50 and the Earl of Fortescue £25 towards the fund.

Attempt at Murder in Irishtown.—On Sunday a man named Francis Beddy, who resides in Irishtown, whilst at dinner with his wife, attempted to murder her by stabbing her with a knife in the side. The alarm was given, and the culprit was at once secured. The wound is of a very serious nature, but the doctors hope not of a vital character. The prisoner was brought before the magistrates of College-street Office, Dublin, on Monday, and remanded for further examination until the result of the inquiry can be satisfactorily ascertained.

Serious Accident to the Earl of Besborough.—The Earl of Besborough met with a serious accident on Saturday last. His lordship was riding out of the court-yard, in front of the house at Besborough, when his horse tripped, fell, and rolled over him. Dr. Purcell was immediately sent for, and on examination it was found that his lordship had sustained a very severe contusion on the hip joint.

Disturbance in Galway.—The steam frigte Cyclops has gone round from Tarbert to Galway Bay, to assist in quelling disturbances arising out of disputed rights of fisheries.

POLICE.

The Gentleman and the Hotel-keepers.—At Marlborough-street, on Tuesday, *Louis Woodcock*, a gentleman of property, who is well known from his disputes with various hotel-keepers with whom he has at times taken up his abode, was charged with having broken two lamp-shades, and also assaulted Mrs. Coquerell, landlady of the European Hotel, Leicester-place. It appeared that the defendant went to the European Hotel to obtain some linen he had left there, but the linen was refused to him until he had paid the balance of his bill. This excited the defendant, and with his stick he broke the glasses in question, and then afterwards struck the landlady a blow on the mouth and two on the body. He was fined £3.

Provocation to Fight by an Ex-M.P.—At Union-hall, on Tuesday, Mr. *John Quincy Harris*, the late M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme, appeared to answer a charge of endeavouring to provoke Mr. Philip Roberts, of Upper Montague-street, Russell-square, to a breach of the peace. The parties, it appeared, were connected by marriage, and in consequence of family disputes Mr. Harris had challenged Mr. Roberts to fight a duel. Mr. Harris was ordered to enter into his own recognizances in £500 to keep the peace.

A Lady Committed for Breaking the Peace.—On Wednesday, at Hammersmith, Mrs. *Susannah Folkard*, 10, Pelham-road, Brompton, who has repeatedly appeared at that court on similar charges, appeared before Mr. T. Paynter, the sitting magistrate, on summons charging her with having, on the 16th day of October last, and on divers other days, burst into the house of Colonel Francis Home, at Knightsbridge, in the metropolitan police district, and then and there behaved in a menacing and violent manner, whereby the said Francis Home apprehends some bodily harm. The magistrate ordered her to find two sureties in £10 each to keep the peace, upon which the defendant declared that she would die in prison first, and then the public would know the villany with which Colonel Home had treated her. She was accordingly conveyed to prison.

Complaint of Lord Ranelagh against a Police Inspector.—On Wednesday, at Bow-street, *Inspector Barton*, of the G division, appeared before Mr. Twyford, by order of the police commissioners, to answer a complaint preferred against him by Lord Ranelagh, for having assaulted him on Monday last in the Strand. His Lordship being sworn said, about twenty minutes to two o'clock on Monday, being in company with Sir Thomas Hare in the Strand, he was proceeding towards Charing Cross, when an order was received to clear the streets, as the Queen was on her return from the Royal Exchange, and as he was making his way to pass the crowd two policemen desired them to pass on to the footway pavement, which they omitted to do, but got on as well as they could with the crowd. The police then pushed him on, and on his remonstrating, as there was no occasion to hurry, it brought up another policeman, with whom he also remonstrated. A third policeman next came behind him, who, without inquiring into the cause of the altercation, pushed him violently against the curb-stone, and against the persons who were near to it. At the impulse of the moment he turned round to strike the person who had assaulted him, but the blow, fortunately, was not received by the constable. The defendant, who he then saw was the person who had pushed him, immediately seized him by the coat, waistcoat, and neckcloth, using the most violent language.—Mr. Twyford: Am I then to understand you struck the defendant?—Complainant: No, he was then too far from me; but I made the blow from the first impulse, feeling that I had been assaulted.—After a long examination of several witnesses, Mr. Twyford said his opinion was that the defendant had not exceeded his duty, and dismissed the complaint.

OPENING OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE, BY HER MAJESTY.

On Monday last, the splendid Ceremonial of the Inauguration of the New Royal Exchange was enacted with all the circumstance befitting so truly national an event. As a chronicle of the proceedings will doubtless hereafter occupy a prominent position in our regal and civic history, we have illustrated the principal scenes of the Pageant and the Ceremony, to the full extent of this week's journal; and, as the best accompaniment for these picturesque records, we have t ken the utmost care to insure the accuracy of the descriptive details, by collecting the several accounts narrated by our contemporaries, and testing them by our own observation (with considerable assistance), at the several grand stages of the event.

THE DEPARTURE FROM BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

In its natural order, our account, of course, must commence with the proceedings in St. James's Park, previously to, and after the departure of, the procession the

Before eight o'clock, numbers of persons had assembled round the Palace and in the Park, to occupy the best positions for seeing her Majesty pass.

At nine o'clock St. James's Park began rapidly to fill, and thousands of spectators ranged themselves in line down the Mall, from the Palace gates to the German Chapel, along which route the Royal car riges were to pass.

At ten o'clock the crowd in the Park, chiefly of well-dressed people, had increased to a dense mass, eight or ten deep on each side the way.

Shortly after ten o'clock the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), under the command of Captain Oliver, marched into the Park; a portion of these formed part of the Royal escort, the rest were stationed at intervals on the line through the Park, to aid in keeping back the crowd. The 17th Regiment of Lancers, from Hounslow, next marched through the Park, and formed from Marlborough-gate, where the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) terminated, keeping the line along Pall-mall to Charing-cross; the rest of the line to Temple-bar was kept by parties of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Royal Horse Guards.

Soon after, a strong detachment of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, under the command of Lord William Beresford, ranged themselves to the right of the Palace gates; and a similar detachment of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, under the command of Capt. Roche, ranged themselves opposite, to the left, to form the Royal escort. The whole of the cavalry were under the command of Major-General Bryan. The 1st England of the two regiments of Life Guards and of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), bearing the colours of their respective regiments, with the Royal trumpeter, were ranged to the right, close to the Palace gates.

About twenty minutes to eleven o'clock the Royal carriages of the state Queen's Royal state carriage drawn by eight beautiful cream-coloured horses, decked in their gorgeous trappings; drove to the Palace, followed by a troop of Yeomen of the Guard.

About five minutes past eleven o'clock her Majesty entered the Royal carriage and the procession immediately proceeded. On emerging from under the marble arch, her Majesty was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm—the cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs being continued down the whole of the densely-crowded line. Her Majesty repeatedly acknowledged the bursts of cheering in the most gracious and graceful manner, by bowing on either side.

Her Majesty's dress was of white satin (silver tissue) of the richest and most elegant design, portions of the pattern, representing leaves and foliage, being of different textures, and some having the effect of burnished silver. It was open in front from the girdle, increasing in width as it approached the bottom, and displaying a petticoat of the most valuable old point lace.

The sleeves were short, and at the top of each was a very brilliant diamond ornament.

The dress had a most chaste and magnificent appearance, the silver-brocaded satin of which it was composed being ornamented with valuable diamonds down each side of the front, placed at intervals of white satin bows.

The dress was of Spitalfields manufacture.

Her Majesty had a most splendid diamond stomacher, some of the brilliants in it being of extraordinary size and lustre. It was of the same form as that worn on the occasion of the Garter, having the cross in the centre formed of rubies, and the rest of the star composed of diamonds.

Her Majesty wore at the back of her head a miniature crown entirely formed of brilliants, and a diamond tiara surmounting the forehead. The necklace, earrings, and bracelets were of brilliants.

Over the left shoulder was the ribband of the Garter, looped with diamonds, and having a most magnificent "George" suspended, composed of large and valuable brilliants; and on the left arm was the Garter of purple velvet, edged with diamonds, and having the motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," set in diamonds.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert wore the uniform of Captain-General and Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company, with the insignia of the most noble Order of the Garter and the Golden Fleece.

The Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the officers of the royal household were the full dress household costume, with the star of Jersey (his noble lord is Knight Grand Cross), with the insignia of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. The Duke of Norfolk carried his gold baton as Earl Marshal of England. The Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms, and the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard wore the uniforms of their respective corps. The Marquis of Anglesey appeared in the uniform of his regiment, the Royal Horse Guards, with the insignia of the Garter, and of two foreign orders. The Earl of Roslyn wore his uniform as Colonel of the Buck Rangers.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, with her suite, in two carriages, escorted by a party of Life Guards, at a quarter before eleven o'clock.

The dress of the Royal Duchess was of white satin and silver, of Spitalfields manufacture. The head-dress, of brilliant diamonds.

The Duke of Cambridge left Cambridge House, attended by Baron Knesebeck, Equerry in Waiting, and escorted by a party of Life Guards.

His Royal Duke was habited in the uniform of a Field Marshal, and wore a star, and the ribbands, of the Order of the Garter, and the ribband and badge. His Royal Highness also wore the Stars of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The following is the order of the procession, which left the Palace-gates at about five minutes past eleven o'clock. The route was along the Park, through the iron gates, by the German Chapel, into Pall-mall, along Pall-mall-east, the Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's Churchyard, Cheapside, to the Royal Exchange:—

Detachment of Life Guards.
Her Majesty's Carriages,
Each drawn by Six Horses.

Two Grooms walking. The First Carriage, Drawn by Six Bays, Two Grooms walking.

Conveyed Gentleman Usher of the Sword of State, Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber, Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard, Page of Honour in Waiting.

Two Grooms walking. The Second Carriage, Drawn by Six Bays, Two Grooms walking.

Conveyed Lord George Lennox, Lord in Waiting to Prince Albert, the Hon. Capt. Dunscombe, Groom in Waiting; Capt. F. Seymour, Groom in Waiting to Prince Albert's Silver Stick.

Two Grooms walking. The Third Carriage, Drawn by Six Bays, Two Grooms walking.

Conveyed Lord Byron, Lord in Waiting, Earl Howe, Treasurer of the Household, Lord Ernest Bruce, Vice Chamberlain; the Right Hon. Colonel G. Dawson Damer, Comptroller of the Household.

Two Grooms walking. The Fourth Carriage, Drawn by Six Bays, Two Grooms walking.

Conveyed the Marquis of Exeter, Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, the Earl of Beverley, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; Lord Forrester, Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms; and the Earl of Rosslyn, Master of the Buckhounds.

Two Grooms walking. The Fifth Carriage, Drawn by Six Bays, Two Grooms walking.

Conveyed the Hon. Miss Kerr, Lady of the Bedchamber Woman; the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, Gold Stick.

Two Grooms walking. The Sixth Carriage, Drawn by Six Blacks, Two Grooms walking.

Conveyed Lady Portman, Lady of the Bedchamber; the Hon. Miss A. Murray, Maid of Honour in Waiting; the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward, Earl Delaware, Lord Chamberlain.

YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.
TWELVE FOOTMEN, TWO AND TWO.
THE STATE COACH,

Four Grooms walking. Drawn by Eight Cream-coloured Horses. Four Grooms walking.

Attended by a Yeoman of the Guard at each Wheel, and Two Footmen at each door, conveying
THE QUEEN,
His Royal Highness Prince Albert;
The Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Buccleuch;
The Master of the Horse, the Earl of Jersey.
A escort of Life Guards.

The carriages of the Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers assembled at the lower end of St. James's-street, and fell into the line immediately after the Queen's procession.

The carriages of the Cabinet Ministers fell into the line immediately after those of the Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers.

The general direction of the procession was under the orders of Lord Charles Wellesley, Clerk Marshal; Major-General Wemyss, Equerry to the Queen; and Lieut-Colonel Bouverie, Equerry to Prince Albert.

ARRIVAL IN PALL-MALL.

On emerging from the Park into Pall-mall the scene was most exciting. Every balcony and every window—nay, every roof, where it was possible to obtain a view, was crowded. The streets on each side presented a dense and unbroken mass of human beings, with difficulty kept back within the bounds of their confined space by lines of policemen and mounted Lancers. Proceeding past the magnificent club-houses of Pall-mall, the cheering was most enthusiastic, and exquisite fair ladies from every window waved handkerchiefs in abundance. Passing the Italian Opera-house, the top of the Arcade was covered by a dense crowd of ladies. At Pall-mall East, the space in which the statue of George III. is placed was curiously crowded—little urchins formed a pyramid of heads to the very legs of the horse on which the statue rests.

About nine o'clock the Duke of Wellington passed through the yard of St. James's Palace in a private carriage, on his way to the City. He was dressed in the uniform of Field Marshal, and looked extremely well.

Long before the time for the appearance of the procession the streets were literally crammed with spectators, and the police had some difficulty in keeping them within bounds.

The Duchess of Kent passed in a carriage and four escorted by a party of Life Guards.

The houses in Pall-mall were mostly fitted up [illegible] tors, and as early as nine o'clock we saw [illegible] out any covering, exposed to the chilly air. The 2nd Life Guards [illegible] Waterloo-place soon after ten o'clock, and afterwards proceeded eastward. The 17th Lancers marched during the early part of [illegible] Pall-mall and the route to Charing-cross, where they joined the 2nd Life Guards. At the bottom of St. James's-street a space was reserved for the carriages of the Foreign Ministers to assemble, and before half-past ten—the time named in the programme—they were in readiness to join the Royal procession.

At Trafalgar-square, the boarded space around the Nelson monument had been opened, the steps around the monument affording a capital view to those admitted. The crowd on these steps presented a curious aspect—a pyramid of heads rising one above another, with the steps, to the plinth of the pil[illegible] which they appeared to cling like a warrior of bees. The crowd was immense. Trafalgar-square, enclosing [illegible] Nelson's Column, was filled with persons, who [illegible] which were entering [illegible] its spire.

CHARING-CROSS AND THE STRAND.

It having been arranged that the equipages of the Ambassadors and the other Foreign Ministers should fall in after the Royal carriages upon their entering Pall mall, Charing-cross was, from the fact of the dense masses who assembled there, deemed the first point at which a good view of the procession could readily be obtained. As early as seven o'clock in the morning that locality presented a very bustling appearance. Vehicles of every description, conveying parties to their respective destinations for the day, succeeded by a rapid succession towards the eastern end of the metropolis, whilst pedestrians, thousands in number, moved in the same direction. Workmen were busily engaged in the various houses, preparing seats for those who might choose to occupy them; and flags and banners were being spread from the windows in profusion. Towards nine o'clock the rumbling of carriage wheels was heard from every quarter, as the police were forced to stop all conveyances that did not contain some person who had a ticket of admission to the Exchange, and before ten o'clock the neighbourhood became comparatively silent: little more was heard than the voices of those persons who had engaged, and were struggling to secure good places. The people, however, were exceedingly good-humoured, and joked with each other upon the various causes of pressure from within, and conseq[illegible] the centre of the line, which, by the way, were admirably kept by the metropolitan police, who discharged their duty very temperately. Shortly after ten o'clock, three regiments of the household brigade marched past, and a portion of them took up stations at intervals to assist the police in maintaining order. From that period till eleven o'clock the carriages of the nobility, the great officers of state, and others who were invited to be present at the ceremony of opening the Exchange passed round to the left by. Amongst them were those of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who was escorted by a party of the Horse Guards; her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Sir R. Peel, Lord Stanley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. Perhaps at no point on the route was a more animating scene presented than at this, when the period arrived that the Royal procession was approaching. With the exception of the line through which the carriages were to pass, the immense area of Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross, and the pathways leading to the Strand, was covered with people, and the windows of the houses were crowded with ladies and gentlemen.

At ten minutes after eleven o'clock, the royal *cortège* came in sight at the end of Cockspur-street, and the utmost excitement prevailed to catch a glimpse of her Majesty. Those who were in the background attempted to rush forward in the direction of the Strand, but they were happily restrained by the exertions of the police, else serious consequences must have ensued. As the Queen approached, the greatest demonstrations of loyalty were manifested towards her and her Royal Consort by the assembled multitude, which her Majesty and Prince Albert graciously acknowledged.

After the procession had passed, another rush was made by the crowd to follow it, and, notwithstanding all the exertions of the police and military to repress it, they succeeded in reaching Hungerford-street, and after a short time the lines were completely broken through.

Many of the balconies along the Strand were covered with cloth, hung with festoons of different coloured stuffs, and with bows of ribbons and artificial flowers, and a union jack or a Royal flag floated over most of the houses. Almost every window. Here the letting of seats to view the procession appeared to begin, and, if possible, more gaily-dressed people were crammed into each window. The reader of history was reminded of the description of Queen Elizabeth's celebrated entry into the City on her accession to the throne:—

"Gowns of velvet or satin richly trimmed with silk furs or gold lace, costly gold chains, and caps or hoods of rich materials, adorned with the richest jewels, decorated on all occasions of display the persons, not of nobles and courtiers alone, but of their crowds of retainers and higher menials, and even of the wealthy citizens. Hangings of cloth, of silk velvet, of cloth of gold, or cloth of silver, covered on days of family festivity the upper chamber of every house of respectable appearance. These, on public festivals, were suspended from the balconies, and uniting with the banners and pennons floating over and before the streets at the same time, presented a scene of long and gaily-dressed saloons. Every circumstance thus conspired to render the public entry of Queen Elizabeth the most gorgeous, and at the same time the most interesting, spectacle of the kind ever exhibited in the English metropolis."

There was the same rich adornment "even of the wealthy citizens;" and though "hangings of silk velvet and cloth of gold" were not, "as in former days, seen in the chambers of every house," yet flags and banners, and innumerable hand-kerchiefs, waved from every window; and the entry of our present gracious Queen Victoria into her metropolis, though perhaps not quite so much gorgeous display, presented, from the altered customs of the age, exhibited at the least in every other respect as much of interest, of enthusiasm, and of triumph, as the public entry into the city of her illustrious predecessor Elizabeth. The sun the auspicious day on which the Strand eastward, varied only here and there by a greater or less profusion of flags.

The Royal *cortège* entered the Strand from Charing-cross precisely at half-past eleven o'clock, amidst the enthusiastic applause of the assembled multitudes.

Near the church of St. Mary-le-Strand the students of King's College were drawn up in line; and the children of the parochial schools, who had been accommodated with very convenient seats in front of the church, rose on the approach of her Majesty, and sung with great enthusiasm the national anthem, evidently to her Majesty's great gratification. A platform had also been erected in St. Clement's Churchyard, where a large number of the children belonging to that parish were delighted with a most excellent view of the procession.

A curious and somewhat amusing incident occurred in the Strand during the passing of the Royal procession. It is usual on all such public occasions to have many of the police stationed in different parts of the streets, dressed in coloured clothes, in order more effectually to keep an eye upon thieves and pickpockets. One of these men had discovered a common thief in the act of picking the pocket of a student of King's College, and took him into custody. At the same moment, as some of the confusion who were keeping the line were about to pounce upon him, the latter, mistaking their brother officer in the coloured clothes for a friend of the thief who wished to rescue him, began to behabed him with their staves; and it was not until after he had received several severe blows on the head that he succeeded in making them believe that he was what he represented himself. The thief was, however, secured.

The spectacle at St. Clement's church was perhaps the most beautiful on the line. Not only were the houses on the right hand side of the Strand crowded with elegantly dressed ladies, but to the left every window from which even the slightest glance could be obtained was occupied. The steps of the church and on the houses in all directions serious groups were to be seen. As the Queen passed the church, her Majesty was evidently pleased with the pretty appearance of the flags which decorated the seats of that edifice, and directed the attention of Prince Albert to them. The effect produced by these flags, with a representation of the Royal Exchange, forming part of an announcement of the Illustrated London News, was exceedingly good, and attracted considerable notice. Altogether, the *coup d'œil* was beautiful in the extreme. The sun was shining brilliantly on a part of the crescent on the left, which heightened the effect from the contrast presented by those portions of the surrounding buildings on which the sun's rays were not thrown. The ladies at the windows waved their handkerchiefs enthusiastically, and at this spot the state carriage stopped for an instant, as there was a slight impediment to the proceeding part of the procession. Her Majesty turned her head several times towards the right-hand side of the Strand, from whence the cheers proceeded, at the moment, and acknowledged them very gracefully. Prince Albert also bowed repeatedly.

The Royal carriage proceeded from this point to Temple-bar at a very slow pace. Arrived at the bar, the Royal carriage stopped under the gateway, the gates being open, and was met there by the civic authorities. The ceremonial which there took place will be found detailed below. After the passing of the procession some confusion took place on the City side of Temple-bar, owing to the crowd breaking through the line.

THE STRAND SIDE OF TEMPLE-BAR.

So perfectly clear of all obstruction was the appointed route of the Royal procession kept, that it experienced no check or interruption to its advance until its arrival at the very threshold of its destination.

The time expired between the early gathering of spectators at this spot and the arrival of the Royal cavalcade furnished but little for description in the shape of incident. The shop-windows, the usual wares being removed, were filled with seats, and the seats with ladies, exposing to public gaze a galaxy of beauty and fashion. The upper windows, too, were occupied to the very attics; and above them were not a few adventurous persons, sitting like sparrows upon the housetops, with unrivalled patience awaiting to snatch a bird's-eye view of carriage and hat-crowns.

At eleven o'clock the Queen's yeomen passed by, and more guards proceeded to line the streets; and a few minutes afterwards the Duke of Cambridge, in his state carriage, rode rapidly through the bar, and he was followed at intervals, as he had been preceded, by many distinguished visitors, most of whom passed unnoticed, or rather, we should say, undiscovered.

The chimes of the clock of St. Clement Danes' church were musically proclaiming three-quarters past eleven o'clock, when general attention was directed towards that building, the royal procession, headed by a detachment of Life Guards, being then just in the act of turning the corner of the churchyard.

The scene presented on the west side of Temple-bar as witnessed from between the upper portion of the Bar and the banking-house of the Messrs. Child, to whose courtesy we are indebted for the above accommodation, was briefly as follows:—Immediately before the arrival at the Bar of the first Royal carriage, conveying the Gentleman Usher of the Sword of State, [illegible] Mr. Brown, the senior City Marshal, closed the gate. The Royal arrival being announced, the Marshal, at the bidding of the Lord Mayor, opened the gate, and Sir D. Laurie, who had been appointed conductor of the procession by the Court of Aldermen, advanced on horseback, dressed in his scarlet gown, wearing a Spanish hat with black feathers, and bearing a white wand, which he waved smilingly for the procession to advance. The carriages then followed him within the bar, in the order described below. As they slowly proceeded, the approach of the royal carriage was announced by a volley of cheers, which ran along the thick phalanx of the vast multitude that now filled every possible standing place, and was taken up and re-echoed by the occupants of the windows and lodgments of the adjacent buildings. The scene at this moment was both animated and joyous. The sun had broken forth, despite a thick autumnal atmosphere, and sparkled on the cuirasses and burnished accoutrements of the military, making more gay than usual the laced coats and splendid dresses of the Yeomen of the Guard and other attendants, and the gorgeous equipage of the matchless vehicle which contained her Majesty and Prince Albert. The Queen bowed most graciously in reply to the loyal and hearty cheering with which the congregated mass here saluted her Majesty.

When the beautiful cream-coloured horses which drew her Majesty's carriage has passed through the gate, they were stopped, and the royal carriage became stationary.

THE CITY SIDE OF TEMPLE-BAR.

From a very early hour in the morning, the point of the line of procession presented an appearance of great bustle and preparation. Before daybreak a number of workmen had been employed in having given directions to their masters, and by half-hour others might be seen fixing up flags from the sides or on the tops of the houses, or giving the finishing strokes to the seats prepared for spectators in the windows, doorways, and every available portion of building. Long before 9 o'clock these seats began to fill, chiefly with well-dressed females, whose gay attire, as seen in every story of each house—united with the banners, streamers, and union jacks, with which or with haunts most of the buildings in the neighbourhood of Temple Bar were decorated—made the scene here most picturesque and striking. Accordingly, this locality appeared to excite much interest. Fleet-street being densely crowded with foot passengers as early as 9 o'clock, great numbers having at that hour taken standing positions in the immediate vicinity of the bar, apparently with a determination of retaining them. About 11 o'clock, a party of the Royal Artillery on horseback, headed by four officers, came up, and filing through the gateway of the Middle Temple, proceeded to the open space in front of King's Bench-walk, where they dismounted to await the time when their horses should be required by the Aldermen, for whose use in the procession they were destined. Shortly afterwards, a strong body of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) marched within the bar, and took their positions as an additional mode, with which or with haunts most of the buildings in the neighbourhood of Temple Bar were decorated—made the scene here most picturesque and striking. Accordingly, this locality appeared to excite much interest. Fleet-street being densely crowded with foot passengers as early as 9 o'clock, great numbers having at that hour taken standing positions in the immediate vicinity of the bar, apparently with a determination of retaining them. About 11 o'clock, a party of the Royal Artillery on horseback, headed by four officers, came up, and filing through the gateway of the Middle Temple, proceeded to the open space in front of King's Bench-walk, where they dismounted to await the time when their horses should be required by the Aldermen, for whose use in the procession they were destined. Shortly afterwards, a strong body of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) marched within the bar, and took their positions as an additional mode [illegible]

OPENING OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

SIR THOMAS GRESHAM—FROM THE PAINTING IN MERCERS' HALL.

minute salutes were continually fired, whilst all the moving groups appeared to be in the highest state of good humour and excitement.

This portion of the *cortège* was, certainly, the most novel. The first of the Common Councilmen in the procession, (*See page* 278) on the right hand, Mr. Gresham, is a descendant of the "Royal Merchant" who founded the Exchange.

PORTRAIT OF SIR THOMAS GRESHAM.

Of the famed "Royal Merchant," a memoir-sketch appeared in our journal of last week. We now annex the best known portrait of Sir Thomas, from the picture belonging to the Mercers' Company, and ascribed to Holbein, but Mr. Burgon considers, "with very unequal pretensions to the honour of having proceeded from his hand. It is on panel; has suffered considerable injury from injudicious cleaning; and was, probably, the performance of some third or fourth-rate Flemish artist." Be this as it may, the Mercers' Hall painting has been preferred by Mr. Lodge in his "Portraits of Illustrious Personages." A black doublet, cap, and cloak, appear to have been Gresham's invariable costume. In his person, he seems have been above the middle height, and handsome when a young man; he was lamed by a fall from his horse, in one of his posting expeditions in Flanders, when a broken leg was the consequence. "Gravity of deportment, and courtesy of manners, are hinted at by two old dramatists as having characterised him; and every means we possess of forming an opinion on the subject, leads to the belief that such was actually the case."

"Of Gresham," says Mr. Burgon, "it has been well remarked, that in founding a college, an exchange, and an asylum for the poor, he showed himself solicitous to provide *for* the wants of youth, the convenience of manhood, and the necessities of age. * * * Gresham was the younger son of a private merchant, who enjoyed no privileges, and whose only honours were those of a well-spent life. He was the maker of his own fortunes, and died while the brightest wits of the Elizabethan age were yet in their cradles."

LUDGATE-HILL.

So large a portion of her Majesty's subjects were, perhaps, scarcely ever before congregated within so small a portion of her Majesty's dominions as were to be found between the hours of nine in the morning and four in the afternoon, in the broad thoroughfare from Ludgate-hill to Cornhill. Before the sun had succeeded in dispelling the fog, a strong current of human beings had set in towards the centre point of attraction from all parts of the town; but, by about ten o'clock, when the avenues to this great artery were closed by the pressure from without, the tide ceased to flow or ebb, and the accumulated mass became stationary, we may even say, stagnant. The truncheons of the crowd-compelling policemen were then brought into requisition, but their peaceful weapons were obviously not so efficacious in inspiring the sight seers with due respect for the constituted authorities, as the hoofs of the Blues and Life Guards' chargers—of which the *profanum vulgus* appeared to stand in righteous awe. Despite the general excellence of the arrangements in this part of the City, the municipal police would have scarce succeeded in maintaining order during the pageant without the assistance of the cavalry, who carioled amongst the multitude with their well-trained chargers, doing their spiriting gently, and invariably, exercising the utmost care, forbearance, and discretion under circumstances which must necessarily have been somewhat trying to their tempers. There appeared to be a general feeling of admiration amongst the comfortably seated spectators for the admirable manner in which these fine fellows performed their arduous and disagreeable duty.

At eleven o'clock, the Lord Mayor's state coach, containing his lordship and the officers forming his suite, passed towards Temple-bar, followed by several of the Aldermen in their private carriages, and the sheriffs in their state carriages. It need hardly be stated that the Chief Magistrate of London was very well received. Nothing could be more unequivocal than the greeting given to him in this part of the town, especially opposite the London Coffee house, the three great houses which form this establishment being filled to the attics with highly respectable and numerous company. Her Majesty passed up Ludgate-hill a few minutes after twelve o'clock; her progress along the streets was marked by the most enthusiastic cheering, and both the Queen and Prince Albert seemed to partake of the joyous spirit which seemed to animate the vast assemblages through which they passed. The procession was of course followed by an immense mob, and the streets gradually became less crowded, perfect good humour and hilarity prevailing amongst the people during the whole of the day.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

This locality was naturally one which excited much interest, and the company began to arrive as early as half past seven in the morning, in order to secure their seats on the extensive platforms which had been previously erected. These scaffolding extended from the right hand top of Ludgate-hill all along the south side of St. Paul's Cathedral, as far as Watling-street, and were continued eastward for a considerable distance, and were put together in a most substantial manner. The seats were not fully occupied till an hour or so before the Royal *cortège* arrived, in consequence of the price originally demanded for the sittings having been higher than it should have been; but during the early part of the morning the charge was materially reduced, and hundreds of her Majesty's loving subjects availed themselves of this fact.

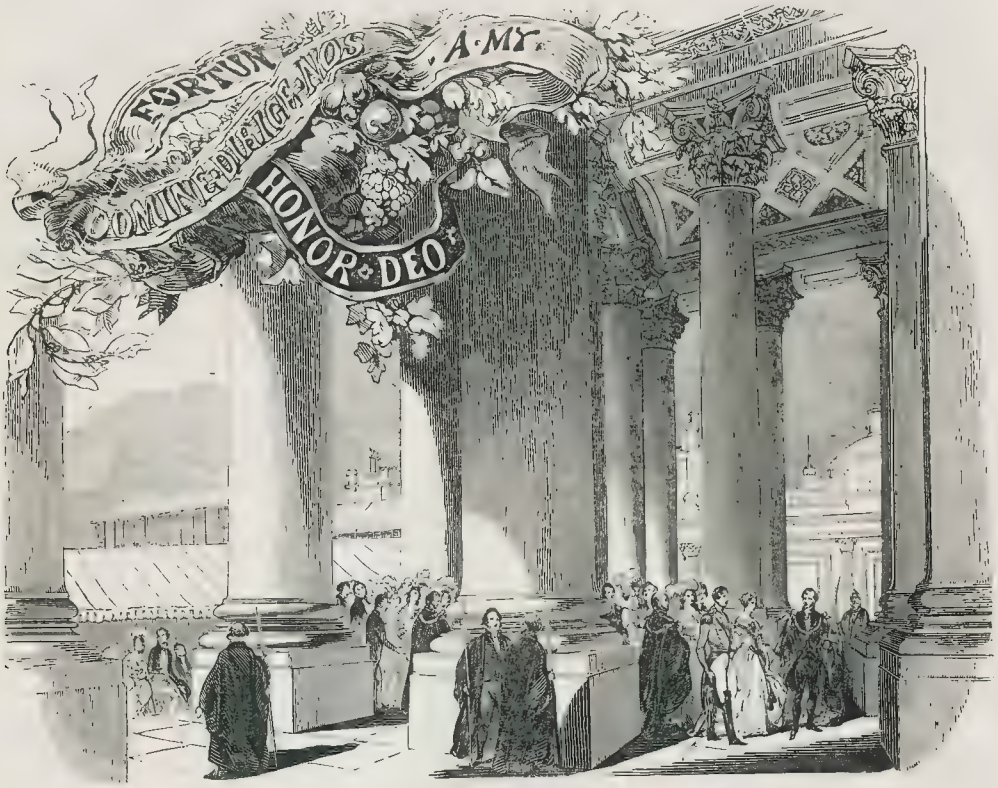
The attention of the thousands of spectators was kept on the *qui vive* from eight o'clock until twelve o'clock by the numerous equipages of the nobility and gentry who were on their route to the Royal Exchange. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, were each heartily welcomed. In the confusion the Duke of Wellington's carriage was not observed. Sir Robert Peel was sitting so far back in his carriage that until the equipage had passed few persons were aware of the right hon. baronet's presence. The portico of St. Paul's School was decorated with the royal standard and two union flags, and was covered with crimson draperies. The compartments were filled with a very numerous and elegant company. From the house of Messrs. Dakins, the tea-dealers, were suspended several banners, on which were the following inscriptions—"The sun never sets on her dominions;" "On the waves of the sea, on all parts of the earth, among every people and nation, hath she not possession." The houses of Messrs. Tupin and Co., Berens, Blumberg, and Co., Felkin and Co., and the other firms on the south side of St. Paul's, were severally graced with a galaxy of female beauty, in gazing on which the beholder could not fail to exclaim—

"From woman's eyes this doctrine I derive;
They are the ground, the books, the academies,
From whence doth spring the true Promethean fire."

Whether we turned to the right or the left, everywhere we found that "bright eyes did abound." A band, which took up a position in Watling-street, played a variety of airs, and helped to relieve the *ennui* which prevailed for some time. At twelve o'clock the Royal procession, headed by that of the civic authorities, passed along in the order already described, and it would be impossible to convey an adequate idea of the enthusiasm with which her Majesty was everywhere greeted. The cheers were such as to excite the evident gratification of her Majesty, who acknowledged the reception thus given her in her Majesty's usual graceful manner. From the windows of the vast houses in St. Paul's Churchyard waved thousands of handkerchiefs, accompanied with the cry of "God bless the Queen!" &c. The enthusiasm which pervaded all classes at this period led them to forget the toil they had undergone since half-past seven in the morning and good humour might be said to be "in the ascendant." At the moment of

THE PROCESSION PASSING THE MANSION HOUSE.

OPENING OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.



HER MAJESTY CROSSING THE GREAT WEST PORTICO.

THE PROCESSION IN THE NORTH AMBULATORY

SKETCH FROM THE PROCESSION, BY A CORRESPONDENT.

the Royal carriage arriving near the south door of St. Paul's, the crush amongst the crowd at the end of Watling-street was very great, but the few Life Guards who were patrolling rendered speedy and most efficient aid, without inflicting any injury, though some lads were knocked down in the momentary confusion. The eagerness of many persons to view the procession, on the one hand, and the ungainly dress of those who had rooms, &c., to let, on the other, was such that, the garret windows having been taken out, a number of men sat on the top of the parapet of a house near the corner of Watling-street, hanging their legs over it, whilst others leaned back on the roof, placing their feet in the shallow gutter. Their position was such as to create a very unpleasant feeling on the part of those who beheld it.

CHEAPSIDE.

At an early hour of the morning the busy hum of preparation was heard throughout the *locale* to give effect to the auspicious event that was to take place—an event that will, no doubt, occupy a prominent place in the historical incidents connected with this great metropolis. As early as nine o'clock the houses on either side of this spacious thoroughfare were filled to overflowing from the basement to the roof, and never before were the ample windows of the tradesmen's shops set off to such advantage. The beauty and fashion of London congregated together in extensive groups, and occupied the place of the merchandize with which these warehouses are usually stored. Several of the houses were ornamented with handsome flags and banners, bearing inscriptions appropriate to the great occasion.

The loving subjects of one of the best and most popular sovereigns that ever presided over the destinies of this great and glorious kingdom, were permitted to perambulate the streets uninterruptedly until eleven o'clock, when the splendid regiment of Life Guards appeared, and formed themselves into orderly positions, for the purpose of clearing the centre of the road, and confining the crowd to the pavements. They were ably assisted by a large body of the City police, and the moving masses fell back in good order, and formed themselves into compact lines on each side of the thoroughfare. The patience of the spectators was kept alive by the number of splendid equipages which occasionally passed, containing persons who were proceeding to take part in the procession, and which demanded general attention. The excitement was thus kept up until the Royal procession had arrived.

At half-past eleven o'clock, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and suite passed. In a short time afterwards, Sir Robert Peel followed in his private carriage. At five minutes after twelve o'clock the head of the procession turned into Cheapside from St. Paul's, and as it proceeded slowly along this spacious thoroughfare it presented a truly gorgeous and imposing appearance. The myriads of human beings that thronged every available spot enjoyed a remarkably fine and prolonged view of the magnificent pageant until it had arrived in close proximity with the Exchange. At a quarter past twelve o'clock, her Majesty passed in front of Bow Church, the celebrated bells of which rang out a merry peal as a welcome to the "Queen of earthly Queens" and as she proceeded she was received with loud, fervent, and continuous acclamation.

> "You would have thought the very windows spake;
> So many greedy looks of young and old
> Through casements darted their desiring eyes
> Upon her visage."

Her Majesty and Prince Albert bowing their heads repeatedly to the general welcome that was offered them, expressed their acknowledgments in the most courteous and condescending manner.

RECEPTION AT THE EXCHANGE.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and their suite, arrived at the western gate of the Exchange at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

The door at the western entrance of the Exchange was opened for the reception of the company soon after nine o'clock. At the same time a strong body of civic functionaries, consisting chiefly of members of the Joint Gresham Committee, who wended in their hands the wands of office, took their stations within the portico. As each visitor arrived, the ticket was formally demanded, and being presented, was solemnly inspected, mysteriously mounted, and then condescendingly returned: after which, a signal was given, the sliding gates were expanded for a moment, and the fortunate holder was admitted into the interior of the building. The band of the Life Guards and of the Hon. Artillery Company were also in attendance, and were stationed in divisions in the quadrangle, and also in the portico. Among the early arrivals were Sir C. Napier, the Earl of Westmorland, the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir F. Pollock (Chief Baron of the Exchequer), and Mr. W. Holmes. These were soon followed by Lord J. Russell, who wore a splendid court dress, and appeared in excellent health and spirits. Very soon after his lordship's arrival, tremendous shouts from the thousands and tens of thousands assembled around burst upon the ear, and a carriage drove rapidly into the area, from which immediately alighted, his grace the Duke of Wellington. The moment his grace was recognised the band stationed in the portico struck up "See, the Conquering Hero comes," during every head was uncovered and bowed low to do him reverence. Notwithstanding this astonishing burst of national enthusiasm, his grace evidently retained his wonted composure, and, accosting the circle kindly surveyed the portico, turned round and cast a glance almost of recognition at his own statue which adorns the area, surveyed the myriads of heads gathered around him, every one of which was strained to catch a glimpse of him, and the windows and housetops from which thousands of kerchiefs waved and enthusiastic tongues shouted his welcome, and then quietly walked towards the door of the principal entrance. Arrived there the officers, gentlemen, who had by this time resumed their posts, stood with the door in hand, but still closed, and looked at his grace, evidently awaiting the production of the red ticket.

It so followed a momentary pantomime, the most interesting and expressive we ever witnessed. His grace evidently had no ticket, or did not think it necessary to produce it, so he merely glanced at the closed door, and then at the official. "Can it be necessary?" was evidently the language of the mute demand, and it was understood, and responded to immediately; for, without a word said on either side, the door was opened, and with profound obeisances, his grace was ushered into the interior. Here his grace was immediately joined by Mr. Lambert Jones, and Mr. Tite, the architect, who conducted him over the building, while the band stationed inside likewise struck up in honour of "the conqueror, Mr. Tite." No two guests were soon followed by Lord J. Russell, who wore a splendid court dress, and appeared in excellent health and spirits. Very soon after his lordship's arrival, tremendous shouts from the thousands and tens of thousands assembled around burst upon the ear, and a carriage drove rapidly into the area, from which immediately alighted, his grace the Duke of Wellington. The moment his grace was recognised the band stationed in the portico struck up "See, the Conquering Hero comes," during every head was uncovered and bowed low to do him reverence. Notwithstanding this astonishing burst of national enthusiasm, his grace evidently retained his wonted composure, and, accosting the circle kindly surveyed the portico, turned round and cast a glance almost of recognition at his own statue which adorns the area, surveyed the myriads of heads gathered around him, every one of which was strained to catch a glimpse of him, and the windows and housetops from which thousands of kerchiefs waved and enthusiastic tongues shouted his welcome, and then quietly walked towards the door of the principal entrance. Arrived there the officers, gentlemen, who had by this time resumed their posts, stood with the door in hand, but still closed, and looked at his grace, evidently awaiting the production of the red ticket.

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As the Royal carriage passed the Mansion-house, cheers loud and long rent the air, which were audible far and wide. In a few moments after passing the Mansion-house, the Royal carriage reached the principal western entrance of the Royal Exchange, where it drew up in the centre. Her Majesty was handed out of the carriage by Prince Albert. Her Majesty, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, then passed on to the interior of the Exchange, preceded by the Lord Mayor, bearing the city sword of state, and bowing as he ushered her Majesty and Royal Consort into the new building. As her Majesty went from her carriage to the inside of the Exchange she was most courteously cheered, while her immediate attendants, who had previously arrived in the Royal carriages, and the Ministers and other high officers of State, formed a lane through which her Majesty passed. Her Majesty smiled most graciously in recognition of the hearty reception given her by her loyal subjects, and gracefully acknowledged the obeisances made to her by her Ministers and State Officers as she proceeded.

It was a quarter past 12 o'clock when her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at the western entrance of the Royal Exchange; and the cheerings of the multitude, the music of the military bands, which immediately struck up "God save the Queen," the waving of handkerchiefs and of banners of the gayest description, with which most of the houses in the vicinity were decorated, produced a sensation which it must take a long time indeed to efface. Immediately on her Majesty stepping out of her carriage, the Royal standard was hoisted on the top of the Exchange, and underneath that floated a banner bearing a combined representation of the Gresham, City, and Mercers' Arms. Along the roof of the north and south sides were also poles, eight on each side, to the end of each of which was affixed the union jack.

The second Engraving, at page 276, represents the Royal carriage passing the Mansion-house, sketched from a gallery under the Portico. The first Illustration, at page 277, shows a side view of the interior of the Great Portico of the Exchange (looking towards the Bank), with the arrival of her Majesty. Upon the ribbon at the head of the page are inscribed the mottoes of Gresham, the City, and the Mercers' Company.

INTERIOR OF THE EXCHANGE.

After the reception, her Majesty, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, proceeded up the steps of the portico and through it to the entrance of the Merchants' Quadrangle, or, as it is usually termed, the Merchants' Area. Her Majesty was immediately preceded by the Lord Mayor, who carried the City sword of state. On entering the quadrangle, her Majesty, still preceded by the Lord Mayor and accompanied by all the chief personages, walked round the arcade or Ambulatory which surrounds the quadrangle. In the area of the quadrangle, a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen, principally members of the Common Council, and others connected with the City, had been accommodated. On the north end of the Easterlin Guards and a detachment of the Grenadiers was also stationed within the quadrangle, and played the National Anthem as her Majesty entered, and while the Royal party walked round the ambulatory. During the same time, those who had been admitted into the centre of the quadrangle, formed in line on either side of the direct pathway from the portico up to the eastern end, leading to Lloyd's rooms. Along this pathway her Majesty and the rest of the Royal party walked up towards the foot of the staircase leading to Lloyd's rooms, after having completed the circuit of the ambulatory. The whole quadrangle presented a very gay and animated scene, formed by the brilliant uniforms of the noblemen and gentlemen who accompanied her Majesty, the bright groups of ladies who were to be seen at the windows and in the area itself, the martial music of the band and the loyal cheering of the spectators.

The Engravings at pages 277 and 284, represent these splendid stages of the ceremony—the Procession in the Great Northern Ambulatory, and the Quadrangle; the latter view being taken from the south-east angle.

THE BANQUETING ROOM.

Leaving the quadrangle, her Majesty and the royal party proceeded up the grand staircase, through the Vestibule, towards the suite of rooms called Lloyd's Rooms, which was to be the principal scene of the day's proceedings.

The principal apartment in which her Majesty was to be received is called the Subscribers' Room. It is 98 feet long by 40 wide, so that it afforded ample room for a grand entertainment. The tables were spread with every conceivable delicacy, and a profusion of the choicest wines. There were four tables extending the whole length of the room, with seats on either side for the guests, the two centre (running wider apart than the others, in order to afford a broad passage up the room to the chair of state. The preparation had been made for her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, and each of the Grenadiers as chief guests. This table was covered with massive gold plate, of the most exquisite workmanship, and those who had arranged the banquet had not forgotten her Majesty's fondness for flowers. Baskets of the most beautiful bouquets were placed opposite where her Majesty was to sit. There were also some vases of magnificent hot-house grapes, and also three or four dishes of very fine strawberries. Her Majesty's seat was placed at the centre of the cross-table, a little raised above the rest. There were some other seats on the right and left. Among the other guests of the Royal table were napkins of exquisite fineness, bordered with the richest lace, one of which was placed opposite the seat of each of the guests. The southern end of the room was hung with rich crimson velvet, descending in massive folds from the ceiling; and ranged along the wall at the back of the Royal table, in rows reaching nearly to the ceiling, were some massive pieces of plate, bowls, salvers, and other large articles, all of the finest workmanship, reflected in looking-glass, which formed the surface of the wall, this display presented a very brilliant appearance.

Leaving the southern end of the room, where the *dejeûner* was laid, under an archway at the south-east, you come to another room, in length 40 feet, and 25 feet wide, which will be used when the Exchange is open for commercial purposes as a reading-room, but which, on the occasion of this Royal visit, was fitted up as a reception-room. The decorations here were particularly splendid. The eastern wall of the room was hung with a curtain of crimson velvet, 20 feet high, from richly-gilt wreaths. On either side at the top of the room is a gallery of very delicate framework. These galleries were set apart for the reception of any spectators on this occasion, but the lightness and elegance of their structure relieved the effect of the massive hangings of the room. At the eastern end of this reception-room was a raised dais, three steps in height, and covered with crimson cloth, of the same with which the whole of the room was covered. On this dais there was a chair of crimson velvet and gold, for the use of her Majesty when receiving the address of the corporation. Beyond this reception-room some of the offices attached to Lloyd's were fitted up as retiring-rooms for her Majesty.

The guests who had received invitations to the *dejeûner* began to reach the Exchange at soon after ten o'clock. Indeed, before that hour there was a very considerable assemblage of visitors, ladies and gentlemen. A detailed list of the chief guests will be found below.

The Earl and Countess of Lincoln arrived shortly before eleven o'clock. The Bishop of London and Mrs. Bomfield also arrived about the same time. Sir Robert and Lady Sale on their arrival were received with marked interest and respect by the company. Sir Henry and Lady Pottinger were also objects of much interest.

The Duke of Wellington, on entering the banqueting-room was received with the most lively demonstrations of respect. The band at the entrance of the room played the air "See, the conquering hero comes!" and the appearance of his grace was the signal for a general clapping of hands, and even some cheering from the gentlemen, and waving of handkerchiefs from the ladies. The Duke was welcomed at the door by Mr. Lambert Jones and some of the leading members of the Corporation, by whom he was attended to the top of the room. Sir G. Murray was among the gentlemen who accompanied the Duke. Sir R. Peel soon after arrived, and was the object of much attention. He was very warmly received by the company. Sir Robert was accompanied by Lady Peel, and before he came up stairs to the banqueting-room he had been shown round the building, the different purposes of which were explained to him by Mr. Tite.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent entered the room, leaning on the arm of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the entrance by Mr Alderman Humphery, Mr. Lambert Jones, and some others of the authorities of the place, and were conducted to the throne-room, where they went to her Majesty's private apartments. While their Royal Highnesses were proceeding up the room the band played the National Anthem. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and several members of the Cabinet arrived soon after.

Baron Brunow with the Baroness Brunow and several of the foreign Ambassadors, were also there.

By half-past 11 o'clock all the guests, except those who were in immediate attendance on her Majesty, had arrived, and the banqueting room was full.

Amongst the last of those who came was Sir James Graham, who, in his official capacity, inspected all the preparations that had been made for her Majesty's accommodation. He expressed himself highly satisfied with everything that had been done.

Her Majesty's approach was announced to the guests by a call from the upper end of the room of "The Queen is coming" and the National Anthem was immediately played by the band of the Life Guards stationed outside. Immediately the whole mass of guests rose, and faced on each side the avenue through which her Majesty was to pass to the top of the room. Two lines were thus formed on either side of this avenue, of ladies and gentlemen, glittering with diamonds and jewels, and brilliant in uniforms, military and naval, covered with orders and insignia. As her Majesty entered and passed up the room, preceded by the Lord Mayor, bearing the civic sword before him, and by the Aldermen and members of the Corporation, with the various wands of office, and followed by a brilliant suite of ladies, officers, Ministers, and Ambassadors, the whole company bowed repeatedly, at the same time receiving her Majesty with a loyal and respectful welcome. Her Majesty leaned on the arm of Prince Albert.

A scene more imposing and interesting from the great event which called it forth, and, at the same time, more brilliant and striking in the display which it occasioned, can seldom have been witnessed. The sure of the building afforded space for a great effect; but the distinguished rank and position of the guests added an importance and an interest which mere numbers or state could not have produced. Within the compass of that room were assembled some of the highest in rank and the most distinguished in talent, not only in England, but in continental Europe; and the flower of the female aristocracy of this country were there to add the charm of beauty to all those attractions which their personal adornments could bring, to vary and make gay the scene. Their brilliant jewels, and dresses of the brightest and purest colours blent in variegated beauty, formed at once a gay and a rich contrast to the uniforms, military and naval, of the gentlemen, not less bright or various in colour, nor less dazzling, from the orders and stars with which their breasts were studded. All the gayest colours of the rainbow were therein seen together in the richest mass, interrupted at every interval by the scarlet hues of the military officers, and the blue of the naval, the darker and more sombre Windsor uniform blazing with gold lace, and the gay bright colours of the foreign Ambassadors, forming a fine contrast with their many marks of Royal favour. Her Majesty appeared struck with the appearance of the place and the company, accustomed as she has been to such scenes; but she was evidently pleased at the reception, and bowed repeatedly, and that in a manner indicating a desire to do more than reply by a mere formal salutation to those who were endeavouring to offer her honour.

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS.

Arrived at the upper end of the room, her Majesty did not take her seat at the Royal table, but proceeded with the Prince, to the inner banqueting-room. Here her Majesty took her seat upon the throne; Prince Albert standing on her right, on the second step, and the Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Cambridge on her left. Sir Robert Peel stood on the floor of the room, a little below Prince Albert, and the Right Hon. Sir James Graham on the left, but nearer the foot of the throne, that he might be ready to receive her Majesty's answer to the address in his official capacity. A guard of the Gentlemen-at-Arms, officered by Lord Forrester, Sir B. Smith, and Sir Charles Wetherall, were in the throne-room at the entrance. As soon as her Majesty had taken her seat on the throne, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and other members of the Corporation and of the Gresham Committee retired, as a matter of form, on the assumption that they would prepare the address, although it had, of course, been prepared and written beforehand. In a few moments, they returned to the room, and formed a semicircle in front of her Majesty, the Lord Mayor a little in advance, and kneeling on his right. The members of the Administration, and their ladies, the foreign Ambassadors, with their ladies, and some others of the chief guests, were then invited into the room to be present at the reception of the address.

Here again, the scene, though on a smaller scale, was imposing. The room contained the *elite* of the whole company, all the most distinguished of the distinguished persons present in the Exchange; and as an assemblage of commercial wealth, of hereditary rank, of political and diplomatic talent, of military and naval renown, and last, though not least, of female beauty, it would be difficult to match it within the same small space, or on an occasion characterised by so little of mere ceremonial, or of although a most pompous and costly display. Her Majesty, as she sat on her throne facing the brilliant circle, looked indeed royal; and, what will perhaps please her subjects better, she looked in the full bloom of health. Her magnificent tiara of diamonds was not inconsistent.

The Recorder, on an intimation given from the throne, then proceeded to read the address, which he did in a very emphatic way, appropriate to the sentiments it conveyed.

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"The humble address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, together with the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Mercers, joint trustees of Sir Thomas Gresham, hail your Majesty's auspicious presence in the heart of the metropolis on this renowned and favoured spot with the liveliest sentiments of devoted loyalty and attachment.

"The privilege we this day enjoy of approaching your Royal person under the roof of the new Exchange recently erected on the ground, and from the funds, which your Majesty's illustrious predecessor, Queen Elizabeth, vouchsafed to adorn by her presence the simpler edifice raised by a citizen, and dedicated to the commerce of the world.

"Your Majesty in this respect emulates the example of that great monarch, who deemed it no disparagement of her imperial state to proclaim by the herald and to distinguish the work of a subject by the name of the 'Royal Exchange.'

"It is recorded in the graceful narrative of events inscribed on the foundation-stone of this building, that 'the zel of ind gence and the advancement of literature and science' entered into the sagacious scheme of the original founder of this noble institution, and were made subsidiary to the stability and grandeur of a commerce co-extensive with the habitable globe.

"Yielding to that eminent citizen and benefactor of his land, Sir Thomas Gresham, the signal merit to plan and execute at his own charge this glorious work, we still rejoice to trace the assisting hand of the City and the ancient company of Mercers from the earliest progression of the design, and our gratitude is kindled on reflecting that each memorable epoch of the Royal Exchange is marked by the subversion of the reigning monarch to raise and to rebuild the structure, from the ashes to which it has been twice reduced by the calamitous effects of fire.

"King Charles II. commenced the former building on the 23d of October, 1667, and the illustrious Prince, the husband of your Majesty, under your Majesty's auspices, laid the first stone of the present edifice on the 17th of January, 18—.

"Deign, therefore, Most Gracious Lady, to regard wit your Royal approbation this work of our hands, the noble and well-constructed pile again raised by the Citizens of London, and erected on a site rendered worthy of the objects of so many ages, and to endure, we humbly pray for ages, a memorial and imperishable monument of the commercial grandeur and prosperity, and the peaceful triumphs of your Majesty's happy reign.

"Signed by order of the Court,

"HENRY ALWORTH MEADWETHER."

Her Majesty listened to the address with marked attention, and bowed at its conclusion. She then turned to Sir James Graham, who handed her a written copy of her Majesty's answer, which she read in that clear and emphatic tone of voice which, though by no means loud or elevated, has made her so distinctly audible on several occasions in even the remotest parts of the House of Lords. Her Majesty's answer was as follows:—

"I receive with peculiar satisfaction this dutiful address. It is a pledge of

(Continued on page 284.)

SPLENDID ENGRAVING
FOR THE
SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM VIEW OF "LONDON IN 1842."

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have great pleasure in announcing the forward preparation of a most Superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842."
In selecting this engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

PANORAMA
OF
THE RIVER THAMES,

showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thame" in its "Forests of Masts," its crowded Docks and Port of Departure, its
NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;
its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including
GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;
and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the metropolis of the Commercial World.
Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several
STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;
with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions; Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Architecture, Terraces, and Villas, Theatres, Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses and its every, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the
BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.
To be Engraved in the
FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,
From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;
And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.
The entire length of the PRINT will be
UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!
but it is impossible to enumerate one-tenth of the objects.
The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution.
☞ Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.
198, STRAND, April 18, 1844.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov 3.—Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 4.—King William III. landed, 1688.
TUESDAY, 5.—Gunpowder Plot, 1605.
WEDNESDAY, 6.—Princess Charlotte died, 1817.
THURSDAY, 7.—First Gazette published, 1665.
FRIDAY, 8.—Milton died, 1674.
SATURDAY, 9.—Lord Mayor's Day; Prince of Wales born, 1841.

Monday.		Tuesday		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 59	8 16	8 34	9 11	10 9	10 43	11 16	11 44	0 0	0 10	0 31	0 52

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*An Interested Party*," *Penn, Bucks, cannot marry a deceased wife's sister.*
"*A Native of Bath*," *Stuttgard, will find the View of Bath at page* 216, *vol.* 1.
"*J. R. S.*"—*We will endeavour to extend the University Intelligence.*
"*Horace Dimsdale*," *Brentford.*—*Both.*
"*Y. O. S.*" *may obtain the Act of Parliament, by order, of any bookseller.*
"*H. E.*" *Gloucester.*—*The Garrick Club, King-street, Covent-garden.*
"*H. H. H.*" *Margate*; *Orde will be entitled to the Large Print.*
"*W. R. C.*," *Sunderland*, *is thanked*; *but we have not room.*
"*J. W. P.*," *Burslem*; *A. Smith, Barmouth.*—'*Taylor's Short-hand*" *may be obtained, by order, of any bookseller.*
"*P. P. C.*"—*We have not room for the monument at Marston.*
"*F. B. R.*" *states the* "*Beggar's Petition*" *to have been written by the Rev. R. Bacon, in Norfolk, about* 1665.
"*T. J. S.*" *Mile-end-road.*—*Although frequently overlooked, it is not lawful.*
"*J. T.*" *Brook-green.*—*Our correspondent's letter has been referred to the proper person.*
"*A Subscriber*," *Abroad.*—*If the cultivation of the waste lands of Great Britain and Ireland were likely to turn out profitable, capitalists would soon be found to undertake it.*
"*Ernest*," *Edinburgh.*—*The South Western Royal Railway Carriage was built at the expense of the Railway Proprietors. In the description, it should have been mentioned that the interior was designed and trimmed by Mr Herring, Fleet street.*
"*A Leicestershire Cattle Dealer*" *complains that the made in which cattle are delivered at the railway station at Leicester are unfit for the conveyance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and of the Railway Directors*
"*A Subscriber*," *Warminster, should read our account of the Atmospheric Railway, in No.* 113 *of our journal.*
"*C. E.*," *Ramsgate, will be entitled to the Large Print.*
"*H. H. N. B.*"—*The irregularity shall be remedied.*
"*H. D*" *&c.*
"*An Old Subscriber.*"—*We have frequently cautioned our subscribers against becoming shareholders in new schemes.*
"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*Our demand for paper has so considerably increased of late, that the supply of one mill has been inadequate.*
BIRKENHEAD DOCKS.—*Some explanation is due to our Birkenhead and Liverpool readers of the delay of the engraving of the ceremony of founding the New Docks; the importance of which has only been surpassed by that of opening the Royal Exchange in the metropolis. Next week week we shall illustrate the Grand Ceremony at Birkenhead.*
Ineligible.—*Lines on the Opening of the New Exchange*; *The Loved of Youthful Days*; *sonnet, The Lament Raised Bow.*
"*T. S.*" *Clerkenwell.*—*The Frenchman modestly meant to allow that London is half the size of Paris.*
"*Alpha.*"—*Meadows's French Pronouncing Dictionary.*" *Negus was, we believe, named after the person who first mixed it.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*We have not room for* "*Scholastic Tactics.*"
"*Margaret.*"—*See future announcements.*
"*Melton.*"—*We do not know anything beyond the advertisement of* "*the Grand Distribution.*"
"*A Constant Reader*," *Beaminster.*—*Ineligible, Riddle by X. Y. Z.*
"*Moody*," *Coleford.*—"*Taylor's System of Short-hand*," *improved by Harding.*
"*A Correspondent.*"—"*The salary of the Governor-General of India is* £30,000 *per annum.*"
"*J. P.*," *Drummond-street.*—*If our correspondent has other evidence than a receipt that he has paid the money, it will be a sufficient discharge.*

*** The two middle pages of this number, are to be cut out by the binder and folded, and placed so as not to injure the plate in binding.
The Coloured Plate of the Decoration of the New Royal Exchange, with Engravings, will be given in our next.
Last week's Number contains a complete History of the Royal Exchange, from its first foundation, with many Engravings.
CHESS.—"Rector;" "J. W. P.," Buralem.—Referred to our chess correspondent. "C. H.;" Your pawn may be exchanged for any piece you choose: thus, you may have two or more Queens, three or more Rooks, &c., on the board at once.
CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—We are indebted to a Governor of this Royal foundation for the following correction of our answer to a correspondent, "S. H. P.," in No. 198, respecting Christ's Hospital:—The Lord Mayor and Aldermen are *ex-officio* Governors of Christ's Hospital. The Lord Mayor has *two presentations* annually (one as Lord Mayor, the other as Alderman), and each of the *Aldermen* has one presentation annually at Easter. *The other Governors of the Hospital* have a presentation about every *third year*, according to the number of vacancies. The amount of benefaction to the hospital by the nobility and gentlemen in order to render them eligible to be elected Governors of the Hospital, has been raised about two or three years ago from £400 to £500. The twelve governing members of the Court of Common Council who are elected Governors enjoy the like privileges which the other Governors, not being Aldermen, enjoy, so long as they shall continue members of Common Council; and the Court of Common Council fill up from time to time all vacancies by death or otherwise.

PART XXVI., is Now Ready, Price 2s. 6d.

*** Any Country News Agent may receive Posting Bills, bearing his address, by informing our Publisher where a parcel can be enclosed, free of expense.

☞ We are continually receiving complaints from subscribers respecting the slovenly way some newsmen forward our journal by post, much to the injury of the work. Our advice is, change the agent for one who is more attentive.
In consequence of the press of engravings, we are obliged to defer the illustration of the Fashions.

STEAM CAN'T DO IT!!!
THE IMMENSE SALE OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
THIS WEEK, renders it IMPOSSIBLE to SUPPLY HALF THE DEMAND.
The Indulgence of the Public is earnestly requested until the whole number Ordered can be printed.
Office, 198, Strand, Nov. 2, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1844.

EVERY public event has two sides from which it is looked at—the anticipatory, and the retrospective. We need scarcely add that the backward view is not always so bright as the forward one; things are included in it that mar the harmony of the prospect. For unmingled gratification in this world it is better to trust to hope than memory. The opening of the Royal Exchange has been no exception to the very general rule; indeed, it has rather been a very striking instance of how a gratifying occurrence can be twisted and mismanaged till it produces a vast amount of dissatisfaction. From all we have heard and read, we have been compelled to come to the conclusion that the ceremony was converted into a selfish job by that most selfish of bodies, the Corporation of London. It does not require to be told by us that it has long lost the respect of the public; it is no longer the true representative of the wealth, power, and let us add, the integrity of the citizens of London. Yet, with so few claims on public regard, it took advantage of one of the very few occasions on which a prominence might have been accorded it without the accompaniment of contempt, to stamp and insult, individually and collectively, nearly every body and institution that have a real value and importance in the commercial community. The Exchange was built for the merchants at large, and it was seized on, on the day of opening, and appropriated as exclusively as if it had been the private property of the Corporation. The object of all the arrangements was evidently to make a show of her Majesty, for the gratification of themselves and their wives; the purpose of the day was lost sight of; the character of the festival perverted to that of a supplementary Lord Mayor's day; and the guiding principle of those who, by some means or other, had the exclusive management of matters, was to take t. e best possible care of themselves, by appropriating as many of the good places, and monopolising as much of the good things as they decen y, or rather indecently, could. The public press is teeming with complaints of the scandalous and unblushing manner in which the merchants of London were swamped by the greedy ostentation of the corporate body. It is scarcely credible to find it stated that to such a body as Lloyd's, only twelve tickets were forwarded, and that in a tardy, ungracious manner! Why, the banquet itself was given in the rooms destined for the members of this association. But we have heard and read of omissions quite as bad: we understand that, as a body, the Directors of the East India Company were neither invited nor represented; nor the Elder Brothers of the Trinity House. To one of these bodies tickets were sent at the eleventh hour, as an after-thought; and from the grudging, unhandsome manner in which it was done, they were contemptuously returned. Admittance was most judiciously withheld from everybody who could be excluded, except they happened to be connected with the Corporation. Yet that body might be searched throughout, and there are not two men among them who can properly call himself a banker or merchant; if the commerce of London was not greater than that which they represent, there would be no occasion for an Exchange at all. The same Bumble-spirit of ignorance and insolence combined, caused every impediment to be thrown in the way of the press, though half the interest of the day consisted in its events being faithfully recorded. We do not complain on our own account, as we had an admission which the underlings did not venture to dispute. But several of the morning papers were either refused admittance or put to great inconvenience to effect it, and on the broad principle that the press had a right to be there, we condemn the exclusion. And throughout the arrangements there was a consistency of almost studied slight to those who had the best right to be present at such an inauguration, which has altogether so disgusted the whole of the mercantile body of London, that it is not at all improbable some marked mode of expressing its feelings may be resolved on. The Corporation should recollect this fact, and derive from it a truer notion of its position; every place and office in it has fallen in the present possessor, not from any merit of the holder, but from the contempt in which the whole mixture of mummery and corruption is held by those whose wealth, position, and character make them a reality what the Corporation is in appearance only—the influential men of the City. The occasion was a great one, and its interest was not entirely destroyed even by the mismanagement we have noticed; the Queen of a Great Empire was there, and evidently received with the real respect and loyalty with which she was received. Nor could any amount of official insignificance, thrusting itself every where to the exclusion of better worth, deprive men of the consciousness that the event was one worthy of being held in remembrance.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—His Royal Highness Prince Albert left the Castle this morning, between nine and ten o'clock, in a travelling carriage and four, for the Slough Station, and proceeded thence by a special train to Paddington, *en route* to Buckingham Palace. Colonel Bouverie, equerry in waiting, was in attendance upon the Prince. His Royal Highness returned to the Castle this afternoon at a quarte past three o'clock. The infant Royal Family were taken out for their usual airing, during the day, in the private grounds of the Castle. Her Majesty, attended by Lady Portman, took a carriage drive this afternoon. Major-General Wemyss was in attendance on horseback. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, Lady Georgiana Strathalne, and Lady Charlotte Dundas, had the honour of joining the Royal dinner-party this evening. The band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) performed during the banquet, and her Majesty's private band attended during the remainder of the even ng.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE MARQUIS OF EXETER.—The long-contemplated visit of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert to the Burleigh House, the chateau of the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter will take place, the celebration of which will be upon the most magnificent and extensive scale. Her Majesty will on the occasion of her visit stand sponsor to the infant daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, and the ceremony will be performed in the private chapel of the mansion. The chamber containing the gorgeous state bed in which Queen Elizabeth slept nearly three centuries ago, will be appropriated for the use of the Queen, as well as the entire suite of state rooms, during her Majesty's stay at Burleigh House.

The Duke of Wellington left Apsley House, on Tuesday afternoon, for Walmer Castle. Lord Brougham arrived at the castle on Friday week last, to visit the noble and gallant duke, and remained till the next afternoon, when the learned lord went to Dover, and there embarked for Boulogne, on his way to Paris, from which capital he is to go to his estates in the south of France. The noble and learned lord has arrived in Paris.

Lord John Russell has returned to Dover to join his lady, who is residing there for the benefit of her health.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Viscount Loftus, eldest son of the Marquis of Ely, with Miss Jane Hope Vere, niece of the Marquis of Tweeddale, was on Tuesday solemnised at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a large circle of the nobility.

ACCIDENT TO THE HON. GEORGE EGERTON.—The Hon. George Egerton, second son of Lord and Lady Francis Egerton, has been thrown from his horse, a high-spirited animal, in the Fulham-road, and received some very severe contusions in his fall. The horse was so injured as to be obliged to be killed. The hon. gentleman is going on favourably.

Lord and Lady Sale have arrived at Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen.

We are sorry to announce the death of the Hon. Miss Wynyard, who, it will be recollected, was for many years bedchamber woman and constant companion of her late Royal Highness Princess Augusta. The deceased, who was in her 71st year, was third daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Wynyard.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

STRANGE DEATH OF A CHILD.—On Monday an infant, whose parents live in Ratcliffe-Highway, that had been left alone in bed, with a chair for security in falling out of bed, was found quite dead, hanging with its neck tightly fixed between the back rails of the chair, having evidently forced its head through, and then slipped out of bed before extricating itself.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—A lamentable accident occurred on Monday morning in the Royal Exchange. An individual fell to the ground through one of the sky-lights of the building, and was very seriously injured. He was immediately carried to St. Thomas's Hospital in a very dangerous state.

ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—As an engine was passing through Folly-hill Cutting, a short distance from Hayward's-heath, on Saturday, a jolting motion intimated that the wheels had passed over some obstruction on the line. The engine was at once stopped, and the driver found that a man, who must have been lying on the rails, was nearly cut in two by the wheels, which had passed over the abdomen. He was quite dead. He is a labourer, named Mitchell, and had been drinking at several public-houses and beer-shops during Saturday. He parted from a companion at ten o'clock on Saturday night, in order to go home, and he had probably taken the railroad as his nearest road, till, overcome by liquor, he probably lay down to sleep.

THE LATE MURDER AT DOVER.—John and William Clark, charged on the coroner's inquest, with their father, another brother, and a man named Smith, with the wilful murder of Samuel Couchman, a Dover police-constable, have been apprehended, and committed to Maidstone to take their trial.

SERIOUS INJURY BY A RAT.—On Tuesday night, the proprietor of an ale and stout house, Southwark-bridge-road, was sleeping with his little girl, about three years old, who was lying in a cot adjoining his bed, when he heard the child scream several times, and as she remained uneasy for some time, she was taken into her father's bed, where she also kept on crying for some time. About three o'clock he was awoke up by something biting the forefinger on his right hand in a peculiar manner. He immediately got up, and found the bed-clothes covered with blood, which was flowing from one of the child's ears, which was dreadfully bitten, as also his own finger. On searching the bed, an immense rat was discovered, which after some trouble was destroyed. Both the wounds are in a very painful state.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT TURNHAM-GREEN.—A most frightful accident occurred on Tuesday afternoon, opposite the Post-office, Turnham-green. The driver of a market-gardener's waggon being fast asleep, suddenly rolled off, and two of the wheels passed over his body and killed him.

THE ALLEGED MURDER OF A WIFE AT LAMBETH.—In our Union-hall police report, last week, we gave the examination of a Mr. Brenton, an apothecary at Lambeth, on a charge of murdering his wife. The inquiry before the coroner lasted a considerable time. The jury, after being locked up many hours, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against Mr. Brenton," and he was committed on the coroner's warrant.

SUICIDE OF A LITERARY CHARACTER.—Mr. William Thompson, a reporter on the *Newcastle Chronicle*, committed suicide last week by cutting his throat. It is supposed that the cause was his dismissal from his situation, in consequence of a neglect of duty. He was well known as a poet, and was the author of some excellent pieces in the periodical magazines.—The jury gave a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

One of the inmates of the Grand-Hospice at Brussels has attained the age of 109 years and 6 months.

There is a report that in the vessel which took out Barber and Fletcher, the will-forgers, a fever has broken out, to which several of the crew have fallen a sacrifice, and which had also communicated to some of the convicts, by which, it is said, Barber himself has also become a victim. He has, it is said, left behind him some important memoirs connected with the will-forgeries.

The proposal to make a railroad from Bremen to Hanover has received the sanction of the authorities, and the requisite funds have been provided.

Westminster bridge has been again thrown open for carriages. Several improvements have been made.

A letter from St. Petersburgh announces that the Emperor Nicholas has been so much affected by the death of the Grand Duchess Alexandra, that his health has much suffered, and it was lately found necessary to apply leeches three times. He lives almost alone, and takes no part in public affairs.

A terrible murrain is raging among the cattle in the south of Russia, more especially in the neighbourhood of Odessa.

Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, sheriff of Dumfriesshire, died suddenly last week. He had been Sheriff of the county for 33 years.

The planet Jupiter is now nearer to the earth than it will be for nearly twelve years to come, and, therefore, looks considerably larger than usual. With a magnifying power of 90 diameters, the planet now looks much larger than the moon.

A letter from Constantinople, dated October 9, says... "In the night of the 2nd of this month, Pera, which has so often suffered by fire, was again visited by a great conflagration. The fire broke out in the quarter built of wood, and spread with great rapidity towards the north-west, and was not got down till it had raged for eight hours. The lowest estimate makes the number of houses reduced to ashes 200, the highest 400.

A Constantinople letter of the 16th October, says,—"Mehemet Ali has consulted the Porte upon the subject of the treaty with England for the passage of the Indian mail; and the answer received was, that everything in such an arrangement was left to his own judgment and prudence."

Letters from Leghorn of the 20th ult. state that political prosecutions are still being continued in the Roman territory, and that several persons had been obliged to fly into Tuscany. The persons implicated in the affairs of 1843 and 1844, not yet condemned, were to be shortly judged; and it was supposed that after their condemnation the Pope would accord an amnesty in favour of the less compromised, and send them into exile.

The German papers continue to speak of the objections made by England to the treaty of Bogum with the Zollverein, and now state that the British Minister at Brussels had declared to the Belgian Government, that every new reduction of the kind would be looked upon by the British Cabinet as a formal act of hostility to England.

The last section of the railroad of Lower Silesia, viz., from Breslau to Leignitz, a distance of about 59 English miles, was opened on the 18th. Thus is part of the great line of railway which will extend from Kiel (Holstein) so as to enable us to connect the Baltic Sea with the Adriatic.

Accounts have been received from Carinthia of the alarming illness of Major-General Nott, who is reading in that town.

The celebrated Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, Dr. Ritter von Seemering, died at Vienna on the 10th ult. He was Vice-director of the Imperial (Joseph's) Academy in the Austrian capital, and from his extensive learning and professional acquirements, was considered in Germany one of the most eminent men of his age.

Professor Liebig left England on Tuesday last for Germany. It was in contemplation to have given him a public entertainment, but being necessitated to officiate at the Giessen University, his lectures at which foundation commenced a week ago, he was obliged to decline the invitations received from several scientific bodies.

The *Courrier Français* states that Louis Philippe has sent a splendid doll, worth 10,000f. to the Sultan Abdul Medjid, as a present for his daughter Naimé, who is four years old.

A letter from Frankfort of the 22nd mentions a report that the Emperor of Russia is about to recognise the independence of Bogrum, and to establish diplomatic relations with that country.

At the recent reinterment at Dresden, of Weber, the immortal composer of *Der Freyschütz*, above a thousand persons of the highest distinction joined the funeral *cortége*. Cherubini's *Requiem* was performed on the occasion, whose name, with those of Jomelli and Mozart, was placed in an urn, to be decided by lot which of the three composers' *requiems* was to be performed.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The anxiety to obtain a view of the interior of this edifice still continues. Yesterday the applicants for admission were greater than ever, and from the time the doors were opened till the close the crowding and crushing were awful. Several women got driven by the pressure against the barriers, over which some gentlemen, attracted by their shrieks, drew them and relieved them from danger. Some children were overturned at the same time. Among the immense concourse of persons, several of the "light-fingered gentry" have been extremely active; many complaints having been made of the loss of pocket-handkerchiefs, &c. On Thursday afternoon a gentleman named Scarf, holding a situation in a mercantile house in the City, had his pocket picked of his pocket-book, containing Bills of Exchange and private memorandums. Fortunately, the gentleman had a few minutes previous to his entering the Exchange deposited £150 in bank-notes at his banker's, in Lombard-street. The Bills of Exchange were not endorsed, therefore they are of no use.

SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT.—Dr. Bright, whose professional services were devoted to the Attorney-General since his departure for Italy, has returned to this country from Milan, leaving his patient there, fully improved in health. Sir Wm. Follett does not intend returning to Ireland before February

INDISPOSITION OF SIR CHARLES THORNTON.—Sir Charles Thornton was this morning (Friday) seized with a fainting fit in Westminster Abbey. In a short time, after proper remedies had been administered, Sir Charles was sufficiently recovered to be able to walk to the residence of the Dean.

COURT PALATINE OF LANCASTER.—The Vice Chancellorship of this court having lately become vacant by the death of Mr. Holt, Lord Langdale, Somerset, the Chancellor of the Duchy, has selected Mr. Twiss as his successor.

Mr. Renton Nicholson, letter known perhaps as the Judge of the Judge and Jury Society, and keeper of a certain Quick's Head, Bow-street, has been arrested again at the Insolvent Debtors' Court, and after giving some further account of of his affairs, was ordered to be discharged.

NEW LAW OF LARCENY.—(Friday.)—Alice Hawthorn paid forfeit to Foigh-a-Ballagh. Scaltcen beat Give-him-a-Name. Glen Fishie beat Pathfinder. Garry Owen beat Pantagenet. Event won the Second Class of the Nursery Stakes, and Rose of Cashmere the other.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT AT OLDHAM.—We have received from Oldham an account of a very fatal accident wh ch occurred there on Thursday afternoon. A portion of the cotton-mill of Messrs. Ratcliffe suddenly fell down, burying all the people at work in it. Up to half past eight o'clock in the evening about 12 or 14 bodies had been found. It is not yet known how many are missing, but report says 30 or 40.

FOREIGN.

SAFETY OF DR. WOLFF.—The Indian mail has brought accounts from Constantinople, which state, on the best authority, that advices have been received of the arrival of Dr. Wolff at Mern, on his way to Teheran. Having thus crossed the frontier of Bokhara, his personal safety has been insured, and his return to the civilised world will be hailed with general satisfaction.

SMYTH

ER MAJESTY TO OPEN THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

(Continued from page 278.)

the affectionate loyalty of my people, presented on an auspicious occasion in a place long renowned as the centre of the commerce of three realms.

"It delights me to behold the restorations of this noble edifice, which my Royal ancestors regarded with favour, and which I esteem worthy of my care.

"Within the last three years, when fire had destroyed the ancient building my beloved consort laid the new foundation, and this day I signify and celebrate the completion of the work, quickly executed, but grand and perfect in all its parts.

"The relief of the indigent, the advancement of science, the extension of commerce, were the objects contemplated by the founder of the Exchange.

"These objects are near to my heart. Their attainment will, I trust, be recorde. among the peaceful triumphs of my reign; and I shall rejoice if I am thus enabled, by the blessing of Divine Providence, to promote the prosperity and happiness of all classes of my subjects."

The Presentation of the Address is represented in the Engraving at page 285.

At an intimation from the throne, the Lord Mayor then stepped forward and knelt before her Majesty, who gave him her hand to kiss.

Her Majesty was then graciously pleased to say to the Lord Mayor, "It is my intention, Mr. Mayor, to confer the dignity of a baronet upon you, to commemorate this event." Her Majesty, looking to the Secretary of State, added, "Sir James Graham, see that the patent is prepared."

[This gracious intimation has already been carried into effect, and the *Gazette* of Tuesday contains the announcement that the Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. William Magrath, of Postford-house, in the county of Surrey, Lord Mayor of the city of London, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.]

The Lord Mayor made an obeisance to her Majesty and returned to his former place. The Lord Mayor then again stepped forward, and presented to her Majesty Mr. Lambert Jones, the mover of the address, and Mr. Harvard, the seconder who both had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand. The Lord Mayor also presented Mr. Aston, the Master of the Mercers' Company, and the two Sheriffs, Messrs. Sidney and Hunter, who also had the same honour. Mr. Tite, the architect of the Exchange, was also presented to her Majesty by the Lord Mayor, and her Majesty was graciously pleased to give him her hand to kiss.

Both the sheriffs were prevented from taking any part in the Royal procession within the Exchange through being shut out at the western entrance. It appears that some of the mounted aldermen were equally unfortunate. Whether to attribute this accident to mismanagement on the part of the officials, or to the awkward horsemanship of the civic functionaries, it is impossible to determine.

THE DEJEUNER.

As soon as this ceremony had been performed, the Corporation, the Ministers, Ambassadors, and others who had been present in the throne-room, retired to the banqueting-room, where they immediately took the seats which had been assigned to them. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince, the Duchess of Kent, and the Duke of Cambridge, retired to the private apartments, where they remained for nearly twenty minutes.

The following is a list of the principal persons present, as they were seated prior to the return of her Majesty to the banqueting-room:—

Sir R. Peel and Lady Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Goulburn, Lord Granville Somerset and Lady G. Somerset, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Jersey and Lady Jersey, Lord Wharncliffe, Sir J. Graham, Mr. Gladstone, the Marquis of Anglesey, Earl Delawarr, Earl of Dalhousie, Earl of Rosslyn, Earl Jermyn, Sir G. Murray, Marquis of Salisbury, Marquis of Northampton, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Viscount Canning, Viscount Hill, Lord Castlerosse, Lady Forbes, Bishop of London, Sir Robert Sale and Lady Sale, Sir Henry Pottinger and Lady Pottinger, the Lord Chief Baron, Lord Langdale, Vice Chancellor Knight Bruce, the Earl of Beverley, Lord Fortescue, Sir Thomas Fremantle, the Earl of Westmorland, Lord John Russell, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lord Dufferin and Lady Dufferin, Major Graham and Mrs. Graham, Lord and Lady Seymour, Sir F. Thesiger, Sir T. Wilde, Mr. Astell, Sir J. Easthope, Captain Boldero, Mr. G. R. Robinson, Mr. W. Cotton, Sir W. Gossett, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Melville, Sir C. P. Williams, Mr. Herries, Sir John M'Donald, Hon. J. Melville, Mr. G. Lyall, Mr. H. Labouchere, Sir C. Napier, Mr. Bonsanquet, Mr. Aaron Chapman, Mr. J. A. Smith, Colonel T. Wood, Baron Rothschild, Sir I. L. Goldsmid, Mr. T. Chapman, Sir M. Montefiore, Mr. W. Wegueliu, Major Penfold, Mr. H. Ibbett, Professor Airy, Sir James Pennethorne, Mr. Hastie, Mr. Milne, Mr. Tooke, Mr. Bonham, Archdeacon Hollingsworth, Major Elrington, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Holmes, Sir W. Clay, Sir G. Larpent, Sir W. Young, Mr. Masterman, Mr. John Simpson, Mr. W. Sanger, Mr. John Wilkinson, Mr. Delane, Mr. Pattison, Mr. G. Anson, Mr. Palmer, jun., Mr. J. S. Watter, Mr. J. S. Sutton, Mr. C. Buxton, Mr. R. Barnard, Mr. R. Sutton, Mr. G. Palmer, Mr. W. Newsham, Mr. J. H. Palmer, Mr. C. Hall, Mr. Cubitt, Mr. Whitney, Mr. De la Fosse, Mr. John Day, Mr. L. P. Wilson, Mr. Heath, Mr. Shepherd, Sir H. Willock, Sir H. Pelly, Mr. R. L. Jones, Mr. Dean, Mr. G. R. Dawson, Mr. W. H. Dawson, Mr. Gutteridge, Mr. Walter, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Alsager, Mr. Hankey, Mr. Gurney, and their ladies.

The Foreign Ministers present were:—The Belgian Minister, the Netherlands Minister, the Venezuelan Minister, the Hanoverian Minister, the Wurtemberg Minister, the Brazilian Minister, the Danish Minister, the Saxon Minister, Baron Rehausen, the Austrian Minister, the Bavarian Minister, the Portuguese Minister, the Russian Minister, the Swedish Minister, the American Minister, the Mexican Minister, M. Mosquera, Count Revel, Sir Robert Chester, and their ladies.

Among the members of the Corporation were, besides the Lord Mayor, Sir Claudius Hunter, Mr. Alderman Farebrother, Mr. Alderman Brown, Mr. Alderman Gibbs, Mr. Alderman Musgrove, Sir John Pirie, Bart., Sir Peter Laurie, Mr. Alderman Moon—indeed, nearly the entire Court of Aldermen; also the Recorder, the Common-Sergeant, Mr. Sergeant Bompas, the Town-Clerk, the Remembrancer, and nearly all the deputies of wards.

Her Majesty's arrival in the throne-room took place at about twenty minutes to one o'clock. The presentation of the address occupied about half an hour, and her Majesty remained about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes in the private apartments before returning to the banqueting-room. On her return, her Majesty at once proceeded to the cross-table, where she took her seat, Prince Albert sitting on her right, and the Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Cambridge on her left.

The company, who had risen on her Majesty's entrance, then became seated, and the *déjeûner* commenced, grace having been said by the Bishop of London, this—"O Lord, grant us grace to be thankful for Thy gifts and mindful of the benefits of Thy Divine Providence!"

The repast having concluded, the Lord Mayor, standing at the right of her Majesty's chair, said—"I have her Majesty's permission to give you the health of 'Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.'"

The toast was received with every mark of loyal honour.

The Lord Mayor then gave, in the same terms, "The Health of Prince Albert," which was also responded to enthusiastically.

The Lord Mayor next gave, in the same terms, "Albert Prince of Wales and the Royal Family."

The Duke of Cambridge stood up to acknowledge the toast, which was duly honoured.

The Lord Mayor then said, "Her Majesty has commanded me to give 'Prosperity to the City of London.'"

It is unnecessary to say that this toast was received with every mark of honour and enthusiasm by all the guests, as well as by the hosts themselves.

During the repast Mr. Lambert Jones had entered the table and distributed among the guests a medal commemorative of the great event of the day. On the one side of this medal, which is about the size of a two-shilling piece, is the head of her Majesty, with the inscription, "Royal Exchange opened by her Majesty Queen Victoria, Oct. 28, 1844." On the reverse are presented three shields, with three arms respectively—the Gresham arms at the top, surmounted by the grasshopper; the City arms on the left; and the arms of the Mercers' Company. These are surrounded by an inscription—"First stone laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, January 17, 1842." The medals given to the chief guests were of gold, the others of silver; but the latter were also given to the chief officers, are to be replaced by gold ones, as soon as they can be struck off.

THE ROYAL TABLE.

The appointments of her Majesty's table were entirely of gold, and the dinner service was expressly manufactured for the occasion. The consisted of three courses, and was of very chaste and elegant design. The handles of the knives and forks were of the most elaborate workmanship, and represented knights in full armour.

The spoons were "Apostles' spoons," and of exquisite chasing; they presented a splendid specimen of the elaborate finishing of the chasing of the in olde ages.

This portion of the plate appeared to interest her Majesty, who was observed to direct the attention of Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent to it.

The dessert plates were of very costly china, also expressly manufactured for the occasion. They bore the Royal arms in the centre, and the arms of the City of London, of the Mercers' Company, and of Sir Thomas Gresham round the border. The colour of the porcelain was Royal purple.

The doyleys were unique. They were of peach coloured satin, with corners of white satin, in which were very beautifully worked a crown and sceptre, a grasshopper, and the arms of the City of London.

The dessert glasses for the use of her Majesty displayed the same good taste. They were delicately engraved with the same arms that we have described as being worked in the doyleys. The other glasses were in a similar style, but no two were alike.

Among the wines placed upon the Royal table was some very choice Sherry—viz., some of the same butt from which his Majesty Ferdinand Seventh of Spain, on his visit to Xeres, in 1834, was served out. It was from the finest produce of the best wine in the most celebrated vineyard in all Spain, Macharnudo, and was at the time of Ferdinand's visit to Xeres one of the oldest and choicest wines of the country. The sum of £630 was paid for the butt from which the wine in question was selected.

In keeping with the choice character of this wine were the glasses placed on the Royal table, and out of which it "was drunk sparkling." They were beautifully chaste in design and elaborately engraved, and were, as well as a passing glance would enable us to judge, in the Venetian style.

Immediately behind the Royal table the wall of the room was covered with crimson cloth, with the Royal arms in the centre, and flags on either side. Here there was a sideboard of costly plate. Among the many massive gold dishes were two deserving a few words of description—one representing the adoration of the Magi, an exquisite piece of workmanship; and the other representing the battle of the Gods, in bold relief.

Upon the long tables there was a profusion of gold tazzas and ornaments, which were filled with flowers. These gave a very pleasing effect to the tables.

The value of the plate in use on this occasion was stated to be upwards of £100,000.

The *menu* of her Majesty's table was very tastefully illuminated in blue and gold.

On a gold dish immediately before her Majesty were some remarkably fine grapes, presented by Mr. Geo. Crawshay, the well-known iron-master. There was also a profusion of strawberries of a very large size upon the table, as well as some natural flowers of very rare description beautifully arranged.

The four log tables of the banqueting-room were decorated with a variety of gold and silver ornaments, filled with very beautiful and choice flowers, both natural and artificial, the value of which, perhaps, may be gathered from the fact that the ladies took away the greater portion of them.

The giving of the last toast mentioned above concluded the *déjeûner*, and after a few minutes had elapsed, her Majesty rose from her seat, and proceeded, escorted by the Prince, to her private apartments, where she remained a short time. At about twenty minutes after three o'clock her Majesty returned, and proceeded towards the door of exit, through the two lines of gentlemen and ladies, and preceded by the Lord Mayor and the members of the Corporation. Her Majesty was cheered on leaving the room. The Royal party proceeded down the staircase to the quadrangle, where a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen had obtained admittance. The band of the Coldstream were stationed in the quadrangle, and played the National Anthem, on her Majesty's appearance. The Coldstream band was at the entrance.

During the *déjeûner*, the band played—Overture, "La Syren," Auber; "Le Postpoule, Pasquale," Donizetti; and several popular airs.

Among the more remarkable dishes on the table was a magnificent baron of beef, weighing upwards of twenty stone, and surmounted by a figure of St. George and the Dragon.

THE ROYAL BILL OF FARE.

The *menu* for the Royal table was, correctly, as follows:

Potage de Tortue à la Reine	Potage de Tortue Clair.
Potage de Perdreaux (Blanc)	Potage à la Beauveau.
Entrées Chaudes.	
Filets de Grouse à la Perigeux	Cailles à la Maréchale.
Cuisselettes de Venison en Chasseur.	Grenadines à la Bechamel.
Entrées Froides	
Purée de Volaille à la Reine	Mayonnaise de Perdreaux.
Salade à la Russe.	Cocolettes d'Agneau aux concombres.
Pâte de foies gras à la Perigord.	Aspic à la belle vue.
Nonard à la Sare Gorbe.	Salmi froid de grouse.
Canard-froid de poulet à la Gelée.	Filets de Poulardes à la Cardinal.
Grosses Pieces	
Hure de sanglier à la Bohémienne.	Pluviers en Galantine de Montpellier.
Timbale garni de faisan aux truffes.	Nous de veau au beurre
Chapon à la Montmorency.	Gâteau de lièvre aux truffes.
Entremets.	
Artichaut à l'Ecarlate.	Haricots verts à l'huile.
Salade à la Mayonnaise.	Chevalier à la Cr....
Gâteau à la Fenistowsky.	Croque-en bouche grelin.
Compiette à la Saxonne.	Gateau Mecrgeur à la Parisienne.
Bedeine d'ananas	Mouton de Pêches.
Marquise aux amandes.	Nougats d'abricots.
Crême Française à la Vanille.	Croûte de Dantzic.
Soufflet aux abricots verts.	Gateau de macédoine.
Fromage bavarois au Kirchewasser.	Pan garni de poires.
Buffet.	
Hot roast pheasants.	Hot roast chickens.
Cold roast beef.	Larded Penfowls.

Her Majesty's repast consisted of Potage de Tortue à la Reine d' Angleterre and Punch; roast beef; pheasants; Conglawffe à la Saxonne; strawberries and ice. Wines—Sherry, Claret.

THE GENERAL BILL OF FARE

Roast chickens.	Meringues à la Chantilly.
Pâtés of game.	Compotes de fruits.
Westphalia hams.	Conserves de pommes.
Beef à la George IV.	Rochers à la Régence.
Roast partridges.	Gelées aux fruits.
Larded capons.	Patisserie aux Amandes.
Home lamb.	Fine spices.
Roast pheasants	Hothouse grapes.
Tongues.	Tarts.
Baron of beef.	Dried fruits.
Galantines de poularde.	Ice creams.
Cotelettes aux concombres.	Ices.

Previous to her Majesty leaving the Vestibule, it was the scene of the very interesting ceremony engraved at page 285. Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and suite then proceeded down the staircase into the Mercers' Area, where a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen had gained admittance. The band of the Grenadier Guards were stationed here, and played the National Anthem on her Majesty's appearance. The Coldstream band was at the entrance.

In the centre of this quadrangle, on the spot where the statue of her Majesty, by Mr. Lough, is to be placed, a very impressive ceremonial was performed. This was, the naming of the Royal Exchange. "Let it be," her Majesty. The Lord Mayor, as he preceded her Majesty, stopped when he reached this point, and the members of the Corporation, together with the chief Masters of State, formed a circle round her Majesty, who then in the most graceful manner, in a clear musical wil and pleasure that this building be hereafter called the Royal Exchange.' The engraving at page 284 shows this imposing consummation of "the Opening of the Royal Exchange."

This ceremony having been performed, the Queen, leaning on the arm of the Prince, proceeded, amidst the cheers of the spectators, to her carriage, on her return to Buckingham Palace, some time before the whole of the guests left the quadrangle. The Duke of Wellington was received with a loud and hearty cheer, and Sir R. Peel also came in for his share of the general enthusiasm.

The Yeomen of the Queen's Body Guard, in full costume, were on duty at the Royal Exchange, under the command of the Earl of Beverley (Captain), Sir George Lee (lieutenant), Mr. Ellerton (Adjutant), and Captain Sadler (Sxon in Waiting), and the whole line of route, from the entrance, and area, the ambulatory, the great area, the eastern area, the grand staircase, and the rooms leading to the throne-room. The officers, exon, and yeomen were afterwards regaled by the Lord Mayor.

THE QUEEN'S RETURN.

Shortly after one o'clock the guard were again under arms, but it was not till past two o'clock that the Royal carriages, now drawn only by two horses, took their stations in front of the Exchange. In place of the cream-coloured horses, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, one of her Majesty's private carriages, with two horses, awaited her departure. At half-past two o'clock her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, and attended in procession by the Civic functionaries, descended the steps of the Exchange. Her Majesty's appearance was the signal for renewed cheering, in the midst of which her Majesty took her seat in her carriage, taking leave most graciously of the Lord Mayor and the civic authorities. Her Majesty's attendants having walked to their carriages, the troop of Horse Guards took their stations before and after her Majesty's carriage, and the *cortège* then drove off at a smart trot.

Her Majesty's return through Cheapside and St. Paul's Churchyard was marked with a repetition of the same cordial cheering which distinguished her progress to the City. At the turn into the churchyard the cheers and hurzas became so loud and enthusiastic, that her Majesty acknowledged them by putting her head out of the carriage window, and repeatedly bowing to the crowds around.

On quitting the jurisdiction of the City of London, and entering her ancient city of Westminster, her Majesty was received with a flourish of trumpets by the military, and with loud shouts of joyous acclamation by the populace. The carriages proceeded at a very rapid pace along Piccadilly, Pall-mall, and through the Park to Buckingham Palace; and along the whole route the same demonstrations of respect were exhibited as had been shown during the day. The crowd in this part of the metropolis did not appear to be at all diminished in numbers. It was about a quarter past three o'clock when her Majesty arrived at the Palace. The escort which had accompanied the procession during the morning then filed off, and a detachment of the 17th Lancers shortly afterwards drew up.

About half-past four o'clock the royal *cortège*, consisting of three carriages and four, escorted by the Lancers, started from Buckingham Palace at a fast pace towards the railway station. Many respectable persons had assembled in the Park, on Constitution-hill, at Hyde-park-corner, Cumberland-gate, Cambridge-terrace, and many parts adjoining the yard of the railway station, by all of whom her Majesty was loudly cheered. At twelve minutes before five o'clock the carriages, preceded by outriders in scarlet liveries, and escorted by the Lancers, drove into the Paddington station, where her Majesty was received by the railway authorities. The Queen, having descended from her carriage, immediately entered the Royal railway carriage, and in a few minutes the train departed for Slough, and the Royal party soon afterwards reached Windsor Castle.

The several appointments, accessories, and commemorations of the ceremonial of the inauguration, the *déjeûner*, &c., have been executed with so much taste, that we feel it due to Britain art to enumerate each of the details as have reached us.

The dessert-plates, and the elaborately engraved dessert-glasses and ice-plates for the Royal table were designed and manufactured for the occasion by Mr. George Smith, of Conduit-street; who also executed a pair of tall goblets to commemorate the event—one contained a beautifully engraved medallion of Neptune in his car; the other, a medallion of Britannia, borne by figures of Ireland and Scotland; backed by a group of the Fine Arts; on the reverse of each is the royal crest, encircled by wreaths; and on the foot, the Gresham, City, and Mercers' Company's arms.

The *amphitryons* of the *déjeûner* were Messrs. John and Thomas Staples, of the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, whose *recherché menu*, already given, renders any encomium on our part unnecessary.

The wax flowers for the Royal table (with which the dessert was garnished), were executed by Messrs. Jay, of Soho-square; and such was the anxiety of the company, after her Majesty had quitted the table, to possess a portion of these flowers, that £30 worth were destroyed in the scramble.

The handsome carpet which was laid down in the Ambulatory, across the area, in the Lobbies, and on the Grand Staircase, was made by order of the Gresham Committee, by Mr. Hadley, of Abingdon, Berks; the material is a silky fibre from the East Indies, and the pattern, alternate diamonds of crimson, purple, and gold colour.

The whole of the interior decorations, the chair of state, and the ornamental furniture of her Majesty's retiring-rooms and toilet were executed by Mr. Herring, of Fleet-street, upholder to the Honourable Corporation of the City of London.

The chair in which her Majesty sat at the *déjeûner* was in the style of Louis Quatorze, elegantly gilt, and finished in rich purple and gold embroidered silk, forming a contrast to the other eight chairs at the Royal table, which were crimson.

The Armour, Banners, and Trophies, were arranged by Mr. Stacey, of the Ordnance-office in the Tower of London.

The awnings and external fittings were by Mr. Orchard, of West Smithfield.

The bill of fare, printed by De la Rue, was much admired by her Majesty before rising from table. It is of a very tasteful design, and richly illuminated. Above the *menu* is a view of the Exchange, with the Wellington Statue, with, on each side, "V. R." in gold and crimson: the bill is enclosed in a border of gold, purple and crimson, and satin fringe.

A silk handkerchief has been printed with a view of the Eastern front of the Exchange; and a proof impression on satin, trimmed with gold-lace, has been presented to her Majesty, at Windsor Castle, by the manufacturer, Mr. Tenty, of Birchin-lane.

CELEBRATION AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress received between 400 and 500 visitors at the Mansion-house, in the early part of the day, to witness the magnificent spectacle, and subsequently entertained them in the most hospitable and elegant manner; in the evening his lordship and the Lady Mayoress gave a grand ball and supper to about 500 more. The banquet at the Mansion-house was supplied by Messrs. Birch, of Cornhill; who also splendidly supplied the tables of the Merchant Tailors' Company, the Mercers' Company, the Fishmongers' Company, the Clothworkers' Company, and some other companies, to the number, in the whole, of nearly 4000 individuals.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

The illuminations were not of a sufficiently general and brilliant character to deserve a detailed description. We therefore borrow the following account of them from the *Times*:—

"At the Cathedral Hotel, St. Paul's Church-yard, was a brilliant gas star, six feet diameter.

"Wood of Temple-bar the illuminations were few, and confined chiefly to the tradespeople of the Royal Family. In Fleet-street the principal one was at the office of the Anti-Corn Law League, where the words 'The Union of all Nations Free Trade,' brilliantly shone forth, ornamented with the letters 'V. R.' and a crown in oil. At Proctors', the tobacconist's, there was a fine display of lamps, forming a crown and star, with the words 'A Fair Exchange.' Mr. West, the optician, exhibited his well-known 'grand spectacle.' Beyond Temple-bar, the first illumination of any brilliancy was at the office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, where 'V. R.,' a Grasshopper, and the words, 'Victoria, Queen of Commerce,' were exhibited in jets of gas. Punch came forth on the occasion in a fine transparent (Punch is he opaque?) Portrait of Himself surmounted by a large crown and framed in variegated lamps. The Farmers' Assurance-office exhibited a splendid crown with the letters 'V. R.' in gas. At Wyld's, the geographer's, there was a transparent globe with the words 'Peace and Happiness' written upon it, and below, 'Victoria' in large ornamental letters. The other illuminations consisted of stars, crowns, and the letters 'V. R.' in all their varieties, but are not worthy of any particular notice."

THE OPENING OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE,

BY ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S LOYAL IRISH SUBJECTS,

AS DESCRIBED BY NED RATTIGAN

TO HIS DISCONSOLATE GRASS-WIDOW IN DUBLIN.

(From a Correspondent.)

DEAR PEGGY,—I send you—you'll read it to Kitty—
An account of her Majesty's "drive in the City,"
And the *hullabaloo* that *was* in the place
(I wish you'd a peep at her pretty round face,
With her forehead so fair, and her peepers so blue—
'Pon my honour and conscience she's something like *you*).
'Twas on Monday. I rose with the song of the lark,
And poked out my way from the bed in the dark;
The nailing, the screwing, the sawing of timber,
Till the day of my death I shall ever remember.
Such twisting of gimlets, such hewing of wood,
From the west of St. James' to the east of St. Paul's.
'Twixt the none, and the lights, mix'd with darkness, I swear
That I feared I'd grow blind—I'll not say *where*.
The day, although foggy, was frosty and dry,
And the sun look'd like one half asleep—so did I;
But soon as the Queen made her start, with six fine chasers,
Both Sol and myself were as fresh as two daisies,
And no wonder. I've been at the meeting at Tara,
Mullaghmast, and some others, with Tom M'Namara,
But may I be—blest, if ever, on one day,
Saw half such a crowd as I did upon Monday,

'Twas *twelve*—oh! 'twas more—it was *one* I dare say,
When the Sheriffs and Aldermen came in civic array,
And the Aldermen mounted on Batty's old stud,
Procured and showed off their choice "bits of blood."
Oh! shade of Gandon, if thou couldst have seen,
Those equestrian "cits" in their *professional carriage*;
Or if my poor friend, the late Andy Ducrow,
Had witnessed the Captain like gingerbread show,
He'd have cried as the tears rap dat off his eyes,
Having seen what I've seen, now to C what I C.*

Bang! bang! at the gate—"Sound trumpet, beat drums!
Take your hats off, you rascals, her Majesty comes."
So spoke the Lord Mayor when he knelt on the ground,
And deliver'd his sword, as in duty was bound;
But the Queen, like old Louis Philippe (and he's right),
Being fonder by far of a "hack" than a fight,
Gave it back to his Lordship—then curtsied and bowed,
While the "ears of the groundlings" were "split" by the *crowd*,
"Long life to her Majesty!" one and all cried,
And the royal procession moved on to Cheapside,

Lo! in the yet *unopened*† Change
Graham and Punch together range,
Tasting the wonders—by no small judges—
Whilst in the "ambulatory" new,
Accompanied by one or two,
"The Duke!" in solemn silence trudges.
Full, face to face,
I met his Grace,
Awaiting Brunswick's royal daughter,
And like a brick
(I think on tick)
He called for "two pints" of gin and water.
Scarce, by had we drank our *hebur*
And very few could do it quicker,
When Albert the Queen drove up;
"Hah!" cried the Prince, "I'm sure," said he,
"You've kept a little drop for me,"
"The devil a one,"
On which the architect pulls,
I think his name was *Mistbur Tight*,
Said he'd send *one*
And having clubb'd his *brass* together,
With fourpence lent by Merewether,
Off to some *store*
Of which the Duchess of Buccleuch,
And many others whom I knew,
Most heartily partook;
Whilst half a dozen I won't name,
Mawkishly muttered "What a shame!"
They couldn't touch it—*with a hook*!†
Now roared the Heralds, loud as at they were able,
"Ladies and *Gents*, the *grub* is on the table!"
Oh! what a clatter;
Fish, flesh, and fowl,
Lay cheek by jowl
On every platter.
Sir Peter Laurie, and Uncle Harvey,
Got both so glorious-
ly uproarious,
The stewards had to call a *fursey*,
And threw them in it;
Others tumbled from their places,
Truly lamentable "cases,"
Every minute—
Meantime, Victoria from the chair,
Address'd our excellent Lord Mayor,
Who stood before her.
"Down on your marrow-bones," says she,
He dropt upon his bended knee,
As if t'adore her,
And after that,
Took off his hat,

* It seems rather strange to say, that her Majesty went to *open* a place whose doors were *wide open* for her reception.

† A purely Hibernian phrase, somewhat synonimous with the English one of "over the left."

The papers all agree together,
He wore a "Sonnah" hat and feather,
But 'twas on shabby a *cauboen*
To wear before a Royal Queen
As any that I've ever seen,
For *four-and-none* in Temple Bar *
I've often bought a better far—
Having laid a sword upon his shoulder,
Neither the good and great Queen Bess or
Any other predecessor
Could do it bolder,
(He looked so silly)
And then distinctly she repeated
"A Baronet!" and arose created
Rise up, SIR BILLY!!!"
Not turning on her heel about
"Graham you'll make his Patent out,
Soon as you please."
"My Lords, there shall be no delay,
But first you know, he's bound to pay
The office fees!"—
"Allowed!"
Now the crowd,
Soon began to disperse, for 'twas then getting late,
So the coaches were order'd—the Queen and her mate,
Having rumbled a bumper or two of Champagne
"Cut their luckies" to Slough, *by the three o'clock train.*

Your's got *all* the news now, so Peggy, my honey,
If you want *any more*, you must out with your money,
You'll read nothing else in the most of the papers,
But of peelers, and lancers, and guards cutting capers,
Of cheers, waving handkerchiefs, flags, and all that,
Which, between you and me, is exceedingly flat.
If you want the "real thing," Peg I don't overrate it—
Buy the "NEWS" with the pictures, "THE GREAT ILLUSTRATED!!!"

Let me know in your next how gets on the *Repayle*,
And "the bore," are they well sinced they got out of jail.
No more for the present—I'm *smothering dhry*,
So must send for a drop of the native.—Good by!

THE THEATRES.

Although the present month is proverbially considered the dullest one in a theatrical point of view, yet the lessees of the different establishments have small cause for complaint. All their new pieces have met with very fair success; and they have been filled each night with good average audiences. Activity has certainly been shown in the arrangements of all, and there is novelty yet to come. Mr. Benrecimen's last comedy has been read, and will be produced within ten days at the Haymarket. Its present title is "Old Heads and Young Hearts." The cast comprises Messrs. Farren, Charles Mathews, Strickland, Howe, Tilbury, Miss Julia Bennett, &c. Several new farces are accepted at the Lyceum, and another burlesque is on the stocks. Messrs. à Beckett and Lemon are underlined as the authors of an extravaganza at the Strand, to be called "The Knight and the Sprite; or, the Gold Water Cure;" founded, we believe, on "Undine;" and a farce by the latter gentleman is also announced. We begin to look for something new from Drury-lane. "The Syren" cannot be called a great hit, with all its excellence; and "The Bohemian Girl" is now somewhat worn out. Mademoiselle Plunkett, however, has been well received in the "Revolt of the Harem," which, for the off-nights, is a vast improvement upon the "Deserter of Naples" and "Three-fingered Jack."

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Marble appeared here on Monday evening, and was well received. As we noticed this gentleman's clever acting at the Strand, and as the piece in which he appeared was the same—"Yankee Land" —there is no occasion for further remark.

LYCEUM.

A pleasant comedietta, called "Watch and Ward," was produced here on Monday evening, and with perfect success. It is a translation from a French piece "Le Chevalier de Gnet," and was adapted to the English stage about three years ago, by Mr. Planché, at Covent Garden, under the title of "The Captain of the Watch." On the present occasion, however, a trifling alteration has been made in one of the principal characters. This is the plot: the *Baron de Brisac* (Mr. F. Mathews), an old beau, who, in spite of his years, believes that he is still captivating, has a fair ward, *Isabel* (Miss Farebrother), in love with a young officer, *Victor de Luneil* (Mr. Kinloch.) Taking advantage of the guardian's absence, who goes to visit a gay widowed Countess, the servant, *Louise* (Mrs. Wigan), contrives to inform the lover that the street-door will be left open, if he chooses to come, and see the lady of his affections. Meanwhile, an Irish officer in the French service, *Captain O'Donnell*, having got into some scrape or the city, is making his escape from the guard, of which he is the captain; and seeing the door open, enters. At that this moment the Baron returns, and finding *O'Donnell*, insists upon knowing who he is; upon which the rash-witted Irishman tells a story about his having come to visit Adèle, whose brother had delivered his sister, which so touches the old gentleman that he insists upon his remaining. Night comes on and *O'Donnell* is left alone, when *Louise* comes to ask for *Victor*, and finding an officer, takes him for the real lover in the obscurity and conducts him to her mistress. *Isabel* is thrown into a dreadful state of alarm, as well as her servant, when they discover the mistake: and as the uncle is heard approaching, there is no resource left but to hide *O'Donnell* in *Isabel's* chamber. Meantime, the real lover has come to his appointment, and the old man finding him there, and still taking him for *O'Donnell*, brings him into the house, that he may find a shelter for him from the police. A very amusing *quiproque* now takes place, in the course of which *O'Donnell's* hat is discovered, forming the best situation in the piece; and the mystification at last assumes a serious aspect by *O'Donnell's* appearance from *Isabel's* room. But the mystery speedily leads to the *eclaircissement*, and then all is explained, and the piece concludes with leaving everybody satisfied, including the audience. The performers acquitted themselves excellently well; and Mr. Wigan's quiet humour and capital brogue as the *Irish Centaur*, kept the house in a high spirit from beginning to end. Mrs. Wigan had a character exactly suited to her, in the intriguing servant, which she played with great archness; and Miss Farebrother was a very charming *Isabel*, in a powdered headdress of the Marie Antoinette style. It is unnecessary to say aught of Mr. Frank Mathews' admirable personation of old men: he performed with his usual ability, and that is the highest praise we can award him. At the conclusion of the piece, Mr. A Wigan spoke a maiden effort in dramatic authorship it was reported to be—announced it for repetition every evening until further notice.

ADELPHI.

On Tuesday night, a piece called "The Mysterious Stranger," was brought out at the above theatre, and achieved a complete success. It is a translation, by Mr. Charles Selby, of a *comedie vaudeville* which has attained a great degree of popularity in the French capital, termed "Satan, ou le Diable à Paris." The adapter has had the good sense not only to mention the name of the original drama in the bills, but those of the authors, Messrs. Clairville and Damarin—a practice, which, in justice to our neighbour dramatists, ought to be generally followed. The plot is most ingenious, albeit somewhat improbable, and highly interesting; and, although rather complicated, may be easily followed. It turns on the plans of a "Mysterious Stranger," represented in the bills by five asterisks, and popularly supposed to be *Satan* (Madame Celeste) to open the eyes of a young French nobleman, *Count de Beausolieil* (Mr. Hudson), by showing him the utter heartlessness of all those by whom he is surrounded, his friends, and even his intended; and preserving his fortune. To effect this, the *Evil One* first appears as a "gentleman in black," and then successively as a strange princess at a party, a *grisette* of the low quarters of Paris, an officer, and a young lady; finally, gaining the end in proving herself in the guardian angel of *Beausolieil*, instead of the fiend, confessing that after all she is but mortal, and winning his heart and hand by her devotion. In working out this idea several situations are brought round which are powerfully effective; and the interest of the piece never flags once, but is kept up by the plottings of a rascally banker, two fashionable scamps, a gang of passport forgers, a heartless worldly girl, and a circle of double-faced acquaintances.

Great credit is due to Madame Celeste for her personation of the various characters presumed to be sustained by *Satan*—perhaps the best being that of the *genius*, at the end of the first act. It was a perfect realization of the idling rogue of the Quartier à Antonne, the aspirant to the fellowship of the *tapis franc*; and the bit of dancing with which she accompanied the chorus was inimitable. The first dress of the gentleman of the present day was also most effective, as was her acting. She was, to our thinking, less impressive in the female characters: especially in the most impassioned scenes, where, from her accent and rapidity of utterance, you lost nearly all the words. In fact, as a gentleman by us remarked, listening to her put him in mind of reading a very blotted manuscript; he considered himself lucky if he caught a word here and there. This must not, however, detract from Madame Celeste's general conception of her character, which was most excellent. Mr. Hudson's *Beausoleil* was also, a very clever piece of acting; and he sang a ballad in the second act with such taste that it called forth a unanimous encore. Wright and Miss Ellen Chaplin contributed to sustain a pleasant underplot, which they did to the entire satisfaction of the audience; and Mrs. F. Mathews, certainly the most careful actress in the theatre, made a very great deal of a very little part. O. Smith's manager is playing the *senator* of the subscription *écu-maniere* was also an artistic "bit" of acting. The intended of *Beausoleil* was performed by a Miss E. Harding, whom we recollect at another theatre as Miss Floyd: she is a remarkably pretty young lady, with a remarkably ineffective voice. Mr. Selby threw great spirit into the part of the swindling *Count de Vanille;* but his companion, *Gasconade*, should have been told not to call Beausoleil *Bowdlell*, nor to appear at a dinner-party and ball in white trousers. The "Polka des Salons," introduced in the first act, was very pretty at first, but entirely spoiled by degenerating into a silly and conventional ballet figure at the end. If there was a necessity for dancing it, and it was supposed to take place at a ball in a banker's house, very could it not be done as it is usually seen in society? Ladies and gentlemen do not pair off, and *chassez*, and divide, and throw their legs and arms about, as they were taught to do in this "Polka des Salons" of Tuesday evening.

The piece was, as we have said, throughout successful, and indeed deserved to be so. At its conclusion, the principal performers were called before the curtain, and subsequently by name. We believe, that with a few curtailments, very trifling, very could it not be done as it is usually seen in society? Ladies and gentlemen do not pair off, and *chassez*, and divide, and throw their legs and arms about, as they were taught to do in this "Polka des Salons" of Tuesday evening.

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STRAND.

The chief difficulty which the regular play-goer now experiences, does not consist in discovering at which theatre the voluptuous "Don Cæsar de Bazan" can be witnessed, but rather where he cannot. The Princess' commenced the *furore*: this was followed by the Haymarket and the Olympic on the same evening with those whose names we know not, figuring in all the pride of big type: and on Monday evening the little Strand, resolved not to be outdone, brought out its own version; and with the same success which has attended its predecessors at other establishments, being announced for repetition amidst unanimous applause. It was well acted throughout, and got up with great care: indeed, it is remarkable what good management can effect on this very limited and inconvenient stage; there being, as we believe, only fourteen feet between the proscenium and the back wall.

SURREY.

As we predicted, "Don Cæsar de Bazan" has crossed the Thames and made his obeisance to the audiences of two of the "transpontine" houses. The adaptation of the Surrey version has been entrusted to Mr. C. Z. Barnett, a gentleman who has already put forth several successful pieces at the theatre. The plot is carried somewhat beyond the incidents as played at the Princess' and Adelphi, but does not lose thereby: besides, an extra spice of melodrama is always acceptable to the audiences of the Surrey. The hero was excellently played by Mr. H. Hughes, the *Matador* by Mr. Hicks, and the *Aing* by Mr. Johnson, whilst the rest of the cast includes the principal members of what is perhaps the best working company in London for the class of pieces required. Mrs. R. Honner's truthfulness as the gitana, *Maritana*, drew down warm applause from the audience; and Mrs. Vining's *Lazarillo* was very gracefully acted. Little Miss Terry had to bustle through the character of a domestic, and look plump and good-tempered. The manner in which the piece has been brought out, under the direction of Mr. Honner, deserves the highest commendation. Every thing is in good keeping down to the most trifling property, and the scenery, from David Roberts's "Views in Spain," by Mr. Brunning, really beautiful.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"All the world is a stage," says Shakspeare; what if we pronounce the world of the current week to have been all a race? Let us to our hypothesis. Needless is it for us, this week further to set down in figures the enormous sums handed goodly doings to the whom it gave existence and immortality in the metropolis of the world—London. Their record is written elsewhere on the fair sheet, the monument is sculptured on the tablet of memory, and the world shall share its fame. Upon our especial pen devolves the task of narrating in what fashion the cavalry of the isle made tryst at Newmarket. Look for it, then, gentle readers, on this quarter: see ye not the aldermen mounting for the Corporation "plates"? And look on this: now you not how our merry men are making play for the Cambridgeshire "stakes," and is it not *one great cattle show?*

Never did sun rise more jollily on a morning of account than that which ushered in the dawn of Monday last. Brilliant was its reception on the banks of the Thames; cordial its welcome on the sides of the green Warren Hill. Here, brushing the early cow-way, were coursers with speed which despised the wings of Pegasus, and courtly dames and cavaliers that had arisen from their couches at the hour at which elsewhere is the time of repose to seek them.

In the memory of man there never was such a meeting as this Houghton now presents. Its career has been watched by that aristocratic crowd, "the mob of gentlemen," with interest unusual. It's a multitude of many companies—the mob which lives by its ways and means—or starves, as the case may be. The attendance, however, taken as an average, was excellent—the sport, in quantity, extraordinary—in quality, though not so good, quite satisfactory. The principle of centralization prevails too much in regulating the details of racing here, during the present week, the whole of the interest, so far as the public were concerned, was entranced into the first day. On this, besides a mass of small engagements, were to be disposed of, the Cambridgeshire handicap, the last hope of the betters round for the present year of grace—and the Criterion, to which we have often looked, and not in vain, for a crack winter favourite. And it was so. With what fortune these events, big with so much fate were decided, we proceed to state.

As we shall give an article exclusively to the Ratan affair, so soon as it is rife, we pass by all allusion to it, for the nonce, and confine us to the matter of the course. Folgh-a-Ba lash having done a greater thing in winning the Cesarewitch than was, probably, ever done by any successful horse within the memory of man in him, as we have seen, for the final great handicap of the season. For this cause because it should have been put the reverse), people went forth to witness the result of the struggle, in numbers unprecedented. Ascot would be a feast of mirth and water. At noon the business of the heath opened with a course of *petits plats*, and it was not till three P.M. that the note of preparation for the great event of the week was sounded. The rush was then to the betting-ring, and there the ring was formed, and the semblance of betting began. Folgh-a-Ballagh's nominal prize was five to four on him, but it was scarcely laid or taken at all. Seven to one was quoted about The Cure, but he had neither friends nor foes. Several animals were done upon for small sums at various odds; Evenus being laid against once in our hearing, at 500 to 10, and three sovereigns were accepted in return for 100, if he won. The sixth of the starters-got was a very unamiable one, for the sun shone, and the bright silk jackets glanced about like segments flying from a rainbow. Nineteen eventually mustered for the essay, and, with an indifferent start, were launched for the goal. As soon as they were on their legs, Wapole jumped to the front, and went away from his horses by some six or eight lengths; The Cure, Algernon—Col. Peel's colt out of Jason's dam, and Counsellor forming the division nearest his heels. The favourite got badly off, and when they resumed the weighing-house, and commenced the hill for home, he was so completely disappointed, that here, most probably, the race was decided. A rush of horses lay before him, through which he did not break till almost abreast of the Duke's Stand, where Evenus was leading at a killing pace, Walpole after Eastern Queen, and Folgh-a-Ballagh an undistinguished third. He was struggling however, gallantly, and soon beat Wapole. At the moment Bell began to punish him—the noble animal answered every stripe, but all would not do. Evenus, one of the swiftest horses of his standard, was in his tremendous stroke, and all was over; he won by two lengths—full of running—and would have run further, had it been required of him. The Criterion brought out eleven—the winner being Lord Lonsdale's colt by Tarry, out of Turquoise—decidedly the favourite for the Derby by the death of the Duke of Grafton, by whom he was named. The remainder of the week's racing was all of a temporary interest, save the proposed match between Alice Hawthorn and Folgh-a-Ballagh, appointed for yesterday—but too late for our impression, should it have come off.

DEATH OF MRS. HENRY SIDDONS.—It is with regret that we announce the death of the talented lady. Mrs. Siddons had left Cheltenham, where she had been staying for the benefit of her health, and on arriving in London had a surgical operation performed, which she survived only two days.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A guard on the Great Western Railway, named Hancock, met with a shocking and fatal accident on Sunday evening. The up goods train had just started from the Western Road Station at Bath, when the deceased jumped on the step to proceed with it, and, missing his footing, fell under the carriages, and was dreadfully mutilated. On being extricated from his frightful situation, he was still alive, though an arm and a leg were nearly severed from his body; he died in a short time afterwards.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—We have had a fair arrival of English wheat since Monday, yet the stands to-day were by no means heavily supplied. The demand for that article was tolerable steady at full prices. There was a fair retail inquiry for foreign wheat, the value of which was supported. Owing to the large supplies of barley, that article was very dull, at a decline of quite 1s. per quarter. The quality of the foreign arrivals is very good. Malt, oats, beans, and peas, were in moderate supply and fair demand, at late rates.

ARRIVALS: English, wheat, 3170; barley, 8760; oats, 1050 quarters. Irish: wheat, — barley, — oats, 3000 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 1650; barley, 11,350; oats, 10,810 quarters; flour, 2730 sacks. Malt, 4410 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 47s ditto white, 45s to 50s; Norfolk and red, 38s to 44s; ditto white, 41s to 48s; rye, 28s to 32s; grinding barley, 23s to 27s; distillers ditto, 30s to 32s; malting ditto, 33s to 35s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 50s to 61s brown ditto, 47s to 50s; Kingston and Ware, 61s to 64s; Chevalier, 62s to —; Yorkshire and Scotch beans, 36s to 38s; potato ditto, 31s to 34s; Youghal and Cork, black, 31s to 33s; ditto, grey, 31s to 34s; ditto, white, 34s to 36s; old ditto, 34s to 37s; grey peas, 30s to 31s; maple, 31s to 32s; white, 31s to 33s; boilers, 35s to 38s per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s to 46s; Suffolk, 42s to 43s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s, per 280 lbs.

Foreign.—Free wheat, was to sale: Dantzig, red, 35s to 36s; white, 34s to 36s. *In Bond*—Barley, 23s to 24s; new, —s to —s. Ditto feed, —s to —s. Beans, —s to —s. Peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 25s to 26s; Tuscan, 24s to —s per barrel. Town-made 40s to —.

The Seed Market.—Linseed and rapeseed have commanded full prices, but in all other kinds of seeds very little has been doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 53s; Baltic crushing, 38s to 41s; Mediterranean and Odessa, — to —; rapeseed, 34s to 38s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 18s per cwt. Hempseed, new, — s white ditto, — to — tares, —s to —s per bushel; English rapeseed, £23 to £25 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, £5 10s to £6 per ton; ditto, Foreign, £6 15s to £7 per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 12s to £6 5s per ton; canary, 54s to 60s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 45s 0d; barley, 34s 9d; oats, 20s 11d; rye, 30s 1d; beans, 37s 9d; peas, 37s 4d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 45s 11d; barley, 34s 6d; oats, 20s 7d; rye 37s 7d, beans, 36s 10d; peas, 33s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 6s; oats, 6s; rye, 9s 6d, beans, 6s 6d; peas, 9s 6d.

Tea.—Decidedly more business is doing in this article, yet we can notice no improvement in the prices. Common congou is selling at 10d to 10½d per lb.

Sugar.—Fine qualities of West India sugar are in request, at full prices. In all other kinds of sugar very little is doing, and the rates are with difficulty supported.

Coffee.—The supplies of coffee offering in the market are not very extensive yet the demand for all qualities is in a sluggish state, and prices have a downward tendency. Good ordinary Ceylon may be had at 5s to 5s 6d per cwt.

Rice.—Bengal is in good request, at full prices. Low has sold at 10s to 10s 6d, and middling white, 11s to 11s 2d per cwt.

Coals (Friday). Adair's, 15s 6d; Hastings's Hartley, 13s; Holywell Main, 15s 3d; Ord's Wellington, 15s 6d; Townley, 17s 6d; Wylam, 17s; Killingworth, 20s 3s; Belmont, 21s; Caradoc, 2 s; Lambton, 23s 6d per ton

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £2 12s to £4 10s; useful ditto, £4 12s to £5s; fine old ditto, £5 3s to £5 10s; new ditto, £3 10s to £5; new hay, £4 10s to £6; oat straw, £1 8s to £1 10s; wheat straw, £1 11s to £1 13s, per load.

Hops.—The market is tolerably steady, and prices are fairly supported.

Tallow.—Very little business is doing in this article, yet prices rule about stationary. Old P.Y.C. is 40s 6d to 40s 9d; and new, 41s to 41s 3d, on the spot. Town Tallow is on sale, at 42s, net cash.

Provisions.—The inquiry for Dutch butter is heavy, at 96s for the best Friesland. In Irish butter we have little doing, at 92s to 93s for Carlow, 94s to 95s for Clonmel, 90s to 91s for Cork, 93s to 94s for Limerick, and 76s to 80s for Waterford all landed. All other kinds of provisions rule heavy.

Hops (Friday).—Since our last report we have had a very active demand for all kinds of fine colony hops, at full prices: indeed, in some instances, choice pockets have advanced from 2s to 3s per cwt. In old and inferior hops a good business is doing, at our quotations. Duty, £1 10 0 cwt. 1844's: Sussex pockets, £6 10s to £7 12s; Wealds, £6 15s to £8 0s; Mid Kent, £8 0s to £10 10s; East Kent, £7 7s to £8 18s: Choice ditto, £9 0s to £11 1; Farnhams, £10 0s to £11 5s

Wool.—This article is in very limited request, and the rates are barely supported

Potatoes. The supplies of potatoes being large, the sale rules heavy, at from 60s to 80s per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—Although the supply of beasts offering here to day was by no means large, we have to report a very dull inquiry for that description of stock, at barely Monday's quotations. There were on sale 135 beasts, and 160 sheep, from Scotland, besides 100 Scots, from Aberdeen. The numbers of sheep were small, yet the mutton trade ruled heavy, and prices were with difficulty supported. The veal trade was excessively dull, at a decline of 4d per 8lb. Prime small porkers were quite as dear, but other kinds of pork were very dull. Milch cows sold at from £2 6 to £18 18s each.

Per 8lbs sinking the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime large oxen, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 8d, prime Southdown ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d, large coarse calves 3s 8d to 3s 10d; small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; sucking calves, 18s to 22s; and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 20s each. Beasts, 647; sheep, 180; sheep, 4940; calves, 213; pigs, 320.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday). We had only a moderate supply of meat here to day, yet the demand was heavy, on the following terms.—Per 8lb. by the carcase: Inferior beef, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; ditto small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d. Veal, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 10d.

ROBERT HEBBERD.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There has been very little worthy of remark during the week in any of the markets. Monday was of course a strict holiday, in consequence of her Majesty's opening the Royal Exchange. The following Tuesday in the English Market was very full, Consols quoting 93¾ to par for money, and 100, buyers for account. Wednesday's market was steady, with little doing. The public have not been purchasers to any extent lately; and the speculators are chiefly very cautious in every description of security at present. Money continues to maintain its advance, and Exchequer Bills have displayed consequent symptoms of depression. Loans have been done lately upon the security of Consols from 3 per cents. Reduced and Three per Cent, a satisfactory proof of the increased value of capital. Thursday's market was firm, without any increase of business, and Friday, being the 1st of November, was a close holiday at both the Bank of England and the Stock Exchange. Prices at the close of the week quoted Consols for money 93¾ to 100, and 100¾ for time. Reduced Three per Cents, 99¾ New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 101¾ to 102¾; India Stock, 267 to 268; Bank Stock for Account, 211.

The Foreign Market has been rather flat during the week, from the absence of business and the effect of the English Market. Spanish, on Wednesday, was active, and the prices advanced a shade in consequence; the Actives quoting 26¾ to 27; Three per Cents, 34¾ to 35. On Thursday a report of the marriage of the Queen of Spain to the son of Don Carlos, was all the preliminaries, was circulated, and tended to make the price of Spanish flat. The allotment of the Scrip on the New Belgium Loan has been made by Messrs. Rothschild. The price quoted in the market is (nominally) one premium, and the Scrip closed at 1 to ¼ premium. Five per Cents, 98¾. Spanish Actives are 28¾; Three per Cents, 34¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 62¾; Mexican, 34¾ to 4.

The Share Market has been tolerably quiet during the week, the only event of importance being the settlement which passed off easily. London and Birmingham have advanced to 213 to 217; Great Western, to 13 3 to 138; Midlands, to 108¾; and York and North Midlands, to 114. The French lines are firm, and Orleans, Paris and Rouen, 40¾; Orleans, Tours, and Bordeaux, 3¾; Rouen and Havre, 9¾ to 10, premium; Eastern Counties closed at 13¾; Sheffield and Manchester, 98 to 99; Glasgow and Ardrie, 1 discount; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 60 to 61; Ely and Bedford, 1½; Chester and Holyhead, 6¾; Birmingham and Derby, 79; Dovers, 42¾; Newcastle and Darlington, 46¾; Greenwich, 5¾.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. HARLING, Barnoldswick, Yorkshire, farmer

BANKRUPTS.—E. B. OWEN and R. G. OWEN, Pall-mall, tailors. T. BENSON, North place, Gray's Inn-road, and Gray's Inn-lane, stationer and account-book maker. J. MITCHELL, Montagu-street, Montagu square, livery-stable keeper. R. ELLIOT, Derham, and Sunderland, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship-builders. R. Morgan, Angston-terrace, Barnsbury-road, carpenter. P. FRENCH, Worsley, Sussex, carpenter and straw-bonnet maker; M. MARSHALL, Bolton, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. T. GOLDSWORTHY, Oakhampton, Devon, draper. W. BROOKE, Snow-hill, tiesmaker. A. ROBERTSON and L. H. FOLGER, High street, Shoreditch, cabinet-makers. K. OWEN, Manchester, provision dealer. C. PITT, Bristol, victualler. W. S BRIDDICK, Durham, iron-dealer.

BIRTHS.

At Castle Bernard, county of Cork, Viscountess Bernard, of a daughter.—At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Lady Dawnie, of a son.—In Upper Harley-street, Lady Lee, of a daughter.—At Cairo, the Countess of Caven of a son.—At the Vine, Hampshire, the lady of W Wiggett Chute, Esq., M.P. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Whitbeck, Robert, son of Rear-Admiral Hodgson, to Clara, second daughter of William Harrison, Esq., of Whitburn.—At Watford, George Cornewall Lewis, Esq., to the lady Theresa Lister.—At Thun, Switzerland, Robert Gregson, second son of the late Major General Robert Crawford, to Fanny Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Vice Admiral Thomas Wolley.—At Brighton, the Rev. F. W. Rhodes, to Louisa, daughter of the late Anthony Bacon Rhodes, Esq.—At Stockton-on-Tees, Captain George Henry Robertson, to Jane daughter of Brabazon Newcomen, Esq., of Camla, county of Roscommon.

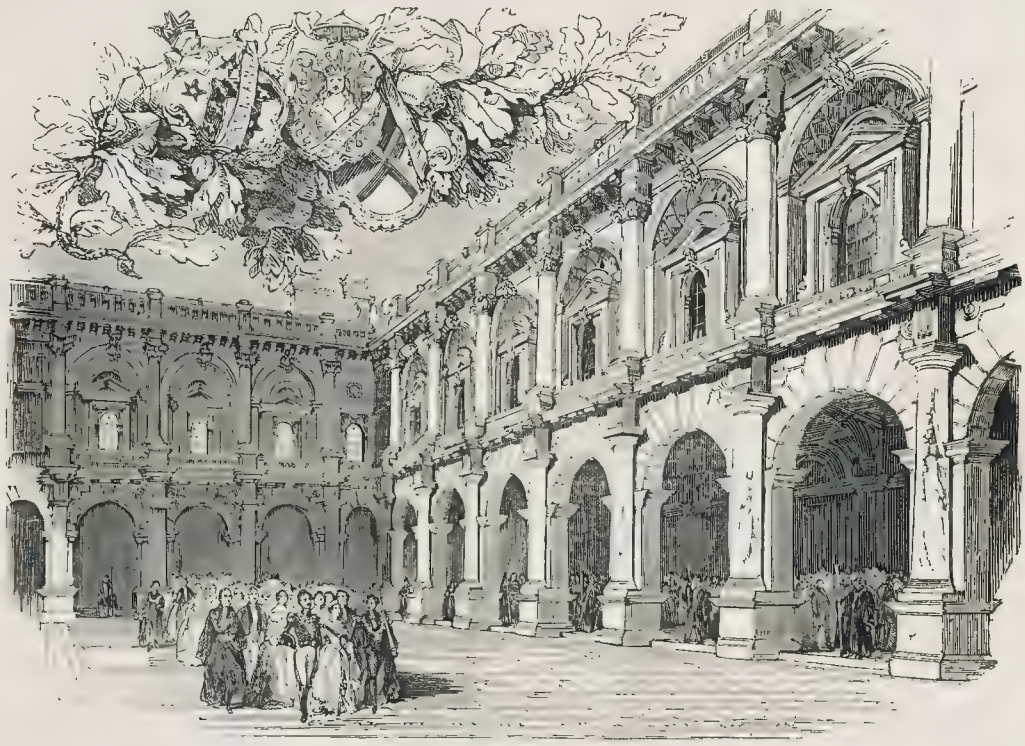
DEATHS.

At Romford, Jemima, wife of John Turton, Esq., aged 37.—At Brooklands, Great Oakley, Essex, John Bailey, Esq M.D.—At the Rectory, Averham, Notts, the Rev. Thomas Manners Sutton, Subdean of Lincoln, in the 85th year of his age.—On the 27th ult., the Honorable Arthur Annesley, eldest son of Viscount Valentia.—At Madrid, Colonel Don Epifanio de Mancha, late "Intendente" of the Canary Isles.—At Brighton, Captain Edward Lorkin Walford, aged 30 At Waltham-cross, Hertfordshire, Hannah Dyson, aged 74.

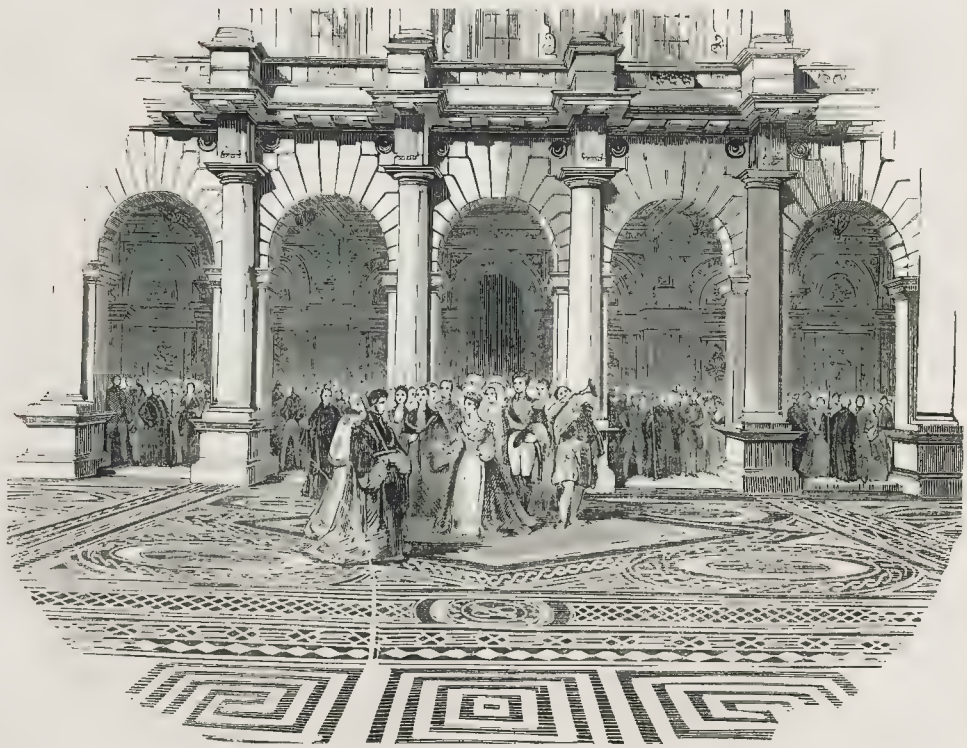
At Gloucester, deeply regretted, aged 16, James Morrison Mackenzie, son of N. Mackenzie, Esq., Controller of H. M. Customs at that port.

* The celebrated *magasin des chapeaux* in Dublin.

OPENING OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.



THE PROCESSION CROSSING THE MERCHANTS' AREA.



CEREMONY OF NAMING AND PROCLAIMING "THE ROYAL EXCHANGE."

OPENING OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS IN THE RECEPTION ROOM.

THE GRAND VESTIBULE—DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

REMAND OF ONE INSOLVENT AND RE-COMMITTAL OF ANOTHER.—At the Bankruptcy Court on Tuesday, the adjourned examination of *William Bromley* took place. We stated the circumstances of his case on the previous examinations. He was a solicitor in extensive practice at Lincoln's-inn, and was found to have used trust moneys of his clients to the amount of many thousands, of the use of which he was required to furnish an account at the last hearing. This account, however, was not now forthcoming, and after a lengthened conversation, he was adjourned *sine die* (without protection), but with leave to apply to the court again.—The case of another insolvent, Mr. Sowerby, was then disposed of. He carried on business as a solicitor, at Bow-lane, Cheapside, and his debts appeared from his schedule to be £6510, his credit £3320, but upon an analysis of the latter it was found that they would not exceed the sum of £700. At the previous hearings, evidence at great length was adduced to show that he had improperly, if not transclusively, obtained from a widow lady, named Sokes, a sum of £2400 which stood in her name, and which he invested in the last hearings. This seemed a threat of "transportation."—The Commissioner (Sir C. F. Williams), went over the circumstances, and after intimating his opinion that the insolvent had acted fraudulently, refused to name a day for the formal order, and the insolvent was therefore remanded to prison.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Eight o'clock on Thursday Evening.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Open every Evening with its unequalled Equestrian and Dramatic Presentations.—MONDAY, November 4, and DURING THE WEEK, at Seven o'Clock.—Last Six Nights of the Grand Spectacle of LOCHINVAR, or, THE BRIDE OF NETHERBY, and the BLOOD RED KNIGHT; with an entire change in the splendid Scenes of the Park and Feats of Horsemanship; first time in England, the DEER and HORSE OF THE MENAGE, "TOBY," broke and ridden by T. DUCROW.—MONDAY, November 11th, ENTIRE CHANGE, and the Night of a Novel Local Spectacle, produced on a scale of great grandeur, with New Scenery, Dresses, Properties, &c., entitled THE ROYAL FOX HUNT, or the Sportsman Rewarded, in which all the Characters will appear in a Real Fox Hunt by Loving Fox and Pack of Hounds, Epsom Races, and other National Sports.—Active and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. Box-office open from 11 till 5.—Lessee in the Art of Riding by Mr. R. Smith.

PUBLISHED at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, a NEW EDITION of the CATALOGUE which includes 300 additional Works of Art deposited in the Museum since the last reveal. Price 1s.

DR. BACHHOFFNER'S LECTURES on ACID and ALKALINE POISONS and their ANTIDOTES daily, and on the alternate Evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Professor Bachhoffner's Popular Lectures daily, the whole of which abound in interesting experiments. The OPAQUE MICROSCOPE and PHYSIOSCOPE, ILLUMINATED ELECTRIC MACHINE, DIVING BELL and DIVER, &c. &c. The Pictures of the Passions, exhibited by the PROTEOSCOPE, and the present Dissolving Views of Rome, are fully worthy a visit.

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CHINESE COLLECTION, Hyde Park Corner.—OPEN DAILY, from Ten to Dusk and from Seven till Ten.—The Chinese Collection has been honoured by the visits of her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the Duc de Montpensier, the whole of the Court, the Foreign Ambassadors, the Illustrious Strangers visiting the British Court, and also by the flattering approval of all classes in England and the United States. The Collection, the result of great expense and research of many years by the Proprietor, is unique, is amongst the most perfect ever opened in London. It is a complete illustration of the manners customs, and, in many respects, of the history and religion of an immense empire, but imperfectly known to Europeans. There is an immense collection of all sorts of things connected with the manufactures, the modes of living, the customs, the costumes, and the state of the arts in China. There is something to please all inquirers."—Times. "We assert it to be the most attractive Exhibition of its class which has yet been opened in London."—Morning Post. "A visit to this Museum will amply reward all people's expectations."—Sun. "In an exhibition quite unique."—Morning Chronicle. "A magnificent collection of objects from China, the most ample and curious that has ever been seen in this or any other European country; it is more worthy of being seen than anything of the kind that has ever been presented to our notice."—Morning Herald. "An exhibition of extraordinary beauty and interest, admirably arranged and presents a gorgeous coup d'œil."—Spectator.—Her Majesty's Private Band, Prince Albert's Military Band in attendance on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings.—Full Descriptive Catalogue to be obtained in the Saloon. Above one hundred and forty-first thousand, is now ready. Brilliantly Illuminated every evening. Admission, 1s.

KINAHAN'S CELEBRATED LL. WHISKY (7 years old), equal to the finest Cognac Brandy, and recommended by the faculty as being the purest, most delicious, and wholesome spirit ever imported, will be forwarded to any part of the kingdom, in cask or bottle, from KINAHAN and Co.'s STORES 78, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON BRIDGE. The "Seven Stars" and "Three Crowns" brand Messrs. KINAHAN'S name and address on the seal and label). May be obtained from most respectable Wine and Spirit Merchants in Town and Country.

IMPORTANT FACTS TO FAMILIES PURCHASING BEDDING, a SAVING of £20 in every £100.—MESSRS. COOK, MAPLE and Co., solicit Families Furnishing to inspect their Splendid Stock of Elegant FOUR-POST and other BEDSTEADS, fitted with Hangings of the newest and most appropriate colours and designs. The MATTRESSES and BEDS purchase every size, filled with no materials but those which have undergone the new process for purifying, cleansing, and preparing the Feather, resolve and re-make that which is the greatest comfort in life, namely, a good bed which can now be had for £3 10s., formerly charged £6 10s. One inspection will convince the Public that the Establishment of MESSRS. COOK, MAPLE, and Co. is the cheapest for every article requisite for furnishing the mansion or cottage.—Observe the Nos. 22 and 23, Queen's-buildings, Brompton-road, four doors from Knightsbridge. Established 1815, as a General Furnishing Warehouse. Goods sent free within ten miles of Town.

WOLLASTON'S PATENT GELATINE, for immediately making Jellies or Blanc-mange, being quickly dissolved in boiling water. It is of equal strength to the finest Isinglass, perfectly free from any empyreumatic taste or smell, requiring less flavouring than any other preparation of Gelatine or Isinglass, hence a perfectly pure, transparent, and delicate Jelly is obtained. Two ounces are sufficient to set a quart of liquid, as passing through a flannel bag is sufficient. Invalids will find this a very nourishing and valuable article, having the property of dissolving in tea, coffee, or milk when it is made, and not being liable to become sour so soon as isinglass.—Manufactured by EDWARD L. WOLLASTON, Dover. Sold wholesale by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Messrs. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Messrs. Evans and Sons, Lee and Sherman chair; Messrs. Bates and Co., 153, Lower Thames-street; Mr. Snelling, 30, Fenchurch-street, and retailed by Mr. Bell, 191, New Bond-street; Sally, 24, New Bond-street; Messrs. Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly, and by all respectable Patent Medicine Venders, Druggists, and Italian Warehousemen, in packets, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.

CABBURN'S OIL for RHEUMATISM, WEAKNESS of LIMBS, &c.—EXTRAORDINARY RECOVERY.

DEAR SIR,—At the request of Mr. Thorpe I send you his statement; and I could furnish you myself with many similar testimonies to induce persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, &c. to avail themselves of your valuable [illegible]

Stafford, Oct. 29th.

DEAR SIR,—I was induced in August, to try a bottle of [illegible] to be extraordinary quick [illegible] my leg, ankle, and foot, which [illegible] for eight years, to such that at times I could not walk, and at others was entirely [illegible] of strength and agony of pain. But, thank God, I have found a certain cure from Mr. C.'s valuable Oil. I shall be happy, personally, or by letter, to satisfy all inquiries.

I am, dear sir, &c. GEORGE THORPE.

Foregate street, Stafford.

CABBURN'S OIL is positively extensively used and recommended by the Faculty. See testimonies in Bransby's Railway Guide.—To be had only at No. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, of all respectable peadors, and at Mr. Cabburn's Dispensary, No. 1, King's cross, London.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London

Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. THOMAS PEMBERTON LEIGH, M.P.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—HENRY FREDERICK STEPHENSON, Esq.

The following are amongst the advantages offered by the Society:—

LOWER RATES of Premium than those of any other Office which entitle the assured to participate in the profits, and considerably lower than those of any other Mutual Assurance Society.

NO PROPRIETARY participate in the profits, the whole being divided among the Assured.

The first BONUS, in 1834, averaged 46 per cent on the premiums paid.

The second ditto, 1839, ditto £50 ditto sums the 1st division.

The third ditto, 1844, ditto £50 ditto sums the 2nd division.

In addition to which, all policies entitled to the [illegible] bonus will receive a contingent prospective bonus of £1 per cent. per annum [illegible] coming claims before 1849.

Assurances effected on the most favourable terms for the present and future, will participate in the Bonus to be declared in 1849. CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

D. MAURIGY and CO. beg most respectfully to announce that the PALATINE HOTEL is now completed, and fitted up with every improvement that experience and art can suggest, to ensure the comfort and accommodation of the Nobility, Ladies and Gentlemen who may honour them with their patronage. This Hotel is now OPEN for the reception of Visitors, and from its position in the City it will be introduced in its various departments in such that the greatest degree of comfort, at the lowest rate shall be secured to all who may honour them. Suites of Private Apartments, large and small. Baths, &c. A spacious and elegant Coffee-room, and a Commercial-room, for the exclusive use of gentlemen so engaged; with a Luncheoning Divan attached.

The Palatine Hotel adjoins the Victoria station of Liverpool, Leeds, York, Hull, and Derby Railways, and is adjacent to the Exchange, and other principal places of resort in MANCHESTER.

The porters of the Establishment are always in attendance, at the arrival of every train, to remove, free of any expense, the luggage of visitors to the House, or to provide Post Horses, and they are distinguished by French dresses, and Riding-whips attached to the Establishment. Turtle and other Soups, Dinners, Suppers, or Single Dishes, supplied to Private Families at the shortest notice. The Wines and other Liquors of the first Houses of Entrement is conducted by first-rate French and English cooks. The charges at this Establishment are in all instances as moderate as a first-rate description.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, CITY-ROAD.—The HALF-YEARLY COURT of GOVERNORS will be Holden on WEDNESDAY, the 27th Instant, at the HALL OF COMMERCE, Threadneedle street; to receive a report from the Committee on the state of the Charity; to consider a proposition for constituting as Governors who advocate its claims, and make a collection for its benefit, Life Governors thereof; to elect Corporate Bodies, Congregations, &c., to vote for a certain period, in the proportion of one vote for every five guineas they shall contribute; to fix on Auditors for the year ensuing; and to elect into the school fourteen children, viz.: eight boys, and six girls. The Chair will be taken and business commenced at Six o'Clock precisely.

November 1st 1844. JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the boys and girls belonging to this charity will take place at the INSTITUTION, on THURSDAY, the 28th Instant, for which tickets may be had of the Secretary. The Annual Contribution of a Subscriber is 10s. 6d., or Five Guineas by one payment; that of a Governor is Twenty one, or Ten Guineas by one payment, giving the right to vote in the proportion of one vote for every half guinea, or five guineas contributed. New Subscriptions entitle the party to vote at the next election. Votes of unsuccessful candidates are carried forward at each election. Candidates must be in good health and between 7 and 11 years of age. Donations and Subscriptions may be paid at the Joint Stock Bank, Princes-street; Messrs. Nisbet and Co., Berners-street, or, to the Secretary, at the school. *.* Balloting papers are sent to every contributor whose address is known

NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The splendid Ceremony of the Opening of this great National Edifice, by her Majesty, being beautifully Illustrated and minutely described, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of THIS DAY.—The Engravings will be sent by post, Carefully Enveloped, on receipt of postage stamps; the same with all the other Papers. Regular subscriptions also most respectfully solicited. Apply immediately to W. DAWSON and SON, Newspaper and Advertising Office, 74, Cannon street, City, London.—Established 18.3.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, and AVOID; addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.

By R. J. GULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S. &c.

BERNEWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row, CARVALHO, 142, Fleet-street, HANNAY, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 21, Arundel street, Strand.

Just published, price 5s. 6d., with cases and coloured plates,

DR. MADDOCK'S POPULAR TREATISE on a Successful Mode of Treating Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic, Nervous and Spasmodic Coughs, and Affections of the Heart.—"Full of important and consoling facts."—Gazette. London: SIMPKIN and MARSHALL.—Gratuitous advice by Dr. Maddock to the poor, at his residence, 10, Hanover street, Brunswick square.

NEW SONG.—"ART THOU IN TEARS?" Words by R. J. GILL. Music by F. N. CROUCH.—"Mr. Crouch, the gifted composer of 'Kathleen Mavourneen,' 'Dermot Astore,' &c., has again delighted us with a charming ballad. 'Art Thou in Tears?' is of a pathetic and touching character, admirably calculated to display to advantage baritone or contralto voices."—The Musical Review.

HOPE and HODSON, 86, Oxford-street.

THE "PIANO" for NOVEMBER, contains the Favourite Court Polka Quadrilles, as danced at her Majesty's Ba ls. The celebrated Trompeten Waltzes, by Strauss. Hartmann's "The Gypsy Girl" a very pretty musical song. Twelve admired songs, by Mr. Harrison:

COUNTRY PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, &c.—ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD executed in the best style, and with the greatest despatch, by F. SMYTH Designer and Engraver. Address, 268 Strand.

WATCHES.—A PAMPHLET on the recent improvements in PATENT LEVER WATCHES may be had gratis on application, or if for, can be forwarded by post. T. COX SAVORY, Watchmaker, 47, Cornhill (4 doors from Gracechurch street), London.

MRS. WATSON'S COMMERCIAL LODGING-HOUSE, 31, Arundel street, Strand; near the Public Offices, Theatres, and Places of Amusement.—This will be found desirable by a Persons Visiting London, on business or pleasure, in consequence of no extra expenses. Bed and breakfast, 3s, including [illegible]

JONES'S £4 4s SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 24 stamp.

MILLINERY.—The very superior Style of Fashionable MILLINERY, &c. &c., now introduced to the Nobility, Gentry, and Ladies, universally, by Mrs. TREACHER, induces her with confidence to solicit Encouragement for her efforts to obtain the publish'd Fashions from the Parisian Metropolis. Her Magasin de Modes is now open.—57, Regent street, near Swan and Edgar's.

COLLECTIONS of BOOKS (in large or small quantities), TO BE PURCHASED.—Gentlemen removing, going abroad, executors or others, having books to dispose of in town or country, may receive their full value in cash, on application personally, or by letter addressed to the Librarian, 19, Ho lles street, Cavendish square, London.—The books will be promptly removed without trouble or expense to the vendor

COCOA-NUT-FIBRE MATTRESSES.—The best Mattresses for durability, cleanliness, comfort, and economy, are those made of Cocoa Nut-Fibre, possessing elasticity equal to the finest Spring Mattress, at less than half the cost. It is a well known fact that [illegible] Warehouse, 42, Lodgate hill; [illegible] sale of every article made of Cocoa-Nut-Fibre, under Webber and Co.'s patent.

THIS Day, Saturday, November 2nd, 1844, will be Opened the first Chest of GROSSMITH'S READING COMPOUND TEA in Boston by each. The Manufacturer has possessed himself of the choicest flowers of Europe for the preparation of this unrivalled article. A few drops will produce a whole basin of tea. It also prevents contagion and destroys moth. Observe! It can be obtained of Mr Charles Symonds jun., at the Establishment for Grossmith's Reading Soap, Hair Nourisher, Tooth Powder, &c. &c., 125, Strand; and at no other house in London or elsewhere.

REAL small NATIVE OYSTERS.—JOHN S. SWEETING has made arrangements to have direct from the beds, per rail way, by wh ch a saving of 6 hours is obtained, a constant supply of the genuine NATIVE OYSTERS. He will, therefore, warrant his barrelled oysters to travel better than any others sent to London. He always has a large supply of the best fish in season, at reasonable prices.—Fish and oyster establishment and patent ice depot, 129, Cheapside. N.B. Very superior oyster rooms. Reid's XXX stout and Crowley's ale.

LESSONS IN MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING. MADAME GALLOIS, 44, New Bond-street, continues her superior method of teaching the art of Dress making. She undertakes to make persons of the smallest capacity proficient in cutting, fitting, and executing in a most finished style, in Six Lessons for £1. 1s. The correctness of her mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils, and has never been equalled by any competitor. Pattern dress from Rowe's to Four. Milliners visiting London will find a splendid assortment of Millinery of the Newest and most Fashionable Style from Paris.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Directors of the London and Westminster Bank, established under the Act of Parliament 3 and 4 William IV., cap. 98, having arranged the purchase of the "Cape of Good Hope Bank" NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that the LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK RECEIVE DEPOSITS and GRANT LETTERS of CREDIT on the CAPE of GOOD HOPE BANK, to persons proceeding to Cape Town, or to those who may have payments to make there, payable on presentation, free of any charge whatever.—By order of the Board, JAMES WILLIAM GILBART, General Secretary.

MONEY. — GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF £70,170 Sterling. Authorised by his Imperial Majesty and the Government of Austria.—The NEXT DRAWING of the IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN LOAN will take place at VIENNA, on the 1st of January, and be paid in gold, without any deduction, the 229 Prizes of 483,000, 45000, &c., the lowest, £60. A few Tickets, £5 each. Shares 12s., with Prospectus, six Tickets for £30, may be obtained of Messrs. A. J. Strauss and Co., Bankers and Government Security General, Office, 26, Souverie-street, Fleet-street, London. Remittance can be made by Post-office order. Government Lists of the Drawing will be sent to each Purchaser. Observe hours for Business, 9 to 5.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

NAVAL MEDICAL SUPPLEMENTAL FUND.—A MEETING of the Members of the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund will be holden at the ADMIRALTY TAVERN, Great Queen street, London, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of November, 1844, at Two o'clock precisely, to receive the Report of the Committee appointed at the General Meeting of the 5th of May, 1843, and to take into consideration circumstances that have arisen since that General Meeting. The Chair will be taken at One o Clock precisely.

Admiralty Office, Somerset House, W. CRANDELL, 1st November, 1844. Secretary

FINSBURY BANK for SAVINGS, and GOVERNMENT ANNUITY INSTITUTION, Sekforde-street, St. John-street, near Smithfield. Established 1819.—The Managers of this Institution hereby give notice, that, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Parliament 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 83, the Interest payable to Depositors, from and after the 20th of November next, will be £3 per cent instead of £2 8s., as heretofore. They also give notice, that a new Table of the 3 per cent Annuities, the same Act empowers them to grant Annuities on Government account, to the amount of £60 per annum, will be printed, and published, as limited by the provisions of Act 3 Wm IV., cap 14.

October 28, 1844. W. N. WORTLEY, Actuary.

DAWSON'S AUXILIAR, an Emanation of Modern Science, leaving immeasurably behind the old supposed remedies for preventing Baldness or Greyness, and for Hair when become so, making it luxuriant in growth, and eradicating Dandriff. It entirely frees stamina in Children's hair, which defy premature decay. Its influence on every head proves it the best remembrancer of quick sale.—Sold at 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., and 21s. per Bottle, by Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street, Wholesale, Rangay, 150, Oxford-street, Prout, 229, Strand; Johnson, Cornhill, and most Chemists, Perfumers, Patronised! Particularly ask for DAWSON'S, and observe the signature, "R. Dawson," on the Envelope. A saving in the larger bottles. The genuine are not sold at any house in Holborn.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL for the DESTITUTE SICK and DISEASED, Gray's-inn road, (late Wild street.) Founded A.D., 1828.

Patron—The QUEEN.

Patients admitted, night and day, without letters of recommendation. In consequence of the numerous wretched applicants crowding the gates of this Hospital, the Governors feel it their imperative duty to make the most urgent appeal to the public for continuous support to enable them to admit and relieve the distressing cases that hourly present themselves.

Contributions are kindly received at the various bankers in the metropolis; and at the Secretary's office, by the Rev. R. C. HALMAN, Sec.

Cast off apparel, male and female, will be gratefully acknowledged.

SHIRTS AND STOCKS.—W. E. WHITELOCK, 165, Strand, continues to give the utmost satisfaction to his numerous patrons. He has done for the last twenty years, therefore obtains the very best work. He solicits the attention of Gentlemen to those he supplies for 8s. 6d each, including washing. They are made from Marshall's Irish Long Cloth, with fine Linen Fronts, Collars, and Wristbands. Also Dress and other new styles, and are superior to what are usually charged 3s. 6d.; also 4s. fine Linen 6d., usual price, 12s. 6d.; one pair of which, post free, on receipt of the amount with 1s. added as part payment of Postage. The measure required is the neck, chest, and sleeve. Sent by W. E. WHITELOCK'S BUCKS are unequalled, particularly his curiously fine Everlasting Cloth, with bones, 3s. 6d., long cuffs, 4s. 6d.; and rich satin bosom, 5s. 6d.; long cuffs, 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.

NILSON'S PATENT OPAQUE GELATINE. Half the Isinglass.—CAUTION.—From the numerous spurious articles at present in the market, many spurious articles are imposed on the Public; to guard against which, and for a protection to purchasers, it is said in packets only, by most respectable Grocers and Oilmen, in town and country, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. 6d., and 1 l., each packet, bearing the Patentee's signature. Extract from Dr Ure's testimonial. June 6, 1840:—"I find Mr. Nelson's Patent Opaque Gelatine to be at least equal in strength and purity, if not superior, to the best isinglass, for every culinary purpose; it is entirely free from any impregnation of acid, such as I have found to exist in other kinds of Gelatine in the London market." The Opaque Gelatine is an article well adapted for hotels, taverns, cabin use and ship stores, and a safe and profitable commodity for exportation.—Emscote Mills, Warwick, and 14, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn.

COX'S PATENT SPARKLING GELATINE FOR MAKING JELLIES, BLANCMANGE, &c., stronger than Isinglass, at one third the price, is perfectly transparent and colourless for the use of Families, Confectioners, Invalids, and others, and a profitable article for Exportation. Sold, in 1s. 6d. packets, by the principal Druggists Grocers, and Oilmen in the United Kingdom at 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. each packet bearing the Patentee's signature, without which none are genuine.—London, 9th February, 1844.—I have much pleasure in certifying that Cox's Sparkling Gelatine of Messrs. J. and G. Cox is prepared by an excellent process, which, while it preserves entire all the virtues of this alimentary substance, renders it equally pure and beautiful. Examined by chemical tests, it is found perfectly free from acid, and much stronger than the best isinglass in the London market, and affords a jelly (in a few minutes) equal in all respects to, if not richer and more crystalline than, that prepared from calves' feet.—(Signed) Dr. Ure, Analytical Chemist, No. 11, Old Fish-street, City of Patent Gelatine Works, Gorgie Mills, Edinburgh.

OPENING of the NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—Future English Historians have a fine field for elegant narration in recording the gorgeous spectacle of the Future opening of the New Royal Exchange. The mass of thousands who witnessed this ever memorable event, when they heard their Queen, it was as if the very sunbeams rejoiced such eager looks, such vivid sparkling, summed up in a single burst of rapture on the glorious scene! while the all-attractive charms of the fair actresses whose respondent in their power, and the waste and swan in neck, the rich, luxuriant tresses, and the pearly set of teeth, formed admirable trophies of the [illegible] qualities of ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL, and ROWLAND'S ODONTO The second patronage conferred by our gracious Queen, and the several Sovereigns of Europe, together with the beauties which adorn the circles of princely and regal magnificence, and the conferring, by experience, of the infallible efficacy of these unrivalled articles, have characterised them with perfection, and given them a celebrity unparalleled. They have proved the theme of the poet; they are celebrated in the periodical literature of the whole civilised world; the lays of Spain and the voice of the universal press, have proclaimed the incomparable virtues of the "Oil Macassar," and of its accompanying preparations.—Evening Paper.

MADAME GALLOIS begs to inform Ladies and Country Milliners her FASHIONS for the present season are now ready for inspect n, consisting of Paris Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, and French Modes. Mourning and Wedding orders executed.—44, New Bond street

ROYAL EXCHANGE HANDKERCHIEFS.—Patronized by the Queen and Prince Albert.—Just published a splendid Engraving of the New Royal Exchange, upon a Silk Handkerchief, showing the East End, with the Clock Tower, &c., from a beautiful Drawing by William Tee, Esq., R.A. Also a View of W. TENT, Hosier, &c., 1, Birchin lane, Cornhill, London. Will shortly remove to 51, Royal Exchange

CROSBY HALL VAULTS, 35, [illegible]ropgate-street Within. OLD VINTAGE WINES.—Port, 20s [illegible] Dry, very rare old [illegible] dessert, 28s and [illegible] pale and brown, 36s. and 42s.; Bucellas, [illegible] Marsala, 24s per dozen. Hunt's, 6d. per [illegible]

DANCING TAUGHT [illegible] style, by Mr. LOUIS, at the [illegible] street, Soho square. Private lessons to ladies and gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An evening academy on Mondays and Fridays. A juvenile academy on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Lessons in the Polka and Spanish Dance. Private Balls. Terms may be had on application as above. The rooms may be engaged by private parties.

LAMPS TWICE the LIGHT WITHOUT EXTRA TROUBLE OR EXPENSE.—UPTON'S New Registration effects this wonderful increase in Light by the prevention of smoke and effluvia. It also prevents the Glass from breaking. No Camphine or Oil Lamp is complete without it. Price 1s. To be seen in daily operation, without charge, at Upton's Lamp Brothers, Lamp, Camphine, and Oil Warehouses, 33, George street, Hanover-square, and 66, Bamghall street.

PIANOFORTES LENT ON HIRE.—G. PEACHEY'S Wareh use, Bishopsgate-street Within (opposite the Marine Society), London is the extensive establishment of Improved Cabinet, Collage, Piccolo, and Square Pianofortes for Sale or Hire, of every quality, tone, and touch, manufactured on every respect, with a large collection of Second-hand. Also, Double and Single-action Harps, &c. Instruments found, repaired, removed and taken in exchange One Hundred Pianofortes for general inspection.—G PEACHEY, Manufacturer.

WHOOPING COUGH, &c.—Rev. WM. FARLEY'S Never failing Remedy, given Gratuitously for years to the poor; highly useful in common coughs and colds. The clergy and others will be kind enough to make this advertisement:—Prepared by the Rev. WM. FARLEY, Saffron Walden, Essex. Sold by BARCLAY and SONS, SUTTON and CO., London; and all Medicine Vendors, in bottles, at 1s. 1½d.

A PARTMENTS for a SINGLE GENTLEMAN; consisting of a Drawing room and Bed-room, in the Barnsbury road, Islington. They are well Furnished, and convenient. No other lodgers, and the house a private one. A Gentleman of regular habits disposed to take them for a permanency will find them on moderate terms. For cards of address, apply to A. B., MISS MERRINGTON, 27, New Broadstreet, City.

THE PATENT PHOS-STEARIC CANDLE LAMP.—The Lamp will be found, on inspection, superior to any description of Candle Lamp now in use for coolness, brilliancy of light, and economy. The wick is arranged on an adjustable rod, and put out or lighted at pleasure. To be had of the Patentee, CROSSE and BLACKWELL, 21, Soho square; who will, upon application, forward a list of patterns and prices. Patents pending in London will be furnished with a Lamp on trial for a few days before purchasing it.

SOHO PIANOFORTE REPOSITORY, 27, SOHO-SQUARE.—J. BROWNE has for inspection an extensive assortment of PIANOFORTES, by Messrs. BROADWOOD. These Instruments are, in every respect, the perfection of excellent quality, and offered at cash prices. Pianofortes carefully selected to order. Instruments purchased, taken in exchange, or Country Orders for securing Pianofortes should be forwarded a month previous to requiring the Instrument, if convenient.—27 Soho-square

BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING INK, requiring no preparation, for Writing Initials, Names, or Ciphers upon Linen, &c., for the purpose of identity, and security against loss, fraud or mistake. The original production is believed to be the only article now sold, which does not run on the wash, and which has given general satisfaction for its fixity and neatness of impression. Prepared by the Inventor, JOHN BOND, Chemist 28, Long lane, West Smithfield, and sold by most Booksellers, &c. Price is a bottle.

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, for Cash only, at RALPH and Co.'s, 34, Cheapside.—Every handled Table knives, quality warranted, 3s. 6d. per dozen; a fine Ivory Handle Knife, with steel bolsters, 5s.; new silver pattern Table Covers, in one entire piece, 4s., per set; pure British Plate Spoons or Forks—Table, 16s.; Dessert, 11s.; Tea, 6s., per dozen; Best room Stoves, 6d. per inch; steel Register Stoves, from 2l. 2s.; Kitchen Ranges, 7l.; Fenders, 2l. 2s.; Fenders with strong rails, 3l.; Improved oven and boiler, wrought bars &c., the best that can be made, 4 feet wide, 1l. 5s.; and all other articles, on the best manufacture, at equally low prices, at RALPH and Co.'s, 34, Cheapside; [illegible] doors west of Bow Church

METROPOLITAN LOAN COMPANY—ESTABLISHED 1839. Offices, No. 1, Craven street, Strand, London. Open from Eleven till Three o'Clock daily. The Directors of this Company have resolved to offer to Gentlemen and Housekeepers, in sums of £10 10s., £15, £20, £25, £30, £40, £45, and £50, for periods of twenty-five weeks, at 7s per £1 on the principal fifty weeks, and no more to be asked, and are mentioned in "Arnold's Treatise on Ruptures," published at Paris in 1748. No enquiries are made unnecessarily, the amounts being advanced on the Borrower's own bond. Sums above £50 are advanced by special agreement with the directors. Forms of applications according to the rules and regulations, may be had at any hour of the day, price 2d

CAUTION.—SALMON, ODY, and Co., caution the Public against the numerous pretended imitations of their Patent Levers, and are mentioned in "Arnold's Treatise on Ruptures," published at Paris in 1748. No genuine Truss is without the name of the Patentees, SALMON, ODY, and Co., which has been, and continues to be, recommended by the most eminent Surgeons in Town and Country. SALMON, ODY, and CO.'S PATENT SELF ADJUSTING TRUSSES will answer every case of rupture, however complicated, in which a perfect cure is effected without any assistance and decrease in size and force. N B — Persons in the Country are requested to send the Circumference of the Body one inch below the Hips. Sold by one of the Druggists in every City and principal Town in the United Kingdom. Manufactory, 23, Strand, London

WINTER OVER COATS, WRAPPERS, &c.—MESSRS. BURCH and TUCK'S [illegible] are now ready for inspection, and [illegible] new and fashionable [illegible] VESTINGS, [illegible] of every description, are particularly invited to a visit of the new Corbeau Silks and Velvets introduced at this house. They will be found not only more elegant, but much cheaper than usually charged at other houses.—Burch and Tuck, 57, Regent street, Waterloo place.

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent street, beg respectfully to remind families requiring mourning attire, that every article (of every known description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be procured at this establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept ready made, and every article of mourning required, will ensure immediate attention from a town or country. Ladies requiring Silks or Velvets for Dresses, Cloaks, &c., are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks and Velvets introduced at this house. They will be found not only more elegant, but much cheaper than usually charged at other houses of the same rank. Black and Grey Fancy Mourning Shawls, Plaids and Merinos of every description. Also Dress Bonnets and Caps, with every novelty for mourning, in millinery, flowers, Frosted Net Sleeves, Collars, Bertha, Head-dresses, trimmings, &c. &c. W. C. JAY and Co.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.—Patronized by Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and Royalty.—A fragrant White Powder prepared from Oriental Herbs of inestimable virtue for strengthening, preserving, and cleansing the Teeth. It eradicates the tartarious incrustations of tartar, and, by its astringent and detersive substance, imparts a salutary growth and freshness to the gums. It removes from the surface of the teeth the spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, divests it of every adventitious matter of impurity, the most pure and pearl like whiteness; while, from its salubrious and healing qualities, it gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Sold by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's Stamps have authorised Messrs. ROWLAND and SONS to engrave on the Government Stamp, thus:—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, which is affixed on each Box. ** All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!

ECONOMY OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT. Report of the thirteenth Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science Monday September 30. Section G., Mechanical Science. On the Economy of Artificial Light. By [illegible] Mr. [illegible]

"Few were aware," he said, "of the injury inflicted on the sight by too much or too little light, and by a sudden transition from gloom to light. He had tried several experiments, with a view to procure a light of a medium description. He commenced with two common candles, alternately smelling and leaving them unsnuffed, and measuring the intensity of the light. The result of his experiments was, that he found that the candle well snuffed gave eight times the light of that which was unsnuffed. He then proceeded to a process of whipping, and found that the [illegible] of the snuffed candles gave as much light as nine pounds of the unsnuffed candles."

Mr. Hawkins further found that a pound of candles, to burn (like PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES) without smoke or waste, required to be snuffed in the wick every two minutes and the same as eleven pounds unsnuffed altogether. After studying to further ameliorate the light and also with Mr. Cox, he continues by recommending the Self snuffing Lamps in preference to Oil Lamps.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES have for some time past been advertised as more economical than common tallow ones, because, not requiring to be snuffed, they give so much more light. The Patentees now publish the above extract as a remarkable confirmation of the truth of their assertions. Those who still persist in burning tallow moulds, or dips, in the idea that candles at sixpence per pound are necessarily cheaper than those at a shilling per pound, may now learn how much economy there is in snuffing, by comparing the light of the snuffless candles giving as above shown, the same light as one pound of the self-snuffing ones, than which no better candles at sixpence per pound are to be had. The saving is as if they paid two shillings per pound for Price's Patent Candles; for they pay four sixpences for that quantity of light which one pound of these candles will give. They suffer, moreover, the bad smell, dirt, and annoyance, arising from the use of the snuffers every ten minutes, and the injury to the eyesight, stated above, to [illegible] the sudden transition from a room so ugly when the candles are snuffed.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES are sold by respectable dealers in most parts of the kingdom, but care must be taken to insist on being supplied with the real ones, as many imitations are made at low prices for the shopkeepers, which, on account of the greater profit, [illegible] of them confession, and with too frequent success, to pass upon the public as "just the same as the Patent Candles." The trade may obtain them wholesale from EDWARD PRICE and Co., Belmont, Vauxhall; or from PALMER and Co., Sutton-street, Commercial-road.—From the Athenæum of Saturday, 5th October, 1844.

SIX POUNDS of TEA, whether Black or Green, for 17s.; and small bright Gunpowder, in 12lb. boxes, at 4s 6d. per lb.; 8lbs. of Coffee for 8s. EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY'S OFFICES, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate street.

ALE! ALE! ALE!—Best, Brightest, Purest, and most in esteem by connoisseurs, to be had in Kegkins or Nine Gallon Casks, at 1s. 1 1 per gallon, delivering to the John Bull Brewery Office, 20, Philpot lane, City. Sent to any [illegible]

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.—Office for Patents of Inventions, and Registrations of Designs, 14, Lincoln's inn Fields. The Printed INSTRUCTIONS gratis, and every information upon the subject of PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, either by Letters Patent or the Designs Act, may be had by applying personally, or by letter (post paid), to Mr. Alexander Prance, at the Office, 4, Lincoln's inn fields.

WINTER HOSIERY, manufactured by POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo place, Pall-mall, of Waste and Coloured Merino Lambswool, Real Cashmere, and all other Choice Wools [illegible] Elastic Silk and Cashmere GAITERS [illegible] and COTTON HOSIERY

PATENT PARAGON CAMPHINE LAMPS.—The great merit which has last year found with the Vesta from its great smoke and emission at black smoke, is happily entirely obviated in the Paragon—which surpasses in brilliancy and whiteness of light anything hitherto seen, giving the light of 16 wax candles at the cost of one halfpenny per hour. The largest stock in London to select from, at C. Watson's Warehouses, 51 & 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton Folgate. The Spirit, analysed, and recommended by Dr. Ure, is delivered by C. Watson's carts, at its per gallon, in screw cases

H. WALKER'S NEEDLES [illegible] "Queen's Own," have large eyes, easily thre [illegible] and proved by the Lancet, to be the smoothest needles ever introduced. Sold by all Needle, Pin, and Hook and Eye Venders. These Needles or Pens for the use of Schools, are sold at 2s. per packet, or 1s. per gross, on receipt of 12 penny stamps addressed to H. WALKER, Manufacturer to the Queen, 1, (late 30), Maiden lane, Wood, London.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are [illegible] appointed agents for London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their co-brated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's, Churchyard, Bishopsgate street). They are packed in snowy leaden canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the income is only 1l. per annum, and many, who have held it for nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. 1st or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above

CHUBB'S LOCKS and FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—CHUBB'S Patent Detector Locks are perfect security from false keys, and also detect any attempt to open them. They are made of all sizes, and for every purpose, and are consequently cheap. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes and Boxes are the best preservative of deeds, books, plate, &c., from fire and thieves, and are secured by Detector Locks throwing from one to ten bolts. Cash Boxes and Japan Deed Boxes, Street Door Latches, with Improved Furniture. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; and 28, Lord-street, Liverpool.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This well-known and highly-appreciated application of the British toilet has for nearly a century past maintained undisputed pre-eminence as a perfect remedy for all impurities of the Skin, together with the invaluable properties as a Preserver and Restorer of the Complexion of the most consummate delicacy. Gowland's Lotion is [illegible] and [illegible] by the advertiser more than six years ago, the complete success of which in rendering any garment thoroughly impervious to the rain is now established beyond all contradiction.

W. BERGER, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, Cornhill (North side).

COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT, or SILVER SOLUTION, re-silvers worn out Plated Articles, by instantly depositing a Coating of Pure Silver, which preserves and improves the Plated Articles, and German Silver. It is used with less trouble than cleaning, and is warranted not to contain Mercury or anything injurious. It has been highly approved by Dr. Hyne, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other eminent Chemists and Silversmiths. Sold by COGAN and Sons, 95, Farringdon-st., London; and by JOSEPH ROGERS and SONS, 6, Norfolk-street, Sheffield. Cautions, with full directions, at 3s. and 5s. each; and by all respectable Chemists, Silversmiths, and Furnishing Ironmongers in the Kingdom. Observe the Name and Genuine are on the Label of every Bottle, COGAN and Co.

POLKA MANTELETS and DRESSES.—BAILEY and CO. respectfully announce to the Ladies and Visitors of St. Pa 's Cathedral that their SHOW ROOMS are now OPEN to the Public, with every Novelty of the Season. The Redowa Jacket, 18s. 9d., trimmed. Rich Watered Paisley, 30s. 6d.; richer quality, 35s. 6d. The Favourite Anna Boleyn Mantille, 21s. Gowns, quilted and trimmed. Travelling Cloaks, Paris Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Dress Dresses, 9s. 6d., full dress, 12s. French Ottoman Dresses, 15s. 10d., full dress. 73 Real Raccoon Scarborough, assorted. 31 Ranahone Squirrel Muffs, 3s. 6d.—Orders carefully attended to, on the receipt of a Post-office order.—Observe, BAILEY and CO., Albion House, 7, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

CROSSTHWAITE'S OCCULT LOZENGES for the cure of Coughs, Asthma, Sore Throats, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Dispersion of Phlegm, Hoarseness, Whooping, and all Affections of the Chest and Lungs, will positively cure the most Deep Seated Cough in a few days, and prevent Sore Throats in the first symptoms. This Composition is perfectly innocent, being free from Opium or other Noxious Drugs. They are patronised by the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, and recommended by the Faculty as not only the best but most pleasant remedy ever taken. They are also excellent for the use of public speakers and singers. Directions for each complaint, as also the method of preparing them for infants received with every box. Prepared only by Mr Crosstwaite, London, (whose signature is on the Government Stamp) in Packets, price 2s. 6d., duly authorised. Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Kingdom

THE ORTHOCHRONOGRAPH.—A Patent Instrument to determine the Correct Performance of Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks, wherever the Astronomical Mean Time may be required. Manufactured by MOTTE and SON, Chronometer Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty. Its simplicity, portability, and the ease with which any one can perform the most complicated person to ascertain mean time to a correctness not attainable obtained but by those experienced in the use of astronomical instruments. The adjustment of the Orthochronograph for use may be effected in two minutes on its removal from the case. It was introduced by Dr. Robinson, astronomer, at the late meeting of the British Association, and met with universal approbation. Price £6 10s. An instrument and superior stock of Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks. The print and directions for use free; the book forwarded upon the receipt of fourteen stamps to cover the price and postage. WESTEND and SON, 74, Cornhill, London.

THE HAIR.—Of the numerous compounds constantly announced for the restoration, preservation, and beauty of the Hair, few survive even its name, beyond a very limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with a reputation unparalleled, is still on the increase in public estimation. The singular virtues of the successful inventor of Rowland's Kalydor, Odonto, and Macassar Oil, have, ere now well known and appreciated to need comment. The very facts of the high and illustrious gifted patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, rearing from the most testimonials constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all compounds of the day. Being universally preferred, its consequent great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend to the most spurious trash as the "GENUINE" Macassar Oil, whereas, the genuine article is wholly the invention and property of A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton Garden, the composition of its costly exotic materials (only imported by them) renders all effective any attempt to discover its component parts, thus proving the impossibility of all other articles bearing the title of "Macassar Oil" to be made from the words ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines on the Wrapper, and on the Government Stamp nearly 1800 times containing 29,238 letters.—Price 3s. 6d., 7s.; Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; double that size, 21s.; per [illegible]", all others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS. 14

SELF-MEASUREMENT.—GREAT ACCOMMODATION. No longer let those who are dwellers afar, Themselves of a fashionable fit debar, By adopting our plan, which has never a failure, Ev'ry gentleman may have measures sent home.

E. MOSES and SON are desirous of directing especial attention to their plan of "SELF-MEASUREMENT," the correctness of which, and the unmute exactness of this admirable plan are such as cannot fail to answer the purpose designed. A full set, point of fit, and directions for use; or should anything of the kind occur, the proprietors will not of themselves responsible. Thousands are thus supplied with perfect fits from the extensive establishing of MOSES and SON, without any inconvenience arising from distance, &c. A Book with a wood-cut and full directions may be obtained on application (post paid) and Country Residents in the country cannot do better than avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity of patronising at the greatest Tailoring Establishment in the Kingdom.

READY MADE.	£. s. d.	MADE TO MEASURE.	£. s. d.
Shooting Coats, in every variety,		Sporting Coats in the most approved	
from	0 10 0	style	0 15 6
Velveteen do., 7 pockets ..	0 18 6	Velveteen do., 7 Pockets ..	1 3 0
Tweed Paglonis	0 8 6	Tweed Coats trimmed with silk ..	1 3 0
Ditto, with facings, collar and cuffs	0 12 6	Cassimere fine Saxony do. ..	1 3 0
Cashmerette Coats, in every shape,		Cashmerette, new and [illegible]	
Mackaroni trimmed, from ..	1 1 0	style	1 10 0
An immense stock of Blouses ..	0 5 9	trimmed with silk, collar, cuffs,	
Summer Vests	0 6 6	and [illegible]	1 18 0
Cashmerette and Persian do., in		Quilting Vests 7s. each, or 3 for	1 0 0
every variety .. from 5s. to	0 8 6	Cassimere ditto, to choose patterns	0 9 0
Black Satin Vests	0 5 6	Satin Vests, Cashmere ..	0 7 6
Ditto do.	0 4 6	Milled Victoria and plain Doe do	0 17 0
Cassimere do.	0 9 6	Best quality Vest of England	
Single milled Doe do., from ..	0 11 0	Super Black do. do. ..	0 16
A great variety of Summer do. ..	1 1 0	Cassimere fine Saxon do. ..	1 1
Dress Coat, edged	1 0 0	Dress Coats	1 1
Frock do. do.	1 4 0	Do. do. best manufactured	1 11
		Trousers	0 15
		Do. do., best manufactured	1 3

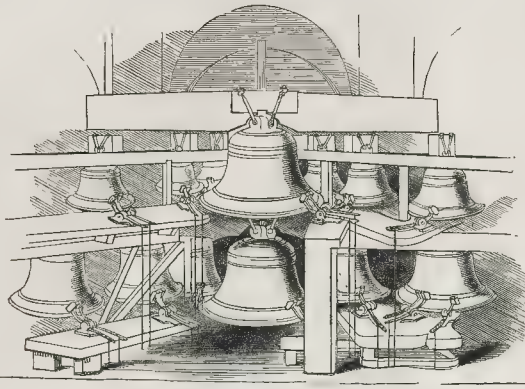
MOURNING to any extent, at Five Minutes' notice.

IMPORTANT.—Any article purchased or ordered, may be approved of, or changed, or the money returned

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.

N.B.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, [illegible] and that the establishment has no connection with any other house; and those who desire genuine Cassy Clothing should (to prevent disappointment, &c., call at, or send to, 154 Minories; or 88, Aldgate, opposite the Church.

N.B.—No business transacted at this establishment from Friday at sunset until sunset on Saturday, when business is resumed until twelve o'clock.



BELLS FOR THE HOURS AND CHIMES.

BELLS AND CHIMES OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

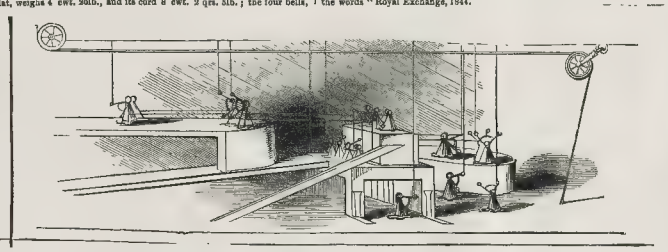
Every reader of the details of the destruction of the late Exchange must recollect the mention of the chimes, which, by a singular coincidence, were playing the air, "There's mae luck about the house," until the flames reached the loft in which were the chimes themselves.

In the new Exchange, chimes have not been forgotten; but they have been constructed with advantages not hitherto attempted in England. Chimes generally consist of a set of bells, tuned to the modern musical scale, and struck by hammers acted on by a pinned cylinder or barrel, which revolves by means of clockwork. Now, in this instance, Mr. Dent has, by the mechanical arrangement of the chimework, succeeded, for the first time in this country, in producing harmony in bells. The airs have been arranged by Mr. E. Taylor, the Gresham Professor of Music; which Mr. Dent has applied on the chime-barrel. The airs are:—

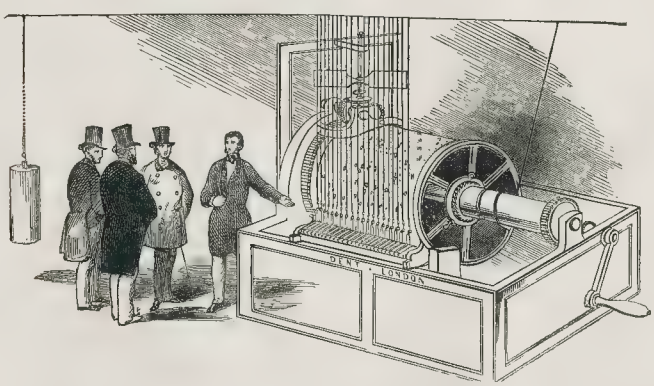
1. A Psalm tune, by Henry Lawes, the friend of Milton; it is in the key of B flat, so as to exhibit the capability of the chimes to play in different keys.
2. God Save the Queen, in E flat.
3. Rule Britannia.
4. An air selected by Professor Taylor to exhibit the power of the bells. The key in which the bells are set, is E flat. There are 15 bells, and 2 hammers to several, so as to play rapid passages. There are frequently 3 hammers striking different bells simultaneously, and sometimes 5. The notes of the bells are as follow:—B flat, A flat, G F E flat, D D flat. C B flat, A A flat, G F and E flat; the first bell, B flat, weighs 4 cwt. 26lb., and its cord 8 cwt. 2 qrs. 5lb.; the four bells, A flat, G F and E flat, weigh severally, 10 cwt. 1 qr. 9lbs.; 12 cwt. 2 qrs. 27lbs.; 15 cwt. 2 qrs. 14lb; and 23 cwt. 2 qrs. 24lb. The united weight of them is 131 cwt. 1 qr.

By certain new points of mechanical arrangement in the chimes, all irregularity of force is avoided by driving the chime-barrel through wheels and pinions. There are no wheels between the weight that pulls, and the hammer to be raised. The "lifts" on the chime barrel are all epicycloidal curves, so that the force of the action is as equal as it is possible to produce for the regularity of the music. There are about 8600 holes pierced upon the barrel for the lifts, so as to allow the tunes to be varied at pleasure.

The original intention of having the same number of bells (nine) as before the fire has been abandoned, and the number increased to 15. The alteration was at the suggestion of Mr. Dent, who, having visited Brussels and other parts of the Continent to obtain information as to the arrangement of carillons, for which the artisans of Flanders have acquired a well-deserved celebrity, was induced to recommend that the number should be so, that a more harmonious chime might be gained. Professor Taylor advised the committee to increase them to fifteen, which would then allow of playing in three octaves, thereby increasing the melody. They have been cast by Messrs. Mears, the bell-founders in Whitechapel. The largest is also the hour bell, and bears the following inscription:—"Cast for the Royal Exchange in the year of grace 1844; Richard Lambert Jones, Chairman of the Gresham College Committee; Daniel Watney, Master of the Mercers' Company; Ebenezer Trottman, Assistant; William Tite, Architect; Charles and George Mears, founders." The others only bear the words "Royal Exchange, 1844."



LEVER APPARATUS FOR STRIKING THE CHIMES.



BARREL FOR PLAYING THE CHIMES

ROYAL VISIT TO TOTTENHAM-PARK.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have had the honour of entertaining their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz at Tottenham-park, their splendid seat near Marlborough, Wilts. Their royal highnesses have now returned to town.

THE Duke of Norfolk, who came expressly to town from Arundel Castle, to attend as Earl Marshal at the opening the Royal Exchange on Monday, has returned to his seat.

EXTRAORDINARY MODE OF SUICIDE.—On Tuesday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Three Compasses, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, on the body of George Digby, aged thirty-six, late potman at a house in Broad-street, City. Frederick Grover, of 3 Old Montague-street, Whitechapel, said deceased and his wife resided in the same house, and were in very destitute circumstances, owing to his having disease of the lungs, which prevented him from working. On Thursday afternoon deceased came into witness's room in a wild state, and drank with avidity four cups of tea, and whilst witness was getting him some more, he seized a long knife from off the table, and thrust it down his throat and pulled, so far that only part of the handle protruded from the mouth. Witness immediately struck deceased's hand from the butt of the knife, and pulled it from his throat, upon which deceased exclaimed, "I am determined to do it, and may as well do it first as last." Mr. Foster, the parish surgeon, was called in, but, despite his efforts, deceased died in three hours afterwards. Mr. Foster spoke to deceased's great destitution, and said that he died from the combined effects of the wound in the throat, causing internal hemorrhage, and inflammation of the lungs. Verdict—"Temporary insanity."

DREADFUL DEATH OF A CHILD BY FIRE.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Riggs held an inquest at St. George's Hospital, on the body of Abraham M'Donald, aged five years and a half, whose parent, a widow, resides at No. 12, James-street, Kensington. It appeared by the evidence of a man named Walker that, on Tuesday evening, he was passing through the above street, when he saw a burning mass rolling on the pavement, and directly after a child's moans proceeded from it. He went to it, and found it to be deceased, with all his clothes on fire, and nearly burned off. With assistance he extinguished the fire, and the child having been first seen by Dr. Merriman, of Kensington-square, it was removed to that hospital, in which it died in a few hours. The mother of deceased said she had only left her room to fetch some beer, and thought the accident was caused by the child endeavouring to take some potatoes from a saucepan on the fire. Verdict—"Accidental death."

THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.—The experimental squadrons, composed of three first-rates and eight brigs, are now at sea, and our naval annals do not present an instance of a similar effort having been made by any former naval administration justly to test the relative merits of ships of different construction, from the highest to the lowest classes of British men-of-war. The first squadron consists of three three-deckers—Caledonia, 120, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Bowles, C.B.; the St. Vincent, also of 120 guns, the Queen, 110, and the Albion, 90 guns, which ship will join the others during their cruise. The second squadron, consisting of the eight brigs, is placed under the command of Captain Corry, in the Firebrand steam-frigate. It is expected that a severe trial for a period of about two months will take place before these vessels will return to port, or be dispatched to respective stations.

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—WEST FRONT.

THE GREAT WESTERN PORTICO.

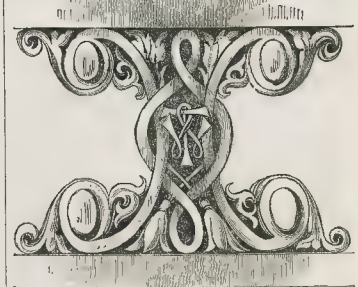
In our journal of last week we detailed the external façades of the New Exchange, reserving, for the present occasion, a few of the characteristics of the great Western Portico, and its interior; which, as Mr. Tite observes, "is very superior in dimensions to any in this country, and not very inferior to any in the world." The columns are 4 feet 9 inches in diameter; their height, including the base and capital, is 41 feet; the capitals, by the way, are composite, of the architect's original modification. The principal western entrance is under this portico, which is ascended by thirteen granite steps from the level of the street. The whole west end is appropriated to the offices of "The Royal Exchange

VENETIAN WINDOW, WEST FRONT.

Assurance, for assuring Shipping, Fire, and Lives;" the entrance to these offices being on the right and left of the great western entrance. The *interior* of the portico is strikingly magnificent; more especially the vastness of the columns, and the beauty of the roof, which consists of three lofty arches, enriched after the manner of those of the Roman palaces. Nor must we omit to notice the two lofty Venetian windows flanking the principal entrance, and reminding us of Sir Robert Taylor's elegant windows in the garden front of the Bank Parlour. We have engraved one of the former, with the architect's monogram, which is ingeniously introduced in the façade, beneath the window.

VENETIAN WINDOW AND MONOGRAM OF THE ARCHITECT.

Of the sculptural embellishments of this front, we must detail a few. In the compartments on each side of the portico are sculptured panels 7 feet 10 inches by 5 feet, of drapery and initials, and the sculptured masses of foliage and fruit, with imperial crown in the centre, 12 inches in relief, 7 feet by 4 feet 6 inches. The other sculptured enrichments on the archivolts, and the festoon enrichments, and the Spanish ornaments in panel over the central doorway, are the



THE ARCHITECT'S MONOGRAM—W. T.

only remaining portions of the west front in which the sculptor has been employed, but it would far exceed the limits of the condensed notice to enter fully into their description. Over the central doorway is the Royal arms, sculptured by Carew. From the position selected, the sculptor has laboured under much disadvantage, as the limits of the opening are neither high nor wide enough, which gives a cramped and insignificant appearance to the Royal arms.

A special train left Southampton on Monday morning, at a quarter past seven o'clock, arriving at Vauxhall at ten o'clock, with twenty carriages filled with parties to witness her Majesty's procession on the opening of the Royal Exchange, and giving them the option of returning to Southampton on or before Wednesday—at one fare there and back.

The *Journal des Chemins de Fer* states that it forms part of the arrangement between the Saint Germain Railroad Company and the Government on the atmospheric railway from Nanterre to the terrace of St. Germain, that the various systems of Messrs. Clegg, Hallette, Pecqueur, Chaisneay, &c., shall be tried for a certain time before the opening of the road to the public, in order to test the advantages of each.

The Seville mail was robbed on the 22nd, between Villaverde and Los Angelos, by six bandits.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 132.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1844. [Sixpence.

CONQUEST AND COMMERCE.

MUCH benevolent activity is expended in this busy land, we are sorry to say it, with little or no result. Men go to and fro, and knowledge is increased—that is to say, the knowledge of the evils that afflict us; but for the remedies, though not slow in being devised — every man and every society of men seem having their separate plan—they are very tardy in taking shape and substance. Our expedients evaporate in discussion, and are talked about so long that at last they "lose the name of action." But, if a nation has a bad or doubtful purpose to work out, the alacrity of its movements and the extent of power it displays are truly wonderful. We can only afford a few pitiful thousands for the great task of National Education, but we can sink millions in an Affghan war. Nor are we alone in our miscalculations of what is best for the good of the general mass. We have just been most forcibly struck with the mingled criminality and foolishness of the manner in which the French are wasting their national resources, pouring forth their millions of treasure, and, what is more precious still, the blood of thousands of men, upon the desert sands of a conquered territory, that not only returns no material profit, which a nation of heroes would perhaps despise, but does not yield even that military glory which we know they so highly rate. We allude, of course, to the French occupation of Algiers. The past history of their rule in that country, and the latest accounts of the state it has produced, alike show the miserable results of a mere war of conquest; the evils of which fall first on the people invaded, and then recoil on the invaders. The French have arrived at the second act of the bloody drama: they were first the sacrificers—they will be the victims.

Algiers, Morocco, and the French have lately occupied much space in the minds, or we should rather say perhaps, the journals, of all men. You could read about nothing even if you wished it, but the French and Mogador, unless it was, by way of variety, the French and Otaheite. On the whole, however, Joinville and his squadron carried it. The speculations about what the French had not done, and what they intended to do, could only be exceeded by the commentaries that were made on what they did do at last. And what was that? A number of ships, provided with all that men, money, and modern skill in the art of destruction could furnish, fired for some hours at the rotten walls of a Moorish town, battered them considerably, as might have been expected, landed for a short time on an island on the coast, spiked a few guns, and then sailed away—the latter being a movement which was *not* expected. What was the purpose of all this sound and fury signifying nothing? An Arab Chief had made himself, probably without invitation, the guest of the Moorish Emperor, and by appealing to the fanaticism of the said Emperor's subjects, was no doubt raising a force that might have been exceedingly troublesome to the French troops in Algiers. So to compel the Emperor to expel the Arab from the interior of his dominions, it was thought necessary to bombard a town on the sea-coast, the inhabitants of which had little to do with the matter in dispute, one way or other. This, so slenderly expedient as it was at first, was done after it had ceased to be expedient at all; for when the cannon were firing, negotiation had already done the work of war, and the poor Emperor had agreed to accept the conditions required of him, and, if he could, to comply with them. So all the battering was a sheer loss of shot and powder; but the Prince had resolved on having a bombardment, and would no more have denied himself the gratification to be derived from it than a schoolboy would have given up his squibs and staid away from a bonfire. And what has been the result of all the noise and excitement? As far as France is concerned, things seem to be pretty much as they were before. Not an inch of territory has been gained—a little plunder perhaps, including a tattered tent and a worn-out parasol, which gave Paris matter for two days laughter, but nothing more. Abd-el-Kader, the first *causa belli*, is again at large, hovering round the skirts of the French colony, ready for mischief as ever, and almost as likely to take the Emperor as the Emperor is to take him. It is evident the Arab will do just as he pleases, not what French treaties stipulate he shall do. Then, the condition of the French army of occupation is wretched; the men are worked and harassed, and subjected to greater deprivations than they were, except in occasional emergencies, under Napoleon. The policy of seizing an extensive territory, with only strength enough effectually to defend a small one, has multiplied isolated posts and stations, which require collectively a large number of troops to hold; ravage and waste have made what was once fertile, a desert, and scarcity to the verge of famine adds to the ravages of disease; beneath them both, more victims perish than fall beneath the sword of the wild sons of the desert. And as if all this war not enough, the French have needlessly plunged into a quarrel with the Kaybiles, a powerful mountain tribe, fiercely proud of the independence they have hitherto preserved from the Roman, the Turk, and the Moor, and they will perish rather than yield it to the French. They are eighty thousand strong, their whole district is one rocky fort, and they are wealthy withal, being more civilised—if coining money and making arms be civilisation—than the Arab tribes of the plains, who have been compelled to submit to the invaders. The Kaybiles were willing to be at peace and trade and traffic with the French—indeed they partly supplied the market of Algiers; but with that want of common sense which makes the mere soldier incapable of appreciating anything

ADEN "THE GIBRALTAR OF THE RED SEA."—See next page.

but absolute rule and passive obedience, the military governor insisted on their paying a tribute—the mark all over the East of submission. To the French demand of payment the reply of the mountaineers is, "come and take it;" and it seems as if the first attempt on the part of the French to do so, had ended rather unsatisfactorily. The accounts speak of an advance of a column to "reconnoitre" a village, of determined resistance on the part of the natives, of a retreat of the said column, and the loss of men and officers. Thus much we have gathered even from the French dispatches, which of course put the affair in the best light. The consequence of these hostilities will be, the French will have a powerful tribe for enemies instead of friends, the trade they have carried on with them will be suspended, and a series of engagements may be expected, in which both sides will suffer by the amount of bloodshed that is inevitable. Devastation, famine, slaughter, disease, deadly hatreds, and the possession of a land without any enjoyments of it—such have been the consequences of the invasion of Algiers by the French; they are the results of every war which is merely one of CONQUEST.

It is in no spirit of boasting that we contrast with this the results that have generally followed the occupation of foreign territories by the arms of England. We have invaded, descended on, and subjugated other countries, but the military power was generally made to subserve other objects, which, when accomplished, turned to the benefit of both parties. Since the great continental war, which was one of defence, we have scarcely been involved in any hostilities that have not been caused by attempts to interrupt our trade, and they have as generally been followed by an extension of it. For mere glory we care little; and it is the pride of our army that it has been a chief instrument in the spread of civilisation. It has been, in fact, a mighty engine, directed, not by the mad lust of CONQUEST, but by the humanising spirit of COMMERCE. Look at India. The destructive and brutalising system pursued by the French in Algiers would never have built up such an Empire as that we possess in the East. At the present moment, the condition of the natives is far superior to what it was under their own chiefs; life is more secure, property more safe, and they have every confidence in the integrity of English Judges; the native troops are our best forces, and the confidence they have in the good faith of the Company in the matter of pay and pensions has rarely been shaken. Our Empire, in short, has been extended as much by a wise policy as by arms. Again, in the more recent instance of China, we have gained territorial possession of the Island of Hong-Kong. A French army would have destroyed the trade of the place as a matter of course, for they effect that everywhere they settle; we have increased it tenfold, and the Chinese are flocking to the island to settle, preferring the safety and protection of the British LAWS to the corruptly-administered government of the Mandarins.

We conquer, but we carry with us also the qualities of good colonists and traders; the French conquer also, but they never settle; they have had Algeria some fourteen years, and they now hold it by mere force, having so ruined it that it has become not worth the holding. They have destroyed its agriculture within and driven away its trade from without, the army being a mere garrison in an enemy's country, continually liable to attack, and often suffering defeats at detached points, though superior military skill gives it always the advantage in a pitched battle. But what a disgrace is such a state of things to a civilised and Christian nation, occupying a splendid country on one of the shores of the midland sea, and within little more than a few days' journey from the Capitals of Europe! It will bring its own punishment with it; it is even now beginning to be felt, and in the national embarrassment which must be caused by this frightful drain of money and men, France will feel the evils which spring from that rage of CONQUEST that can only destroy; may it teach her a better appreciation of that spirit of COMMERCE which humanises and creates!

ADEN, "THE GIBRALTAR OF THE RED SEA."

By the Bombay Mail, received on Monday last, we are furnished with some interesting intelligence of our newly-acquired key to the Red Sea, the importance of which has been thus illustrated by the Hon. Mr. Cushing, American Commissioner to China.

"In taking possession of Aden, in Arabia," says Mr. Cushing, "the English Government has recently acquired a very important military post on the southern shores of Arabia, near to the Straits of Babelmandel, which commands the Red Sea and the Sea of Arabia, as Gibraltar does the Mediterranean and a portion of the Atlantic. Aden is, even more than Gibraltar, a castle of nature's own construction. At Gibraltar, England has excavated for herself a citadel in the heart of a limestone mountain. At Aden, she has planted herself in an ancient crater, and site secure within the primeval fortress formed by the lofty sides of an extinct volcano."

Our object in this new acquisition is to protect our interests from the Arabs, Aden being the point on the Red Sea where the overland passengers to India embark from Bombay.

We gather the following details of the place from a letter recently published in the *Courrier Français*:—"Aden, which was formerly called 'Portus Romanus,' is a town of the Yemen, which, from its position and on account of its recent occupation by the English, promises to become an important commercial and military station, particularly now that Egypt is advancing towards the period when she will become a British colony. The town is built in the crater of an exhausted volcano, and is situate at the extremity of a small peninsula formed of volcanic matter, and attached to the continent solely by a low neck of land from 300 to 600 yards wide, and which might be easily isolated by a canal. The harbour is a magnificent basin, capable of containing an immense fleet, and is entered by a narrow passage between two other craters. It would be easy to establish defensive works on the rocks surrounding these craters, which would place the town in safety against any attack. One redoubt has been already raised as a security against the Arabs, every day attacks the English in their pasturage. From this point to the gate of the town has been recently traced a road of about a league in length, by which the castle is reached, which forms the entrance to Aden. This castle, which is being fortified at this moment with a gate evidently constructed to resist other attacks than those of the Arabs, is about 100 yards long and four or five wide. It is built out of a rock which stands 150 yards above the level of the sea. A formidable battery, commanding the entrance of the town, is process of being erected above the rock on the left of the defile. A covered way with an arch thrown from one rock to another unites the system of defence which the batteries commanding the summit of the rocks on the left will complete. The other side is absolutely unassailable."

The writer then confesses his astonishment at finding the harbour so easily defended, and this impregnable position surrounded by a natural girdle of bastions, which only wait to be armed to be capable of annihilating the most formidable fleets. "Aden has the advantage over Gibraltar of possessing a harbour which is perfectly secure, and capable of containing the most formidable squadron, and, consequently, of holding the key of the Red Sea against any power that exists. Last year, three British officers of Engineers came to Aden to study general system of defence, of which the works executed at the entrance of the town are the commencement." All this the correspondent asserts to have been done to resist the formidable attacks of some plundering Arabs, who would otherwise have realised enormous fortunes by stealing the English coal. At present the rocks of Aden are crowned with cannon. The only entrance to the town is fortified, and the garrison is already composed of two regiments of infantry and two companies of Indian and European artillery.

The intelligence just received from Aden, dated October 8th, is not very promising. The weather was then cooler than usual, but not a tree or green thing was to be seen; the Arabs, never ceased to attack the English in their pasturage two, an occasional camus which peers from the crevices of the surrounding rock, and a third description of plant not unlike in form and flavour the mustard plant. Taus much for the botanical features of our hardly-earned key to the Red Sea.

Of the 47th, which arrived in April last, about 1160 strong, 40 died, 76 were sent home, and 108 remain in hospital.

No acute diseases are here known; small-pox is unheard of; and vaccination will not take, as though nature had implanted discretional powers to adopt or reject measures of alleviation or prevention, as the system might need or could dispense with them.

The sickness arises rather from exhaustion and gradual reduction of strength, with exposure to the sun, which is not always avoidable. Dropsy and depressed spirits are the prevailing characteristics. It is, however, a necessary adjunct to British possessions, and must be returned even at a sacrifice.

The *Times* correspondent continues: "In despite of sickness and desolation, Aden has its charms if the increase in the population of the settlement may be taken as an indication of such an impression. When first occupied, the population did not exceed 4000; it is now upwards of 30,000; and every morning at daybreak you will see from 50 to 200 camels coming into the town laden with the produce of the interior—provisions, vegetables, &c.—to console and comfort the otherwise benighted occupants of this extinguished crater. The fact is the security to property afforded by a residence within the limits of British possession and influence has contributed in no inconsiderable degree to this outward sign of prosperity and thriving appearance. Among other passengers by the steamer who are proceeding direct to England, is Mr. Stephenson, who has been engaged collecting information and materials for the guidance of a company in the construction of railways in Egypt, and who is expected to return to India again very soon, to begin operations."

Our view shows the harbour and forts from the sea, and illustrates, in a striking manner the impregnable character of the military positions.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The *Bravos Belges* have just had an original inspiration: a club of both sexes has just been established at Brussels, under the title of "*Il faut manger*"—(the "Do Nothing Club")—at 25 centimes. Now, in Paris, on the contrary, it would amount to hundreds of thousands, at this moment particularly. Paris is nothing but an association of this description on a gigantic scale. Even pleasure is at a stand still, except at theatres and public places, thanks to the increasing ascendancy of fashion and imitation of aristocratic habits *à l'Anglaise*. Every one is as ashamed to begin to give balls, routs, and concerts, as fashionable folks are to arrive the first at a dinner party. In the mean time, we amuse ourselves in smaller coteries with *on dits*—fictions and facts of the moment. Of these, the following are samples:—

The other day, on the *fête* of St. Hubert, the Prince de Wagram invited his friends to a *grand chasse* in the park of Gros-bois, to be given in honour of the patron saint of the chace. The saint, however, was destined to be far more honoured than had even been intended, for whilst the sport was to be confined to much smaller game when the party sallied forth, their guns loaded only with small shot, great was their astonishment and dismay when, as they were endeavouring to raise a covey of partridges, a herd of nine wild boars rushed across the spot! The Prince killed two, point blank, with small shot, at the first fire. This exploit made the well-known general justly remark, that it was a new feature, and an odd one, in hunting for partridges and bring home wild boars.

M. de Lamartine is returned from Italy to his Chateau of St. Prout. The most contradictory rumours have been afloat concerning the motive of his journey; some affirming that he came to call, from the romantic scenery of Ischia, new inspirations for another poem; others, that he had been sent there, on a special mission, by Government. Neither of these rumours has any foundation. M. de Lamartine is engaged in an undertaking more consistent than either of these with his political situation and his mature age. The Duchess de C. told me yesterday, that M. de Lamartine says, "he never writes poetry now but *par distraction*," and she knows this best as best authority (his own), that his forthcoming work is on the subject of the famous revolutionary faction of the Girondins. Paris will not lack mental food next month, since at the same time there will have "Jacqueline Pascal," by Victor Cousin; "Modern Literature," by Remusat; "The History of the Empire," by Thiers; and this work by Lamartine. A curious fact is that all these authors are great political characters, and three of them have been Ministers.

That very clever female diplomatist, Princess Lieven, so well known in England, where she was so long ambassadress of Russia, is the greatest puzzle imaginable to the volatile members of high society here. She is now advanced in age, but time has only perfected her acumen. She is the sister of General de Bickendorf, Minister General of Police in Russia, and the confidant of the Emperor, who is so much opposed to France. From the Autocrat she Princess receives a large pension as widow of an ambassador; at it she has been long resiading in France, the confidant and intimate friend—the adviser and Egeria of M. Guizot, whom she followed to England, and with whom she returned to France in 1840. During the recent absence of M. Guizot in England, Princess Lieven has been at Champlitreux, on a visit to M. Molé, the rival and sworn enemy in politics of the great Doctrinaire! By-the-by, General Beckendorf has very recently and very suddenly died. He was the father of Countess R. Appony, the wife of the son of the Austrian Ambassador at this court.

High society in Paris has just sustained a great loss in the Marquise de Pange, who died after an illness of a few hours, at her chateau of Pange, near Metz. The noble marchioness was the mother of the beautiful Countess de Marescalchi, wife of the Secretary of Embassy at Vienna, and the celebrated Florentine diplomatist and ex-Minister, the bosom friend of the Emperor.

The day before yesterday took place the consecration of the monument erected to the memory of Admiral d'Assas, who, after having distinguished himself in his researches and discoveries in the Polar Seas, returned home to perish in that dreadful accident of the Paris and Versailles Railway, in 1842. The wholesale destruction in which that dreadful event and various others have not injure railroad interests, while! the short trains round Paris are thronged daily by a greater number. The speculation in new railroads is wild and terrible, involving the companies'ruin as well as the rich, the married as well as the unmarried, the young and the old.

FRANCE.

The French papers are unusually deficient of news, and their political commentaries are for the most part upon the subject of the lately detected conspiracy in Spain. They appear to be of opinion that the credit gained by Narvaez is sufficiently strong in public opinion to maintain himself in power. Louis Philippe returned from Fontainebleau to the palace of St. Cloud, on Sunday evening.

The *Patrie* announces that the committee charged with the reorganization of the Polytechnic School had proposed the exclusion of seventeen pupils from the institution, and that the Ministry had sanctioned the measure. All the others were to be invited to re-enter the school and undergo the examination, agreeably to the provisions of the ordinance of reorganization.

It was reported that the Prince de Joinville intends to conduct the Princess his wife, to the Brazils in the course of next year, for the benefit of her health, and to remain several months at Rio Janeiro with his brother-in-law, the Emperor.

The *Moniteur* publishes a Royal Ordinance authorising the establishment, in the Royal College of la Rochelle, of four chairs—of hydrography, of the theory of naval construction, of the elements of maritime law, and of commerce and commercial geography.

The *Journal des Debats* states that the Portuguese officers who emigrated to Spain with Count de Bonfin, in consequence of the insurrection of Almeida, passed on the 24th ult. through Guadalajara, on their passage to Talavera de la Reyna, the town allotted to them for their residence. The individuals implicated in the conspiracy of Valladolid were forwarded on the 24th ult. to the capital.

The *Constitutionnel* contains an account from Delhy of the 29th ult., of a battle between a division of troops under Marshal Lagrassel and 15 to 20,000 Kaojees. The affair lasted a long time, but the Kabyles were defeated with great loss. The French had only eight or ten men killed.

The *Madrid* correspondent of the *Universal* continues to affirm that the alleged conspiracy to assassinate NARVAEZ was entirely an invention of the police.

SPAIN

According to our latest intelligence from Madrid, the conspiracy, which had for its object the assassination of General NARVAEZ, had been defeated, and the promptitude and decision of the Government in adopting measures of precaution that the occurrence will rather strengthen than endanger the present Cabinet.

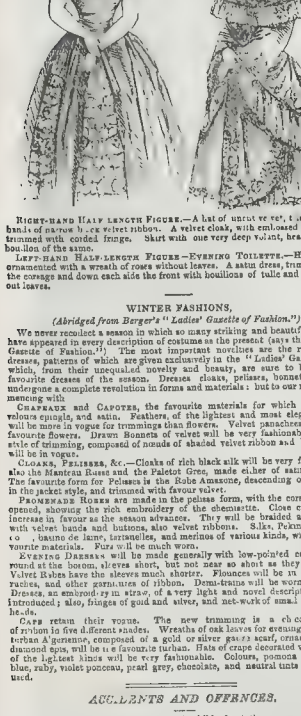
The Chamber of Deputies has been engaged in discussing the address in reply to the speech from the throne. The first paragraph relative to the marriage of the Queen of

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

RIGHT-HAND FIGURE.—EVENING TOILETTE.—A tulle and lace cap, ornamented with satin ribbon. A silk dress, ornamented down the front with embroidery and lace; the corsage of drawn tulle over coloured silk.

LEFT-HAND FIGURE.—A promenade dress of African sand colour silk, ornamented with two bouillons serpentining down each side the front; corsage with plaits from the shoulder to the waist, under sleeves of embroidered muslin. Hat of Terry velvet, trimmed with rolls of the same.



RIGHT-HAND HALF LENGTH FIGURE.—A hat of uncut velvet, trimmed with bands of narrow black velvet ribbon. A velvet cloak, with embossed border, and trimmed with corded fringe. Skirt with one very deep volant, braided with a bouillon of the same.

LEFT-HAND HALF-LENGTH FIGURE—EVENING TOILETTE.—Hair coiffure ornamented with a wreath of roses without leaves. A satin dress, trimmed round the corsage and down each side the front with bouillons of tulle and roses without leaves.

WINTER FASHIONS,

(Abridged from Berger's "Ladies' Gazette of Fashion.")

We never recollect a season in which so many striking and beautiful novelties have appeared in every description of costume as the present (says the "Ladies' Gazette of Fashion.") The most important novelties are the royal winter dresses, patterns of which are given exclusively in the "Ladies' Gazette," and which, from their unrivalled novelty and beauty, are sure to become the favourite dresses of the season. Dresses cloaks, pelisses, bonnets, all have undergone a complete revolution in forms and materials: but to our notes, commencing with

CHAPEAUX AND CAPOTES, the favourite materials for which are velvet, velours epingle, and satin. Feathers, of the lightest and most elegant kinds, will be more in vogue for trimmings than flowers. Velvet pelisches will be the favourite flowers. Drawn Bonnets of velvet will be very fashionable. A new style of trimming, composed of rounds of shaded velvet ribbon and blonde lace, will be in vogue.

CLOAKS, PELISSES, &c.—Cloaks of rich black silk will be very fashionable; also the Mantean Russe and the Paletot Gree, made either of satin or velvet. The favourite form for Pelisses is the Robe Amazone, descending on the hips, in the jacket style, and trimmed with velvet velour.

PROMENADE ROBES are made in the pelisse form, with the corsage slightly opened, showing the rich embroidery of the chemisette. Close corsages will increase in favour as the season advances. They will be braided and trimmed with velvet bands and buttons, also velvet ribbons. Silks, Poinns of Thibet cr , basins de laine, unrivalled novelty and beauty, are sure to become the favourite materials. Furs will be much worn.

EVENING DRESSES will be made generally with low-pointed corsages, and round at the bosom, sleeves short, but not near so short as they have been Velvet Robes have the sleeves much shorter. Flounces will be in vogue; also ruches, and other garnitures of ribbon. Demi-trains will be worn. For Half Dresses, an embroidery in silver, of a very light and novel description, will be introduced; also, fringes of gold and silver, and net-work of small pearl headbeads.

CAPS retain their vogue. The new trimming is a choux of coques wreath of ribbon in five different shades. Wreaths of oak leaves for evening caps. The turban A'gerienne, composed of a gold or silver gauze scarf, ornamented with diamond spots, will be a favourite turban. Hats of crape decorated with feathers of the lightest kinds will be very fashionable. Colours, pomona green, dark blue, ruby, violet ponceau, pearl grey, chocolate, and neutral tints will be most used.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

A CHILD KILLED BY A FERRET.—A child about three years old, named Charles Flitton, was killed by a ferret at Whittlesford, Cambridgeshire, last Sunday night. The mother occupied a room in the old workhouse, and left the child asleep in bed about seven o'clock in the evening, at which time a ferret belonging to Joseph Brett was in the room, in a box through the lattice of which he could pass. On her return about a quarter past nine o'clock the mother found her child so wounded by the ferret that he died a little before three in the morning.

SINGULAR AND SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Monday a plumber, named Lawrence, assisted by another man, was standing upon a well about 10 feet high, at a house in Sloane-street Chelsea, pulling up, by means of a rope, a water butt. As the butt was ascending, the rope snapped asunder, and the impetus thus given to the unfortunate man's body precipitated him with great force upon a covered water-butt, filled with water, in the yard of the next premises. The cover was smashed to pieces, and the poor fellow's head and body became immersed in the water. He was conveyed to St. George's Hospital in a dangerous condition.

SINGULAR DEATH.—On Tuesday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the London Hospital, on the body of Thomas Stiles, aged 50, of Winchester-street, Bethnal-green, carman, who died under the following singular circumstances:—On Monday week the deceased was leaving the Woodman public-house, when he struck his right arm against an open door; the blow was so slight that he took no notice of it until two days after, when it became very painful, and he applied to a medical man, who attended him until Friday, when, becoming worse, he applied and was admitted into the hospital, where he died on the following day. The house surgeon said death was caused by mortification and delirium tremens, brought on by the shock the system had sustained, and deceased's previous habits of intemperance. Verdict accordingly.

AN OLD LADY KILLED IN THE STREET.—An inquest was held on Saturday, before Mr. Wakley, at the Elephant and Castle, opposite St. Pancras Workhouse on the body of Mrs. Mary Anderson, aged 70 years, who met her death by a cart being driven over her, on the previous Wednesday evening, near Kentish Town. The evidence went to show that a young man named Cook, a carter in the employ of Mr. Gilbert, chandler, of Howland-street, Tottenham-court-road, and a shopman in the service of the same person, were in their master's cart on the evening in question, when the unfortunate occurrence took place. Both parties were apprised of the accident, but instead of stopping, the horse was urged on at a rapid pace, and, but for a female, who was in the vehicle at the time, they would have escaped. The female, it seems, mentioned the occurrence, and they were apprehended. The jury viewed the conduct of the men as highly reprehensible and returned a verdict of Manslaughter.

SINGULAR SUICIDE OF A TRADESMAN'S WIFE.—Last Saturday, Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the Royal Yacht Tavern, Stanhope-street, Clare market, on Mrs Sarah Anne Willeter, aged 22 years, wife of Mr. Willeter, tallow-chandler, of Clare-street, who committed suicide under the following circumstances:—Mr. G. A. Walker, surgeon, of Drury-lane, said he was called to attend deceased on the afternoon of Thursday. On his arrival he found the deceased vomiting excessively. Upon making inquiries deceased told witness that she had taken twopenny-worth of arsenic, but she refused to tell of whom she had purchased it. Witness attended her the whole of that day until nine o'clock in the evening, when she died. Charlotte Allen, one of the servants to deceased, said her mistress complained on Thursday morning of having a violent headache. Shortly after breakfast she sent witness for a pennyworth of sal volatile, which she divided, and drank one part herself and gave the other to her husband. About ten minutes subsequently she sent witness to Mr. Walker's for a pennyworth of magnesia; on her return she sent witness down stairs to ask her husband for a glass of brandy. As she entered the room again she observed deceased drinking what she thought to be the magnesia, but no sooner had she swallowed it than she was seized with sickness, which continuing, her husband requested to be allowed to send for medical assistance, but deceased replied, "Oh, never mind, it shall soon set better; it is only the bile." Witness could not tell what induced deceased to destroy herself, for she always appeared exceedingly cheerful, and lived upon very happy terms with her husband. After taking the poison she said, "I took it to die, and I hope I shall;" and then added, "Oh, Lord, have mercy on my soul!" The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—Another melancholy and fatal accident occurred on the London and Brighton Railway, near Haywards Heath tunnel, about three o'clock on Thursday week. A man of the name of John Hobbs, who was stationed as a signal man to a number of men employed in removing a quantity of earth from the line where a slip had lately taken place, was knocked down by an engine working the waggons used in removing the earth, and dreadfully bruised on the head and many parts of the body. He was conveyed to Brighton immediately by the engine, and placed in the hospital. Hobbs has stated, it is said, that he knew the engine was coming, but he thought not on the rails by the side of which he was walking, and that on [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] was very much confused at the time. Hobbs died [illegible]. He was a married man.

SUICIDE OF A GIRL.—On Tuesday evening a young woman named Mary Garwood, about 23 years of age, residing at No 9, Leamouth-place, Blackwall, committed suicide by throwing herself into the river Lea.

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER.—Several investigations have taken place at the Europa Tavern, Rotherhithe, into the death of William Everest, a waterman who, as already stated, was drowned by his boat being run down by the Waterman steamer, No. 6, near the Thames Tunnel, on the 25th ult. The jury, after four hours' discussion, returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Samuel Sims, the master of the Waterman steamer.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT HACKNEY.—A lamentable accident occurred yesterday week at Cooke's Circus, at Hackney. The high wind suddenly snapped in the rope of the awning, and the centre pole fell with great violence into the pit, striking a Mrs. Isbester with such force that she died soon afterwards. Her head was literally crushed, both eyes were terribly swollen, and her face altogether presented a most appalling spectacle. Near her was sitting Mrs. Laws, a relative, whose child was knocked out of her arms, and conveyed home in a dangerous state. Mrs. Laws's child has since died. An inquest was held on the bodies on Monday evening, at the Crooked Billet, Clapton; and after some witnesses had proved the above facts, Mr. Baker, the coroner, summed up, expressing an opinion that there was nothing to prove that Mr. Cooke had not exercised due caution in erecting the pole and tent that had fallen. Verdict, "Accidental death."

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

We now proceed to complete our description of the New Exchange, from page 288 of our journal of last week.

The great western entrance has been already noticed. The other external *façades* have been detailed. The cornice, which is remarkably bold, is throughout crowned with an attic and balustrade. The circular story of the tower in the east front is crowned by a dome carved in leaves. The vane is the famous grasshopper that surmounted the old Exchange; it was not much injured by the fire, and has been restored. It is of copper gilt, and is eleven feet long; the height, to the top of the vane, is 177 feet, and not 170 feet, as already stated.

THE INSCRIPTIONS

on the exterior may be quoted here from a well timed and neatly compiled volume just published by Mr. Effingham Wilson, who will speedily locate himself in the shop at the south-eastern corner of the Exchange.

"There is on the frieze of the portico the following inscription, recording the foundation of the original building in the 13th year of Queen Elizabeth, and its restoration in the 7th of her present Gracious Majesty:—

ANNO XIII. ELIZABETHÆ R. CONDITVM. ANNO VIII. VICTORIA R. RENTAVRATVM.

Occupying the keystone of the three great arches, there are in the centre the merchants' mark of Gresham; and on the key-stones of the side arches the arms of the merchant-adventurers of his day, and the staple of Calais. North and south of the portico, and in the attic, are the emblems of the Queen—the sword and mace, with the respective dates of Queen Elizabeth's reign and the present year; and in the lower panels, mantles bearing the initials of Queen Elizabeth and Queen Victoria, respectively. Over the three arches, on the south side, are the arms of Gresham, the City, and the Mercers' Company; and the same arms are repeated at the east end, on the entablature. Over the three centre arches of the north front are the following mottos:—In the centre that of Sir Thomas Gresham, in old French, *Fortuna A moy*; on the dexter side, the City motto, *Domine, dirige nos*; and on the sinister, the motto of the Mercers' Company, "*Honor Deo*." (There is, however, an error in Gresham's motto which a correspondent of the *Times* has decided should be *Fortuna Amy*—Fortune, my friend!) the arms, crest, and merchants' mark, still existing on the remains of one of Sir Thomas Gresham's residences.)

THE SHOPS.

The number of shops in the present building is not greater than the number of individuals claiming a right to remuneration. There are, we believe, 46 of these habitations: the average height of the shops is 16 feet, the basements 10 feet, and the mezzanins 10 feet. Each shop has a cellar below, and, with very few exceptions, a mezzanine over. All the shops are secured by party walls, and made fire-proof. The mezzanine belonging to each shop is reached by a circular staircase of cast iron.

THE INTERIOR.

Having described the external appearance of the New Exchange, it only remains to notice the interior.

THE MERCHANTS' AISLE,

or Great Quadrangle, is entered from four arched openings in the centre of each side. Its form, as that of the building, is parallelogram, and the inner area exactly a double square. Mr. The observes, with regard to this particular part of the building and its forms:—"Thus form has many advantages, both in point of convenience and elegance over the old form; and it is also better adapted to the shape of the ground." The lower story is a colonnade of the Doric order, [illegible] columns 24 inches in diameter. The upper order is Ionic. The [illegible] is [illegible] in general breadth; the width of the colonnade, or ambulatory, being upwards of 20 feet. The principal floors of the building have the windows looking into the court, the Queen's Long Room and the only other statues in the merchants' area are those of Queen Elizabeth and a recess in the north-east corner of the colonnade recently completed by Mr. Philipson; and Charles II., in a similar niche on the south-east. This last statue, which originally adorned the centre of the quadrangle of the late Exchange, and which escaped destruction at the calamitous fire of 1838, has been carefully restored. The object in these two statues is to commemorate the opening of the first Exchange by Queen Elizabeth; and the laying the first stone of the Exchange of 1667, by Charles II.

THE AMBULATORY,

or Merchants' Walk, has, for its great feature, the encaustic paintings executed under the direction of Mr. Sang, of Munich. Their style is Italian and Arabesque; and of the devices, our engraving at page 277, conveys some idea. These paintings are not confined to the ceiling of the colonnade alone, but the [illegible] of the walls are likewise adorned round the whole ambulatory; the compartments being divided by pilasters, corresponding with the columns of the colonnade. The ceiling is separated into numerous compartments, the dividing beams of which are pendant and enriched with ornamental parts, so contrived as to accord with the colours and embellishments in the spaces, beautiful floral designs and masses of fruit being gracefully introduced. In each of the larger compartments are the emblazoned arms of the various nations trading with this country, so arranged as to be placed at the 'walk' belonging to the merchants trafficking with that particular country. As you enter the colonnade by the west, the arms of the British empire, with those of Austria on the right, and Bavaria on the reverse side, arrest your attention in the three divisions. Then in rotation are the arms of Belgium, France, Hanover, Holland, Prussia, Sardinia, the Two Sicilies, Sweden and Norway, the United States of America, the initials of the Sultan of Turkey, Spain, Saxony, Russia, Portugal, Hanseatic Towns, Greece and Denmark. The arms of Edward the Confessor, Edward III., Queen Elizabeth and Charles II. are emblazoned in the compartments of the four corner angles. In some of the union and irregular divisions are trophies, exclusively appertaining to subjects of a commercial and trading character. The borderings of the compartments are of colours harmonizing with the figures &c., introduced by the artist, all the grand work of the chief compartments containing the different national arms being of a delicate colour, so that the emblazonments are seen in relief, and give a transparency to the whole of the colouring. The side walls are bordered with beautiful paintings of flowers and fruit, and in the centre of those divisions is a small chocolate-coloured tablet, on which the respective "walk" is to be written in English characters, so as to avoid confusion in the ambulatory to parties resorting there for the purposes of their trade. In eight small circular panels are introduced the arms of the three Lord Mayors, viz. Pirie, Humphery, and Magnay; and also the three Masters of the Mercers' Company, Pooley, Sutton, and Watney, who have respectively held office during the erection of the building. The arms of the Chairmen of the Gresham Committee, Mr. R. L. Jones; and of the architect, Mr. Tite, complete the heraldic embellishments.

The roofs of the three principal entrances, north, south, and east, are completed in real penetrating fresco. The ambulatory is paved with Yorkshire stone, intersected into panels by margins and lines of black stone, called Castlehill, with squares of red Aberdeen granite at the intersections.

The open area is laid with a tesselated pavement, after the best Roman examples. The tesserm of which this pavement is composed, are burnt to great hardness, and having cast-iron channels to carry off the water, will always yield a dry and clean surface

As may be imagined in a building devoted to business purposes, convenience and utility are the main objects to be gained.

The offices of the principal story are to be occupied by Lloyd's, the Royal Exchange Assurance, and London Assurance Companies.

LLOYD'S.

The apartments required by this important establishment are situate at the easternmost part of the Exchange, and the quarter portion of the north. It is on the principal or first story, and its entrance is by the east end, through the small or east area, an open space between the eastern entrance, over which is the tower, and the east entrance to the merchants' area. The spar merits are approached by a spacious flight of stone stairs, the roof of the lobby being supported with handsome columns. From the lobby at the top of the stairway communicate the different rooms as follow:—

THE COMMERCIAL ROOM.

This spacious and elegant room ranges along the north side of the inner court, from which it is lighted by five windows in addition to five sky-lights in the roof. At the extreme ends are two columns of polished Sienna marble. Its dimensions are 87 feet long by 40 feet wide, and height in proportion. A cornice runs round this apartment, enriched with scroll work and tablets, on which are the ciphers of Lloyd's

On the right, on coming up the staircase, occupying the north-east corner, is

THE CAPTAINS' ROOM,

which has been admirably arranged for the convenience of those persons resorting to that particular department. The fittings are elegant, but are void of anything like extravagance.

THE SUBSCRIPTION ROOM

occupies the entire of the eastern side of the merchants' area, and is lighted from three principal windows from that side, as well as six raised skylights. The panelling of the walls is in accordance with the Italian style of the whole building, and the united shield of the arms of the City of London and Trinity Corporation are among the conspicuous ornaments seen in the room. Its dimensions are 98 feet long, by 40 feet.

THE LIBRARY, OR READING-ROOM

is lighted from the roof. A cast iron gallery surrounds the room, half way from the floor; it is intended above this gallery to arrange the maps for the inspection of parties desirous of seeing different localities. This room abuts on the south-east corner, and communicates with a suite of waiting-rooms and offices along the eastern front, until the captains' room terminates the range. There are altogether ten apartments appropriated to Lloyd's on this, the principal floor.

LONDON ASSURANCE.

The rooms required for this establishment are entered from the south, and the apartments occupy the whole of the south portion of the principal floor.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OFFICES

are situated on the principal floor of the west front, and occupy the entire extent of that front.

The apartments at the north-west portion of the building are unoccupied, and are termed "unappropriated" from that circumstance.

"Lloyd's rooms," as they are called, may be pronounced the finest apartments ever devoted to commercial purposes. In designing them, the architect has given a just and noble expression of the purposes to which they are to be devoted. Simple, massive, spacious, and brilliantly lighted, they strike the spectator at once with an idea of fitness—of adaptation to the exact wants of a great trading community. The style used is Venetian, modified to suit the circumstances of the edifice, and enriched after the best Roman models. The whole establishment comprises a subscription-room, of which we have given an engraving, as it appeared on the occasion of the banquet given to her Majesty.

The New Commercial Room, which we have engraved from a view sketched during its recent exhibition to the public, after the inauguration of the building; a Captains' Room, of small dimensions, but very highly enriched; a Library, also of small size, but very conveniently arranged, and elaborately decorated. Besides are various committee and officers' rooms, one of which, on the south-east angle of the building, was used as the private drawing-room of her Majesty. The approach is by a fine Italian staircase, and a spacious vestibule, flanked on the north side by a puzzle of novel and beautiful construction. It will be seen from this general description, aided by our very accurate cuts, that the whole arrangements are on a scale commensurate with the dignity of the first naval empire which our merchant princes will here direct; and that in their details, the progress of civilization has been most aptly represented, by the use of every available ornament which the progress of science and the fine arts have contributed to the selection of the architect. They stand like a picture of the age, and a proud monument of its wealth and genius.

Our cuts make any minute description of the great rooms unnecessary. We beg, however, to call attention to the manner in which, by an arrangement of the *coving* of the ceiling of these rooms, a breadth and grandeur have been given to the design, which an ordinary right-angled cornice would not have commanded. The piercing of the cone for lights is also a very beautiful contrivance, and has an admirable effect. The only objection on the proportions of both these rooms is found in a want of base, and, consequently, of apparent support to the upper members of the design—a defect, which we believe may have been occasioned by the monstrous space occupied by the fittings placed beneath the floors for the circulation of hot air. And, if we were disposed to be captious, we should find very serious fault with the staring yellow pillars—sienna marble, according to the newspaper reports—but paltry *scagliola*, in fact—which disfigure the [illegible]-cial-room.

The room used by her Majesty, and in which she inspected Mr. Tite's models, appeared to great advantage, fitted by Mr. Herring's splendid pattern furniture. In the centre of the room, Mr. Herring, knowing her Majesty's fondness for *marqueterie*, placed a table of that manufacture but by English hands—which, for beauty of design and variety and richness of materials, has never been equaled; and around which the royal guests (as reported) took their places. The couch which most numerously attended was, of course, at the Mansion House, where a grand ball was given to the chief of her Majesty's attendants, and the officers of the various regiments who were present in the City, and at the Exchange; the chief civic dignities, and a splendid train of handsome and accomplished women. The ball was given in the famous Italian Corridor, so deservedly admired for its size, and the beautiful arrangement of its colonnades; the supper in the Egyptian Hall; and the subsidiary enjoyment of beautiful books, prints, cut-chat, and coffee, in the Venetian and Wilkes' parlours. Our Engraving exhibits a portion of the corridor near the entrance of the State Rooms, as it appeared during the first set of quadrilles.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM.—HER MAJESTY INSPECTING MR. TITE'S MODELS OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

LLOYD'S SUBSCRIPTION ROOM,—AS IT APPEARED AT THE ENTRANCE OF HER MAJESTY,

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE BALL AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

LLOYD'S COMMERCIAL ROOM.—ADMISSION OF THE PUBLIC.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, NOV 10.—Twenty third Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 11.—Battle of Prestun, 1715
TUESDAY, 12.—Richard Baxter born, 1615.
WEDNESDAY, 13.—George Fox died, 1690.
THURSDAY, 14.—Leibnitz born, 1716
FRIDAY, 15.—Wellington Man story resigned, 1830.
SATURDAY, 16.—Westminster Sessions end, 1759

ALEX. ALLAN at ANDOVER-BRIDGE, for the Week ending November 16.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.
2 2	2 58	3 46	3 13	3 33	3 58	4 22	4 47	5 14	5 39	6 6	6 33

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Friend at Bradford.*"—*Dr. Mendelssohn is reputed to be the finest organist in the world.*
"*E. Z.*"—*Alexandrina Victoria.*
"*Charlemagne.*"—*Capt. Orlando Sabertash's "Art of Conversation," (in Fraser's Magazine,) contains some really useful hints.*
"*L. E. L.*," *Spinby.*—*Yes.*
"*E. R.*," *Boston.*—*Referred to the Artist.*
"*W. P. E.*," *Hatherleigh.*—"*The Illustrated London Almanack*" *must be ordered of a Bookseller. Our correspondent will be entitled to the Large Print. Our Agents at Exeter are Messrs. Sprett and Wallis.*
"*C. H.*," *near Ainsworth, is thanked for the suggestion.*
"*W. W.*," *Langport.*—*We believe the proposed institution to have originated with respectable parties.*
"*Seth serments' should read address,*" "*Athenæum Club-house, Pall Mall.*"
"*J. S.,*" *Retford;*" "*J. S.,*" *Leceister.*—*The day of publication will be speedily announced.*
"*J. B.,*" *Invernesy, is thanked; but we have not room.*
"*T. C. L.*," *Hull.*—*Yes.*
"*A Constant Reader,*" *Camborne.*—*Refer to* "*De Porquet's List of French Works.*"
"*A Dublallow Ranger,*" *Surrey.*—*Certainly.*
"*G. H. T.*," *Everton.*—*See the article on the Lord Mayor's Inaguna, in our present number.*
"*Bryn,*" *Brampton.*—1. *We do not remember the edition of the Spectator in question.* 2. *The print from Rueburn's Portrait of Sir Walter Scott is an admirable likeness.* 3. *The music are nicely balanced.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Newcastle.*—*We do not undertake to decide wagers.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Barnsley.*—*The paper is forwarded by Friday Night's Post.*
"*W. H.*"—*A Weleeman is politically, an Englishman.*
"*A B. C.*," *Stratford-on-Avon, cannot insert the enigma.*
"*An Admiring Subscriber,*" *Enfield, is thanked.*
"*Philo Illustrated*' *should read Shakspeare's* "*Much Ado about Nothing.*"
"*Country Cousin,*" *Herne Bay.*—*It is unusual to execute the repuns.*
"*J. W. s*' *(Canterbury-place) letter has been referred to our Dramatic Critic.*
"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The burial cannot be legally refused.*
"*Orlando,*" *Newington-crescent;* "*A Subscriber,*" *Finsbury.*—*See the advertisements of our last number.*
"*A Subscriber,*"—*Sadlle. Cerito is in Milan. We have already engraved the great Chatsworth conservatory.*
"*G. T.*"—*The marriage would be within the prohibited degrees.*
"*C. E. D.,*" *Manchester.*—*The livery proprietors provide the carriage; but, of course fares are paid.*
"*A True Subscriber,*" *Vauxhall Gardens.*—*The Mace and Sword-bearers rode together in the State Royal Civic Procession.*
"*F. W.,*" *N. Ainsgham.*—*The western fronts of the New Royal Exchange have been engraved in No. 101 of our Journal.*
"*J. R.*," *Cullompton.*—*Thanked for the hints as to the Whips.*
"*C. B.*" *Steyning.*—. *Henson's Aerial Machine has not yet ascended.* 2. *There is no law to prevent persons carrying an air-gun.* 3. *Dr. Reid's volume on the Steam-engine.*
"*M. A. N*"—*Mr. Emidy (of Batty's) has driven 28 horses in hand. See No. 107 of our Journal.*
"*A. B. C.*" *should apply to any Foreign Bookseller.*
"*A Cheshire Magistrate.*"—*We were entirely unconscious of the announcement by the* "*Liverpool Mail.*"
"*H. G. F.*," *Cambridge.*—*The error was corrected in our last No.*
"*Berengaria.*"—*Certainly. The letter will be in time. Not at present.*
"*Cockerauree,*" *Tottenham.*—*The paper must be posted within seven days of the publication.*
"*Alleyne*" *is thanked; but we have not room.*
"*Un Frai Ami.*"—*A lodger's goods may be seized for rent, but are recoverable by a Magistrate's order.*
Ineligible (chiefly from want of room).—The Sisters' Call; Enjoyment, by J. B.; Wanderings of a Loner's Fancy, by H. M.; To a Young Lady, by L. D. L.; Lines on the Stranger, by J. L. S.
The Large Print.—In reply to several correspondents—the day of publication will be announced in a week or two.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1844.

One of those events which are sure to put party pens in motion with more vigour than any other, has occurred this week. A Judge was to be appointed to the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Justice Erskine, and for some days the journals were quarrelling with each other about who ought to be chosen, and who ought not. Each paper had its favourite candidate, or, at the least, was able to find fault with the one proposed by its opponent. The question has at last been settled in the only way such a matter ought to be disposed of—by the appointment of a very able lawyer, Mr. Erle, to the vacant seat on the bench, irrespective of all political considerations whatever. The great object to be kept in view by the public at large, is having the administrators of the law able in their profession, and of unblemished character. Those great requisites secured, political opinions, unless they are particularly fierce and rabid, which, in a man of clear sense and judgment they are not likely to be, ought not to be made a disqualification.

THE intelligence from India is not what is generally called interesting; it brings nothing but accounts of the continuance of tranquility and the quietude with which the new Governor-General has commenced his functions. The news from China speaks of some anxiety on the part of the English merchants at Canton, and their dissatisfaction at being left without the protection always derived from the presence of a British ship of war; they have lately, by some oversight or mismanagement, been left without one, and have been in some degree dependent for security on the influence of the American flag. This ought surely not to happen, and we trust it has by this time been remedied. Business continues active at Hong-Kong, but the troops are sickly.

ALDERMAN GIBBS is this day installed as Lord Mayor of London. He abstained from joining in the civic procession that accompanied the Queen to the Royal Exchange, in consequence of a letter from Sir W. Magnay, expressing some apprehensions that the unequivocal voice of public opinion that would probably greet him might not be agreeable to her Majesty. There has, therefore, been considerable speculation as to how he would escape in the procession in which he must unavoidably take so prominent a part. We have no wish to join in the controversies bandied about respecting this gentleman. For all the obloquy with which he has been visited he has nobody but himself to blame. If the charges against him are unfounded, he has managed to give them every appearance of being true, by an obstinate refusal to perform an ordinary duty, which most men are as eager to discharge as he has been reluctant. What has been said of another virtue holds good also with respect to honesty. It is not enough to be honest in this world; care must be taken not to appear the reverse. This care Alderman Gibbs has not taken, and though it is possible the pending decision of a Court of Law may clear him of the real blame, it cannot free him of a culpable obstinacy, and a disregard of public opinion, that have produced all his unpopularity. If he could have avoided it and would not, he must take all the disagreeable consequences. At the same time we must protest against the violent course recommended, by insinuation, if not openly, in a leading journal. The ruffianism of London needs no encouragement to outrage, and we dislike to see the mob incited to become the judges of matters in respect to which they have no evidence, and would not examine it if they had. The *Times* of Wednesday contained an advertisement for the supply of a large squadron of eggs, for the use exclusive being evident. Perhaps the advertisement was actually sent and paid for, it is very possible; but a journal is bound to use discretion in this department as in every other, and the insertion in this case, the object being so palpable, should have been refused. We hate anything like an approach to "Lynch law," and here we have seen it, by implication, advocated. If Alderman Gibbs is really blameable, the Corporation and Livery of London have betrayed their trust in putting him in so prominent a position. A little of the most ordinary prudence would have made him to sink into obscurity. Their folly, quite as much as his own seeking, have placed him on a pedestal, made him the head of the city and the chief figure in a pageant. Having done so, it is their duty, not only to abstain from pelting the idol they have created, but to prevent others from pelting him also. The dogged obstinacy of the man has involved him in a cloud of public suspicion, and we are not at all prepared to say he does not deserve it. But the citizens of London made him their chief magistrate with their eyes perfectly open to all his follies and faults, and they are bound to make the best or their bargain. As for the brutal violence contemplated in the advertisement we have above alluded to, we hope we shall hear noteing of it, and that Lord Mayor Gibbs may be permitted to go through the day in peace. A more uncomfortable Chief-Magistrate, probably, never rode in state from Westminster to Guildhall; luckily, half the day's work at least is done by water; however strong may be the support he derives from that *mens conscia recti*, which we hope he bears within, though he seems to prove its existence otherwise than by the compulsion of law, yet we imagine he will more than once during his few hours of full-blown dignity exclaim with Falstaff "Would it were supper-time and all were well."

THE "lull" in Irish politics has been slightly broken this week by Dr. Maunsell, the proposer of the occasional sitting of the Imperial Parliament in Dublin, as a remedy for the social ills of Ireland. His plan was pretty generally laughed at, but the Doctor, like most men who have a crotchet, is not easily discouraged. He has just published the speech in the Town Council, in which he brought forward his scheme, and he has appended to it a "note" on the present state of the country, in which, it will be sufficient to say, he repeats something of his old arguments, again insists on the efficacy and practicability of his proposal, and traces back the present confused state of Irish party to the breaking up of the Orange Lodges. Neither his plan nor his arguments would be of much importance, but for the fact that they are put forward by a Protestant and a Conservative. On the other side of the question, O'Connell is quiescent at Darrynane, while at Dublin there are some slight symptoms of difference of opinion between the Federalists and simple Repealers, which will probably disappear so soon as O'Connell descends again into the arena; this, at least, is the opinion of Dr. Maunsell.

THE Spanish *Moderados* are going into excesses that altogether belie their name, and that have something of the absurd mixed with their ferocity. Thus, an order issued by the authorities at Barcelona prohibits any number of persons exceeding five from standing together in the streets, those not dispersing on being commanded to do so, to be shot or bayoneted at the pleasure of the soldiery. The same proclamation also forbids any one from carrying a stick in the streets of greater diameter than that of a *real de vellon*, which, as nearly as we can reduce it to our measure, would be about the diameter of a silver threepenny piece! We never heard of a revolution being effected by walking canes; but the heroes of Barcelona ought to know best what weapons are to be avoided. If sticks are so dangerous, Narvaez may thank his stars he has not got Tipperary to deal with; the "boys" and their "shillelaghs" would be the death of him.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—The Queen and Prince Albert, the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Holy Communion was afterwards administered. The Honourable and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay officiated.

WINDSOR, Monday.—This morning her Majesty, attended by Lady Portman, promenaded in the pleasure-ground and the Home Park for some time. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert took equestrian exercise in the Riding-school, attended by Colonel Arbuthnot and Colonel Wylde. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Lincoln, Colonel Wylde, and Mr. Anson, left the Castle soon after half-past nine o'clock, to shoot in the royal preserves at Bagshot.

WINDSOR, Tuesday.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked out in the course of the forenoon in the grounds adjacent to the Castle. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert again promenaded in the pleasure grounds. The Earl of Morton has arrived at the Castle, and has relieved Lord Byron from his duty as Lord in Waiting on the Queen; and Captain Seymour has succeeded the Hon. Captain Duncombe as the Groom in Waiting on her Majesty.

WINDSOR, Wednesday.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their early morning walk in the pleasure-grounds and the Home Park. On the return of her Majesty and her Royal Consort, his Royal Highness went to shoot in the Royal preserves, attended by the Earl of Morton, Colonel Wylde, Captain Meynell and Mr. Anson. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert promenaded in the Home Park for some time.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—(From our own correspondent.)—This morning, shortly after seven o'clock, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert left the Castle, and proceeded across the private ground and the Home Park on foot to her Majesty's dog kennel, to inspect the progress of the model, now in course of execution, of her Majesty's late favourite hound Sue. The Queen and the Prince afterwards walked to the royal aviary, and returned to the Castle between ten and eleven o'clock. The Prince Consort hunted with the royal buck-hounds in the afternoon in the parks, in the vicinity of Slough and Salt-hill. Colonel Wylde and Mr. G. E. Anson were in attendance upon the Prince. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were also out in the royal carriage this morning in the Home Park: the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, riding on their Shetland ponies. The Dowager Lady Lyttelton was in attendance upon the Infant Royal Princess. This afternoon her Majesty, who was accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and attended by Colonel Arbuthnot, took equestrian exercise in the New Riding School. Thursday next is the day appointed by her Majesty for the departure of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert from the Castle, to honour with a visit the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter at Burleigh House.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE MARQUIS AND MARCHIONESS OF EXETER.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, according to the present arrangements will leave Windsor Castle on Tuesday next for Burleigh House, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter. During the short absence of the court from Windsor, which will not extend beyond a period of four days, the infant royal family will remain at the Castle, under the care of the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. The preparations for the reception of her Majesty and her royal consort are nearly completed. The gorgeous state bed is elevated upon a platform, two steps from the floor, which is covered with a splendid pile of carpeting, upon which there are three lofty columns, elegantly carved and gilt. Above these is a spacious dome, surmounted by the crest of the noble house of Cecil. In the centre of the cornice is the coronet of an earl, richly burnished gold. The hangings contain 250 yards of beautifully striped crcal coloured velvet of British manufacture. These are lined, together with the tester, head, &c., with gold paper of white satin, the whole interspersed with ornaments in gold. Deep silk fringe of various coloured trimmings, tassels, &c., give a finishing effect to the drapery attached to this superb and costly couch, which, from the ground, stands upwards of 10 feet in height. In the state room intended for her Majesty and her illustrious consort is fixed, the late Duke of York slept on the 6th of January, 1821, on his return from a visit to his Grace the Duke of Rutland at the Belvoir Castle. The state room is most magnificently painted. It is one of Verrio's best works, and the subject it represents is "Mars Presenting Romulus to Jupiter to be Deified." There are also in this room six pictures of paintings by the first masters, however, the apartment is 23 feet 8 inches long. 23 feet wide, and 24 feet high. Three pieces of ancient tapestry adorn this room, each of which is 15 feet square. The following are the subjects illustrated:—"Zeluis, God of the Winds," "Vulcan at his Anvil," and "Neptune with his Tridents." Latin inscriptions are attached to each of these beautiful pieces of work. Adjoining the state room is the state dressing room, in which the ceiling

sity to her Majesty, if he had indulged his own inclination, after the receipt of such a letter from the Lord Mayor.

EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS IN LONDON.—On Wednesday night a public meeting of the assistants of London employed in various trades, was held at the Percy Hotel, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street. Mr. Lancaster in the chair, for the purpose of forming a new London Association of all trades, on the principles of the Lincolnshires' Association, to procure, if possible, an earlier closing of their respective wear-houses and shops. Resolutions of a mere formal nature were agreed to, the society was formed, a committee appointed, and several members enrolled. The chair was not taken until 10 o'clock, and the parties, in consequence of the present system, were not able to exemplify the principle of early closing.

INCREASED VALUE OF PROPERTY IN LONDON.—From a recent return made by order of the vestry of St. Marylebone with respect to assessments in Oxford-street, it appears that in the year 1777 a house, situated on the north-side of Oxford-street, near Orchard-street, was rated in the parish books at £15 per year. In the present year the same house is rated at £220, and is rated in the books of St. Marylebone at £120.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. ERLE, Q.C., AS A JUDGE.—On the retirement of Mr. Justice Erskine from the bench, Mr. Erle, Q.C., has been appointed to the vacant justiceship in the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Erle, as our readers are no doubt aware, was a Whig, and some of our contemporaries express great astonishment that he should be selected. By some of them the appointment is considered as a proof that there was no Conservative barrister of sufficient character and attainments to fill the office. Mr. Erle was on Thursday morning sworn in before the Lord Chancellor as one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, after having gone through the ceremony of being made a Serjeant-at-Law. He was introduced by Mr. Sergeant Wilde and Mr. Sergeant Talfourd. The learned judge afterwards proceeded into the other Courts, and went through the usual formalities.

LONDON AND DOVER SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—On Thursday a special general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at the terminus, London-bridge, for the purpose of authorising the formation of the Canterbury, Ramsgate, and Margate Line, and of adopting resolutions authorising the raising of additional capital, to the amount of £1,400 000. Mr. Richards, chairman of the Board, presided. It was proposed that the £1,400,000 should be raised by the issue of 42,000 new shares, of the nominal value of £50 each, to parties who shall pay for the same £33 6s. 8d. A very lengthened discussion ensued; but the resolution for raising the capital in the above manner was unanimously carried. It was next resolved that the mortgaged debt of the Company should be capitalised.

A CURIOUS WEDDING.—On Tuesday a marriage took-place at the parish church of St. George-in-the-East, Cannon-street, which attracted much curiosity. The bride was Ann M'Cormack, an exceedingly pretty girl, who belonged to Rains's £100 School, and the bridegroom William Chansey, a smart young fellow, belonging to the Wellclose-square division of the Fire-brigade. The benevolent donor had by his will left a sufficient sum of money to support forty girls, to be elected from the parochial schools, for four years. At the end of that period they are sent out to service, and upon attaining the age of nineteen, and their characters being irreproachable, they become eligible to draw in a lottery for a husband. Two marriages take place in every year, namely, one upon the merry first of May, or "Sweeps' day," and the other on the 5th of November, or "Guy Fawkes day," and on the morning of each of those days a drawing takes place for the 1st of May, or 5th of November, as the case may be, and Miss M'Cormack having drawn the prize on the 1st of May last, was of course the next for preferment. When the lucky ticket is drawn, the next thing to be done by its fortunate owner is to seek out for an eligible partner (not a Roman Catholic, for they, according to the will of the testator, are ineligible) in the parishes of St. George in the East, St. Paul, Shadwell, or St. John of Wapping, and this being done, notice is given to the trustees for their approval. In this instance, Miss M'Cormack's choice fell upon the "Waterman-fireman," and the trustees finding no reason to find fault with his good looks or fair fame, nothing more was left but to go through the happy ceremony. In the evening, according to the usual custom, a dinner took place at the institution, at which the bride and bridegroom, and several of their friends, attended, and after the health of the happy couple was given, the chairman presented the bridegroom with one hundred new sovereigns in a bag, as his bridal portion from the institution.

ROBBERY AT LAMBETH CHAPEL.—On Wednesday morning early, or late on Tuesday night, some thieves entered Lambeth Chapel, and abstracted all the communion service plate and other valuable property.

IRELAND.

THE EARL OF BESBOROUGH.—We are happy to announce a decided improvement in the case of Lord Besborough, and that no serious injury has been sustained by that excellent nobleman.

DEATH OF THE HON. MRS. BLENNERHASSETT.—The demise of this respected lady took place on Tuesday, at the residence of her grandson, Frederick Blennerhassett, Esq., of Blennerville. The Hon. Mrs. Blennerhassett reached a very advanced age.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—On Monday, at the meeting of the Repeal Association, a resolution was unanimously passed, urging the people of Ireland to use all their energies to augment the collection of the O'Connell tribute, which was to be made on the 17th instant. Some letters were read from Mr. O'Connell, upon the subject of Federalism, but they did not present any feature of interest. There was also a letter from the learned gentleman, in reply to a meeting of the Repealers in Scotland against a society there, called the Order of Rechabites, the members of which, he said, were liable to transportation. The amount of the week's rent was £950 18s. 4d.

STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The gale of Friday and Saturday last has been productive of a number of shipwrecks on the Irish coast. The Shannon of Whitehaven has been ashore about half a mile below Balbriggan, at a place called Louther Lodge, and, such was the fury of the wind and waves, that she was at once dashed on the rocks, and fell over on her beam ends. Her crew consisted of eight hands, three of whom—the captain, his brother, and a boy, were lost, and a seaman—were washed off the wreck, and drowned, notwithstanding every exertion was made to save them. Another fatal casualty occurred at Clogher about seven miles from Drogheda. A large brig, name unknown, laden with wheat, supposed to be from Wexford, and bound to Liverpool, was totally wrecked, and all hands supposed to be lost, as there was no account of any of them. Another wreck took place at Ardesgeen, near the mouth of the Nanny, of the vessel unknown. She was dashed to pieces. The Drogheda Railway did not sustain the slightest damage, although the trees and bridges adjoining the line suffered severely from the severity of the hurricane. Several cabins at Donabate were blown down and unroofed. A steamer was lost on Saturday morning off Lambay, and all hands perished.

ANOTHER MURDER.—On Friday week a party of young men met at a dance in the townland of Doneen, Sligo, within a few miles of Ballina. Some dispute arising, they attacked two men, brothers, named Foody, and beat them severely. Immediately after, another brother rushed into the party with a knife, and killed one of them on the spot, by stabbing him in the heart. He also wounded several others, who are so dangerously ill that their lives are despaired of. It is surmised that the meeting was an assembly of Rhadmens, as they had signs and passwords.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE ABSCONDING BANKER'FT.—In the Bankruptcy Court on Wednesday, *Robert Hannister*, the bankrupt who had carried on business as a draper at Peckham, and who absconded to Madrid with a large sum of money, was examined. It appeared from the account he gave that he had sold various parcels of goods at sums infinitely below their cost. He had received £6931 from the time he commenced business till the period of the fiat. He said he threw himself upon the mercy of his creditors, and that he had not a shilling in the world. Among other items the sum of £210 was put down for personal expenses for fourteen weeks. The bankrupt said he spent a good deal of it in the theatres and saloons, and those sort of places in London generally. He frequently went to the Opera, and he must confess he had been rather gay. Mr. James Lee, of Mr. Goulburn's counsel, opposed the bankrupt on the ground that he had not presented satisfactory accounts, but his Honour said he could not commit till the whole case was investigated. The bankrupt law held that it was never too late to retain a *locus penitentiæ*. If the bankrupt should fail to come up on the day of adjournment, he would then be proclaimed as an outlaw. The investigation had better stand adjourned. Another examination of the bankrupt has since taken place, the result of which was, that Mr. Commissioner Goulburn gave his opinion that the accounts were most unsatisfactory, and not only adjourned the final examination indefinitely, but issued an order for the prosecution of the bankrupt, under the provisions of the 5th and 6th Victoria, cap. 122, for obtaining credit under false pretences, and improperly making away with and embezzling property.

EXTENSION OF EARL DUNDONALD'S PATENT.—In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on Thursday, the Earl of Dundonald (formerly Lord Cochrane) appeared in person to pray an extension of the patent of his rotatory engine. His lordship stated that he had incurred an expense of about £16 000 in bringing out the patent, and applying it to boats, &c. No opposition was offered the Crown and acquiesced in the extension. Their lordships granted an extension of the patent for the term of fourteen years.

THE BARON DE HOEN *v.* THE QUEEN.—In the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday Mr. M. D. Hill moved for a rule to show cause why certain issues found for the Crown should not be set aside, and a verdict entered for the suppliant. The Court granted a rule.

POLICE.

INGENIOUS SMUGGLING BY THE STOKER OF THE OCEAN STEAMER.—An immense crowd, in the midst of which it was evident there were several smugglers, attended at the MANSION HOUSE, on TUESDAY, to hear the examination of *William Slack*, a stoker on board the Ocean steam-vessel, from Rotterdam, who was charged with having been found on board that vessel in the port of London, the same vessel having concealed in her one hundred and forty pounds weight of tobacco, upon which the duty had not been paid.—C. Atkinson Davis, officer of the Customs, stated that, in consequence of information which he had received that a large quantity of tobacco had been brought to the river by the Ocean, from Rotterdam, he proceeded on board that vessel, at Blackwall. He and a brother officer had waited her arrival, and she came into the river, not in consequence of stress of weather, but in the regular course of business, bringing her Majesty's mails. Witness proceeded directly to the prisoner Slack's berth, and asked him to produce all the tobacco he had in his berth, or conceal'ed near his berth. The prisoner produced three pounds of tobacco, and a small quantity of spirits, from the back of his berth, and said that was all he had. Witness told him that if that was all he could produce, he should suffer no hurt, for that was but a small quantity; but he (witness) was sure a large quantity was concealed in that vicinity. Witness told the prisoner to wait the issue, for no harm could come to him for what he had produced, and proceeded to take up some flooring boards adjoining the engine. The prisoner started up the ladder as quickly as he could, left the vessel, and went to the pier, but witness hallooed "stop" after him, pursued, overtook, and brought him back, and told him he must wait the issue of the search. The vessel then having landed her mails and passengers, went on to London, and witness proceeded with the search. After about three hours' search he found, on the starboard side, above the prisoner's berth, that a piece of board had been, with great art, made the means of concealment. Behind the two planks which passed up to the beam of the engineroom a piece of timber was fitted in and puttied, and painted over like the rest. That piece, which appeared to the eye to be part of the solid mass, was capable of being removed by the application of a screw. Upon the removal of that little door the timbers of the vessel were to be seen, and between the timbers of the vessel was a hollow space leading down to the bilge. A string was attached, from which a great number of packages were suspended, encased with lead, in such perfect security that they might lie in the bilge water without sustaining the slightest damage. The contents were tobacco, and from the manner in which it was deposited it equally defied injury from steam or salt water. Some of the packages were hung between the timbers to a depth of ten, others to the depth of eleven feet in the space, and some were four pound and others one pound packages. There was no possibility of discovering that tobacco was in the vicinity of the place of concealment, for the transaction was not only impenetrable, but the cord attached to each package, and communicating with the beam, was strongly impregnated with pitch and tar.—The Lord Mayor observed that the time occupied in preparing and depositing the contraband articles must have been considerable. The witness said there could be no doubt of that, as after he had found out the place of concealment he was occupied two hours and a half in removing the packages. They had been wedged in by a strong instrument, and without the screw which opened the secret door upon closely searching one of the berths.—The prisoner's solicitor cross-examined Davis, but did not elicit anything particular. The Lord Mayor said there appeared to be no mitigating circumstances in the case at all. It was quite evident the prisoner must have had guilty knowledge that the tobacco was on board, if he were not a participator in the fraud. It was evident, too, from his behaviour when the officer went on board, as well as from the fact that a great deal of time must have been occupied in depositing the tobacco, that he was perfectly aware of everything connected with the offence. The prisoner was adjudged to be guilty, and to pay the penalty of £100.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Odessa Journal* announces, that on the 15th of September last three shocks of an earthquake were felt at Kichnieff. On the same day a similar sensation was felt at Odessa.

On Sunday last, as the eleven o'clock train from Antwerp was passing from Vieux-Deu, to Contich, it literally cut in two a man who happened to be passing at the time.

Last week, during a severe storm, the wall of a new market in the course o' erection at Birkinhead fell down, and several of the workmen received severe injuries.

For the three days the New Royal Exchange was open to the public the subscriptions for the widows and orphans of four men killed during the progress of the works, amounted to £93 0s. 93d, which was received in the following coin:—Four sovereigns, one half ditto, one crown piece, 24 half ditto, 99 shillings, 842 sixpences, 143 fourpenny pieces, 5 threepenny pieces, 625 pennies, 697 halfpennies, 26 farthings.

The Hungarian Diet has come to a resolution that the nobility shall contribute a subsidy towards the expenditure of the State, but that the Government is not to have the application of the money. The amount of subsidy is only equal to £305,000 francs, which is said to be a very small sum, considering the immense territorial possessions of some of the nobles.

The Central Committee of Statistics at Brussels has elected, as one of its corresponding members, Mr. Edwin Chadwick, secretary to the Poor-law Commissioners.

On Monday, a General Assembly of the Academicians was held at the Royal Academy of Arts, in Trafalgar-square, when Mr. William Pyce and Mr. William Calder Marshall were elected Associates of that Institution.

We are glad to state, that the accounts received from Carmarthen relative to the state of health of Major-General Sir William Nott, are much more satisfactory. The severe of the attack which he experienced has passed away, and the physicians who pronounced his case at first to be hopeless are now sanguine in the gallant General's early restoration to health and strength.

A gentleman named Morsent, of Tours, who died last week in Paris, has, by his will, left 100,000fr. to the hospital of that place, to be applied to insane patients.

A Brussels journal gives an account of two attempts at suicide, both fortunately prevented, by a girl under 10 years of age, at a village in Belgium, from grief at being unable to assist in the support of her mother and some younger children, who had been left almost destitute by the death of the father.

Lieutenant-General Count Tolstoy, the distinguished Russian infantry general, President of the Council of Military Affairs, died at Moscow on the 10th ult. He was Military Governor of Moscow, and occupied the highest position in the military departments of the empire.

His Royal Highness the Duke d'Aumale will arrive at Naples on the 15th instant, and shortly after his arrival his marriage with the Princess of Salerno will be solemnised.

One hundred and ninety-four gentlemen have given notice of their intention to apply to be admitted to practise as attorneys during the present term, and there are twenty-two notices for re-admission.

The *Brighton Guardian* states that Mr. Hurst, M.P for Horsham, has suddenly left for France in embarrassed circumstances, and that tradesmen are sufferers to the extent of several thousands pounds. Mr. Hurst's liabilities are said to exceed £150 000, and his son, Mr. B. H. Hurst, jun., has become responsible for his father's debts to the extent of £80 000.

The cost of rebuilding the Royal Exchange, together with the improvements in its immediate vicinity, is stated to be upwards of £400,000. The rental of the Royal Exchange is estimated at about £14 000 per annum. The Royal Exchange Assurance Company is rented at £2400; Lloyd's at £2000; and the London Assurance at £1400

By warrant from the Lord's Commissioners of the Treasury, dated the 17th ult. guano, imported from Ichaboe, or other places on the west coast of Africa, in British ships, and sold for the first time, is directed to be passed free of the auction duty of one-half per cent., hitherto charged on the sale of that article.

Letters from Copenhagen of the 22nd ult state that a French company proposes to establish a communication by steam between Havre and Travemünde.

On Oct. 20, a Jack was taken by Mr. H. Poole, in the Lea, (Cook's Ferry, Edmonton), which weighed 30lb.; and measured 3 feet 4 inches in length, and 1 foot 9 inches girth.

All the Rabbis who attended the late meeting at Brunswick have been excluded from standing as candidates for the office of chief Rabbi of the English Jews.

An amateur has just discovered, amongst the collection of a dealer in antiquities in Brussels, twenty-one copper-plates, forming a gallery of portraits of Princes of the House of Nassau, beginning with William I. and ending with William V., also, the portraits of Princesses of the same illustrious house. The dates are from 1747 to 1755. These portraits are engraved after Mytevidt, by Tanse Honbraken, and other artists of the school of Brunswick. The plates are in a perfect state of preservation, and the engravings are of the greatest beauty.

POSTSCRIPT.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE QUEEN'S RECEPTION AT STAMFORD.—The *Stamford Mercury says*:-" Great preparations are making by the Marquis of Exeter for the reception of the Queen. All the tenantry, amounting to 400, have received orders to meet at Wakerley-end Bridge, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 12th, to escort her Majesty to Burghley, and the tenantry will afterwards dine at the different public-houses in Stamford, at his lordship's expense. Triumphal arches will be erected on different parts of the Marquis's property. The christening at Burghley is to take place on Wednesday. The cake is about four feet in circumference, and weighs nearly sixty pounds, without the silver ornaments with which it is tastefully decorated. There will be a dinner, at which the new Mayor will preside; and the committee appointed for arranging further demonstrations of loyalty are zealously fulfilling their duties.

THE NEW JUDGE.—At the sitting of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday morning (Friday), the oaths of allegiance and supremacy were administered to Mr. Justice Erle, after which his lordship took his seat as one of the Judges of the Court. During the ceremony the other judges and all the members of the bar were standing, and at its conclusion bowed respectfully to the newly-appointed judge.

In the Court of Exchequer, yesterday, a rule was granted to show cause why there should not be a new trial in the case of Wood *v.* Leadbitter. The case, which excited some interest in sporting circles, was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, for forcibly ejecting him from the Grand Stand at Doncaster on the first day of the races. On the first trial the verdict was for the defendant.

ANOTHER AGRARIAN MURDER IN IRELAND.—Letters from Dublin announce another frightful murder, which took place about a mile from Limerick, on Monday last. It appears that Mr. Arthur Gloster, a wealthy landholder, returning from his farm, near Kilkishen, county Clare, to his house, within a mile of Limerick, was murdered in the evening, at the early hour of five o'clock, by two ruffians, armed, who lodged slugs in the body of the unfortunate gentleman. According to report, Mr. Gloster had served notices to quit on some of his tenants, and this was the motive for the murder.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.—THE ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Police Constables to clear the way.
The Royal Marine Society Boys, with Banners.
Gilt Pot-valk Man.
Six Police Constables.
Marshal of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, bearing the Shield of the Arms of England.
Two Junior Stewardsmen of the Company, with their Insignia of Office.
Two Sergeants-at-Arms with their Badges of Office.
The Band of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards.
The Royal Standard. The Arms of the Goldsmiths' Company.
The Arms of Mr. Alderman Copeland. The Arms of the City of London.
The Royal Badges and Cypher. The Union Flag.
The Arms of Sir Martin Bowes. The Arms of Sir Hugh Myddelton, Bart.
The Barge Master, in his State Dress,
Supported by Watermen in the Livery of the Company.
The Company's Beadle.
The Clerk of the Goldsmith's Company.
The Livery,
Court of Assistants,
and the
Wardens of the Company in their Carriages.
The Prime Warden, in his Chariot,
Attended by his Chap-man.
The Porter of the Worshipful Company of Stationers.
The Barge Master's Mate in full Uniform.
The Race of the Scots Feather Guards.
The Barge Master, in his State Dress
Watermen bearing the following Banners:—
The Royal Standard.
The Union Banner. The Arms of the City of London.
The Arms of the Lord Mayor The Arms of Mr. Alderman Moon.
The Arms of Alderman Sir John Key, Bart. The Arms of Alderman Crowder.
The Arms of the Stationers' Company.
The Beadle of the Company, in full Costume.
The Junior City Marshal, on Horseback.
Whifflers. The Liverymen of the Worshipful Company of Stationers. Whifflers.
The Clerk of the Company, Court of Assistants, The Wardens, and Master,
in their Carriages.
The Lord Mayor's Beadle.
The Lord Mayor's Barge-Master, in his State Dress.
The Bargemen bearing the various Colours.
The Banner of the Lord Mayor.
The Captain of the Thames Navigation Barge.
The Lord Mayor's Assistant Water Bailiff.
The Watermen, with Colours.

Watermen. The Goldsmiths' Company. Attendants. The Goldsmiths' Company. Watermen. Attendants. Stationers' Company. Stationers' Company.

A GRAND MILITARY BAND.

Police Constables. The Two Under Beadles. Police Constables.
The City Solicitor.
The Remembrancer.
The Comptroller.
The Two Secondaries.
The Four Common Pleaders.
The Judge of the Sheriffs' Courts.
The Town Clerk.
The Common Sergeant.
The Chamberlain.

ANCIENT HERALD,
Habited in a Tabart, with the Arms of England; and Flamed.

Farrier on Horseback. Kettle Drums. Farrier on Horseback.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
Standard Bearer, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.
Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Shield. Esquire, in Half-Armour bearing the Sword.
Yeoman of the Guard. ANCIENT KNIGHT, Yeoman of the Guard.
Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap-à-pie, in a suit of Polished Steel Armour, and Plumed.
Armourer. MR. SHERIFF SIDNEY, Armourer.
Guard on Horseback. in his State Chariot. Guard on Horseback.
Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
Standard Bearer, in Half Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.
Esquire, in Half Armour, bearing the Shield. Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Sword.
Yeoman of the Guard. ANCIENT KNIGHT, Yeoman of the Guard.
Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap-à-pie, in a suit of Polished Steel Armour, and Plumed.
Armourer. Armourer.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
MR. SHERIFF HUNTER, in his State Carriage.
The Aldermen who have not passed the Chair.
The Recorder.
The Aldermen who have passed the Chair.

THE LATE LORD MAYOR.

Trumpeter on Horseback Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
Standard Bearer, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.
Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Shield. Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Sword.
Yeoman of the Guard. ANCIENT KNIGHT, Yeoman of the Guard.
Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap-à-pie, in a suit of Polished Steel Armour, and Plumed.
Armourer. Armourer.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
City Marshal's Man.
THE LADY MAYORESS, in her State Carriage, drawn by Six Horses,
Will join the Procession on its return from Westminster.
Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback Trumpeter on Horseback
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
Standard Bearer, in Half-Armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight.
Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Shield. Esquire, in Half-Armour, bearing the Sword.
Yeoman of the Guard. ANCIENT KNIGHT, Yeoman of the Guard.
Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap-à-pie, in a suit of Polished Steel Armour, and Plumed.
Armourer. Armourer.
Guard on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback.
The Lord Mayor's Servants in State Liveries.

THE BAND OF THE LIFE GUARDS MOUNTED.

The Upper City Marshal on Horseback.
Gentlemen of the Lord Mayor's Household.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR,
IN HIS STATE CARRIAGE, DRAWN BY SIX HORSES,

Attended by the Chaplain, Sword Bearer, Common Crier, and the Water Bailiff.
Guard of Honour, on Horseback.

THE PROCESSION is now from Guildhall at Eleven o'clock, and pass from Kingstreet, through Gresham street, Frances street, King William street, Cannon street, Walbrook, Charlotte-row, the Poultry, Cheapside, and Queen-street, to Southwark-bridge; from thence, by the Borough, to Westminster; and will return from Westminster to Blackfriars-bridge, and pass through New Bridge street, Ludgate hill, Ludgate street, St. Paul's Churchyard, Cheapside, and King-street, to Guildhall.

The following is the general bill of fare at the banquet to-day at Guildhall:—

252 Tureens of Real Turtle, containing 4 pints each	13 Sirloins, Rumps and Ribs of Beef	24 Geese
200 Bottles of Sherbet	6 Dishes of Asparagus	40 Dishes of Wild Fowl
6 Barons of Beef	60 Dishes of Mashed and other Potatoes	2 Pea Fowls
30 Ravées	4 Pailed Turkeys and Oysters	PRESERVES.
4 Pailed Turkeys and Oysters	44 Dishes of Pea Soup	100 Pine Apples from 2lb. to 3lb. each.
4 Ditto of Prawns	4 Ditto of Prawns	
86 Roast Pullets	140 Jellies	200 Dishes of Hot-house Grapes
60 Dishes of Fowls	50 Blancmanges	
46 Dishes of Capons	42 Dishes of Tarts, creamed	250 Ice Creams
40 Dishes of Lemon White's Solus'stone Indi'a Curries	40 Dishes of Almond Puddings	40 Dishes of Apples
30 Do. of Orange and other Tourtes	30 Do. of Rice	100 Ditto of Pears
50 French Pies	20 Chantilly Baskets	60 Ornamented Savoy Cakes
20 Pigeon Pies	86 Roast Turkeys	7lb Plates of Walnuts
52 Hams, ornamented	60 Dishes of Mince pies	80 Do. of Dried Fruit and Preserves
44 Tongues	56 Salads	60 Do. of Preserved Ginger
2 Quarters of House-Lamb	THE REMOVES.	60 Do. of Rout Cakes and Chips
3 Barons of Beef	86 Roast Turkeys	46 Do. of Brandy Cherries
2 Rounds of Beef	6 Leverets	
2 Stewed Rumps of Beef	80 Pheasants	

SWEARING IN OF THE NEW LORD MAYOR.—According to annual custom, the Lord Mayor elect was yesterday (Friday) sworn into his office of chief magistrate of the City of London, at Guildhall. Sir Wm. Magnay, Bart., the retiring Lord Mayor, being a member of the Stationers' Company, that body took a conspicuous part in the ceremonial, as did also the Fishmongers' Company, of which the Lord Mayor elect is a member.

In a Court of Common Council yesterday, the Queen's answer to the address recently presented to her was read amidst much applause, and was ordered to be entered on the journals of the Court.

DEATH OF GENERAL EDWARD DUNNE.—Information has reached the Horse Guards of the demise of the above officer, at his seat in Queen's County, Ireland, in his 83rd year.

A GIRL COMMITTED FOR POISONING HER FATHER.—A young woman of 20 has been committed for trial to Chester, charged with poisoning her father, Mr. Gallop, a respectable farmer, who had lived at Cuddington. What makes the thing more appalling is, that about six months ago her mother cut her throat with a joiner's plane-iron. It appears the deceased had amassed about £700, to obtain which it is suspected he had prompted the daughter, that she might beatow it, with herself, upon a young man to whom she was much attached.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid to the 31st ult. state that the Ministers obtained a majority of 98 on the amendment to the address proposed by M. Isturitz and consequently their continuance in office is secure for the present. This division may be regarded as decisive of the fate of the proposed modification of the constitution. The *Débats* denies the truth of the reputed matrimonial alliance between Queen Isabella and the son of Don Carlos. The Barcelona journals of the 31st ult. contain the particulars of the execution of the four unfortunate men sentenced to death by court martial on the 28th.

LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.—THE MAN IN BRASS.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE MAYORALTY.

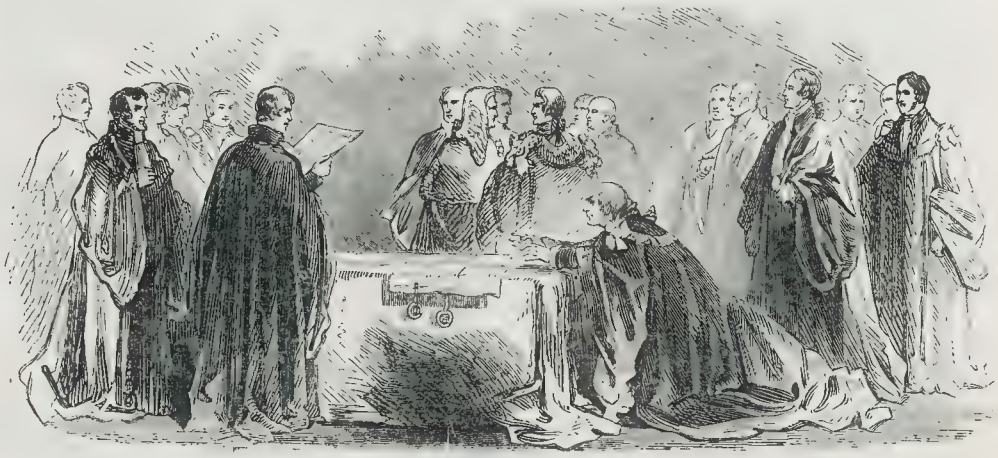
The 8th and 9th of November, falling on the days of our publication, we are prevented from giving any representations of the events of the great civic ceremonies of those days; but, as we are familiar with the observances of past years, and by the favour of the public officers, fully acquainted with the details of those which are at this moment passing before the public eye, we may safely introduce a few sketches of the more remarkable points of the successive pageants, without identifying them with the persons through whom they may happen to be conducted. These points will embrace the inauguration of the new Lord Mayor; the procession of the "men in armour," and the costume and official decorations of my Lord Mayor.

ANCIENT KNIGHT.

ANCIENT KNIGHT.

1.—THE INAUGURATION OF THE LORD MAYOR.

This ceremony takes place in the Guildhall on the afternoon of the

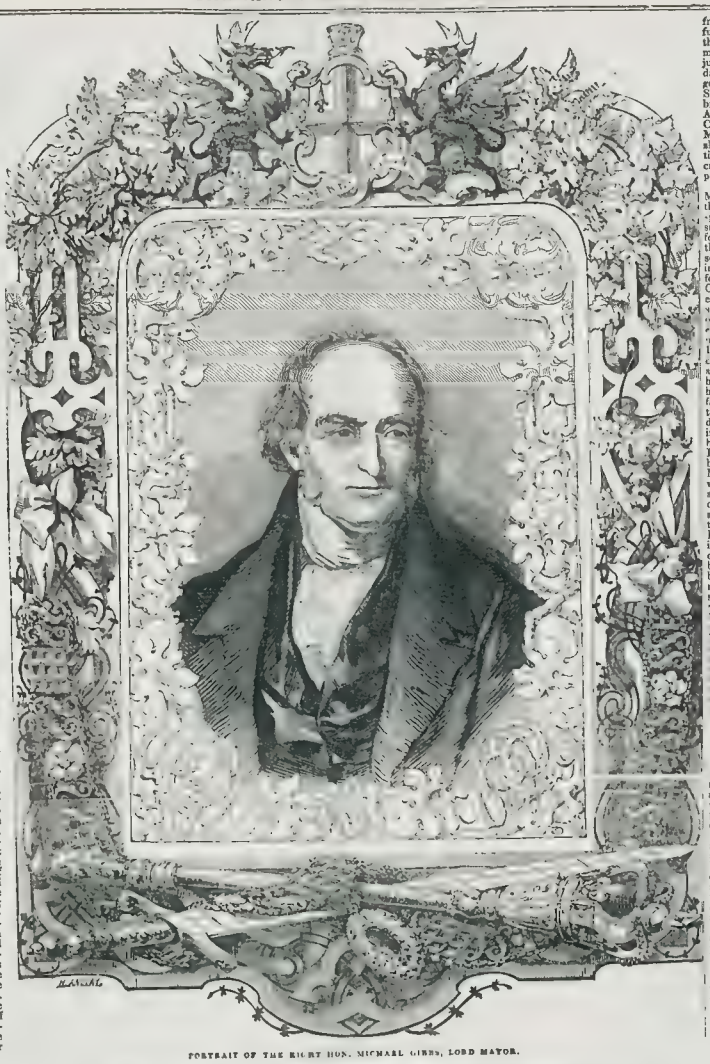


CEREMONY OF SWEARING IN THE LORD MAYOR.

8th, and is, in all respects, a most solemn and imposing one. To understand its character, the spectator should be fully informed of the nature of the wonderful corporation whose representatives are then assembled before him. Without this we have known the observant Köhl himself look on in vain, and declare that London was the only city he found it difficult to comprehend. The Corporation of London consists of the whole body of citizens, under the style of "Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens." The ministerial, judicial, and legislative management of the affairs of this Corporation devolve on the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council. The Courts of Aldermen and Common Council are distinct, but the Aldermen sit in the Common Council as of right, and its sittings are held under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The Aldermen are elected for life, the Common Councilmen are elected annually, in their respective wards. The companies or guilds of London, are to the Corporation what the halls and colleges of Cambridge and Oxford are to their respective universities; each complete within itself, each an independent institution, yet component parts of the whole. The Guildhall is the public place of the Corporation, as representing the Commonalty of the City of London; each company has its own hall, or its own place of meeting, for the transaction of the business of the company. Eighty-nine companies are enumerated in the Corporation List, but of these eight are practically extinct. Twelve of the companies take precedence in rank and wealth; they are called the twelve great Livery Companies of London, which have large possessions in real property, money in the funds, and therefore in the receipt of large annual incomes. These are the Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Tailors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, and Cloth-workers.

On the 9th of November, the multitudinous members and representatives of these venerable fraternities, each one arrayed in the garments of his robe, assemble at a "Court of Hustings," to receive from the old Lord Mayor a resignation of his office, and to tender the oaths to the new one, on his acceptance of the vacant chair. The scene presents us with a model of the entire framework of the British empire, as represented by Sovereign, Lords, Commons, and all classes of people. The wards of London send their twenty-six Aldermen and 240 Common Councilmen to gaze on the transmigration of the Lord Mayor. The state that surrounds the Corporation is a type of the state that surrounds the Monarchy. In the annual election of the "King of the City," we have a memorial of the time when the king of the land was elective. In the meeting of the Corporation within Guildhall, we see a shadow—and a magnificent shadow—of the time when the entire commonalty met and acted together; yes, we have a memorial of the time when the Lords occupied the upper end of the chamber of Parliament, and the Commons humbly stood below. The Aldermen are types of the Barons; the Common Council of the Commons; while in the liverymen of the companies, who have the privilege, above their brother freemen, of electing the civic functionaries, we have a type of the constituencies of Britain. We may see, too, a miniature of the judges of the land, in the attendant Recorder and Common Sergeant; while the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Town Clerk, Remembrancer, Pleaders, Secondaries, Attornies, Auditors, Wardens, Clerks, Officers of the Lord Mayor's Household, City Marshals, and the host of minor functionaries, who pour in among the crowd, give the ceremony an imposing air of grandeur.

The last hour of the Lord Mayor's reign approaches; but the Lord Mayor never dies—his spirit is immortal. Two chairs—a small and a large one—are therefore placed (see our engraving), that, in the presence of the representatives of the eighty-one existing guilds of London, the transformation may be seen, and the Corporation be proved to live for ever. But, before this important act takes place, a more important one is transacted. The Lord Mayor elect is sworn. This is a ceremony of high religious import. Low, on his knees, yet reverently covered with the City Charters, and other formal documents, his hands placed on the Gospels, he is devoutly pledged to "keep faith and a good conscience" in the maintenance of his state and dignity. This done, the departing Mayor exchanges seats with him; and, lo! the power of the Lord Mayor has passed from one body to another! Sword-bearer, Mace-bearer, Purse-bearer, advance with threefold obeisance, and lay their emblems of office on the table. They retire, and stand among the crowd, sunk to the level of common humanity. But the new Lord Mayor speaks; it is the voice of law—it is the command of authority. Sword-bearer, Mace-bearer, Purse-bearer, advance once more; they resume their insignia of office, and start up official beings. Such is the initial act of the new Lord Mayor, "now is Mortimer lord of the city." The Ex-Lord Mayor, seated on a low chair, deprived of the collar of S, the jewels, and all the outward and visible signs of supreme power, then receives the congratulations of the company, and, after him, the new Lord Mayor, in like manner, the same.



PORTRAIT OF THE RIGHT HON. MICHAEL GIBBS, LORD MAYOR.

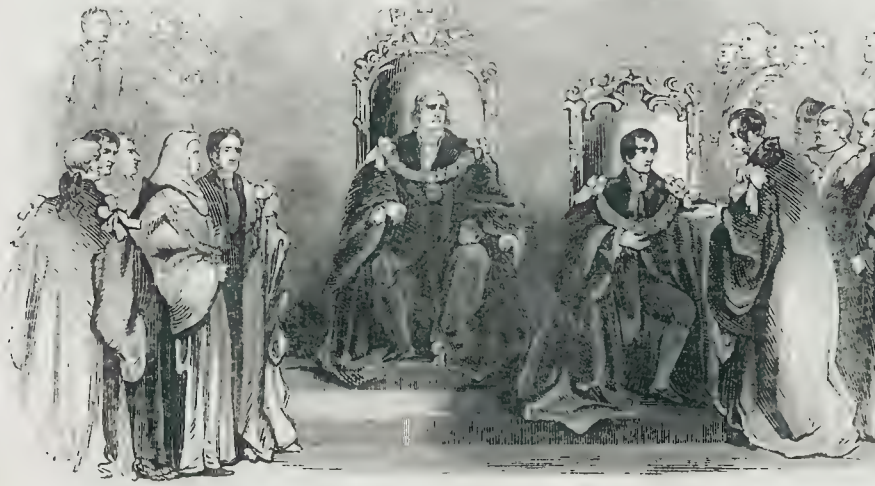
II.—THE SHOW—MEN IN ARMOUR.

The show, as arranged by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs' Committee, is a poor one. A different result might have been expected, as the Lord Mayor belongs to the wealthy Fishmongers, and is reputed to have made a great deal of money by his civic connections. Be that as it may, the men in armour are always interesting, and they are to ride in the show. We have, therefore, by permission of the Board of Ordnance, had a series of careful sketches made of the suits, shields, swords, &c., which are kept in the Tower; and these we have grouped together in the way in which they are exhibited to the public in the procession. For the

MAN IN BRASS,

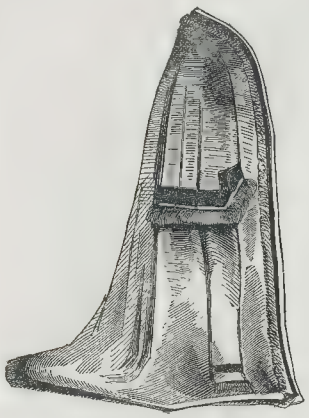
we are indebted to Mr. Marriott, of Fleet, in whose custody, as the [illegible]rd and representative of the Braziers of London, he is ordinarily kept.

The "ancient knights," as they are called, who ride in the array,



CEREMONY OF INDUCTING THE NEW LORD MAYOR INTO HIS OFFICE.

are shadows of the mighty champions who once challenged all comer in defence of the City rights in general, and of their lordships' privileges in particular. Silent and powerless now, they pass in mute eloquence through the crowded streets, and serve no better purpose than to grace a joyous holiday. Individually, however, they possess many

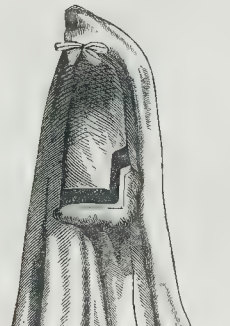


THE LORD MAYOR'S BLUE ROBE.

claims to attention. The steel suits are real suits, and have been worn by great men in our country's history. The first one belonged, originally, to Sir Henry Lee, Master of the Horse in 1570, and is a fine specimen of strong plate armour. His sword and shield are borne by two cavaliers of the time of Charles I. The second group exhibits a nobleman of the time of James I., cased in plate armour, with epaulidroos on the joints. His attendants are knights of the time of Elizabeth, in half armour. It will be seen that in these associations, strict chronological truth is set at defiance; but this, in a Lord Mayor's Show, is not to be looked for. The man in brass is not a man in armour at all, as the brazen envelope is of no period, and could not be worn in action. He is said, by courtesy, to be dressed in "scale armour;" but the scales are more of the brazier's than the armourer's fancy. He is, however, a very grand fellow, and much admired by the people.

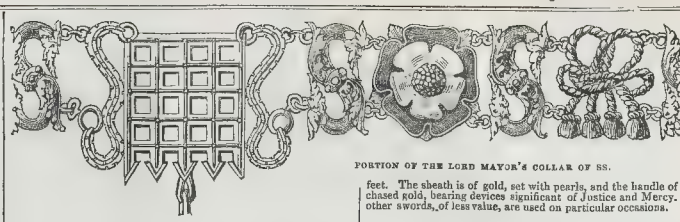
III. THE COSTUME, DECORATIONS, AND INSIGNIA OF THE LORD MAYOR.

It cannot be complained of the Lord Mayor, as it was objected against the times of Elizabeth, that an "excess of apparel" disfigured



THE LORD MAYOR'S SCARLET ROBE.

all officers of the state. He wears neither suits of gold nor silver tissue, "bepowdered with jewels;" nor do his servants parade it in



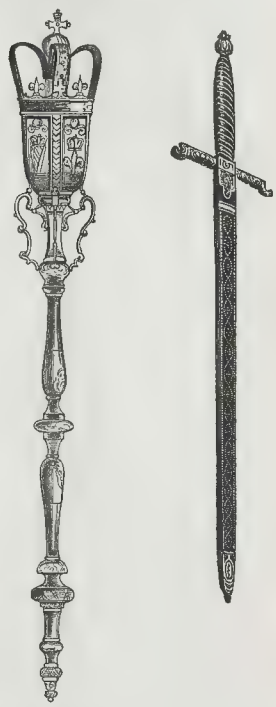
PORTION OF THE LORD MAYOR'S COLLAR OF SS.

"murrey and plunkett," as did his predecessors. On the contrary, he is plain but stately in his attire. In public or ordinary state occasions, he wears a massive black silk robe, richly worked with embroidery; and, beyond his collar and jewel, has no other distinction. In the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, and other civic meetings, he is dressed in a blue silk robe, furred and barred with black velvet; and on the bench, at the Mansion-house and in the Central Criminal Court, he is attired in a scarlet robe, furred and bordered with black velvet. The crimson velvet robe worn in conducting the Sovereign through the City is so rarely used, and differs in form so much, according to the taste of the wearer, that it can hardly be considered to form part of the official costume of the Lord Mayor. Our cuts show the scarlet and blue robes; the portrait shows the black robe.

THE LORD MAYOR'S JEWEL.

The collar and jewel are badges of great beauty. The former is formed of pure gold, and is composed of a series of links, each one formed of a letter S—which formerly signified *squire* or gentleman—a united York and Lancaster, or Henry the Seventh rose, and a massive knot. The ends of the chain are joined by the portcullis—the celebrated badge of Henry the Seventh—and from the points of it, suspended by a ring of diamonds, hangs the jewel. The entire collar contains 28 SS, 14 roses, and 13 knots, and measures 64 inches. The jewel contains, in the centre, the City arms, cut "in cameo," of a delicate blue, on an olive ground. Surrounding this, a garter, of bright blue, edged with white and gold, bearing the City motto, "Domine Dirige Nos," in gold letters. The whole is encircled with a costly border of gold SS, alternating with rosettes of diamonds, set in silver.

These constitute the official vestments: but, without the mace and the sword, the presence of the Lord Mayor would not, in due etiquette, be complete. The mace represents the delegated power of the Crown, which he holds as her Majesty's representative; and the sword—the gift of the Sovereign—symbolizes the exclusive jurisdiction which, as chief officer of the Corporation, he exercises within the city walls. These interesting objects have never been engraved; by favour of the Lord Mayor, we are able to present faithful copies of them. The mace measures five feet three inches; it is formed of silver gilt, and is embellished by a crown and regal emblems. It was presented, we believe, by Charles II. The sword measures four feet. The sheath is of gold, set with pearls, and the handle of richly chased gold, bearing devices significant of Justice and Mercy. Two other swords, of less value, are used on particular occasions.



THE MACE. THE PEARL SWORD.

As a pendent to the annexed portrait of the newly-elected Lord Mayor, we quote the following from the Recorder's address to the Lord Chancellor, at the presentation on Saturday morning:—

"With regard to the fitness and ability of Mr. Gibbs to fill the high office of Lord Mayor, there cannot be a doubt. In early life, he was engaged in successful commercial transactions, and as far back as the year 1818 he was chosen a member of the Court of Common Council, and has re-election was never opposed. Mr. Gibbs was, in 1826, elected alderman of Walbrook Ward, and he has performed the duties of a magistrate of the city of London with the greatest credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public. After the passing of the New Poor Law Bill, Mr. Alderman Gibbs was elected chairman of the city of London Poor Law Union, which contained no less than ninety-two parishes. Mr. Gibbs has given the greatest satisfaction in performing the duties of that responsible office, and has every year been re appointed; that was not all, for eight years the Lord Mayor elect has been chairman of the Commissioners of Sewers; he was annually elected, and his services were not only duly appreciated, but he has received the thanks of the Commissioners for his zeal and attention. Mr. Gibbs has also served the high and important office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex with the greatest credit to himself, and with satisfaction to his fellow citizens; as, on his retiring from that office, he received an unanimous vote of thanks from the livery in common hall assembled. It is after 25 years' experience that the livery of London have sent Mr Alderman Gibbs's name to the Court of Aldermen for Chief Magistrate, and that Court confirmed the choice."

THE MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER.

The Magazines, this month, yield a fair average crop, wherewith to enliven the natural chill and gloom of the season. It is true that they do not invariably "rain fatness;" but, the modicum of humour and sentiment is fair, with an occasional sprinkling of vigour and novelty.

The ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE commences its fourth volume, and a new series, with several new contributors, among whom Mr. Carleton (Craven) is entitled to prime notice. His contribution is the commencement of "A Tale of Two Epochs," entitled "Fatherland;" the aim of which, as far as can be judged from these opening pages, will be to illustrate our present high-pressure system of life and manners. Accordingly, we have, within these few pages, some admirable sketches of *aristocratic* living (we do not mean in the bad sense of the phrase) in which the decadence of "Merry England," and the numbering of its days, are unmistakeably shown up. Still, the language is not that of an ill-natured censor on the other hand, Craven is one of the best-natured moralists, and liveliest of sentimentalists; his scenes, too, are life-like, and full of the experience of the man of the world, relieved by an accomplished style, which is altogether untinged with the affectation of the silver-fork school. We quote a specimen or two, commencing with the opening of the tale:—

> "There was a time, when, though my path was rough,
> The joy within me dallied with distress;
> And all misfortunes were but as the stuff
> Whence fancy made me dreams of happiness:
> For hope grew round me like the twining vine,
> And fruits and foliage, not my own, seemed mine."—COLERIDGE.

It was the close of a rich autumnal day, towards the end of September, when a youth, in the dawn of manhood, handed his fowling-piece to a game-keeper in attendance, and motioning him to call off a brace of noble spaniels that were in no hurry to obey the summons, entered one of those venerable mansions so characteristically designated "the stately homes of England." By a lawful consent, the hall of entrance might be called a prologue to the house and household. The florid architecture proclaimed its date from days when men poured forth their broad pieces to embellish their broad lands, while store of arms, trophies, grim warriors, and gallant hunters, hung around, bore record that the pursuits and tastes of its lords lay alike in war and woodcraft.

He who crossed its threshold, carried with him assurance of his lineage. His glance and bearing bespoke pride of place; his step and gesture, the bold grace of a pupil trained from childhood to the boon exercises of flood and field. Perhaps, it might have been as well if his hazel eye had flashed less haughtily, and his small sweet upper lip had not curled with quite so much contempt; but liberal allowance must be made for the descendant of the terrible-looking gentleman suspended over the entrance of the eastern corridor, in a slashed doublet and jack-boots, a rapier in his hand as big as a ploughshare, and looking more fierce than fifty furies. As he entered, the young man gazed around, as if to study the family biography which encircled him; his look soon settling on a most genial page of the volume—a portrait of a girl, of the time and style of Lely. He appeared to peruse it with deep emotion, for the traces of strong feeling passed rapidly over his cheek and brow.

"How like! how wondrous like!" he murmured; "I could almost imagine it was herself!" And then he turned slowly, and passed again through the door by which he came in.

Fair was the scene that spread on every side before the terrace by which the mansion was surrounded. In the fore-ground, gently swelling lawns, clothed with turf soft and sheen as velvet, were studded with noble trees—patriarchal oaks, giant beeches, and majestic cedars, the plumed monarchs of the forest. There, too, wound a limpid river, bright as hope, and tranquil as content; while, in jocund herds, the slim deer cropped their fragrant banquet, or slept beneath the canopy of some blossoming chesnut. But fair and calm as the scene was, he who looked upon it seemed little influenced by its spirit. He paced the broad terrace with uncertain step, now pressing onward, as if moved to some sudden purpose, and then abruptly pausing, as though it were abandoned or forgotten. His age, as already said, was early manhood; and yet the complexion of youth belonged not to his expression or bearing. Both bespoke a forced maturity; that exotic moral ripeness to the attainment of which the modern system of education acts as the guide, but not as the philosopher and friend. Ah, surely not! for what can they give the dawn of existence in return, who rob it of its freshness, its bloom, and its hopefulness? The experience of life brings with it a bitter compensation for all its advantages; it puts an end to simplicity of character. For a moment that melancholy companion joins us, woe to our pilgrimage! in vain we attempt to rid ourselves of its society. The heart, whilom clear as crystal, through which the sunbeam passes bright and cheerful as when it left its home in the heavens, is covered with a dark veil. No longer does our voyage lie on the bright waters of hope, that sparkle around us like rivers of stars. We have learnt to materialise: a sad alchymy—to transmute feeling into solidude; nature's blithe instinct, that life is a license for happiness, into the world's sad knowledge—how hard it is to live!

For more than two centuries the Nevilles of Oversley had ranked among the leading aristocracy of the county of Kent. Their ancestors, who had been gentlemen of account there before the Revolution, disappeared during the Protectorate, but returned with Charles the Second. The representative of the family, who, at this period, unfurled its banner in the gardens of England, had held high rank under the merry Monarch—and, better still, enjoyed his high favour. That the kindness with which the Sovereign endowed him was in some degree the offspring of a fellow-feeling, there is reason for believing, because all existing memorials of the old Royalist General represent him as a roystering gallant that devoted to wassail the days which remained to him from war. With him the Castle of Oversley, and the domains attached to it, came into the family, which had previously been more indebted for its social position to ancestry than acres. The ancient cavalier was a patriot to the backbone; as it has been said of Pitt, "he loved England as an attention loved the city of the Violet Crown—as a Roman loved the city of the Seven Hills." Like Pitt, also, he showed his attachment in his peculiar fashion; he hated a Frenchman—as Lord Colingwood declared was the moral obligation and social duty of every British officer—"like the devil;" and poured forth libations to Church and State, as if he held the appointment of chief priest of loyal sacrifices and oblations. The stock from such a source was not likely to possess a turn for domestic management or systematic economy. Each of its generations, indeed, was the drop of water on the rock, which, in process of time, should wear away; and the hour was fast at hand when the heir of that distinguished race was destined to succeed to no portion of its honours—except the name.

The future lord of a barren heritage looked abroad upon the glorious regions before him in much such sort as we contemplate a scene in the consciousness that we are dreaming. Hill and valley, wood and water, house and home, appeared to him as an unsubstantial vision—an unreal mockery—from which he should presently awake to the bitter assurance that all was a delusion. Like almost every young Englishman of condition, his spring of life had been divided between a public school and the university. When scarcely more than a child he departed from his father's roof, to which his visits had hitherto been but as those of a stranger; and now, for the first time, he found himself an inmate of his father's house as one to whom it was a home.

The following sketch of rural life is in another vein:—

The village of King's Oversley is just the sort of place you would wish, and expect it to be—quiet, comfortable, old-fashioned, and essentially English. Turn which way you will, you meet something that reminds you of home and fatherland! That antique and homely church is an emblem of the faith you profess; that picturesque cottage, of the abode which you have assigned to comfort and content when haply a sojourner in far-off lands. As you turn from the hawthorn-sheltered lane that leads from the high road into the rural street, there

stands in front of you the village ale-house, with its sign waving in the breeze, as if beckoning you to enter. Hah! you recognise that rosy-gilled veteran, who's seat that old oaken bench has been from time immemorial, its washing hostess, he be of the heroes of Minden, and the worthies of the Flanders war. He's fond of beer indeed—very fond—but then, poor fellow, recollect how those sixteen years in the Punjaub must have evaporated the moisture out of him. I tell you another guess man is he fond that flowkins, the hagler, who could never pass the door without stopping at it to guzzle till he fell out of his cart. And do not the gardens smell sweetly though autumn is no longer young, the fragrance of summer breathes from that tiny plot there, just before you reach the Cross. The village a call it Fay Rosamond's Bower; it's where Rose Kennedy lives with her father, the parish clerk. Bless you, it isn't much larger than a cabbage-bed, not yet never a day of the year is there but you might gather a nosegay fit for a queen.

Among the other noticeable contributions are a few which embellish the events of the day; such are the papers on the visit of Louis Philippe, by Doctor O'Toole (the Irish Whiskey-drinker); "Some Points' for a New 'People's Charter'" glancing at Young Englandism;" a paper on the "Xanthian Marbles' illustrating the latest arrival of those gems of art; "The Three Royal Exchanges" telling gossipingly, yet *factorially*, at the history of the respective edifices; and "The King of the French in the Old Home of his Exile," in a lively, rattling string of reasons why Louis Philippe should have come to England. A paper on "The Sonnets of Vitalis," is enriched with some graceful translations; and among the Reviews is a very interesting and extended notice of W. Thom, "The Inverury Weaver." The illustrations are more numerous than usual; and there was a novel energy throughout the number which is highly satisfactory. By the way, the group of Irish life, by Phiz, at page 13, is a masterpiece of character.

FRASER this month presents us with a Number of unusual variety. "A Fine Day at Stratford-upon-Avon" is written by a real enthusiast—fresh, chatty, and, withal, with marks of good reading. We were sorry to find the article would not be completed for another month. "The Smiths" is a pleasant passage in the lives of some members of the Smith family, continued. Some capital "bits" of description; and the "Hints on the Modern Governess System" will awaken public attention towards the miseries of that estimable class of girls, whose interest it takes up with so much natural force. "The Luck of Barry Lyndon," and "The Classics of the Table," are continued with their usual attractiveness; and there is a perceptive review of Kohl's "Scotland and England."

HOOD'S MAGAZINE is a sparkling number. The editor's "Lay of a Labourer," is introduced by some finely graphic prose. "The Brace of Birds," is another main attractive story. As usual, there is some genuine poetry; and the under-current of the professed humour flows towards the exposure and correction of some social abuse.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE opens with a paper of thirty pages, on "The O'Connell Case," which is eloquently and highly reversed?" It is a most elaborately argumentative affair, relieved by springy illustration of character—for example

> We waited with great interest to see the course which Lord Denman would take upon the great question. It is a man of strong natural talents, of a lofty bearing to the administration of justice, and an uncompromising determination on all occasions, to assert the rights and protect the privileges of the subject. Now though a man of unquestionably very strong Whig opinions are we aware of his ever having allowed them to interfere with his eminent and most responsible judicial duties. Whatever may be our opinion as to the validity of his conclusions on the subject of the challenge to the array, it was impossible not to be interested by the sedulous energy, the manly eloquence, with which he vindicated the right of the subject to the full enjoyment of trial by jury, and denounced what he considered to be any, the slightest, interference with that right.

Two papers on Miss Barrett's Poems and on Lamartine—believe the somewhat too strong political cast of the number.

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY introduces a new contributor with "The House in the Terrain; a Sketch of Society in Paris." It is vigorously written, on the right keep-moving magazine spirit, with an untiring picturesqueness of detail—a most essential acquisition for this magazine, which frequently verges on the vapid. "Cantinella" is a very dull attempt to sustain the interest of the dog. "Eton Scenes and Eton Men" contains some interesting reminiscences of the boyhood of several master-spirits of the day. "The Private Secretary" is a characteristic sketch of "that most speculative and least piebeard calling. The "Scattergood" papers have for their attractions the marvels of an itinerant showman, drawn from the life; and fresh indignities heaped upon poor Clara, the governess, contrasted with the affected frippery of a *bal costumé*; in all which the writer maintains his reputation for nicely observing minor points of character and conduct.

THE METROPOLITAN has attracted our notice by a paper of "Recollections of the late Thomas Hood," penned with excellent feeling. The tales, and poetry, and political economy (!) fill the remaining pages.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE opens with "Scenes of Society —Jack Grandison's Marriage," the said Jack being a brilliant scamp, and magnificent adventurer: neither of these epithets, however, apply to his written career, which scarcely has the vulgar merit of being smart. "Peter Priggins's First Meet of the Season" is in a like unmettled, but lively enough, "The Haverygrand Papers," part VIII., appear to be reaching an extent characteristic of the long-protracted life of the hero. The continuations are—"The Lover's Rock," "Social Pinery," "The Robertsons on their Travels," "The Philosophy of Waltzing," in all of which there is abundance of amusement for these dull November nights. The "Conversations with Mr. Beckford" (who, by the way, was a pupil of Sir W. Chambers, while he was building Somerset-house,) continue to be very amusing.

TAIT has an excellent paper on Niebuhr, from a forthcoming translation of his "Memoirs." The reviews of a batch of "Recent Poems," and of Mrs. Shelley's "Rambles," are admirable.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE opens with a severe castigation of certain of our book making generation, designated "Twaddling Tourists in Ireland:" in this paper, the "mock-impartiality that results from selfish and ignorant indifference" is fearlessly exposed. Next is a very interesting and well-written paper on Etruscan Art. The tales are "The Year-Market in Ravensburg" and a Captivity, a Fête, and a stirring Abbey scene, in "The Nevilles of Garretstown."

AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE is nearly half filled with the Editor's contributions of these, "The Revelations of London, Part I. The Dog-fancier," with its details of St. Giles's Rookery and Dog-stealing, is, from first to last, a coarse piece of Jack Sheppardism—the next-eg of an unenviable popularity. Mr. W. F. Ainsworth, we perceive, brings his "Winter Wanderings" to a stand-still—though, at the end of ten grave pages. To the relief of the number, however, come "Leaves out Leaf" from Drinkwater Meadows' Theatrical Recollections. Some thirty pages are occupied by the Editor's "Saint James's; or, the Court of Queen Anne."

THE NEW EDINBURGH REVIEW contains a rambling article on "Young England and the Political Economists:" the paper is really entertaining, but lacks method: still, the spirit is good; and the number is lively throughout.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, No. III., contains eight masterly papers, of well-varied interest. The opening article, "On the Political Economy of the Bible," teems with important truths, among which stands most prominently the assertion of the paramount authority of Scripture, by demonstrating the full and unexcepted harmony between the word of God and the works of God. There are two articles of intense scientific interest—on the life of Sir Humphry Davy, and the Earl of Rosse's Telescopes. The first is elaborate detail, and eloquent illustration these papers have, perhaps, never been surpassed. Backhouse's Visit to the Mauritius and South Africa, and the Condition of the United States of North America, are the subjects of two other papers. The Number is wound up with an interesting attack upon the shabby Post-Office Espionage, which is not a string of unsustained assertions, but a severe examination of the Lords and Commons Reports upon this very damaging laws"—a very needful exposure. "The Regulation of the Currency, and Suggestions for Decimal Money," are among the other striking novelties of this number.

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE is chiefly noticeable for the "Journal of a Voyage to Port Philip," and an anonymous attack from Monte Viedo, on "Rosas, and the Atrocities of his Dictatorship," in which crimes are catalogued in a frightful array of figures. "A Visit of Ningpo," by an English lady, is a neat picture of Chinese domestic life.

MAXWELL'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION IN IRELAND, in 1798, Parts XII. and XIII., details "The Progress of the Union through the British and Irish Houses of Commons;" "Summary of Opinions for and from the Union;" "State of Ireland in 1801;" and "The Trial of Robert Emmet." The illustrations, by Cruikshank, are well sustained.

THE LOVE MATCH, by Henry Cockton (Part II.), progresses with "The Hero's Expedition in a new character." "The Bans;" and "Consequent Flight;" full of bustle and incident.

THE NEW SPORTING MAGAZINE is rife with seasonable novelties in papers on Hunting, Pheasant-shooting, the Newmarket Meetings, &c.

THE FUNNY ALMANACK for 1845, by Mobius the Younger, illustrated by Phiz, is a calendar of mirth and fun, of fact, and broad grin and quaint conceit. Besides the calendar, to each month is an engraving of some comic incident, with poetical illustration, and a few quips and puns; wound up with a comic chronology of 1844. The whole is very amusing; and the price (6d.) a marvel of cheapness.

THE WEST OF ENGLAND MISCELLANY, No. I., printed at Bath, proves sub-division of letters as well as labour, to be the taste of the day. The opening paper denotes the work to be a scion of Young England.

PUNCH'S POCKET-BOOK for 1845, is an *opera semi-seria*, as they say in the Haymarket. The first part contains the customary Pocket-book Lists of the State, Legislature, Population, Law, Taxes, Commerce, an Almanack, Diary, and rather copious for "stubborn things." Thus far, the fact; then come the *entremets*—the fun, with a poetic index:

> 'Tis said an index is a *proxy* thing:
> PUNCH, to re-*nerve* it, will its index sing.

The papers, alternate prose and verse, are mostly in the style of the Scottish Directions to Servants; "The Stranger's Guide to the Great Metropolis" is one of the best specimens. Among the other subjects so quizzed are the Police, Fancy Balls and Fairs, Ramsgate, Popular Authors, the Synectics, the Bill System, Public Dinners, Farming for Ladies. The whole is amusing drollery, so that those who lose their temper over the facts and figures of Part I., may recruit their humour with Part II. We suspect that many a small wit invests half-a-crown in the purchase of Punch's Pocket-book, as a refresher for his own scanty store of jokes!—the investment is, doubtless, a profitable one, until detection, when he may be amenable to the excise for *smuggling spirits*. The steel illustrations, by Leech, are clever, especially the coloured frontispiece, "Farming for Ladies," and the vignette; the wood-cut head-pieces, too, are the quintessence of drollery.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

A very funny performance took place at this house on Monday evening. We say funny, inasmuch as the humour was principally sustained by the audience instead of the actors. A comic drama, called "Sam Patch," was produced, which proved so complete a failure, that the spectators having gone through the various condemnatory stages of inattentious sibilation and indignation, at last became jocose, which fatal mood for any audience to fall into, soon decided the fate of this unfortunate production. Sam Patch was a man, who, if we recollect aright, used to leap down from Goat Island into the cauldron of the Falls of Niagara, but, as is usual in such cases, took the jump once too often, and was never heard of again. An attempt to represent this feat was introduced in the last scene of the play by the aid of some revolving stage water and a shaking cloth, which increased the merriment of the spectators to the last pitch of derisive jocularity.

The bringing out of this unlucky affair was principally to be regretted, for the sake of the chief performer, Mr. Marble; of whose quaint acting we have before had to speak in high terms: and who certainly did all that could be done with a silly part in a sillier play. He is, without doubt, the best American comic performer we have ever seen—natural, quiet, yet forcible—and delivering his odd sayings with a sly dry humour, far more effective than the most outrageous buffoonery. But we hope he will not appear too much in pieces written for his performance alone. Such productions are always weak; and when the principal actor is off the stage, nothing can be more inane than the remainder of an evening's entertainment. And when what are termed "personation pieces," whilst the chief performer is changing dresses.

The piece was repeated on Tuesday, and, from some alterations, certainly went much better; but altogether only lived three nights. We wonder that Mr. Webster, with his general acumen in dramatic matters, brought such a trashy affair forward, especially at the Haymarket. Not but that some of Mr. Marble's sayings were very good; his account of the manner in which one of his acquaintances got up an effect on illumination nights, by lighting the tail of a fat pig until all the lard was burnt out of him, produced a roar of laughter.

LYCEUM.

A dramatic sketch, entitled "To Persons about to Marry," was produced here on Monday. The plot turns upon the contrivances of a nephew, to make his uncle, *Mr. Passey*, approve of his clandestine marriage. The latter, a rich old bachelor, approves of his clandestine marriage. The old gentleman, having tried boarding-houses, lodgings, and all other refuges for the destitute, at all of which he finds himself robbed, advertises for a respectable widow to keep house for him. Accordingly his house is besieged by applicants, to his extreme terror, and in the midst of his confusions the nephew introduces a young widow, who, in an interview with *Mr. Cotlums*, so captivates him, that he at last wishes she could always remain there. Of course the lady proves to be his nephew's wife: and all is ultimately arranged to their general satisfaction. It will be seen that the materials of this little farce are very slight, but they served to keep the audience in high good humour for half an hour. Mr. F. Matthews had a part admirably suited to him, which he played very carefully; and Mr. Meadows, and Mrs. Wigan, as two pilfering servants, gained a great share of applause from the audience. The piece was entirely successful.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Massinger's play of "The City Madam" was brought out here last week (at a period too late for us to notice it in the ensuing number), and added another successful production to the long catalogue of standard plays heretofore represented under this praiseworthy management.

"The City Madam" is one of the thirty-seven plays written by this last of the great dramatic poets of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; of which only eighteen are extant, owing to the unfortunate destruction of Warburton. It was first acted May 25, 1632, and published 1659—twenty years after his death, so affectingly chronicled in the parish register of St. Saviour's. It was revived at Drury-lane in 1782; and in 1810, the alteration by Sir J. Burgess was brought out at the Lyceum. Since then it has been performed several times at different houses, Mr. Macready being the latest representative of *Luke*.

The play, as now acted at Sadler's Wells, is not Burgess's adaptation—at the same time it certainly is not Massinger's original comedy. Considerable liberties have been taken with the text and the construction; and, independently of omitting the coarser scenes, which would be found objectionable at the present time, the nature of the characters have been in some instances entirely changed. The daughters, brought up, in the original, in all their mother's overbearing pride and tyranny, sink down to two mere walking ladies; and the great character of the play, *Luke*, retains upon his restoration to wit and success, for the indignities so long suffered, not in the pride of power and affluence which bursts upon him, but in a moment of fondness, brought about by his change of state. Nevertheless, the play, as now produced, acts exceedingly well; although the impression left at its termination is certainly unsatisfactory—not as regards its performance, but as relating to its story and characters.

Mr. Phelps exhibited great judgment in the part of *Luke*: and was warmly applauded throughout, more especially in the scenes where he pleads for the decayed merchants, and where he returns from visiting the room in which his wealth is contained. If there was any fault in his performance it was that of being somewhat too energetic towards the end of the piece. Mrs. Warner's *Lady Frugal* was excellently acted—the spirit of the haughty purse-proud city madam broke forth in every speech and gesture, contrasting admirably with her humbled manner after her supposed reverse of fortune. The other characters deserve commendation. We were happy to see the house literally crowded by a superior and intelligent audience: the presence of a large school was a pleasing proof that the exertions of the management are approved of, not merely by the playgoers, but by those intrusted with the education and moral culture of youth. The applause was loud, and what was better, judicious, throughout; and the principal performers were called for, and warmly cheered at the conclusion.

THE MARKET.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday's arrival's of English wheat up to our market have been very scanty, and to-day some parcels of white samples. Most descriptions were in steady request, and [illegible] short rates. The show of barley was not very large; yet some sorts were [illegible] Other descriptions, very little was doing. Oats, beans and peas, found buyers at full prices.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2480; barley, 1270; oats, 60 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 1720 quarters. Foreign: wheat, —; barley, 2560; oats, 1200 quarters. Flour, 1750 sacks, 1130 quarters.

Kent, &c.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 47s; ditto [illegible] Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s to 44s; ditto white, 41s to 48s; rye, 28s to [illegible] grinding barley, 24s to 26s; malting ditto, 32s to 35s; Lincolnshire and Norfolk malt, 62s to 64s; Kingston and Ware, 64s to 66s; [illegible] Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 25s; potato ditto, 25s to 28s; Tweed and Clyde [illegible] ditto white, 29s to 31s; tick beans, 34s to 36s; old ditto, 34s to 36s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 31s to 34s; white, 31s to 33s; harlings, —s to —s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 49s; Suffolk, 37s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to —s per 280 lbs.

Foreign.—Free wheat, 44s to 52s; Dantzig, red, 42s to 44s; white, 44s to 46s. *In Bond.*—Barley, —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s; ditto feed, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s, peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 26s to —s per barrel. Town made, —s to —s.

The Seed Market.—Comparatively little has been doing in this market since our last, and we have no variation to mouse in points.

The following are the present rates:—*Linseed*, English, sowing, 52s to 53s; Baltic for crushing, 38s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to —s. Hempseed, 34s to 36s per quarter; rapeseed, 24s to 25s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, —s to —s; white ditto, —s to —s; tares, —s to —s per bushel; English rapeseed, 36s to —s per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, £10 10s to £11; do., Foreign, —s to —s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £9 10s to £9 15s per ton; canary, 54s to 56s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 44s 0d; barley, 25s 7s.; oats, 21s 2d; rye, 37s 8d; beans, 36s 8d.; peas, 35s 1d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 46s 1d; barley, 24s 4d; oats, 20s 8d; rye, 37s 10d; beans, 36s 8d; peas, 33s 11d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 3s 6d; beans, 4s 6d; peas, 3s 6d.

Tea.—There has been more business doing in this article, and in some cases rather more money has been obtained for both black and green. The stock is now 29,478,030 against 29,447,000 at the same time in 1843.

Coffee.—There has been a good inquiry for most kinds of coffee, the rates of which have ruled pretty much as last week. Cheaper (good ordinary) has sold at 39s per cwt.

Provisions.—There is a better feeling in the demand for Dutch butter, which is now selling at 92s to 94s for Friesland, and 96s to 98s for Kiel. The sale for Irish is active, at an advance of 2s. per cwt. Cork, 80s to 84s; Limerick, 77s to 83s; and Sligo, 77s to 78s per cwt. In bacon very little is doing, and prices are barely supported. In lard the turn lower. In hams and tongues little is doing.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 10s; useful ditto, £4 12s to £5; fine upland ditto, £5 2s to £6; fine, clover hay, £4 10s to £6 6s; oat straw, £1 5s to £1 10s; wheat straw, £1 1s to £1 10s per load.

Potatoes.—We have to report a very inactive demand for potatoes, at from £3 10s to £4 per ton.

Tallow.—The market has a quiet appearance, yet prices are supported. Old P.Y.C., on the spot, requested at 40s 6d, and new, 40s 3d to 41s per cwt.

Hops (Friday).—Although our market is fairly supplied with most kinds of new hops, the demand for all descriptions is active, and prices are still on the advance. Duty called £130,000

SCENE FROM "THE CASTLES OF THE SEVEN PASSIONS," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

SCENE FROM "THE CASTLES OF THE SEVEN PASSIONS."

The Illustration shows a scene from the successful new drama of "The Castles of the Seven Passions:" it may be termed the *tableau* of Avarice, where Mr. Keeley *(Canuche)* and Mrs. Keeley *(Regaillette)* are tempted into the Lion's mouth in quest of Gold and Silver in stupendous vases, whence leap forth the pair of demons shown in our Engraving. The terror of the pair of mortals is admirably depicted;—in the expression of this terror—mixed up with the ludicrous—the Keeleys have no parallel upon the stage.

NEW MUSIC.

HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PIANOFORTE, &c. R. Cocks and Co.

We do not fully comprehend this title, or why the word "modern" should be used; the first chapter or section on "Musical Notation" is abstruse enough to vindicate its claims to antiquity. The rest of the book is carefully compiled, but presents nothing of any very startling novelty.

THE BAREFOOTED FRIAR. Sung by Herr Standigl. The words by SIR WALTER SCOTT. The Music by EDWARD J. LODER. Purday.

A quaint and clever composition, admirably expressive of the words, to which Mr. Loder is always attentive. Staudigl must have made it highly effective.

THE RAGE OF PARIS. A Series of Polkas. Arranged by AUGUSTUS MEVES. R. Cocks and Co.

It is much to be deplored that this "Rage of Paris" should ever have become the taste of London. Mr Meves has contrived to invest the music with some charm by his clever arrangements, as is his custom ever; but of the Vandal dance, which it is intended to accompany, we can only say, with Prior,

So ill the motion with the music suits,
So Orpheus fiddled, and so danc'd the brutes

EVENING. A Duet. The Poetry by J. J. W. MOULD; the Music by W. S. RACKSTRAW. Balls and Co.

This duet, the ornamental title-page informs us, is from *the* opera of "De Weldon," and has been sung by Miss M. Smith and Miss S. Flower. There is considerable poetry and feeling in the composition, but a restless anxiety to harmonise every note mars the grace of its progress. Moreover, the two voices are frequently made dependent upon the instrumental bass for anything like "concord of sweet sounds;" they are too loose. Of the words, all we can say is, that *words* were never cast in such a queer *mould* before: they are utter nonsense.

SCENE FROM THE "MYSTERIOUS STRANGER."

The accompanying sketch embodys one of the most effective scenes of this spirited piece. The Satanic tormenter of the puzzled *Count Beausoleil* (Mr. Hudson) has fully performed all his predictions. The Count has lost his fortune, and with his fortune his friends and his mistress. On a rumour, however, that his runaway banker has been arrested, his mistress returns, for there is then a chance of the fortune being recovered, explains away her desertion, and renews her vows of fidelity. At this nick of time his mysterious persecutor enters, declares all the lady has said to be false, and proves it by putting the Count into a closet, declaring that the banker has escaped beyond the possibility of arrest, that the fortune is lost, and that he himself, being rich beyond calculation, will marry the lady himself; and she consents, to the great horror of the Count, who rushes forward maddened, seizes the pistols from the case his visitor has brought, with an offer of being his second in the duel that must inevitably take place with his dearest friend, for whom his mistress has deserted him, and fires! As the weapons had probably been prepared for such a catastrophe, by the agent who brought them, he stands in the doorway harmless, thus again turning a natural cause into a proof of his supernatural power; the cleverness with which this is done throughout is the great merit of the piece.

SCENE FROM "THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

LYPIATT PARK, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

This locality is interesting, from its association with the memorable Gunpowder Conspiracy.

The beautiful domain of Lypiatt is situated about three miles from Stroud, and one and a half from Bisley, upon an eminence commanding an extensive prospect of the undulating surface of the Cotswold range.

LYPIATT PARK.

The approach from Stroud is somewhat secluded; but the avenue at the entrance being passed whether viewed near, in connection with its antique and richly-carved details, or seen from the park, as represented by our artist, with its exquisite little chapel, its bastioned terraces, and ivy covered walls, and its grey towers and battlements peering between lofty and thickly-studded elms—this venerable mansion is, certainly, a very fine example of the ancient domestic architecture of this country.

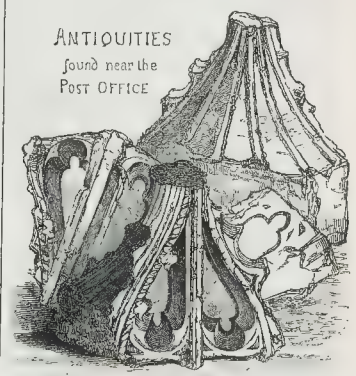
It was originally tenanted by Mortimer, the unfortunate paramour of Isabella, Queen of Edward the Second; the property afterwards fell into the possession of the Throckmorton family, who occupied it in the eventful reign of James the First, and who figured so conspicuously in the Gunpowder Plot. The apartment still exists in which the Conspirators met to discuss their diabolical design. It is a small, wainscotted, square room on the ground floor, and may be noticed in the gable compartment on the right hand side of the principal front in our sketch.

Another source of interest in this building is in the fact of its having held out against the troops of Cromwell, under Charles II., after the siege of Gloucester; and the mark of cannon shot exists upon the external surface of the walls. The property has successively belonged to the family of Stevens, the Earl of Leicester, Mr Delamere, Sir Paul Baghott, Mr. Lewis; and, finally, Samuel Baker, Esq., the present spirited owner.

There are many interesting and romantic legends connected with the spot, with which the peasantry delight to entertaining strangers: among other things, a subterraneous passage is said to exist between Bisley Church, and a concealed entrance in the family chapel, though for what reason does not appear; and the curiosity of its possessors has not yet led them to explore this hidden mystery. Since the property came into its possession, Mr. Baker has made extensive additions and alterations, from the design, under the able superintendence, of Messrs. Dankes and Hamilton, architects, of Gloucester; which, while strictly maintaining the ancient character of the building, have converted it into a spacious mansion, adapted to all the purposes of modern domestic life.

ANTIQUITIES FOUND NEAR THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE, ST. MARTIN'S LE-GRAND.

The accompanying antiquities have been discovered while making a sewer near the General Post-Office, on the former site of the church



of St. John Zackarie, which was destroyed by the Great Fire. From the style of the remains, they seem to have been portions of the canopy of a Gothic tomb, most likely that of Sir Nicholas Twiford, goldsmith, who was Mayor of London in 1338. Stowe carefully describes many fair monuments in this church: one to the memory of Robert Traps, goldsmith, 1526, which bears the following singular epitaph:—

When the bels be merrily rung,
And the Masse devoutly sung,
And the Meate merrily eaten
Then shall Robert Traps his Wife
And children be forgotten.

The church of St. John Zackarie was situated at the corner of Maiden-lane, and was built during the reign of Edward II., and refounded by Nicholas Twiford, 1390.

EXTRAORDINARY DISPATCH OF NEWSPAPERS FROM THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.—On Saturday evening one of the largest dispatches of newspapers from the Post-office in St. Martin's-le-Grand took place. So great a glut of newspapers has not been known in the General Post-office since the memorable night of the coronation of her Majesty the Queen, upon which occasion it is estimated that at least 130,000 newspapers were posted. The number on Saturday evening last'd not fall far short of that quantity.

BATHS AND WASH HOUSES FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.—The Queen has sent £200, and Prince Albert £100 in aid of the funds required. The poor are already anxiously inquiring at the office in Crosby-square when the washhouses will be opened.

SIGNS OF WINTER.—On Tuesday, London, and the country for some miles around it, were enveloped during the whole day in a dense fog, and business generally had to be carried on by artificial light. The navigation of the river was very much impeded. In some of the hilly parts of Surrey on that morning, snow fell. There was also a fall of snow in Kent, at Pilkestone and other places. On Sunday last the snow was full a foot deep on the ground. On Sunday night and Monday there was a copious fall of snow in the north of France, Belgium, and Holland.

M. Labat, one of the chief clerks of the War Office in Paris, recently, without the aid of a written note, extracted in six minutes the square root of 20,511,841, and in a quarter of an hour also worked without notes the multiplication of 379,625,348 by the same figures, giving the number of 144,115,404,844,121,104. This may be recorded as one of the most remarkable instances of headwork in calculation hitherto recorded.

"BONNER'S HALL," HACKNEY.

During the week, pursuant to notice served on the respective tenants, considerable progress has been made towards the formation of "Victoria Park." Workmen have been occupied in forming Old Ford-lane into a straight line of road, and a row of houses, called King's Arms-row, has been levelled. Within the last three weeks, upwards of 700 loads of rubbish have been brought from

"BONNER'S HALL."

the works in the formation of the new road at Whitechapel, to fill up the excavations, and for other purposes. A cut's has been staked out in the Grove-road, which is to form one of the principal entrances into the park, and some progress has already been made in the drainage of many of the fields. The chief part of the tenants inhabiting the houses forming the remaining wing of "Bonner's-hall" have vacated their occupancy, prior to the demolition of this interesting structure, which will commence at once. This is one of the most picturesque parts of the locality; the venerable trees which still remain showing it to have been the remnants of a formerly well cultivated park. Bishop Bonner is stated to have resided in the old structure, long known as "Bonner's Hall;" and here it is asserted that the bishop imprisoned and tortured the first Protestant martyrs. The building consists of a centre and two wings; and, with its heavy roofs, chimney-stacks, and dormer windows, presents the scene shown in our engraving.

LOSS OF LIFE AT OLDHAM.

In part of our impression last week, we gave an account of the falling of a newly erected mill, the property of Messrs. Radcliffe, and Co., near Oldham. Twenty persons were killed by this unfortunate occurrence, 12 males, and 8 females.

The inquest was held on Saturday last, at the Black Swan Inn, Mumps, before Mr. Molesworth. The inquiry was held on the (19 bodies of Joseph Tweedale, Robert Tweedale, James Tweedale, Susannah Wright, George Taylor, Mary Ann Hussey, James Ridgway, Ann Buckley, James Kershaw, Sarah Watmough, William Mannock, John Kershaw, William Butterworth, Edward Winpenny, Ann Ogden, Hannah Slater, Ann Holme, Elizabeth Smethurst, and Daniel Dunkerley—in all nineteen, William Whitehead not having been found.

It was agreed to commence with evidence as to the identity of the elder Tweedale's body

A witness named William Mills, living in Pipe-row, North-moor, being confined to his bed by his injuries, his evidence was taken at his own dwelling. He stated: I am a bricklayer, and was working at Lower House Mill, Messrs. S. Radcliffe and Sons. One of the arches in the flooring of the top story had given way about five inches in the crown, and I pulled about a third of it out, and put it in again. This was on Tuesday last. I took it out on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday it was not ready for me, and I put one length (of a third part) in on Wednesday night, and we just then had the middle part out. It was flagged over the top, and the flags of the next bay had given way, and I showed it to the master

RUINS OF THE LOWER-HOUSE MILL, NEAR OLDHAM.

(Mr. Wrigley) and one of the master's sons. One of the ends of an iron beam had broken—I mean the ear where the clip goes on, and I showed it to Mr. Samuel Radcliffe, and he said it was a pity they broke that way. One had broken before. The beam had only lost one ear, and had not lost all its bearing on the pillar. I had just pulled the middle length out, when I saw the gable end fall. One of the men working near the end (Thomas Mellor) ran, and before he could reach it, it went down, and him with it. It went bay after bay, the roof following the floor, beginning with the gable (west end), and coming towards me, and I saw it going bay after bay, for perhaps a minute, and when it came to me, down I went with it. My head was badly cut, but I was never insensible. My leg is badly bruised and swollen, but not broken; the flags had not broken, but the joints had sundered a little.

By a Juror: The joiner only said that the bedding of the flagging had given way. It was about the fourth bay from the gable end, where the arch had given way. I think it was the pressure towards the gable, and to resist such a pressure the gable should have had strong buttresses. The gable was the only thing to keep it up. The arch had only an inch rise per foot.

Mary Tweedale, of Lower House, widow of Joseph Tweedale, the overlooker, stated that one of the bodies lying at her house was that of her husband; he was forty-four years of age. Another body lying in her house was that of Robert Tweedale, her son, aged seventeen years, a twister-in; and the third body lying there was that of James Tweedale, a younger son, aged twelve years; he was a reacher-in. The poor woman sobbed, and was quite overcome.

After some further evidence the jury adjourned until Monday.

On their re-assembling they were sworn in the case of William Whitehead, the last body missing, which had been found on the preceding day. They then went to view that body, and also to inspect the mill again. The following are the particulars as to—

William Whitehead of Foulearh, engineer, who would have completed his twenty-second year at Christmas next. He had been in the employ of five or six twelve years. He was unmarried, and lived with his mother, who has six surviving children, of whom four are under twenty years of age; namely, two girls of eighteen and twelve years, and two boys of sixteen and ten years. The deceased's body was found, about ten o'clock on Sunday morning, outside the building, in the yard, near the chimney, under a heap of bricks; so that he had evidently been struck down, crushed and killed, while passing along the yard, endeavouring to escape.

On the return of the jury to the Black Swan the first witness called—the inquiry being so far limited to the death of the elder Tweedale—was

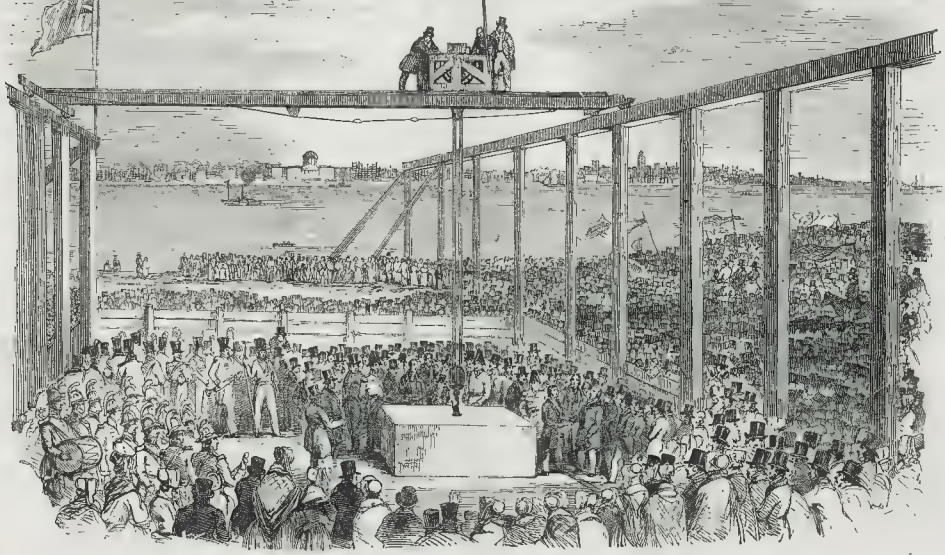
Thomas Mellor, of Hey Side, in Royton, bricklayer, who stated:—On Thursday I was at work on the arch in the cockloft at Lower House-mill. We had taken one length out and keyed it, and had taken another length out, and I had taken a springer out (the spring course), and was talking to the man working with me (William Mills), when I saw the beam in the same bay snap off at the collar, at the pillar; and I said "Billy, it's a-w going!" and I set off as fast as I could to the door. I saw the arch next Greave's factory drop in (the second bay from the gable end). It was the centre beam of the three principal beams between the second and third bays that fell, dropping in. The different bays dropped as I quitted them, till I reached the last bay but one, next the old factory, when it fell with me.

By Mr. Fairbairn: When the beam fell, I saw the arch of the fifth bay from the old mill (the third from the gable end) give way and drop. The stage we stood on dropped with it. I jumped off the stage, and ran towards the old mill. The beam did not spring at all; but it snapped off at the collar, and fell straight down. I heard no previous noise. No arch had given way, except that which we were repairing and which had previously dropped or sunk just four inches. The arch had a rise of twelve inches.

After some further evidence of a similar character, the inquiry was adjourned.

PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

From the above evidence, though the facts are somewhat scattered, may be gleaned what, in all probability, is the true cause of the fall of this mill. It seems that, on Saturday week, five days before the occurrence, an arch, in the



CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE BIRKENHEAD DOCKS.—See next page.

sixth story, was observed to have settled or sunk as much as four inches, and this at a spot just under a place in the floor, above which some flaggers, who were laying the stone floors of the rooms, had used, as a sort of deposit for their lime and water, while mixing it for the purpose of pointing. The water, it is supposed, by its percolation through the brickwork of the arch, had considerably loosened the mortar, and thus caused the arch to give way a little. On the Tuesday before the fall of the mill, some brickayers commenced raking out the third of the arch nearest the north side of the mill, and they rebuilt it. They then took out the middle third of the arch, including that space between the pillars, and in this way cut off the connection from one side of the mill to the centre beams forming the bay. The lateral pressure on the beams of the two adjoining arches appears to have been too great for the beams to resist, and that beam nearest the east end of the mill, was thrust out at the ceiling, and the end, immediately after the removal of the arch and its fell instantly, followed, in rapid succession, by that of all the bays in the room, and the violent impact of the materials of the arches, and the great and immediate pressure of the whole of the mill down all the beams, and precipitated the whole mass of materials to the ground floor.

Amongst the collateral circumstances, in all probability, contributing to the accident, may be enumerated - the greenness of the walls of the building, and also of the arches; the unusually large span of the arch which fell, and perhaps its insufficient rise; the nature of the wooden roof between the arches, and the mode of applying them; and the form of the iron principal beams.

The adjourned inquest was resumed on Wednesday, when Messrs. Fairburn and Bellhouse gave in a report respecting the cause of the lamentable occurrence, viz., that it had arisen "from the falling of one of the arches in the first instance, or, what is more probable, from the breaking of one of the large beams supporting the transverse and longitudinal arches at the most vulnerable part of the mill in the other;" and this owing to "the weakness of the iron beams, which we consider as the primary cause of the accident." After a short discussion, the jury returned the following verdict :—"Accidental death, caused by the falling of the building; and the jury are unanimously of opinion that the causes of the accident are fully pointed out by the able report of Messrs. Fairburn and Bellhouse."

The cases, twenty in number, as before stated, were then submitted to the customary process of signing in melancholy succession.

All the bodies have since been buried.

SUBSCRIPTION AT OLDHAM.—In about half an hour, it was estimated that £750 had been subscribed, forming a highly-gratifying proof of the liberality of the inhabitants when properly appealed to

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CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE BIRKENHEAD DOCKS.

Oh! Commerce, Parent of the secret spring
That feed the world beyond the pow'r of Kings,
Nurse of Society, Apostle sent
To join the Island with the continent
And make one family of all the Earth,
Here in our land thou long ago hadst birth,
Tho' like the mother of the Atlantides,
The children now float on the wide world's seas,
Bringing intelligence where'er they go—
Suing for Peace but ready for a Foe
'Tis here thou art in Majesty and Pride,
HERE IN YET UNCROWDED HOME, WORTH ALL BESIDE! W.

This imposing spectacle, or, as it has been aptly termed, "Grand Festival," took place on Wednesday, the 23rd ult.; and, but for the pressure of the splendid event in the Metropolis, would have been ere this illustrated in our pages. The present Engraving, we should premise, is from a drawing by a celebrated marine painter, who attended the Festival in his representative of our Journal. Before detailing the ceremony, it may be desirable to furnish our readers with a short account of its locality.

The fast rising township of Birkenhead, then, is situated on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, exactly opposite Liverpool, and Wallasey Pool, an estuary communicating with the Mersey, and is opposite the centre of the long range of docks on the Liverpool side. Not many years ago, a humble ferry-house on the beach, a goodly private house to the south, the old manor house called the Priory (the ruins of a small Benedictine Monastery) a farm-house, and two or three scattered cottages, constituted the whole of the buildings in Birkenhead; and only recently, it was a perfect morass, with scarcely a street practicable. The accommodation of steamboats on the Mersey, for the purposes of the ferry, having rendered this place much more easily accessible from Liverpool, its desirableness as a residence for persons engaged in business very soon suggested itself. It is not more than twenty years since the *colonization* began, and so rapid has been the increase of the place, that it now contains nearly 15,000 inhabitants. This progress was, of course, considerably accelerated by the formation of the railway from Chester, by which the communication between that ancient city and Liverpool, by way of Birkenhead, has been increased beyond all expectation. Even the rise of which has been so recent could hardly be expected to present much, if any, architectural beauty; but Hamilton Square may, we think, challenge a comparison with most of the metropolitan squares in point of size and general appearance, and it possesses one advantage over them all—it is constructed of beautiful white stone. Besides this square several spacious streets are in progress, many (if which the Queen's Parade is the finest) are laid out, and the rare advantage of being laid down with reference to a general plan. A public market of the largest dimensions is nearly completed; a park of upwards of 70 acres is in rapid progress; and baths and a public cemetery are in contemplation at no distant period.

Public attention has, however, been directed to this place by a scheme which bids fair to make the commerce of the Mersey, great as it already is, even tenfold greater; our readers will anticipate that we allude to the proposed formation of Birkenhead Docks.

The plan for converting the Wallasey Pool into an immense floating dock was first suggested by the late Mr. William Laird, who may safely be stated to have been the founder of Birkenhead. His intentions are now being carried out by his son, and several other influential gentlemen of the place. It having been ascertained that, during two periods of thirteen years, the trade of Liverpool had been doubled, whilst the dock room had not increased in proportion. Only a few months since upwards of 200 merchant ships were lying in the river waiting for room in the docks. Accordingly, it was decided to extend the dock accommodation of Liverpool by constructing others at Birkenhead, and, singularly enough, upon that day twelvemonths the Bill authorising the construction of the docks passed the House of Lords.

The depositi n next consulted Mr. Rendel, the engineer, who has produced the present plan, which comprises a floating dock, covering an area of 169 acres, with a depth of nineteen feet water (being more than that of all the Liverpool docks combined), besides a tidal basin of sixteen acres, and a great low water basin of thirty-seven acres. A Bill was submitted to Parliament last session, when, notwithstanding an opposition of unexampled activity, they succeeded by means of the evidence of the most scientific men from all parts of the kingdom, in convincing the committee of both houses, that a river so valuable for the navigation of the Mersey would be improved instead of being obstructed, as had been urged by its opponents.

Early on Wednesday, the whole population of Birkenhead were on the alert for the ceremony of laying the first stone of the Docks: there were the highborn aristocrat, the enterprising merchant, and the industrious operative; there were Odd Fellows and Good Fellows—Ancient Foresters and Modern Foresters—Printers and Pensioners—Druids and Draymen—Shepherds and Shipwrights—Masons and Mechanics—Sawyers and Sailors—Commissioners and Carters—Firemen and Foremen—Chimney Sweepers on Carts and Gentlemen in Carriages —Equestrians, Pedestrians, Minstrels, and Musicians, all marching in most approved order. The procession having arrived on the shore, took up various positions adjoining the site at the north-east end of Wallasey Pool, where the ceremony was to take place. An immense platform had been erected for the accommodation of such parties as had been favoured with tickets of admission; it was graced with an elegant display of beauties and beauty, as most of the gentlemen, who had received invitations to the banquet, were there in attendance with their ladies. In the enclosure immediately surrounding the spot, where the stone was to be fixed, the bands of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and of the 6th Regiment, as well as the Harmonic Band of the renowned Stubbs of Liverpool, were stationed, and played a variety of popular music during the preparatory arrangements.

The leading gentlemen having arrived on the ground, preparations were immediately made for laying the stone, by Mr. Rendel depositing a glass bottle, containing a copy of the *Liverpool Chronicle* of that day, a plan of the works, and one of all the current coins, in a cavity grooved out of the solid rock. Mr. Rendel then read the inscr ption on the brass plate, and deposited the plate in the groove prepared for its reception. The head being moved to the river; after which he presented the silver trowel to Sir Philip Egerton. This superb trowel was engraved and described in our journal of the 26th ult.: it was designed and modelled by Mr. W. A. Brittain, sculptor, Bedford-square, and not by Mr. Meyer, as stated in the above Number.

The stone was then lowered to its place, the mortar added, examined by the level, and pronounced to be real and truly laid by the mason, barons, who struck it three times with a mallet made of rosewood. The Rev. Alexander Knox, incumbent of Birkenhead, then offered up a prayer, Sir P. Egerton then addressed the multitude; after which their shouts, the music of the bands, and the roar of artillery, having announced the termination of this part of the day's proceedings, the vast assemblage dispersed to partake of the various festivities which awaited them at the different places in the town. The present week had all the appearance of one vast fair; and it is estimated that not fewer than 100,000 persons were congregated together on the occasion.

Our Engraving represents the spectator at the moment when the stone has been lowered in its place, and Sir P. Egerton is receiving the trowel.

In the evening, a grand dinner took place in a temporary apartment, constructed in the covered station of the Chester and Birkenhead Railway, Grange Lane. The dimensions of the room were 100 feet, by nearly 40 feet. This hall was tastefully decorated with festoons, and, indeed, alcoves of flowers and evergreens, and brilliantly illuminated by Bude lights, and various stars and other ornamental devices in gas. The entire floor was covered with crimson baize, and the whole had a most splendid effect. Upwards of five hundred sat down to a dinner consisting of every delicacy in season. During the evening the bands of the 5th Dragoon Guards and the 6th Regiment of Foot played a variety of popular music, in most admirable style. John Laird, Esq., Chairman of the Dock Commissioners, presided.

The display of gold and silver plate upon the tables was most costly and superb, and indeed all the arrangements were worthy of a banquet for Royalty itself. Among the decorations of the room we must not omit to mention a beautifully painted portrait of the late Mr. Laird, the original projector of the Birkenhead Docks, which was suspended on the wall, at the back of the Vice-President's chair. One of the novelties of the feast (novel, we mean, in the provinces) was the introduction of Mr. Toole, the celebrated London toastmaster.

In the evening there was an elegant ball and supper at the railway station; at the latter, a superbly-ornamented cake was presented to Lady Grey Egerton.

The pleasures of the "merry mingling dance" were prolonged till 4 o'clock, when the company finally departed.

For the amusement of the lower orders, there was a magnificent display of fireworks; and bonfires "making night glorious" blazed from various eminences, and at conspicuous points along the shore.

Immense numbers of persons were present on this occasion, and fearfully crowded as were all the ferry-boats and railways leading to the locality of the festival, we are del ghted to observe that its brightness was not shaded by one misfortune, which could be interpreted by the most fanciful into an omen of future calamity. There were several minor festivities in honour of the occasion.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 17th ult. mention the arrival of a Tartar with despatches from the General in-Chief of the Turkish army in Albania, announcing that he had entered the town of Dibra, after an engagement with the insurgents.

The total number of letters dispatched from Bombay on the 1st of August by the Akbar for England amounted to 38,277, and newspapers, 9287, filling 30 boxes.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE RATAN INQUISITION.

By your good leave
These men will be your judges: we must stand
The inquisition. SOUTHERNE.

There is a certain fable, written a long time ago, in which a society of small frogs are represented as thus remonstrating with those from whom they were receiving injury—"What is *sport* to you is death to us!" During the last session of Parliament committees were appointed to inquire whether the real cause of complaint did not exist in the present day. Before those honourable tribunals every witness produced—persons of great experience and knowledge of the matter in hand—asserted the idea that we were the small *turf* from the turf. On the contrary, from their showing, of all the employments of life, racing was the purest and most immaculate. On the heels of hore inquiries, trending on their kilter, came the Ratan affair. To those who were first before the Lords and Commons touching the virtues of jockeys, trainers, betting men—*et hoc genus omne*—we submit the following analysis of the Ratan Inquisition, and, beseeching their attention to the dates and detailings of those whose revelations before it have been permitted to transpire, beg to observe—

By your good leave
These men shall be your judges.

To the "Racing Calendar" of Thursday last there appeared an official manifesto to the following effect:—"At a meeting of the Jockey Cl b, held at Newmarket on Wednesday in the Houghton Meeting, the following report was read by the chairman. . . . The stewards of the Jockey Club, assisted by the Duke of Beaufort and Colonel Peel, having investigated the charges brought forward against Samuel Rogers and John Breham, and heard their statements, as well as the evidence of various witnesses, and the account given by Mr. Ives and Mr. Cromwell of their share in the transaction, by betting for Rogers and Bre ham against Ratan for the late Derby race, are of opinion that the plan originated in an agreement between S. Rogers and J. Bra ham to bet both ways about Ratan, under the impression, that the parties whom they might commission to bet for them against the horse, *would be influenced, by their representations of the improbability of his winning*, to lay such sums of money against him as to prevent their appearing on the settling day if Ratan won." To this succeeds sentence against Rogers and Braham, warning them off Newmarket Heath *in seculo seculorum*, and an expression of the assembly's sense of the improperty of gentlemen betting large sums of money for jockeys, trainers, &c.

Well, Rogers and Braham having offered proof that they are scoundrels, were very properly punished. How stand the commissioners? That their position may be rightly understood, it is proper to premise, that after his appearance in the Craven Meeting of this year at Newmarket, Ratan became by the general favourite for the Derby—as such his owner backed him heavily and so did the best judges of racing in the kingdom—from his form and public performances. Now, suppose the reader or any other of our readers had gone to Messrs. Ives and Cromwell with a representation of the *improbability* of his winning—what share of attention does any one in his senses suppose they would have attached to it? When all the *prestige* of practical knowledge went to his favour, what house-hold axiom at Newmarket, that the elder Rogers—his trainer—declared his conviction no three year-old, of his year, was within half-a-stone of him—when the younger Rogers, as to the *jockey*, and who had been entrusted access to his stable—came to them and represented it was *impossible* Ratan would or did not such a piece of information seem suspicious to those gentlemen? The system of the betting was understood in the following novel way—the letter of honour is its debts are debts of honour—as regards the manner in which they may be incurred as well as their discharge.

The report is silent as to the history after the representations of Rogers—(Braham, of course, was only considered his go-between)—Messrs. Ives and Cromwell betted, either on their own account, or any other, against Ratan for the Derby. Some public comments have come to complaint of this—they have grave reason to look with doubt and offence on the sentence of the stewards given before the Jockey Club, because it affords the members of that society a clue to the character of professional betting, which ought to be a common guide for the use of the racing community. Let the Gaming Committee of the House of Lords call for the production of the short-hand notes taken during the Ratan inquiry, and they will find the turf not quite such a blaze of *couleur de rose* as the witnesses of the past painted it.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The leading feature of the Derby betting this afternoon was the advance of Idas, a dark horse belonging to the Earl of Strathmore, that is reported to have achieved great things with Revenue, Brother to Ef O, Lord Glasgow's colt, and Anti-Repealer, were also backed at improving prices, and some reasonably heavy sums were invested on the principal favourites at the last Newmarket quotations. Col. Peel's horse continues at a discount. The settlement went off peaceably.

DERBY.

15 to 1 agst Forth's lot	27 to 1 agst Rebecca colt	40 to 1 agst Lycurgus	
11 to 1 — Alarm	28 to 1 — Fire Alien	40 to 1 — Miss Whip colt (t)	
10 to 1 — Kedger	33 to 1 — Fenella	50 to 1 — Seaman	
9 to 2 — Idas (t)	33 to 1 — Young Eclipse	50 to 1 — Bro. to Atta-girl	
12 to 1 — Orlando colt	33 to 1 — Clear the Way	50 to 1 — Bro. to Ethelinda	
25 to 1 — Brother to E O	40 to 1 — Black Prince		
25 to 1 — Newcomer	40 to 1 — Weatherbit	2000 to 50 — Cabin Boy	
25 to 1 — Orlando colt	40 to 1 — Rose Royal (t)	1000 to 10 — The Hermit (t)	

THURSDAY.—The small amount of business transacted this afternoon reduces our task to a simple quotation of the odds:—

10 to 1 on the field	28 to 1 agst Fire-Alien (t)	40 to 1 agst Laird o' Cockpen (t)	
16 to 1 agst Kedger	28 to 1 — Rebecca colt (t)	50 to 1 — Miss Whip colt	
25 to 1 — Orlando colt	28 to 1 — Idas	50 to 1 — Jingle Pot	
25 to 1 — Idas	33 to 1 — Young Eclipse(t)	50 to 1 — Cabin Boy	
25 to 1 — Newcomer	40 to 1 — Weatherbit	66 to 1 — Cabin Boy	
25 to 1 — Old England	40 to 1 — Black Prince		

OAKS.

8 to 1 agst Lancashire Witch	10 to 1 agst Refraction (t)

FOG-A-BALLAGH.—Mr. J. F. HERRING, Sen., is now engaged on two large pictures of Fog-a-Ballagh, with portraits of Mr. Irwin, Mr. J. Forth, and Bell, the Jockey; one being for Mr. Irwin, and the other for Mr. J. Forth: a certain proof of the estimation in which Mr. Herring's portrait of this celebrated horse is held by the owner. Mr. Herring has also given Mr. Herring a commission to paint a portrait of his clever little horse, Mickey Free.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after 2 o'clock on Thursday Evening.

HER MAJESTY'S GUEST, LOUIS PHILIPPE, King of the French, in the UNIFORM of a NATIONAL GUARD, worn by himself. The NATIONAL GROUP, in honour of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Wellington, consisting of 18 Figures. R. COCKEN, Esq., from Life. TOM THUMB, as Napoleon.—"This Exhibition, in its present state, is one of the very best sights in the Metropolis, and abounds with such a variety of objects, that it is a matter of surprise how so many things could have been brought together." The Times.—Admittance, One Shilling. Napoleon Rooms, Regent-street. Open from Eleven till Five, and from Seven till Ten. Concert at Eight. Madame TUSSAUD and SONS, Exhibition Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The TRANSFORMATIONS of PROTEUS will be illustrated by the PROTEOSCOPE for the next time, on MONDAY, the 11th of November, and will be exhibited every evening during the week. The PHYSIOSCOPE, OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, DIVING-BELL, and DIVER, DISSOLVING VIEWS, Dr. RYAN'S LECTURE on LIQUID POISONS, and other ENTERTAINMENTS daily and in the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Professor Bachhoffner's varied Lectures abound in interesting experiments—Admission, 1s.; Schools, half-price.—The Revised CATALOGUE, with the addition of 300 Works of Art recently deposited in the Museum, price 1s.

CHINESE COLLECTION, Hyde Park Corner. OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Dusk, and from Seven till Ten.—"This Collection, the result of great expense, and a residence of eleven years by the Proprietor in China, is amongst the most curious ever spread in London. It is a complete illustration of the manners, customs, and, in many respects, of the history and religion of an immense empire, but imperfectly known to Europeans. There is an immense collection of all sorts of things connected with the manufactures, the modes of living, the costumes, and domestic economy, and the state of the arts in China. There is something to please all inquirers."—Times. His Royal Highness Prince Albert's Military Band is in attendance on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings.—Full Descriptive Catalogues to be obtained in the Saloon. A new edition, the one hundred and fortieth thousand, is now ready. Brilliantly Illuminated every evening. Admission, 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES of CONCERTS.—M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his Annual Series of Concerts will commence at the above National Theatre on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15th. M. Jullien regrets that in consequence of the Theatre being regal ed at Christmas for Dramatic purposes, his Concerts can this year continue for ONE MONTH ONLY. The last Concert will, in that case, take place on Saturday, December 14th. Full particulars will shortly be announced.

GREAT ATTRACTION EVERY EVENING.—ASTLEY'S QUEEN'S HOUNDS meet on MONDAY next at ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE. Some entirely new change of the whole programme every evening at seven o'clock every night, an entirely new Spectacle, writ en by Mr. W. T. MONCRIEFF, produced by Mr. W. D. BROADFOOT, with unparalleled splendour effects, entitled THE ROYAL FOX HUNT, or the Race Horse and Jo'e's Course of Man and Steed introducing unequaled National Feats. Real Fox Chase on the Stage and in the Circle by Long Fox and Full Pack of Hounds, purchased by Mr. Batty of Mr. Tattersall to replace the novel introduction of Epsom Races and other Sporting Realities. New Scenes in the Circus, and unequalled Feats of Horsemanship. Conclude with the Grand Allegorical Spectacle entitled Astley's Message. Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. Box-office open from 11 till 5. Lessons in the art of Riding by Mr. R. Smith.

BALFE'S TESTIMONIAL will be presented on MONDAY next, November 11th, when his popular Opera "THE BOHEMIAN GIRL," will be performed for the unexampled time of one hundred and one nights, unparalleled in the history of the 3 Sixth stage. Subscriptions are received at Chappell's Music Warehouse, 50, New Bond-street.

WINTER HOSIERY, manufactured by POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo place, Pall-mall, of White and Coloured Merino, Lambs-Wool, Real Cashmere, and of other Choice Wools, in Socks, Hose, and Underclothing, Double Soles, and of Cashmere GAITERS for Ladies, and every description of SILK and COTTON HOSIERY.

LESSONS IN MILLINERY.—Mrs. HOWELL, of 304, Regent street, sole Inventress of Teaching the art of Dressmaking in a series of Lessons, enables persons to convey to paper all the essential practical knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and executing in the most finished style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The convenience of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers wanted.

DANCING.—MRS. FREDERICK FINNEY (late Miss Kennard) respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry that her Academy for Dancing and Deportment of the Figure is now open at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Mondays and Thursdays, at Two o'Clock; and at her own house on Wednesdays. Schools and Families attended. and Lad es prepared for presentation at Court. For terms address Mrs. Frederick Finney, Tottenham green.

THE PURE SILVER ITSELF Instantly and Lastingly Replaced upon the most Worn or Damaged PLATED ARTICLES, rendering them quite equal to new, by the POTOSIAN LIQUID SILVER, in a bottle one hour in use, 3s. The application of this brilliant and lasting preparation is as simple as the effect is astonishing.—SMITH and CO., Perfumers, opposite Rathbone street, St. and —Wholesale Agents SUTTON and CO., Bow Churchyard; and, Bank, Silversmith, York. Note: Ask for the "POTOSIAN LIQUID SILVER," the original and only lasting preparation.

EXPRESSLY for INDIA.—THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE AUTOCRATS, manufactured expressly for India, possess every advantage, without any of the inconveniences of flannel waistcoats, the texture is exceedingly light, soft, and odorless, and as an absorbent, it is superior to flannel, and perfectly free from every irritating or disagreeable quality. They are manufactured by THRESHER and GLENNY, and can only be procured at their East India Outfitting Establishment, 152, Strand, London. It is very important to caution the public that every article is marked "Thresher's India Gauze," as no other materials possesses the same absorbent qualities. N.B. Cadets and Assistant-Surgeons perfectly equipped, and lists of particulars may be had, on application, at 152, Strand.

TEAS at Wholesale Prices, 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

Pou hong 2s 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s.	
Congou 3s. 2d., 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d.	
Souchong 3s., 3s. 4d., 4s. 8d., 5s.	
Twankay 3s. 4d. to 4s.	
Young Hyson 3s. 4d., 4s. 4d., 5s., 5s. 4d.	
Hyson 4s. 4d., 4s. 8d., 5s., 6s.	
Gunpowder 4s. 8d., 5s., 5s. 4d., 5s., and 7s.	

MANSELL and CO., 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside. Six pounds of the above forwarded free of carriage to any part of the Kingdom.

WINTER OVER COATS, WRAPPERS, &c.—MESSRS. BURCH and LUCAS (late J. Albert), respectfully invite gentlemen to view their new and fashionable assortment of PATENT and BEAUFORT BEAVERS, FANCY CLOTHS, THOUGHTS, &c. for the approaching season. The style and cut of every garment are guaranteed equal to any of the first houses at the West-end, at prices in unison with the economy of the times. Regular and liberal gentlemen who may do them the honour will be perfectly satisfied with any garment that leaves their establishment. A large assortment of Great Coats kept ready made in all the different and most approved forms to suit the prevailing taste; inspection of which is respectfully solicited. Gentlemen of the profession they are enabled to speak confidently as to their superiority over all garments of a shop character, the whole are manufactured from their establishment.—95, King William street, London-bridge, opposite the Steyn.

MOURNING—Genteel, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, respectfully beg to intimate that, in consequence of the numerous failures, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be procured from their establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept ready made; and a note particularizing the mourning required, will insure immediate attention to the wishes of any country or family. Ladies requiring Silks or Satin Dresses, Mantles, Cloaks, &c., are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks and Velveta introduced at this house. They will be found not only more durable, but the colour very superior, unaffected by the strongest acid or sea air. Bonnets, Caps, Collars, and Fancy Mourning Goods, Cashmeres, Plaids and Merinos of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with a numerous assortment of Dresses. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept ready made; and a note particularizing the mourning required, will insure immediate attention to the wishes of any country or family. Ladies requiring Silks or Satin Dresses, Mantles, Cloaks, &c., are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks and Velveta introduced at this house. They will be found not only more durable, but the colour very superior, unaffected by the strongest acid or sea air. Bonnets, Caps, Collars, and Fancy Mourning Goods, Cashmeres, Plaids and Merinos of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with a numerous assortment of Dresses. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept ready made; and a note particularizing the mourning required, will insure immediate attention to the wishes of any country or family. Ladies requiring Silks or Satin Dresses, Mantles, Cloaks, &c., are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks and Velveta introduced at this house. They will be found not only more durable, but the colour very superior, unaffected by the strongest acid or sea air. Bonnets, Caps, Collars, and Fancy Mourning Goods, Cashmeres, Plaids and Merinos of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with a numerous assortment of Dresses. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept ready made; and a note particularizing the mourning required, will insure immediate attention to the wishes of any country or family. Ladies requiring Silks or Satin Dresses, Mantles, Cloaks, &c., are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks and Velveta introduced at this house. They will be found not only more durable, but the colour very superior, unaffected by the strongest acid or sea air. Bonnets, Caps, Collars, Setches, Head dresses in endless Re &c. W. C. JAY and Co.

PLATE.—T. COX SAVORY, Silversmith, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London

Has just brought Fiddle pattern Spoons and Forks, at the following prices per ounce.

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								Finest Fiddle pattern.		
12 Table Spoons		20	at	7	2	..	10	16	0	11	7	0
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12 Tea Spoons		05	at	7	2	..	10	4	0	11	7	0
12 Dessert Forks		20	at	7	2	..	7	8	4	7	15	4
12 Cream Spoons		05	at	7	2	..	7	4	2	3	8	8
1 Soup Ladle		10	at	7	2	..	7	3	11	8	12	8
1 Sauce Ladle		10	at	7	8	..	7	3	11	8	12	8
1 Salt Spoons (gilt strong)								1	0	0	1	4	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs								2	10	0	2	11	8
1 Fish Slice		10	7	8	..	7	3	11	8	12	8	8	0
Ditto Sugar Tongs (strong)								0	13	0	0	17	0

The above is a new Pattern, much admired for its simple elegance.—Pattern Spoons can be sent into the country.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.
To MESSRS. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton garden, London

From the Queen's Dockyard, Portsmouth, April 4th, 1844.

GENTLEMEN,—I think it but an act of justice to inform you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your admirable Macassar Oil, and recommend my friends to make use of it, finding many more weak and thin, and much discoloured from a practice I had adopted of wetting it continually; fearing that I should lose it entirely, and hearing of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil, I have for some time past used it regularly, and the result is, that my hair is now perfectly restored and much improved in appearance and colour, having become thick, long, and glossy; and I also could fully witness the use of paper, which it never did before. To all my friends I have warmly recommended your Macassar Oil, as an excellent restorative to a weak and thin head of hair. You are at liberty to show this letter to any one in print, I beg you will not publish it; but you are at liberty to show this letter, or make any other use you please of it, and refer opponents to me, if necessary, in proof of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil. I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, W. H. PAGE.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL preserves and reproduces the Hair, prevents it from falling, and in turning Grey; changes Grey Hair to its Original Colour; frees it from Scurf and Dandriff, and makes it beautifully soft and curly

Ask for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

READ the following TESTIMONIAL in favour of PARR'S LIFE PILLS,
which is sufficient to convince the most prejudiced person that they are all that is required to conquer disease, and consequently, prove life.

To T. ROBERTS and Co.

SIRS,—I beg to hand you the following testimonial, which I have just received from Mr. Williams, Union street, Nottingham. Yours obediently,

G. BATTERS, Chapel bar, Nottingham.

SIR,—Printing is a great blessing to mankind, but for my I can recollect no cause known, through run a perfect Cure, by taking PARR'S LIFE PILLS, of extremely bad Indigestion, a Bilious disorder and Nervous Debility, which I have been subjected to for years; and money enough has been paid to physicians and surgeons, which now would have been a little fortune to me. I wish every fellow-creature clearly to understand that I was wonderfully relieved by taking one box of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and after three I entertained in my way of a miraculous cure of a bilious attack and sick headache. The second box made me quite easy about my business, spirits, appetite and energy, and by taking two or three more boxes I am happy to add my humble testimony of a perfect cure of that dreadful disorder—bilious and sick headache, which rendered me, before I took PARR'S LIFE PILLS, unfit for business. Considering the loss of time and pain persons would find that one box of PARR'S LIFE PILLS is worth, instead of 1s. 1½d., as many guineas. May all persons make use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, is the sincere wish of

Yours, thankfully,
M. WILLIAMS, Union-street, Nottingham.

To Mr. G. Batters.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS are sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors. See the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS," in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Government Stamp.

COD LIVER OIL.—Read the following Undeniable Testimony of the extraordinary natural remedy in the CURE of GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, DISEASED JOINTS, SPINAL and GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS, INFLAMMATION, SCORBUTIC SORES, SKIN DISEASES, and other external Diseases:—

Gentlemen,—If my case is of any value to you I beg you will make the best use of it, as I have suffered too much from Gout and Rheumatism not to have the strongest sympathy for all who may be similarly afflicted. I purchased only one bottle of your Cod Liver Oil, and after a few days' use I found myself completely relieved, and a miracle pronounced the marvellous remedy, and shall be happy to reply to all enquiries.

I am, Gentlemen, your thankful and obedient servant,
HENRY W. PITMAN.

Sept. 1844.

Notice's Picture Gallery, St. Martin's lane, London.

SIR,—Three years ago, I was attacked with a disease of the legs, for which I was admitted into St. Thomas's Hospital, and remained there a month subject to all kinds of treatment. I left the hospital to try the advice of several medical men, and all without the least benefit. I was at length advised by a friend to try a small bottle of your Cod Liver Oil, and from the very first application experienced relief, and before using it whose of the small bottle, was perfectly cured and have remained in perfect health to this day.

Oct. 1844. ANNE MIDGLEY, 351 Strand.

Sold in bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by JONES and CO., 201, Strand. RANGER, Oxford-street; HOPPER chemist, Pall-mall; JOHNSTON, Cornhill; and all respectable Medicine vendors in Town and Country.

CAUTION—Observe the seal and address of JONES and CO., 201, STRAND on the wrapper.

FATHERLAND.—The ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE for NOVEMBER, contains a NEW TALE, entitled FATHERLAND, by CRAVEN, which will be continued in successive Numbers of the Magazine. The present Number commences a New Volume, with an accession of new and distinguished contributors, and contains also the following:—

Louis Philippe and the Irish Tutor; or, the Greatest Day of All at Windsor Castle.
Musings of a Wanderer. Nos. 4 and 5
The Times Royal Exchanges. By John Timbs. (Illustrated by J. Brown)
The Constreal
The Last Lines of Tasso
Lines to a Sleeping Infant
Some Points for a New "People's Charter"
By John Saunders. (Illustrated by Kenny Meadows)
Widow Allen. By James Smith. (Illustrated by H. G. Hine)
"The Oldest Inhabitant." By Angus B. Reach
A Sketch
Fine Art.—The Xanthian Marbles. (With eleven Illustrations)
The Life and Writings of the Swedish Poet Tegnér
Vitella. By Lewis Simons
The King of the French in the Old House at Home
To [illegible]. An Acrostic Sonnet.
New Books.—Poetry, the Scenery Poet (With a fine Portrait by Anneley); The Hand book to the Pianoforte. By J. Augustus Wade; the Star of Attaqui &c.
Also, two pages beautifully printed in colours, with Preface, Title page, Index, &c., to Vol. III.

The November Number of the "ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE" begins a New and Improved Series, and forms a good opportunity for a commencement, by New Subscribers.

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PORTRAITS OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT BRITISH FARMERS
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THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE,
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Earl Talbot	T. Bates	H. Chamberlain
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Sir D. Morgan, Bart.	J. Smith, Deanston	Jonas Webb	&c. &c. &c.
H. Handley	S. Grantham	C. Hoyard	

PORTRAITS OF FRANCIS, DUKE OF BEDFORD. THE EARL OF LEICESTER. EARL SPENCER. J. BAKEWELL, DUKE OF RICHMOND. P. PUSEY, M.P., AND C. COLLINS, SAW A SMOCK ATTENDS.

This Magazine has been established twelve years, and contains One Hundred and Ninety-two Closely printed letter press, and is beautifully embellished with HIGHLY FINISHED STEEL ENGRAVINGS OF PRIZE ANIMALS, AND NEW AND IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Engravings of Animals and Implements, to which Prizes were awarded at the late meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at Oxford, Cambridge, Liverpool, Bristol, and Derby, and at the shows of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, have appeared in succession in the numbers of the Magazine, and at the invitation of the Proprietors to adopt the same course with respect to the Animals exhibited at the Royal Agricultural Show at Southampton, and at the meetings of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society and the Highland Society.

Farmers, Graziers, and Breeders of Cattle thus obtain the twofold advantage of acquiring the readiest information in reference to the selection of Animals, either for purchase or hire, most likely to improve their stock, and are made early acquainted with all the practical improvements in Husbandry and management.

Immediate notice is taken of all new publications bearing directly upon or connected with Agricultural management in all its branches, and copious extracts of the most valuable parts given.

Improvements in Agriculture abroad are noticed from time to time, and extracts from foreign writers upon Agricultural subjects are translated and presented to the public, when found to be of practical interest.

The Agricultural articles are supplied by the most eminent practical Agriculturists of the United Kingdom, and all matters calculated to benefit the Practical Farmer which occur throughout the month are carefully compiled and inserted. The most accurate reports are given of the proceedings of the Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Clubs in the United Kingdom.

New Statutes, affecting the interest of both Landlord and Tenant appear as soon as possible after they receive the Royal Assent; with Remarks, Explanations, Notes, and Indexes.

Ample Monthly Reports of the State of the Crops; Review of the Corn Trade; Hop, Wool, and Meat Markets, Notices of Cattle Fairs, and all incidents, facts in the remotest degree connected with the interest or advancement of Agriculture.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE, Vol XX., price 10s. 6d., is now published, in Royal 8vo., cloth boards, uniform with Vols. I to XIX., and may be had, by order, of all Booksellers.

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VESTIGES of the NATURAL HISTORY of CREATION.
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LORD MAYOR GIBBS' LIVER PILLS.—This truly wonderful and awfully lachrymable efficacy has been emblazoned in THE FUNNY ALMANACK and Mirth Moving Calendar for 1845, illustrated by PHIZ.
Sold at 2, Fleet-street, and all the Patent Medicine Stores. Price Sixpence.

SYLVESTER SOUND, THE SOMNAMBULIST. A Humorous Companion to "Valentine Vox." By H. COCKTON, ESQ. With Sixty four Illustrations by CRUIKSHANK, and a Fine Steel Engraving of the Author. Complete in one Vol., handsomely bound in cloth, price 10s. 6d.
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SPARKES' EASY INTRODUCTION TO CHEMISTRY. "Clear and interesting."—Provincial Medical Journal. "Concise and extremely lucid."—Medical Gazette. "Ought to supersede all other elementary books on Chemistry."—Monthly Magazine of Medicine and Surgery.
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NEW SONG.—"ART THOU IN TEARS!"—Words by E. J. GILL, Music by F. N. CROUCH.—Mr CROUCH, the gifted composer of "Kathleen Mavourneen," "Bernoot Astore," &c., has again delighted us with a charming Ballad, "Art thou in tears?" full of tenderness and feeling, characteristic of the composer, and to display to advantage beauties or contrasts of voices.—Vide "Musical Review."—DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Holborn-hill.

THE ACTONIAN PRIZE ESSAY of 100 guineas, awarded by the Committee of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. Just Published, post 8vo., cloth, 6s.,
CHYMISTRY, as exemplifying the Wisdom and Beneficence of God. By GEORGE FOWNES, Ph. D., Lecturer on Chymistry at the Middlesex Hospital and the Royal Institution.
London: JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes street, Soho.

CAMBRIDGE THEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1844, and VIEW of the ROUND CHURCH.—Being unable to supply the great demand for the CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATION PAPERS of October 25, the Proprietors have determined to re-publish the above in a STAMPED SUPPLEMENT, which will be presented Gratis with the CAMBRIDGE ADVERTISER of November 7. To prevent disappointment, immediate orders should be forwarded to the Publisher, prepaid, containing 2½pence.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,
WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, and AVOID; addressed to Invalids and Persons of Delicate Constitutions.
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Nov. 9th, 1844. J. FLEMMER, Secretary.

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FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK," FOR 1845, JUST PUBLISHED.

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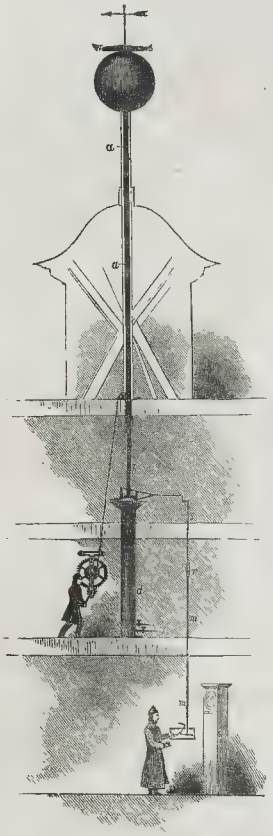

FIG. 1.

that the government, since the time of Flamsteed, the first Astronomer Royal, have not hesitated to expend large sums of money for its discovery, preservation, and announcement to the world. The business is now concentrated in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, where, from the beauty of the instruments, the exactitude of the observations, and the high scientific ability of the officers engaged, the once difficult problem of finding the precise instant when *one*

FIG. 2

o'clock touches the world's history, is no longer a matter of doubt or difficulty.

The present establishment at the Observatory, was brought into operation about ten years ago, when the resolution of the Lords of the Admiralty to publish the mean solar time at Greenwich, once in every day of the year, at one o'clock P.M., was first observed, and where the practice, without a single intermission, or the most trifling inaccuracy, has been continued ever since.

The sidereal time is ascertained from regular observations of the transits of certain stars over the meridian, whose places have been carefully determined; and from these, the proper data are obtained for finding the mean solar time

To go into the minutiæ of these operations would be beyond our

FIG. 3.

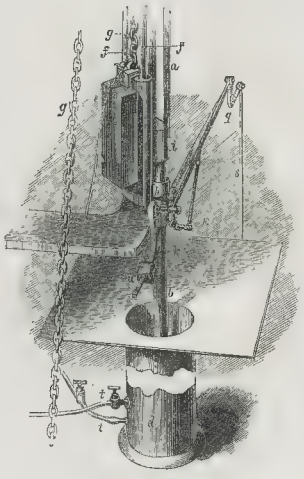

FIG. 4.

province; we shall, therefore, confine ourselves, as far as matters of detail are concerned, to a description of the apparatus by which the regular publication of the time is effected.

The hour of one o'clock is announced by the descent of a large black ball, from the summit of a pole, which surmounts the north-western turret of the Observatory; a position singularly favourable

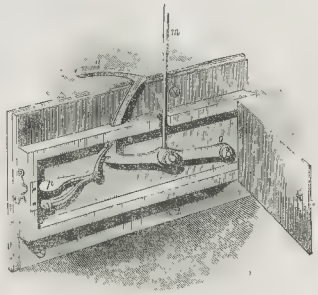

FIG 5.

for its exhibition to mariners on their progress down the adjacent river Thames. The apparatus, described in the simplest terms, may be said to consist of a hoist for raising the ball, a trigger and discharging gear for its liberation, and a clock, regulated by observation, for giving the required moment of time. The cuts will make the mechanical arrangements intelligible. Fig. 1, exhibits an upright plan of the first, second, and third floors, on which the apparatus is placed, and a section of the turrets which carries the ball *a a*, the supporting shaft bearing the ball on its top and terminating below, at *b*, in a piston, which works in an air cylinder, *d*, and by which the too sudden descent of the ball is prevented. *m*, *r*, *s*, a combination of rods and levers connected with the discharging trigger.

Fig. 2. The Ball Turret, viewed from the top of the Observatory, with the ball down.

Fig. 3. Apparatus in the Turret-house. *a*, the triangular supporting shaft; *b*, the pulley over which passes the chain for raising the ball.

Fig. 4. Apparatus of the second and third floors. *a*, triangular supporting shaft; *b*, piston rod; *d*, cylinder; *e*, a weight, having a collar *h*, which when raised by the chain *g*, elevates the supporting shaft; *f*, *f*, iron guiding rods; *k*, *k*, catches for fixing the piston, when the ball has been hoisted to the top of the pole; *s*, rod, by which the piston is set free from the grasp of the catches; *t*, *t*, cocks for regulating the discharge of air in the cylinder.

Fig. 5. The discharging trigger, placed in the first floor of the Time-ball apartments. *m*, iron discharging rod; *n*, trigger; *o*, axis of the trigger; *p*, spring for holding the trigger till the ball is dropped.

Fig. 6. Windlass placed in the second floor, for "winding up," or raising the ball.

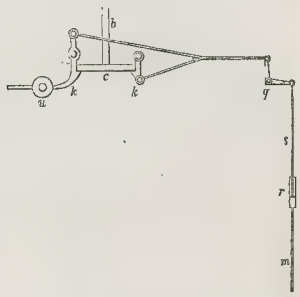

FIG. 6.

Before elevating the ball at five minutes to one, a signal is made of the intention to do so, by raising it "half-mast high." Observers should then get their chronometers ready, and as the descent of the ball occupies several seconds, they should confine their attention to the moment when the ball leaves the top, as, it is that, only, which indicates the hour.

The uses of this practice are, as we have already hinted, both various and important. We have only to mention, that observations on the drop of the ball, repeated day after day, will give not only the error of clocks, &c., but also their daily rate. Thus, if your clock shows 1h. 3m. 5s. at the dropping of the ball, you will be assured that your clock is in error 3m. 0s., being that amount before Greenwich mean solar time. Again, if at the dropping of the ball your clock shows 56s. 55m. past 12, your clock will be also in error 3m. 5s., but it will be that amount after Greenwich mean solar time.

If on a certain day you have noticed your clock to show 1h. 3m. 5s. at the dropping of the ball, and the day after to show 1h. 3m. 7s., then you will know that your clock has gained 2 seconds in the 24 hours. But, if instead of 1h. 3m. 7s. your clock should show 1h. 3m. 3s., then it will have lost 2 seconds in the 24 hours.

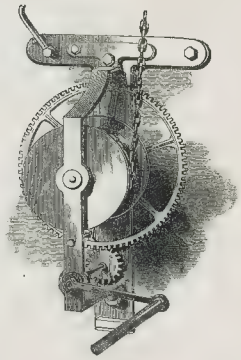

FIG. 7.

The mean time at Greenwich being known, the mean time at other places may be ascertained, when the longitudes are known. Thus, the longitude of Portsmouth is 4m. 24s. in time, west of Greenwich; consequently, when it is one o'clock at Greenwich, it will then want 4m. 24s. to one at Portsmouth. The longitude of Cambridge is 2½s. east; therefore, at the moment of one o'clock at Greenwich the time at Cambridge will be 1h. 0m. 2½s.

SANATORY STATE OF THE METROPOLIS AND THE PROVINCES.—The quarterly returns obtained from 115 districts, 94 placed under the metropolis, and the remaining 8 comprising, with some agricultural districts, the principal towns and cities in England, the population having been 6 678 912 in 1841, show that the deaths registered in the last quarter, ending the 30th of September, were 38,734 or 141 less than the deaths (38 875) in the June quarter, and 1791 more than 37,643, the average of five previous September quarters. Allowing for the increase of population, the mortality will be found to be about the average of the summer quarter (July, August, and September); that quarter being now the least fatal in the year. The deaths in the metropolis amounted to 11,935, which are 354 more than were registered in the spring quarter, and 694 above the average uncorrected for the increase of population. In the county districts the most remarkable increase of mortality occurred in Cornwall, and the Redruth and Penzance districts. Small-pox has been epidemic in many districts all over the kingdom, and has proved fatal to great numbers, whose vaccination had been neglected.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No 133.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1844. [SIXPENCE

THE THREE POOR LAWS.

IT REQUIRES but a slight degree of observation to perceive the immense importance acquired by what is known as the "condition of England" question. It was at first forced on the public by the successive years of commercial depression, from the deplorable effects of which we trust we are recovering; but the comparative revival of prosperity has not banished the recollection of what sufferings marked the years of adversity. And, indeed, it would be as difficult to forget, as it is impossible not to see, the many things that remind us, even in our rather improved state, of the immense mass of misery and destitution, the difficulty of providing for which becomes greater in proportion to the necessity of that provision. The difficulty is no new one; it has been the problem of all ages and of all countries; "the poor ye have with ye always"—such is the language of the book whose spirit is the spirit of truth. Those nations have been the happiest to whom the problem has been presented in the simplest form; none has ever been able wholly to escape attempting a solution of it. But on England that necessity seems to have fallen in the present generation, in the direst shapes it could assume. We are called on to provide for a destitution terrible in its degree of suffering, vast in the numbers over which it is spread, and complex in the forms it appears in. Nevertheless, we must not despair; our artificial state of society has imposed fearful obligations upon us, but it has also placed powerful instruments in our hands; destitution is no longer dumb, and distress and oppression find a thousand voices, which by spreading the knowledge of it far and wide, do much towards providing a remedy. We have the habit of co-operation in effort when zeal is once awakened, and we have a vast legal machinery capable of being better worked, though the misconduct of those who put it in operation, have caused it to be, and not undeservedly, much abused. And, above all, we have wealth beyond most nations, a fact which makes the excessive misery of whole masses of our fellow beings seem a greater anomaly.

The pauperism of England differs from that of Scotland, and the destitution of Ireland differs in many points from both. We have, therefore, three systems of poor relief, which have grown up gradually, and have become national. We have, in fact, three Poor Laws, though their difference might not be easy to trace in the statute-book. What the English Poor Law is we all know; it has been introduced into Ireland, but there it neither is, nor will be, the same as on this side the Channel. And the system pursued in Scotland has but little resemblance to either. How have these differences arisen?

In England it is said the Poor Law is harsh, utilitarian, destructive of private charity. When the endowments of the Church were seized by the State, and ceased to be applied in charity at the very time when the amount of pauperism was altogether outgrowing the possibility of its being relieved from private sources, some provision for the poor became a stern necessity. Then came the Act of Elizabeth, not the first on the subject, but the one that threw our Poor Law into the form it took under what is called the old system. But those who think the legislation of that time, with respect to the poor, was directed either by a tender or merciful spirit, are greatly mistaken. Mendicancy, which was one of the most common forms of destitution, was more severely punished than theft; and any pauper demanding relief twice might be branded with a red-hot iron! The whippings and scourgings were also frequent; so that the reproach so often made to the present system—that it punishes poverty as a crime—is applicable with tenfold force to the laws of Elizabeth and her successors, for a return of whose golden days some philanthropists are sighing. These laws too were made by "our old nobility," whose virtues are so pathetically sung by the poets of the Young England school; for then the hard-hearted manufacturing system had not arisen, and Manchester and Birmingham were not. On the whole, then, we have improved; the defect of the present system is that it is too stiff and uniform, not varied enough to suit different circumstances and different localities, and that it causes much needless hardship by leaving too little to the discretion of those who have a local knowledge of local things. It centres all wisdom and omniscience at Somerset House.

This is an error, but a remediable one; and as we have to deal with an amount of population that the Legislators of the days of Elizabeth could not even dream of, it would be easier to adopt our present system more perfectly to present circumstances, than to go back to the barbarous and inhuman laws of our ancestors—though they contained the germ of that wise and necessary provision that has often saved this country from the most awful convulsions.

In Scotland, the property of the Church was confiscated and destroyed in the same manner as in England. But the country being more thinly peopled, there was less pauperism and less pressure on its resources. The manufacturing system was not developed there till much later, and then not to so great an extent, and something is also due to the frugal, hardy, and independent character of the people. But now the system of poor relief in

BURGHLEY HOUSE.—NORTH FRONT.—See page 307.

Scotland is a very imperfect one—too imperfect it is rapidly becoming for the present state of things. In the rural districts of Scotland, the state of the destitute poor is no better than in England; in the great towns we have evidence that it is even worse. The system by which the Heritors and the Kirk Session determine the amount to be gathered, they, themselves, being often directly interested in keeping it as low as possible, cannot continue. The details of misery recently published from Scotland are far worse—considered as proofs of the working of a system—than those furnished by England.

In Ireland, till within these very few years, there was no Poor Law at all. The great mass of poverty and pauperism there is in the Catholic provinces, and the natural generosity of the people, increased by the merit universally attached to the act of almsgiving, gave rise to a system of mutual assistance, which, except in times of actual famine, was sufficient to support life. The poor shared their potatoe with the poorer, and hundreds could give relief in provisions, in this manner, who could not possibly pay a money rate. This is beginning to be discovered now; in several of the Unions the machinery of the law has been brought to a complete stop; the poor-rates, now, like the tithes of old, have to be collected by the aid of the soldiery, and it was considered lately, a rather good day's work when five shillings were gathered in—at an expense of twice as many pounds! There is a great absurdity in thus forcing a law which in some points works badly here, without modification, on a people among whom it is sure to work far worse. The rigid workhouse test is hated in England, but submitted to—there is no other resource. In Ireland it excites horror, and there being the old voluntary system to fall back upon, it is spurned. In England the property that can be rated to the poor is various in kind and immense in amount; in Ireland it is principally the land, and that, in the localities where poverty most abounds is in the hands of landlords, who notoriously squeeze the utmost penny from the tenant, leaving little for the poor-rate-collector; for after the shovel there is nothing for the rake. If no relief is to be given but within the walls of the workhouse, the law will be inoperative; if out-door relief is conceded, and if it is, as it probably will be, given in the shape of provisions, not money—what has been gained? The nation had already adopted a system that had the same effect, and in a more direct manner.

Thus the administration of the fund on which the wholly destitute are dependent in the three parts of the kingdom differs as much as the several countries themselves. Any attempt to form one uniform and similar system on all of them will fail, as it is now failing in Ireland. The centralizing tendencies of our governments may lead them to attempt to do it, and it may be useful to draw attention to the circumstances that will make the attempt a mischievous one. That some system will always be necessary, is a thing to be deplored; but, taking the whole of society together, we need not wish for the feudal times of our ancestors, nor the condition of Russia at the present day, as the price of an exemption from such system. We must not too readily believe all that is said about the superiority of the past. True we have a vast amount of poverty and destitution; but the soil of England supports more than ten times the population that it did in the days of serfdom and vassalage, when Poor Laws were unknown, and yet we are exempt from the famines that used periodically to visit the island in those "good old times." The Russian serf is fed and lodged—for the same reason that a roof and fodder are given to a horse or cow—because he is profitable; but we doubt if even the inmates of a Union-house would buy a security for food and lodging, with the liability, at the caprice of an Emperor, to be sent to be shot in the Caucasus, or to be knouted to death at the will of a drunken Boyard.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Much curiosity is excited in Parisian society by a young pilgrim, a native of that country which is now becoming so interesting to France—Algeria. He is the son of Ben Salem, the chief of the Kabyles, the fiercest race of Algeria—who has been lately fighting the French on the summits and the mountain of Dahra. This boy, only twelve years of age, ran away from his father's camp some time ago, because his father would not allow him to marry, and surrendered himself to Marshal Bugeaud, declaring that the motive which led to this step was a strong inclination for domestic life. Marshal Bugeaud sent him to Paris, assuring him that he would there see numbers of beautiful ladies, from whom to make his choice; but, to the indignation of the young aspirant to matrimony, no sooner was he arrived, than he was placed at the Arab school, from which he was only emancipated about a fortnight ago. At first his anger knew no bounds; but, upon reflection, he resolved to study, and acquire knowledge, in order to fit himself for the duties of conjugal life. It is the most amusing thing imaginable to hear him relate his adventures, which he does with great vivacity and wit. He was taken, in company with his countryman, Omar Roumeli, to the Opera Comique, where the brilliancy and novelty of the spectacle made him actually about with delight. He is beginning to accustom himself to Parisian habits, but he takes no wine, to the great contempt of his countrymen, who is far from being equally scrupulous in his adherence to the Mahommedan precept.

A very odd *contretemps* that has lately transpired, has caused smiles innumerable amongst the diplomatic celebrities. The day that M. Martinez de la Rosa transmitted the collar of the Golden Fleece to M. Guizot, decorations of the Legion of Honour were given to various Dons of the ancient Iberia. It so happened that the same day that was occasioned the red ribbon of Portugal, and M Guizot, whose vision is not of the longest, imagined that Spain's late ambassador and present minister, was already in possession of the wished-for distinction; the error was, that the ribbon of the Golden Fleece under was ultimately dispatched to Spain. It is said, as a reward to the editor of the *Presse* journal, who was the first to notice the oblivion of our Minister of Peace, the same distinguished cognizance has since been conferred to the writer in that journal, who was the means of correcting the oversight.

A new militia of the church dominant has been formed, consisting of members of a religious order, whose great and avowed object is the propagation of peace and good will to man. It is intended to found three monasteries in Algeria, on the site of Mounts Athos, Carmel, and in some other advisable spot. Their object is agriculture, and the conversion of the children of Mahomet to gospel credence. Each monastery to contain six hundred able-bodied brethren, to work the plough, and wield the sword in the good cause—a sort of agricultural crusade. A vast number of young men of the noblest families are about to enlist in the holy ranks of the cross.

In our letters new visitors are constantly announced. Amongst the northern stars who are coming to shine in their brightness on the horizon of fashion here, is the Marchioness of Aylesbury, whose blonde chevelure and elegant four-in-hand experiness, as Racine has it,

"A conduire un char dans la carriere,"

excites the admiration of all our sportswomen and *horses*.

You will say mine is a cuckoo note—our lament here is still the same. The amusements of the watering places, and the great hunts which have commenced at the Chateaux, still retain but too many of our fashionables, and the rail-roads grants who hasten with such alacrity from the metropolis at the beginning of the month of May, only return slowly, and one by one. Such is the effect of the increasing influence of English fashion here. Meanwhile, we regret to say, that the news from the watering places is woeful; that gambling is going on with increased fury at all the fashionable resorts of this nature; and we hear, that at Homburg the losses of the *banque de jeu* have amounted to 280,000 florins (*£26,000*) in a fortnight.

The Princes have been giving *grands chasses à courre* in the Bois de Compiegne, at which the élite of our young fashionables were assembled; and the rail-grants who hasten with such alacrity from the metropolis at the beginning of the month of May, only return slowly, and one by one. Such is the effect of the increasing influence of English fashion here. Meanwhile, we regret to say, that the news from the watering places is woeful; that gambling is going on with increased fury at all the fashionable resorts of this nature; and we hear, that at Homburg the losses of the *banque de jeu* have amounted to 280,000 florins (*£26,000*) in a fortnight.

The Princes have been giving *grands chasses à courre* in the Bois de Compiegne, at which the élite of our young fashionables were assembled; and the Cloud, new rooms of surpassing magnificence being added, passes in review his French Majesty's servants from the different theatres. But they are now on the wing to Naples, accompanied by *Fourgeot*, charged with all the elegant knick-knackeries, perfumes, silks, and tissues, of every kind, the Duke of Aumale's boundless wealth can evoke from the mysterious penetralia of our choicest ateliers. Rather hollow-hearted is the gift of Dame Fame to the Prince of the House of Naples, most distinguished by the elevation of thought and feeling, although *petite* in figure, she is a beautiful blonde, with luxuriant flaxen hair, of the most silvery colour imaginable. Her arrival in France will be a signal for festivities, which will begin on her landing at Toulon, and continue in Paris. And of these you shall have ample description in my weekly record,

FRANCE.

The only interesting incident of the week, mentioned in the Paris papers, is the announcement by the Ministry, that on the 9th of December next, 200 of the 300 millions of the loan of 1841 remaining on hand will be offered for competition by the Minister of Finance.

The *Moniteur* gives, in the following terms, the royal ordinance upon the subject:—

"Art 1. Our Minister Secretary of State of the Finances is authorised to sell, with competition and public ty, and on sealed tenders, the amount of rentes Trente per Cents. necessary to produce a capital of 200,000,000 francs. These rentes will bear interest from the 22nd of December, 1844. The sale will be made to the company who shall offer the highest price for it, our Minister of Finance always reserving to himself the faculty of refusing any bidding under the *minimum* fixed by him.

"Art. 2. Agreeably to the provisions of the second paragraph of the 35th article of the law of June 25th, 1841, the dotation of the sinking fund will be increased from the 1st of January, 1845, by a sum equal to the hundreth part of the nominal capital of the rentes, which are to be negotiated in virtue of the above 1st article."

M. Barbet de Jouy, former tutor of the children of Prince de Polignac, has been appointed Consul of France at the Mauritius

The *Presse* of Tuesday contains some violent declamation against England and everything English. The main object of the *Presse* is to impress on the French government the necessity of abandoning an English union for the more rational and beneficial alliances of the Continental powers.

The *National* states, that the French Government, enlightened by the information received as to the causes which led to the late war with Morocco, are about to appoint a special envoy to treat with the Emperor of Morocco, and to remain in constant communication with him.

A letter from Algiers dated Nov. 6, says:—"Marshal Bugeaud returned here yesterday. The marshal found a great difficulty in quelling the Kabyle insurrection. At his approach they fled to the mountains, and made preparations for a vigorous defence. The marshal, not thinking it advisable to pursue them, ordered a general parade, and the troops commenced by cutting down the olive trees. This so frightened the Kabyles, that they sent a deputation to the marshal offering their submission; this, after some preliminary arrangements, was accepted. The marshal, however, places no reliance on the protestations of those savages, and an imposing force is to be sent into the neighbourhood of Delhy. It is reported here that Abd-el-Kader is strongly supported by the Kabylies of Morocco, and that he has succeeded in raising an insurrection against the Emperor. Should the ex-Emir succeed against Abderahman, it is the intention to pay a visit to the east of Algeria Should this be so, and it is most likely, the submission of the Kabyles is of no great importance. Marshal Bugeaud leaves Algiers on the 15th for Mareel les."

The announcement of the new loan appears to have imparted vigour to the market in PARIS.

The *Moniteur* contains the returns of the operations of the sinking fund during the third quarter of 1844, from which it appears that the amount of Rentes, Trente pour Cents. purchased during that period was 253,359f. per annum, and the capital applied thereto 6,881,636f.

SPAIN.

A telegraphic despatch has been received in Paris from Bayonne, announcing that the Spanish Congress definitively voted its address on the 8th instant.

The discussion on the project of re orm was to commence on the 9th.

Madrid was perfectly tranquil.

The court-martial for the trial of General Prim had held their first sitting, and after hearing the indictment read, and other preliminary matters, had decided that, on account of the irregularity of the proceedings, and the errors made in the drawing up of the indictment, a fresh examination should take place preparatory to another sitting, for which no day was fixed.

A letter from Valencia states that a riotous assemblage had taken place in that city, but which was put down without much difficulty by the military, who were ordered to the spot. Some arrests were made. A seizure of arms had been made in a house, the owner of which was arrested.

The Barcelona journals mention the execution, on the 4th, of Don Antonio St. Just, the son of the unfortunate General who was murdered some years ago in a rut at Malaga. St. Just had been condemned to death for participation in the Cervelair conspiracy last year. He preserved to the last moment an admirable serenity; he made his will, wrote to several of his friends, and received the consolations of religion with edifying piety.

PORTUGAL.

Our Lisbon letters of the 6th instant are barren so far as news is concerned, but they state an important fact, indicative of the power of the Government to follow up the despotic course in which it has embarked. In spite of the strenuous opposition given to it, the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 72 against 56. Thus the Ministers are likely to succeed in restoring despotism. At all events, their power is established upon a firmer basis.

A convention has been entered into between France and Portugal, for the establishment of a line of steam-packets of the Royal Marine of France, communicating monthly between Brest, Lisbon, Oporto, Vianna, Lagos, Madeira, Feyal, St. Jago of the Cape de Verdes, Goree, Rio Janeiro, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres The convention may probably tend to increase the relations between France and Portugal.

UNITED STATES.

The packet-ship Rochester, has arrived at Liverpool from New York, with papers to the 24th ult. They contain an account of a dreadful burrane on Lake Erie, attended with fearful loss of human life. The neighbourhood of Buffalo seems to have suffered the most severely. A letter dated Buffalo, Oct. 19, gives the following particulars:—

"After several days of rainy, disagreeable weather, the wind at the north-east, it commenced blowing pretty fresh last night about 11 o'clock. At half-past 12 it suddenly veered round to the south-west, and blew a perfect hurricane, crowding the water of the lake, which had been kept above by the previous wind, almost instantaneously upon the city.

"The flood on the flats was very destructive than any we have ever had, the water having risen in one hour over ten feet, sweeping off houses, barns, storehouses, tanneries, the tract of the Union and Buffalo Railroad for a mile, and drowning men, women, and children, and cattle by the score.

"The loss of human life is already ascertained to exceed 50; and as the gale has not subsided, it is feared there must be a great addition to the list.

"The number of houses destroyed cannot be ascertained yet. A house in Elk-street which was deserted by the family as the water was heard coming in, was carried up to Seneca-street, and stands there precisely as when it started, not a single article having changed its position."

The Buffalo papers go on to describe a long list of disasters, as also of steamers and a large number of other vessels driven ashore high and dry on the banks of the lake. Hundreds of small craft are enumerated amongst the lost.

There is no political news in these papers. The excitement of the Presidential contest continues.

From Canada it is stated that the elections, as far as they have gone, are in favour of the Government candidates. The commercial intelligence is satisfactory. Most of the state stocks had improved in price.

The Canada steamer has since arrived with later accounts from New York, but they do not present anything of importance.

The steamer Great Western, which sailed from Liverpool on the 12th ult. arrived at New York on the 26th, making her passage in fourteen days and a half.

The New York Papers have advices from Mexico which allude to an infamous outrage committed in the town of Tobasco on the person of a French subject, and which is likely to create some excitement. A French sailor had been arrested by the Alcade of the town, and taken to prison. It is not stated why or for what he was arrested; but when in prison he was asked if he was a Frenchman and answered in the affirmative, he was immediately ordered to receive two hundred lashes, attended by music; after which he was ordered to kiss the governor's feet, and, on his refusal to do so, he was sentenced to receive 50 lashes more, and other indignities were heaped upon his body too horrible to mention; after which he was released, having become a maniac through his dreadful sufferings. In consequence of this outrage, the French Consul had refused all intercourse with the authorities, and had sent despatches to his government, respecting the treatment French citizens are subjected to in that department of Mexico. A French fleet was daily expected to arrive.

CHINA.

The following letter from a correspondent at Hong Kong, dated July 30, contains some information upon the subject of exports, which will, no doubt, be interesting to our commercial readers:

Having promised you a few hints on exports, I now have pleasure in fulfilling that pledge.

Merchants must eagerly inquire what shall I send? Is the market not overdone? I propose to satisfy under the demands at present.

Cotton goods, such as white and grey long cloths, are in demand, and pay well: and that is the staple article of our export. Tin, ratans, &c., &c., I believe, also go down; and from what I see in England, may find a place here; but as it rises, the people fall back upon their own supply. I should mention for the information of printers, that the Chinese print on our white long cloths their own patterns very neatly. Good cloth does not answer. Russia beats us. I have heard that samples of their cloth, with prices, have been submitted to our manufacturers at home, and that they confessed they could not compete. I know not whether the Russia trade enjoys a bounty. The consumption is limited—the poorer classes using cotton; the richer, silks lined with furs, and very magnificent affairs these armless cloaks are.

By the by, however, small quantities of a description suitable to the market may be produced at home, and sent with safety, I think; as if Russia gives a bounty, she will soon tire of that commercial system, as other countries have done.

But vast as the population of cotton manufacture consumers is, and far as we leave their native spinners behind, there is that at work, which must, ere long, limit our exports materially, and that is opium.

I refer to the drain on the bullion of China, which was felt even before the late war, and which, without any new and aggravating circumstance, must continue oppressive; trade ever pressing the same.

Any man of business can at once see the very great danger in which our trade is placed, by simply considering that if that objection of the Emperor to opium, which led to the war, arose, as was shrewdly suspected, from feeling that the specie was getting scarce, what must now be the state of affairs eight years or so after? each year showing in trade a balance of specie against China, to the amount of *£*1 500,000, and now a payment of near *£*5,000,000 in hard cash, to our Government, beside. Indeed, in some quarters, such is the feeling on the subject, that it is said China will not pay the ransom within the given time.

There is one mode by which the undoubted intention of Providence, that one country should sustain another, may be fulfilled—one way, by which half the world, just discovered as it were, may not be lost to the other; and, if the spirit of Spain, that at one eager clutch, without a single benefit to herself, wrung the life, energy, and substance, of centuries out of the new world, do not blight the councils of our nation, it will be adopted—the reduction of the duties on cheap teas.

The power to effect this reduction is yours; common sense is with you, the people are with you, the manufacturer of course, and the intelligent farmer also.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—A CITY COLONNADE.—A plan is in contemplation in the City to form an avenue, or colonnade, from near the end of Bartholomew-lane, Throgmorton-street, to London-wall and Finsbury-pavement South, forming a branch avenue or colonnade, terminating at, or near to London-wall and Finsbury-circus. Though the intended alterations do not extend a very great distance, yet the various avenues pass through no fewer than six parishes, namely, St. Christopher-le-Stocks, St. Bartholomew by the Exchange, St. Margaret, Lothbury, St. Peter-le-Poor, St. Stephen Coleman, and Alhallows, of London-wall

ESTABLISHMENT OF HOURS OF BUSINESS.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of persons engaged in the various branches of the wholesale drapery trade, took place at the Gerard's Hall, Basing-lane, at which several speakers complained that those individuals had no time for mental culture or recreation. A resolution was voted to effect a special closing of the wholesale drapers in the City and elsewhere should be waited on, and requested to close their warehouses at one o'clock P.M. every Saturday.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The mortality continues to augment, in the proportion of 1-34th. The deaths last week were 989; the week before, 960. The averages of small-pox and scarlatina remain about double the average for the last five years. The number of violent deaths was last week 39—five more than the five years' average; of those a dozen were cases of drowning, nearly all of which, it is to be feared, were suicides; added to which are five or six cases of suicide by hanging.

DEBTORS IN THE METROPOLITAN PRISONS.—There are now only 116 persons in Whitecross-street Prison, about the same number in the Queen's Prison, and only 10 in Horsemonger-lane Gaol—making the number of persons confined for debt in the metropolitan prisons about 245 Some time ago nearly 400 were confined in Whitecross street Prison alone. It is understood that the county prisons are in a somewhat similar condition.

THE POLISH BALL AT GUILDHALL.—Another ball for the benefit of the Polish refugees is to be given at the Guildhall on Tuesday next. The committee met on Wednesday last to make the necessary arrangements. Lord Dudley Stuart took the opportunity of stating that he had received the most encouraging assurances of support upon the occasion. The noble lord added that the long list of distinguished persons who had signified their desire to patronise the ball, headed by the illustrious lady who never failed them, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and graced by such names as the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Lord and Lady Normanby, Lord and Lady Stanley, Lord and Lady John Russell, and not least in importance, Sir Robert and Lady Sale (cheers), was evidence of the favour with which their undertaking was regarded by persons in high stations of different parties.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A NEWLY-MARRIED MAN.—On Wednesday week Joseph Ames, who has been for some years a bookkeeper at the Bull, Aldgate, was married in Whitechapel Church, to a young woman, several years his junior. On leaving the church, Ames, addressing his bride, said, "You want to go to the west-end of the town, don't you? But mind and be back in an hour, for we must dine together." To make the matter sure, the bride promised to comply with his request, and was about to part with him for an hour, when her husband as if recollecting himself, said, "Here, take care of this; you may want it, and it may be of some service to you;" and at the same time handed her a bag, containing 120 sovereigns, and also the marriage certificate, observing that the latter might be of use to her also. Mrs. Ames proceeded to the west end of the town, and returned within the specified time to a public-house which her husband had taken, and in which they were to commence business on the following day, when, to her great surprise, she discovered that her husband had not been there. She remained for some time in the house, in the most possible anxiety for his arrival, when a messenger brought her a note, written evidently in much haste by her husband, informing her that there was *£*130 in the bank, which she could have, together with the bag of sovereigns in her possession, and that she might have all, as well as his clothes, and that, in all probability, she would never see him more. It seems that he has kept his word, for no trace of him has been discovered.

FIRE AT THE WEST-END.—Last Sunday morning, about four o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Callaway, draper, near Astley's Amphitheatre. The female servant and a lad were taken from the first floor window by some persons passing at the time, and thereby escaped uninjured. Mr. Callaway, however, was not so fortunate, for thinking he could subdue the flames by the aid of a bucket of water, he ran down stairs to procure one, but he was met by a huge sheet of flame and smoke, which, rushing upwards, destroying the hair on his head, and burning him about the face, neck, and ears. He managed to reach the kitchen area, nearly suffocated; and before he could be rescued, the iron grating had been removed to get at the fire. The flames were extinguished by six o'clock; but not until the buildings and the stock in-trade, furniture, &c., were nearly destroyed. The damage is very considerable, and will fall upon the Sun and Imperial Offices.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SUICIDE OF MR. SERGEANT ANDREWS.—Late last week, an account was sent to us to the effect that Mr. Sergeant Andrews had attempted self-destruction, by cutting his throat; but as it was stated that the wound was slight, we were unwilling to give publicity to the rumour, in the hope that the act would not be attended with serious consequences. Unfortunately, however, the learned gentleman expired on Wednesday from the effects of it at his residence at Hampstead-heath. The female servant, in a fit of depression of spirits, produced by long study in the legal profession, is the only cause assignable for the rash act. The learned gentleman was married, and has left a widow and two young children. The late Mr. Sergeant Andrews, who was in his 66th year, was the senior sergeant at law, and held his appointment by virtue of a patent granted him in the reign of George III.

ALARMING ACCIDENT FROM AN EXPLOSIVE SHELL.—On Tuesday a dreadful accident occurred at Woolwich-common to a man of the name of James Taylor, an old soldier, while assisting Mr. Bryan, of the Royal Polytechnic Institution, in a series of experiments on a new explosive shell, the invention of Mr. Sandringham. Two shells which ought to have exploded having remained for two hours, and it being imagined that the shell could be kept quiescent at the will of the inventor, Taylor took up one for the purpose of washing the earth off it with water. He was in the act of stooping when the shell burst, carrying away both the poor fellow's hands, and wounding him most dreadfully in the legs. A portion of the shell entered the right cheek, carrying away the lower jaw, and torn passages in the throat, and also in the neck; yet, strange to say, without injuring the carotid artery. Tourniquets were immediately applied to the arms and legs, and the sufferer was conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where he arrived, as may be expected, in a state of collapse. He rallied, however, in the course of the evening, and Mr. Tatham proceeded to remove the remaining fragments of the horribly fractured jawbone, and afterwards performed amputation on both arms at the shoulder. Notwithstanding these injuries, Taylor is perfectly sensible, and some faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

INGENIOUS ROBBERY.—A few nights ago a robbery of a most ingenious description was committed on the premises of Messrs. *De Luda* and Co., bankers, No. 16, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street, by the man-servant, who immediately absconded. It appears that the firm possess what is called a "well-safe," which during the day, by means of a chain from a brick vault, and when down is secured at the top by a locked iron lid. Being unable to pick the lock of the lid, the thief proceeded down below, and worked his way through the vault till he came to the outer wall, which was near two feet in thickness, and, coming at the safe, broke open a drawer containing about *£*30 in gold and small notes. In another part of the safe was *£*2500 in a box, which, however, he could not come at, and a pair of diamond earrings of immense value. He also broke open several of the desks of the clerks, from which he took some *£*20 more, and, proceeding to the drawing-room door, broke open Mrs. De Lula's private cash-box, in which he found a quantity of trinkets. The fellow's name is Charles Smith, and he is about twenty-two years of age; he has been employed by the firm for the last four years. The police are in active pursuit, but as yet have gained no clue. A reward of *£*10 is offered.

DEATH FROM CHOKING BY A PIECE OF MEAT.—On Tuesday, Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Prince Regent, Mile-end New town, on the body of Samuel Knox, aged sixty-eight years. Elisabeth Knox, of No. 13, York-street, Mile-end New-town, a daughter of deceased, deposed that on Saturday last he was eating his dinner, which consisted of beef and mutton stew. In the midst of his repast he was suddenly seized with a fit of coughing. Mr. Todd, a neighbouring surgeon, was sent for, and Mr. Todd stated, that he found deceased quite insensible, as if from suffocation He put his fingers down his throat, but could find nothing. He then passed a candle down his œsophagus without success, but upon a second trial with the same, he found the top of the trachea open, and upon introducing his fingers he succeeded in drawing out a piece of gristle, about two inches in length, which had lodged in the windpipe. Death almost immediately followed them, and deponent was informed by the police that deceased was in the habit of "bolting" his food instead of properly masticating it. Twice before he had nearly met with a similar death. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death by choking with a piece of meat."

FALL OF TWO HOUSES IN THE LONDON-ROAD.—On Wednesday morning about eight o'clock, the inhabitants of the London-road, Southwark, were much alarmed by the falling in of two houses, Nos. 32 and 33, on the west side of the street. It was at one time supposed that Mrs. Sears and her infant were buried in the ruins; but fortunately they slept in the attic, and the roof of the house falling in carried them, and the bedstead they were in, safely to the ground. The houses that have fallen are tenanted by Mrs. Sears and Mrs. Cohen, both dealing in chinaware. The accident occurred by Mr. Sears having undermined his premises, for the purpose of erecting a wall at the rear; and the heavy rain that has fallen since has been the principal cause of the falling in of the houses.

CAB ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday a horse which was attached to the cab 1471, whilst proceeding down Fleet-street, suddenly took fright, and proceeded at a railroad pace until he arrived at the avenue leading to St. Bride's Church, when the cab came in violent collis on with the lamp-post, and was instantly upset, together with the horse. The cabman was buried several yards from his seat into the road. The cabman sustained a fracture of the hip joint, and a dislocation of the right shoulder, and was much cut and bruised about the head and face.

NINE LIVES LOST BY THE BURSTING OF A STEAM-PIPE.

On Tuesday afternoon a very distressing and fatal accident, involving the death of nine persons, occurred on board the steam-boat Gipsy Queen, lying at one of the Blackwall buoys off the Brunswick Pier. Seven of the unfortunate sufferers met with instantaneous death; and out of five others more or less injured by the unfortunate occurrence, and who were conveyed to the London Hospital, two have since died.

The vessel (the Gipsy Queen) is a new iron steam boat, of about 500 tons burden, having two engines of 160 horse power each. The boat is the first built by the firm of Jacob and Joseph Samuda, who, within the last two years took premises in How-creek. The engines, too, with which the Gipsy Queen is fitted are upon a new construction, being what are called "bell-crank" engines. At three o'clock in the afternoon the vessel left the creek for an experimental trip, having on board about 20 persons, including Mr. Jacob Samuda, the principal of the firm. She went down the river below Woolwich in gallant style. On her return to Blackwall she was moored to one of the buoys, where it was intended she should remain all night. In a short time after the vessel had been made fast, an explosion was heard by persons on the Brunswick Pier to proceed from the direction of the steamer, and almost immediately afterwards cries for boats proceeded from the same quarter. Not a moment was lost in making towards the steamer, when the most heart-rending sight presented itself. Five persons were found, apparently in a state of madness, running to and fro the deck, screaming with anguish, while their appearance showed that their lamentations were real. With all speed they were conveyed on shore, and met with every attention that could be afforded, by Captain Routh, managing director of the Blackwall Railway, and assistants. The agonizing cries of these unfortunate persons were said to be dreadful. They begged for cold water to quell the scalding heat they were suffering in their throats, and when the cooling fluid was applied to the mouths of one or two, the skin from their lips peeled off as though under the influence of a searing iron. They were all conveyed, without loss of time, to the London Hospital. The sufferers were in the engine-room, which was so filled with steam that to get them out was impossible until the scalding vapour had escaped. In order, therefore, to facilitate their extrication, the decks were cut up with pick-axes, adzes, crowbars, and every sort of implement at hand that could be applied to the purpose. By this means the steam got a greater vent, and a shovel much sooner than it would otherwise have done. As soon as the engine-room was sufficiently clear, a descent was made, and seven human forms, scalded to death, were there discovered, with features contorted with agony, some bared my from the nose, ears, and mouth, and two flesh peelings from the bones at the touch. In fact, it may be said the clothing alone kept flesh and bone together. The bodies were taken ashore, and placed in one of the Blackwall Railway warehouses, where six of them were shortly afterwards recognised, and proved to be Mr. Jacob Samuda, the head of the firm; Henry Scobell, engineer; James Sclanders, engineer; Thomas Nugent, engineer; James Newman, fireman; Arthur M'Gee, fireman; and Samuel Dodd, engineer. The names of those who were taken to the hospital are:—Mr. W. Ryley, foreman to the Messrs. Samuda; James Hill, boiler-maker; Charles Mills and William Donovan, makers; and a third stoker, whose name could not be ascertained. It is conjectured that the main steam pipe to the engine became affected by a stuffing box in the junction-pipe, the giving way of which let the steam into the engine-room. It is also said that the boilers were made to stand a pressure of 40lb. per inch, and their working power was 25lb. per inch. This latter pressure had not been maintained the whole distance of the trip, but was up to that mark when the vessel arrived at the moorings. As soon as she was made fast, Mr. Lowe, principal engineer to the firm, was about to give instructions for the raking out of the fire, when he was struck by Mr. Jacob Samuda to go on deck to ascertain how she was blowing off. Mr Lowe accordingly went upon deck, and had not got above ten feet from the engine-room entrance when the explosion took place. The preservation of this gentleman must be considered as almost a miracle—a few seconds later, and he must probably would have shared the fate of his unfortunate companions. Amongst those who are injured, and whose lives are saved, three were dragged on deck from the engine-room on the first alarm, and narrowly escaped with their lives.

INQUEST ON THE BODIES.

The names of the deceased on which the inquest was held on Wednesday, are Jacob Samuda, Henry Scobell, James Sclanders, Thomas Nugent, John Newman, Arthur M'Ghee, and Samuel Dodd.

The inquest was held at one o'clock, at the Queen's Head, Poplar, in the first instance, and afterwards adjourned to the Town hall, before Mr. Baker.

The jury having viewed the bodies,

Joseph Reed, Orchard-place, Blackwall, was sworn. He said he was a pattern maker. He recognised one of the bodies he had just seen as that of Jacob Samuda, engineer; he resided in Sussex-place, Southwark, and was about 31 years of age. He also recognised Henry Scobell; he was a fitter-up. He resided at 14, Hale-street, and was 44 years of age; James Sclanders, 27 years of age, who resided in Poplar, engineer; Thomas Nugent, who resided at 157, Union-street, Southwark; he was 18 years of age, and an engineer; John Newman, who was a fireman, residing in Poplar, and 37 years of age; Arthur M'Gee, who resided in Burford's court, Bond Head-lane, and was a fireman, 35 years of age; and Samuel Dodd, who was an engineer, residing in Orchard-place, Blackwall, and was 27 years of age.

The coroner then addressed the jury, and said he was quite in their hands as to the description of evidence that should be adduced before them. Mr George Lowe, who was one of the engineers, was the first, but whether it would be expedient to examine him at the outset would be for them to determine.

The jury having said that they wished him to be forthcoming,

He was sworn, and deposed as follows:—Was in the employ of Messrs. Jacob and Joseph Samuda. Mr. Jacob Samuda was the head of the firm, and is the deceased. Did not know whether the vessel was theirs; they built the hull and put the engines in for a company in Ireland. She was an iron steam-boat Messrs. Samuda were 50 shares in the steamboat at Bow-creek, Blackwall, as well as engineers. The vessel was called the Gipsy Queen. Knows the power and dimensions is worth about £15,000, the engines being worth about £8000 There were two engines together, coupled by two cranks without an intermediate shaft. They are different engines to those in ordinary use, and he believed they were worked under a patent. They are both direct-acting and beam-engines that combine the two. They are placed fore and aft the ship. The two cylinders in a common beam engine stand athwart the ship; these stand fore and aft. The object of this arrangement, he believed, was to save room. He did not consider it any more dangerous than the common mode of placing them. The beam of a common engine revolves upon its centre in the beam of Messrs. Samuda's engine has its motion at the extreme end instead of in the middle; the beam is in two parts. That constitutes the main difference.

The Coroner.—Do you think that difference of construction has at all contributed to the accident?

Witness.—No. Till this accident happened he had not the opportunity of seeing that part which had given way. It was kept from his view. He believed that the contract which Messrs Samuda had was to work up all the old parts of an old steam-engine, which came out of a former vessel; and the steam-pipe which had given way appeared to him to be part of the old pipe; but he did not know whether they were or not. They were condensing engines, and never were worked higher than 25lb. the square inch all the time they worked yesterday. He was out yesterday with the vessel, and had the management; and the engine gave about 20 to 24 strokes.

By a Juror.—The valve was loaded to use at 10lb. to the square inch. The power Messrs Samuda intended to work them at was 40lb. to the square inch. The horse-power of the engines would depend on the pressure the boilers would bear. At the point he was going yesterday he should suppose the engines were about 200 horse-power.

By a Juror.—The diameter of the cylinders was 48 inches.

The vessel left her moorings at three o'clock, and arrived there o'clock. The engines were tried for the first time on Friday last, whilst the vessel was at her moorings. This was her first trip. He was below, and did not know how far the vessel had been running. She went down the river from below the arsenal at Woolwich. He believed they went below Woolwich and back. They got back at about ten minutes past five o'clock, and the vessel was then moored off the East India Docks buoy, opposite the Brunswick pier, Blackwall. He wrought one engine, and Samuel Dodd, the deceased, wrought the other. Mr. Samuda was there giving directions. The steam power was kept up when she was moored by her anchor. Mr. Samuda told him that he would do for the engines. He (the witness) said, "Well, I will draw the fires, and blow the boilers off." That meant blowing all the water out of them. Mr. Samuda said, "No, do not let that; I want to see 25lb. to the inch on the boiler before you touch the boilers."

By a Juror.—The valve was a three-tailed valve. No person could get at the valve, as it was kept locked except one person, who would only open it, and not shut it. The pressure could not go to more than 25lb.; the valve being then fixed at that pressure.

Mr. Samuda said, "Fetch me a candle," which he (witness) did, and Mr. Samuda then went to look at the valve. When they looked at the gauge it was 10lb. to the square inch. Mr. Samuda told witness to go upon deck, and observe if the steam was blowing strong pipes. He went up and came down, and the firemen go, but Mr. Samuda would not allow him; he said, "I have plenty of men, but I cannot depend on anybody but you," so he (witness) went away up the ladder, and had not gone above ten feet when the explosion took place, by which the deceased lost their lives. They were scalded to death by the steam and water. He escaped.

The Coroner.—I suppose you cannot tell what caused the explosion?

Witness.—No, sir.

The Coroner.—Can you form an opinion?

Witness.—The pipes are joined with spigot and faucet

The Coroner.—Had Mr. Samuda any power over the weight over the valve?

Witness.—No, sir; he had no power over it, it was fixed in a box. No steam could blow off there, as the valve was the measure of 25lb. to the square inch on the boiler. It required this before the valve would lift. Very little steam indeed was blowing out when I went on deck; it was just coming out.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Pyne, who introduced himself as treasurer of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, stated that he happened to be in town on some business, and was known to Messrs. Samuda. The brother of the deceased was too ill to attend the present inquiry, and he (Mr. Pyne) therefore was come that the public should be set right with regard to the whole of the occurrence, and begged leave to put a few questions to the witness.

The Coroner said he was quite willing to do so.

Mr Lowe deeply regretted that either the plan of the engines, or the boilers, or the quality of the materials, had anything to do with the accident, or as it attributed to it; it was occasioned entirely by the mode in which that joint was made. Witness could make a joint sufficiently strong to resist any possible pressure of steam that the boilers would generate by altering the form and materials, and it would be perfectly safe for the future. The boilers, to witness's knowledge, had been proved by water pressure, but he did not know whether they had been tested by steam.

At the conclusion of this witness's examination, the Coroner said it would be desirable that the inquiry should be adjourned, and, as he had received information that the two men, Riley and Donovan, had since died at the London Hospital, he should open the inquest upon them, and in the meantime some further evidence might be obtained, which would throw more light upon the occurrence, and afford more satisfaction to the public, who were deeply interested in the cause of this nature.

The inquest was then formally adjourned until Saturday (this day).

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS

According to the latest report from the hospital, W. Riley, the foreman, and J. Donovan, stokers, were dead; and J. Hill, their mate, was not expected to live. It was stated that C. Mills, stoker, might recover; another stoker had gone home.

The Gipsy Queen is still lying moored to a buoy off Brunswick-pier, Blackwall, and is uninjured. The boilers are uninjured, and the machinery unbroken. The cause of the accident was found to be the giving way of the joints of a large iron pipe connecting the boiler with the cylinders of the machinery. It appears that the kind of joint used for such a purpose was not a proper joint, calculated to resist the force of steam, though such joints are very commonly used.

One of the joints is called a "finger" joint, the two ends of pipe to be joined being flattened out to a much larger diameter, and the flattened surfaces riveted together. This joint is as strong or stronger than the pipe, but will not yield to any variation, and is therefore not so well calculated for steam-engines.

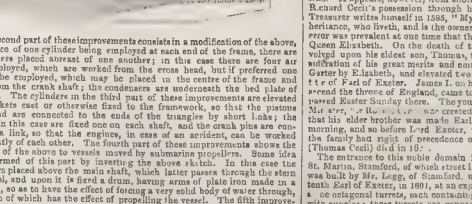
Another joint is called a "stuffing-box," in which one pipe is made to slide into the end of the other, which is made larger to receive it, the edge of the receiving pipe being then riveted to a collar on the inserted pipe. This joint is also quite safe, and yields a little to any vibration of the engine.

The remaining joint, which was the one used to connect the boiler with the machinery of the Gipsy Queen, is called a "spigot and faucet" joint, in which the end of one pipe is simply inserted a few inches into the end of the other, without any fastening whatever beyond a packing of hemp to keep it tight. The pipe connecting the boilers with the machinery was of considerable length, having two of these "spigot and faucet" joints in it, one about the middle, and the other, after a sharp bend of the pipe, where it was inserted to the side of the cylinder. It appears that the joint so made had resisted a pressure of steam of 10lb. to the square inch; but on the vessel stopping, Mr. Samuda was anxious to see a pressure of 25lb. to the square inch, and it was then that the accident took place. The fires were drawn out of the engine, and with this object directed the steam not to be blown off till a pressure of about 25lb. to the square inch was attained. His directions were attended to, and it appears that the evidence at the inquest, that on the pressure being applied, both the "spigot and faucet" joints gave way, the spigot pipe at the joint at the cylinder being forced out of its socket entirely, and the pipe at the elbow in the funnel-room, under the iron deck, which also formed a "spigot and faucet" joint, at its junction with the pipe to the boiler being also forced out of the "faucet," the whole piece of pipe being disconnected, and hanging in the slings which supported it. The steam thus escaped direct from the boiler through the severed pipe, which is about ten inches in diameter, with immense force, and scalded and suffocated to death all who happened to be within its reach. Mr. Jacob Samuda was immediately under the middle joint of the pipe, which was only about a foot above his head when it gave way.

It was nearly an hour and a half before the steam had sufficiently evaporated to admit of any one entering the engine-room of the vessel, in which the bodies of Mr. Samuda and six of his workmen were found dead and frightfully scalded. On attempting to raise the body of Mr. Samuda by the hand, the skin and flesh, together with his ring, peeled and slipped off the bones. The bodies, as soon as possible, were got out and conveyed to the bone-house at Poplar, where they were laid in a row—a heartrending and shocking sight.

The above appalling accident by which Mr. Jacob Samuda lost his life, has thrown the "bell-crank engine," of the Gipsy Queen, with an interest which, in our own opinion, it would otherwise have possessed. We have, therefore, given an elevation of the apparatus, as it appears when in full working order. We believe that the unfortunate gentleman had had but little experience in the construction or management of marine engines, and that to that circumstance may the misfortune to which his valuable life has been sacrificed be in some degree attributed. It appears that the engine of the Gipsy Queen was patented by Mr. Samuda only so lately as the 15th day of January, of the present year; and that, consequently, its adaptation to the purposes of steam navigation, can only be regarded at the present time as of an experimental character. No fault, however, has yet been found upon the construction of the engine itself; the whole blame appearing to rest in an apparent want of experience in the use of its attendant apparatus. The inventor in his patent describes the principal improvements comprised in the engine as consisting in the words:—

"The first (he says) consists in a novel construction of the steam-engine, whereby the cylinders are placed almost over the heel of the boat; the steam cylinder, or cylinders, being at one end of the boat, and the condensing cylinder, or cylinders, at the other end of the boat, but in place of the side lever beams Mr. Samuda employs a lever of a triangular form, moving upon centres, which give motion to the connecting rod; the cylinders of this engine are not exactly in line with each other, but a little sideways, and in an opposite direction to each other, so that the connecting rods may work close to each other; but, if it is desirable to have the cylinders to the same line, it can be effected by cranking one of the connecting rods, so as to receive the other: the following sketch which is an elevation of the engine, with one side removed, will serve to illustrate more clearly the novel construction of the same:—*a, a*, is the framework of the engine; *b, b*, two iron triangles working on centres, *c, c*, fixed to the framework; *d, d*, the connecting rods, the lower ends of which are connected to the ends of the triangle by pin joints, and the upper ends to the single crank shaft, *e*; *f, f*, the cylinders; *f, f*, the side rods connected at one end to the cross head of the piston, and at the other end to the triangle by a pin joint, as shown by the drawing.

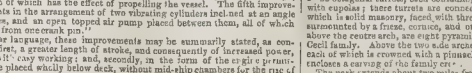


"The second part of these improvements consists in a modification of the above, but in place of one cylinder being employed at each end of the frame, there are two cylinders placed almost at one another; in this case there are four air pumps employed, which are worked from the cross heads, but if preferred one only may be employed, which may be placed in the centre of the frame and worked from the crank shaft; the condensers are underneath the bed plate of the engine. The cylinders in the third part of these improvements are elevated upon brackets cast or otherwise fixed to the framework, so that the pistons descend and are connected to the ends of the triangles by short links; the eccentrics in this case are fixed on the main shaft, and the crank pins are connected by a link, so that the engines, in case of an accident, can be worked independently of each other. The fourth part of these improvements shows the application of the above to vessels moved by submarine propellers. Some idea may be formed of this part by inverting the above sketch. In this case the triangles are placed above the main shaft, which latter passes through the stern of the vessel, and upon it is fixed a drum, having arms of plate iron made in a spiral form, so as to have the effect of forcing a very solid body of water through, the reaction of which has the effect of propelling the vessel. The fifth improvement consists in the arrangement of two vibrating cylinders inclined at an angle of 45 degrees, and an open topped air pump placed between them, all of which are worked from one crank pin."

In popular language, these improvements may be summarily stated, as consisting in, first, a greater length of stroke, and consequently of increased power, or rather half—they working at one end; secondly, in the form of the engine permitting it to be placed wholly below deck, without the ship chambers for the rise of the piston.

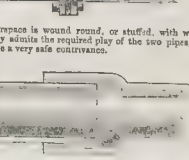
The immediate cause of the accident, as well as the various parts of the evidence before the jury, in which it is technically described, will be best understood by a consideration of the following figures

The first represents a steam pipe with the ordinary flange joint, formed by the shoulders of each end of the pipe being riveted together. This form of joint is considered to be stronger even than the pipe, but as it is necessarily incapable of adapting itself to the expansions of the tube by heat or the vibrations attendant on the working of a marine engine, it has latterly been held, no withstanding its strength and safety, to be ineligible for boat machinery.



other, while the interspace is wound round, or stuffed, with wadding. This arrangement obviously admits the required play of the two pipes, and has been found in practice to be a very safe contrivance.

The third joint is the one which has obtained such a fatal notoriety, bearing the somewhat unintelligible name of the "spigot and faucet joint." The suitjoined figures will at once make its construction intelligible. It will be seen, that in this form of joint the interspace is defended by a metallic packing ring,



END VIEW. SECTION.

trebly bolted; and a little consideration will show, that should any deficiency occur in the wadding, this ring will have to bear the whole force of the steam, a contingency which seems yet to be provided for.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

St. John's College, Cambridge.—The following gentlemen have just been elected scholars upon this foundation:—Burnett, W. B. Smith, R Allen, Hurrier, Cox, Parkinson, Clubbe, Body, F. Brett, Madden, Willink, Foster, Vassall, J. M. Clarke, G. Frost, Otley, Manby, Newham, Maudsley, Pearse, Calvert, J. B. Mayor, Valentine, Leicester.

His Grace the Archbishop of York, Lord High Almoner to her Majesty, has appointed the Venerable Samuel Wilberforce, of Oriel College, Oxford, to be Sub-Almoner, in the room of the late Dean of Carlisle

The following gentlemen were, on Tuesday, admitted Actual Fellows of All Souls College:—Henry Solmsbury Milman, B.A., Merton College; Hon. Frederic Byron, B.A., Balliol College; Arthur Fanshawe Stopford, B.A., of Balliol College; and Farrar Cartwright, B.A., of Christ Church.

New Church in Surrey.—A new church at Farnham, Surrey, was consecrated on Saturday last by the Lord Bishop of Winchester. A sermon was preached by the Venerable Samuel Wilberforce, B.D., Archdeacon of Surrey. The church is in the Norman style, and is capable of accommodating 500 persons.

Cambridge, Nov. 13.—The following appointments have taken place:—The Rev. Charles John Simpson, of Peterborough, B.A., of Trinity College, to a living in the neighbourhood of Scarborough, Yorkshire, of the summa value of about £250. The Rev. John Birch Reynardson, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, to the living of Carsby, with the chapelry of Holywell-cum-Annby, near Sleaford. The Rev. John Robert Inge, M.A., of Trinity College, to the curacy and evening lectureship of All Saints, Hereford. The Rev. Peter Parker Smith, B.A., of St. John's College, to be chaplain of her Majesty's ship Volcano.

St. George's, Hanover-square.—It is intended to take advantage of the present vacancy in the rectory of this extensive parish, and to break it up into several new rectories. Within the last two days two have been formed, viz., St. Paul's Pimlico, and St. Paul's Knightsbridge. Of the former, the Rev. Thomas Fuller, M.A., will be the rector; and of the latter, the Rev. W. J. Early Bennett, M.A., late student of Christ Church, Oxford. Other changes will take place, and no appointment to the vacant rectory of St. George's will be made until all the arrangements shall have been completed.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BURGHLEY HOUSE.

The precise locality of this fine old manorial domain is upon the northern or Lincolnshire border of the county of Northampton, at about a mile and a half to the south-east of the river Welland, which here forms the boundary between the two counties; and separates the borough of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, from Stamford Baron, in Northampton.

Northamptonshire, at the present day, contains nearly 150 seats, many of them in picturesque parks or grounds, and interesting for their architectural beauty, and historical associations. Indeed, the county has been, for centuries, celebrated as the abode of illustrious personages; and, during the reign of Elizabeth, there lived in the shire the Lord High Treasurer and Prime Minister; the Lord Chancellor; the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the Speaker of the House of Commons.

The most important "proper house and home" in the country, either as regards extent or architectural character, is Burghley House, either built, or greatly improved, by the Lord High Treasurer Burghley. There has been some controversy as to the propriety of the name Burghley, or Burleigh; but, as a proof of the perfect coincidence and synonym of the title, it need only be mentioned, that in the arched roof under the passage to the court are escocheons of the family arms, in one of which is carved the inscription, "W. DOM. DE. BVRGHLEY. 1677." The author of a description of the manor, published in 1797, says that, "from ancient times to the present, both antiquaries and historians have written it 'Burleigh,' affixing to different orthography exactly the same sound. He goes on to say:—"It was sometimes written 'Burwell,' and sometimes 'Burley,' the manner in which the late Earl of Winchilsea spelt the name of his contiguous seat on the hill. For put it however, entirely out of dispute, the Earl of Exeter commanded in true spelling to be carved in the arched ceiling at the western entrance, in the year 1577; and carved it was accordingly, in yellow, "Burghley," and not "Burleigh." This manor had been, after being held by a variety of grants, at length sold to Richard Cecil, father of the great and first Lord Burghley. But, it must always be remembered, that the title was derived from the manor, and not the name of the manor from the title. It appears, however, from another extract, that the manor came into Richard Cecil's possession though his wife, Jane Heckington; and the Lord Treasurer writes himself in 1585, "My house of Burgeley is of my mother's inheritance, which I build, and is the owner thereof, and I but a farmer." A vulgar error was prevalent at one time that the manor house was built at the expense of Queen Elizabeth. On the death of the Lord Treasurer in 1598, the manor devolved upon his eldest son, Thomas, the second Lord Burghley, who in consideration of his great merits and eminent services was made a Knight of the Garter by Elizabeth, and elevated two steps in the peerage by James I. to the title of Earl of Exeter. James I. on his journey from Scotland in April, 1603, to ascend the throne of England, came to Burgeley on the 23d of that month, and stayed Easter Sunday there. The youngest son of the Treasurer, the celebrated Master of the Rolls, was created Earl of Salisbury by James the same day that his elder brother was made Earl of Exeter; but he being created in the morning, and so before Lord Exeter, the descendants of the younger branch of the family had right of precedence over the elder. The first Earl of Exeter (Thomas Cecil) died in 1623.

The entrance to this noble domain is situated at the southern extremity of Stamford, at which street it forms a chief ornament. This entrance was built by Mr. Legg, of Stamford, under the superintendence of Henry, the tenth Earl of Exeter, in 1801, at an expense of about £6000. It consists of two large octagonal towers, each containing three stories of apartments, and covered with cupolas; these towers are connected by three arched gateways, between which is a handsome screen, faced with three-quarter Doric columns, and niches, and surmounted by a frieze, cornice, and other embellishments. Upon the centre arch, above the centre arch, are eight pyramidal ornaments, flanking the centre of the whole. Above the two side arches are balustrading and two small arches, each of which is crowned with a pinnacle similar to those already mentioned, and encloses a carving of the family crest.

The park extends about two miles from north to south, and from half a mile to a mile and a quarter from east to west. The grounds were much improved by Brown, who transformed the several fields surrounding the house into the present spacious lawns and shrubberies. About a mile from the Lodges, is a lake three quarters of a mile in length, across which is a stone bridge, of three arches, with pallasades supporting four lions couchant, also by Brown. Next to the Dairy-house, and the Gamekeeper's Lodge—the latter a cottage in the old English style. The cool of the park is somewhat unpicturesque, and presents but few features of that rich and beautiful scenery which is to be met with elsewhere, particularly near the house. As you approach the mansion, the trim beauties of lawns and fairy shrubberies are your fee for the enchantment of art which they environ. Romantic grottoes and mossy seats, composed of Nature's rudest materials, appear on every side; and Fancy can almost transform herself in form into those retreats. Gothic doors of wood-grown limbs, and paying them with the small log-house of sheep.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BURGHLEY.

TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT GREAT WELDON

A boat-house, and a Gothic temple of great beauty, may be enumerated among the other embellishments; and in a recess surrounded by evergreens, stands an elegant monument to Hannah Sophia Chambers, Countess of Exeter, bearing an inscription truthful to her excellence.

On this side of the house, at the distance of a few yards, is a large oval basin, 140 feet in circumference, for gold and silver fish. Adjoining other outbuildings leading from the east wing of the house, are the stables, comprising three sides of a square of about 2580 yards, with indented parapets, pointed gateways &c.

The first appearance of the mansion is extremely imposing: on approaching it from Stamford, after winding through the noble park, the massy pile suddenly opens upon the visitor from the north-west; where its angular chimneys, the variety of its turrets, towers, and cupolas, and the steeple of the chapel rising in the centre, give it the appearance more of a small city than a single building.

Before we describe the mansion itself, we must glance at the means by which the manor came to the Cecil family.

According to Walpole, John Thorpe, the palace-building architect of Elizabeth's reign, gave the designs for Burghley, and superintended the greater part of its erection. Cecil, however, appears to have taken upon himself to procure some of the materials, in which he was assisted by Sir Thomas Gresham, who procured them from Flanders, whence also he obtained the materials for his "Royal Exchange." Thus, in Gresham's Domestic Correspondence, in the State Paper Office, we find a memorandum of articles for the building of Burghley, as follows. "Antwerp, Oct. 22, 1559: xvi little pillars of marbull for a gallery .... xvi [illegible]arbes for chimneys at 24s. 6d. ..... xl. xs" "xii chaires of velvet, at iii li. the peece," &c. &c. Still, Cecil only erected a portion of the mansion; and, did not the several dates upon the building prove this, Cecil's inadequate income would warrant this conclusion. It is well known that Queen Elizabeth did not overpay her servants, and Cecil declared of himself, that, during twenty-six years of Elizabeth's reign, he had not "been beneficed" so much as he had during four years under King Edward. Again, Cecil, shortly after his promotion to the peerage, writes to a friend: "Your's, not changed in friendship though in name; and yet *that* not unknown to you, when you were with me here *Stamford* W. BURGHLEY. My stile is Lord of *Burghley*, if you means to know it for your wryting, and if you list to wryte truly: *the poorest lord in England*."

Although Thorpe may have designed Burghley, there is evidence that Henryke, the architect of the Royal Exchange, procured some of the materials, more especially the "payving stones" for one of the halls, and "a patron how they should be layd." Then we find Gresham recommending Henricke to Cecil, as "reasonable;" and, in January, 1563, Clough (Gresham's agent at Antwerp) was corresponding with Cecil respecting the fashion of his gallery and pillars for Burghley. Mr. Burgon, in his "Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham," states the property to have been carried into the family of Sir William Cecil by his mother, and to have been even regarded as the family seat, though Cecil made Theobalds his usual country residence, in consequence of its greater proximity to the metropolis. "He demolished the old house at Burghley, and on its site raised the magnificent pile to which his elder son, Thomas, succeeded, and which is at present inhabited by his lineal descendant, the Marquis of Exeter." In Mr. Drakard's copious "Guide," we find it stated that "the east and north ends (the part looking down upon Stamford), and the kitchen, are considered to be parts of the original structure. Admitting this account to be correct, the old building, upon which the present house was founded, must have been very inconsiderable, not only from the appearance of the existing mansion, but from the several dates observable on different parts of it."

Burghley is, altogether, a magnificent exemplar of the architecture of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; but many of its details are in objectionable taste, and overloaded with ornament. It is built of freestone, in the form of a beautiful parallelogram, which measures by the inner court 130 feet by 76. The chimneys are formed of Doric columns, connected at top by a frieze and cornice of the same order.

Upon our front page is engraved the

GENERAL VIEW,

showing the north front, which consists of an oblong centre, with an octagonal turret, crowned with a cupola, at each angle: this is flanked by three stories of apartments, and a tower nearly square, also surmounted with a cupola; the centre containing four stories above the principal entrance. On this side, between the windows, we observe the date 1587. On each side of the door is a platform, extending 90 by 18 feet each way, which, with the intermediate breadth of the threshold, encircles a frontage of 200 feet. The pyered parapet of this front adds considerably to its richness. The ascent to the house is by nine large semi-circular steps; and the entrance is by a semi-circular headed doorway.

THE INNER COURT,

engraved at page 317, is approached by a grand hall, 48 feet long, 24 feet wide, the roof supported by 12 lofty columns of imitative Sienna marble, and the floor laid with small squares of black and white marble. There is another entrance hall on the west side, though of small dimensions; and a similar hall in the south front.

The effect of this court, with its massive piles of building, is very striking. The three stories on the east side consist of Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian columns, each having large niches; and above the Corinthian order, the uppermost of the three, are two large stone lions, rampant, supporting the family arms. The spire of the chapel rises from hence, which, although far from being ornamental, is of admirable workmanship. This part of the building appears, from the date above the dial, to have been finished in 1585. Over an arch, in front of the chapel, is a bust of King William III. The columns in the opposite, or western side, are plain Doric; and the windows in the north and south sides of the Court are pointed. Four capacious gateways, with parallel corresponding folding doors behind them on the four sides, face each other; each extending in an elliptical arch, about nine feet in width, and the same in height. On the rail and at the angles of the balustrades are several small stone urns, and water vessels.

Gilpin, the excellent artistical critic, says: "Burghley House is one of the noblest monuments of British architecture in the times of Queen Elizabeth, when the great outlines of magnificence were rudely drawn, but unimproved by taste. It is an immense pile, forming the four sides of a large court; and though decorated with a variety of fantastic ornaments according to the fashion of the time, before Grecian architecture had introduced symmetry, proportion, and elegance, into the plans of private houses, it has still an august appearance. The inside of the Court is particularly striking. The spire is neither, I think, in itself an ornament; nor has it any effect except at a distance, where it contributes to give this immense pile the consequence of a town."

Another beautiful feature of Burghley is the fine *architectural gardens*—the invariable accompaniment to the Elizabethan mansion. "We delight," says Mr. C. J. Richardson, the tasteful architect, "in its wide and level terraces, decorated with rich stone balustrades, and these again with vases and statues, and connected by broad flights of stone steps—its cupped evergreen hedges—its embowered alleys—its formal yet intricate parterres, full of curious knots of flowers—its lively and musical fountains—its steep slopes of velvet turf—its trim bowling-green—and the labyrinth and wilderness which form its appropriate termination, and connect it with the ruder scenery without."

Thus far, the exterior of Burghley. The principal apartments appropriated for Her Majesty and Prince Albert will be found described elsewhere; and next week, we shall illustrate several of the *curiosities* of the interior of this truly palatial home.

ARCH AT WALTHORPE.

The ancient town of Stamford and the palace of Burghley, have been frequently honoured with visits by English sovereigns. In chivalric times, Stamford was the scene of tilts and tournaments; but its chronicle of splendour is dimmed with many a sad episode of battle and siege, persecution, and unjust triumph. Parliaments and councils of war have been held here; and so severely did the town suffer in the protracted strife of York and Lancaster, that it

ARCH AT KETTERING.

never afterwards recovered its ancient dignity. Turning to the more pacific and festal celebrity of Stamford, we find to have been entertained here, Edward IV., Henry VIII., *Elizabeth*, James I., and Charles I.; Cromwell's visit was a less agreeable event to the inhabitants. In 1646, Charles found a patriotic reception here, in his escape from "the Protector;" and the last night the poor King may be said to have slept a free man, was at Stamford. Elizabeth and James I. visited Lord Burghley's newly-built mansion; as did William III.; and George IV. (then Prince Regent), passed through the town in the winter of 1814.

The visit of her Majesty and Prince Albert to the Marquis of Exeter, at Burghley, had been for some time contemplated; and, accordingly, the arrangements made for the reception of the Royal visitors have been extensive and complete. Of the magnificent mansion, a description will be found in another portion of our journal; so that we shall, in this place, confine ourselves to a detail of the Royal progress to the princely mansion, and a notice of every incident of the journey entitled to record.

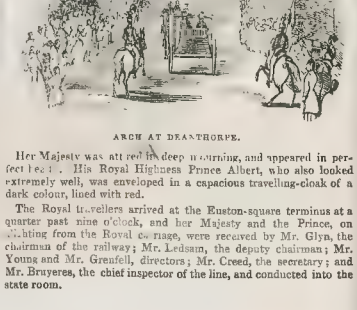
ARCH AT WERRIKEY.

We should mention, at starting, that the sketches for the several illustrations have been, for the most part, made by Mr. LANDELLS, who, during her Majesty's recent visit to Blair Athol, was honoured with the Royal command to execute two drawings of the above locality.

THE ROYAL DEPARTURE.

The Queen and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace at five minutes before nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, in a carriage and four, escorted by a party of Lancers, for the Euston-square terminus of the London and Birmingham Railway.

Lady Portman, the Honourable Georgiana Liddell, Colonel Arbuthnot, and Colonel Wylde, followed in a second carriage and four; and the Lord Chamberlain and Mr. George Edward Anson followed in a third carriage and four.



ARCH AT DEANTHORPE.

Her Majesty was attired in deep mourning, and appeared in perfect health. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, who also looked extremely well, was enveloped in a capacious travelling-cloak of a dark colour, lined with red.

The Royal travellers arrived at the Euston-square terminus at a quarter past nine o'clock, and her Majesty and the Prince, on alighting from the Royal carriage, were received by Mr. Glyn, the chairman of the railway; Mr. Ledsam, the deputy chairman; Mr. Young and Mr. Grenfell, directors; Mr. Creed, the secretary; and Mr. Bruyeres, the chief inspector of the line, and conducted into the state room.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BURGHLEY.

ARCH AT EASTON.

The luggage belonging to the Court had now to be properly disposed of in the carriages appropriated to the use of the suite. This was effected in a few minutes, and at seventeen minutes after nine o'clock her Majesty and Prince Albert left the state-room, and proceeded to the Royal carriage amidst the hearty cheering of a large and respectable concourse of spectators, who had been admitted within the station. Her Majesty and the Prince appeared to be in excellent health.

The Royal train, consisting of three carriages besides the Royal carriage, left the terminus at twenty-two minutes after nine o'clock, and was enthusiastically cheered while it remained in sight of those at the station. The engine, which had the Royal standard hoisted in front, was driven by Mr. E. Bury, the superintendent of the locomotive department.

The incline to Camden Town was passed up at a rapid rate, and upon getting out of the cutting and obtaining a view of the horizon, it was seen that her Majesty, whose "Royal progresses" have been almost invariably made "midst sunshine and smiles," would, on the present occasion, have but a dull journey, so far as the weather was concerned. A drizzling rain beat against the windows of the carriages, and the huge volumes of steam from the engine dragged, or rather rolled, their slow length across the country, lending an additional haziness to the atmosphere.

At the Camden Town works, belonging to the railway, the workmen had arranged themselves along the line, and gave her Majesty a "hurrah," which was none the less sincere for being most vociferous. The Primrose-hill tunnel was passed through at great speed (about one minute), and the train went at something like 34 or 35 miles per hour, with a fine easy motion—the carriages having had improved springs attached to them — and passing Harrow at twelve minutes to ten, the Watford station was reached at eight minutes to ten, and the long tunnel immediately beyond it passed through in a minute and forty seconds.

The train reached Boxmoor station about one minute past ten o'clock. To the platform of this station several persons had been admitted in order that they might have an opportunity of seeing her Majesty as she travelled on the railroad, but, considering the rapidity with which the train proceeded, it is hardly possible to conceive that their very natural curiosity could have been adequately gratified. It was, however, an unusual sight to see a special train of this kind at all. In the centre of it was a magnificent carriage surmounted with a Royal crown. The spectators knew that it contained their Sovereign and her Royal Consort; and this was some gratification, even though they might not be able to distinguish very clearly the illustrious individuals themselves. Indeed, many a labourer and farmer on the railroad side left the labour of the field to look at the Royal special train as it rushed rapidly along.

The drizzling rain which was falling at the time had not deterred a considerable number of persons from collecting together at Tring station. This station is situated 31¼ miles from London, and was reached at fourteen minutes past ten o'clock; and here the train halted for a few minutes, in order that the engine might obtain a fresh supply of water.

Among the persons assembled at this station were the juvenile members of the neighbouring population, boys and girls, who were drawn up in distinct rows, and who strained their tiny voices to the utmost in welcoming their Sovereign. Her Majesty appeared highly pleased with this specimen of infantine loyalty and enthusiasm. A sufficient supply of water having been obtained, the train again started on its course, at 18 minutes past 10 o'clock, but its onward rate was not now so great as when it started from Euston-square station. As the train approached its destination, the Weedon station, the speed became less and less, and the cause of this slackening in the progress of the train was understood to be her Majesty's desire not to arrive at Weedon station much earlier than a quarter to twelve o'clock.

At Wolverton station, which was passed by the special train at eleven o'clock, there was a large assemblage of persons on the platform, who all seemed most anxious to catch a passing glimpse of her Majesty, and who most cordially cheered her as the train passed along. At this station, several enginemen and mechanics employed by the railway company clustered upon some of the engines which were lying on the side rails. It seemed that they had not had much time to pay attention to their toilet, for they wore only their rough working dresses, and their smeared faces and hands gave sufficient proof of the nature of their hard toil. Loyalty, however, is not confined to any particular class in this country, and the energetic cheers

ARCH AT BULWICK.

raised by these sons of toil, expressive of their joy at beholding their Sovereign, seemed as heartfelt and as honest as they were lusty. At Roade station, which was reached 18 minutes past eleven, the special train passed the ordinary passengers' train, which had left London for Birmingham at nine o'clock.

ARCH NEAR STAMFORD.

THE ARRIVAL AT WEEDON STATION.

Precisely at twenty minutes to twelve o'clock, the appointed time to a second, the Royal train arrived in sight, and passed rapidly through the station.

Three of the Royal carriages had arrived from town by the eight o'clock train, and the horses having arrived from Northampton, were put to, and the whole was in readiness before her Majesty reached the station.

On the Royal carriage bringing up alongside the platform, the Marquis of Exeter advanced to pay his respects to the Queen and the Prince, her Majesty and his Royal Highness rising from their seats and greeting his Lordship.

Sir Henry Dryden, High Sheriff of Northamptonshire, Colonel Thorne, the Military Commandant of the district, and several magistrates of the county, were also present.

In the station yard a guard of honour of the 47th Regiment, consisting of 100 men, a sergeant, and a corporal, with band and Queen's colour, under the command of Capt. Haly, were drawn up, the remainder of the regiment forming in file through the village

The Marquis of Exeter having received the Queen, and conducted her to the apartments fitted up for her reception, shortly after left for Burghley, to be in readiness to receive his Royal visitors. The Noble Marquis rode the whole distance on horseback

On leaving the station, the Royal *cortége* drove slowly through the village of Weedon, over the principal street of which an unpretending arch, composed of evergreens, was thrown. The inhabitants were all at their doors and windows, and as the Queen and the Prince passed, they joined in loyal vociferations in honour of the Royal pair. Increasing the pace on leaving Weedon, the Royal *cortége* proceeded rapidly on, the first object on the route being Brock Hall, the seat of Mr. Thomas Reeve Thornton. The village of Floore was next reached. Here the people were all out in holiday attire to meet the Royal pair, and the houses were gaily decorated. The villages of Heyford and Harpole were next passed through in succession. At Dunston, a hamlet, closely adjoining Stamford, and the property of Lord Melbourne, the preparations were upon an extensive scale, and the Royal pair were most enthusiastically greeted.

Entering the precincts of the town by St. James's end, the *cortége* soon arrived at the West Bridge, where the Mayor, and Corporation, with the Clergy, and numerous inhabitants, were drawn up.

ARCH AT DUDDINGTON.

ARRIVAL AT NORTHAMPTON.

Many a long year has passed since the ancient town of Northampton presented a scene of similar bustle and activity, the whole population appearing to be vying with each other in their attempts to honour the auspicious visit of their beloved Sovereign and her Royal Consort. Along the route through which it had been arranged for the Royal carriage to pass, every house exhibited more or less enthusiasm on the part of its inhabitants in giving effect to this feeling of loyalty and affection. Festoons of evergreens and flowers floated across all the principal streets, and no fewer than three magnificent triumphal arches, tastefully designed, were thrown across the road at different parts of the town. The first of these was situated just below the old castle hill, on the Duston side of the river. The style of this arch was Elizabethan—in keeping with Burghley House. The design consisted of three arches, a large one in the centre and two smaller ones on either side. The span of the centre arch was about fourteen feet; that of each of the smaller ones measuring five feet. Three pillars supported this ornamental piece of architecture; the two great ones upon which the centre arch was formed were six feet square and twenty-eight feet high. The other two were four feet square and sixteen feet high. Including the decorative turrets the height of the two larger

(Continued on page 311.)

ENTRY INTO STAMFORD.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov 17.—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity,
MONDAY, 18.—Queen Elizabeth's accession, 1558.
TUESDAY, 19.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.
WEDNESDAY, 20.—General peace. 1815
THURSDAY, 21.—Princess Royal born, 1840.
FRIDAY, 22.—St. Cecilia
SATURDAY, 23—Old Martinmas.

RISE WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending November 23.

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
8 8	8 47	9 23	9 57	10 31	11 6	11 38	0 0	0 1	0 25	0 48	1 10

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. C. R.," *Liverpool.*—*From the returns ordered by Parliament, and other sources peculiarly our own we have ascertained that the number of letters posted in the United Kingdom for the six months prior to the 5th of December, 1839 (the day upon which the fourpenny-rate came into operation (including franking was, as nearly as could be ascertained, 37,500,000. During the corresponding period of the year 1844, the number of the same description of correspondence in the first six months of the current year, the letters were increased about 70 per cent; those delivered in London, about 65; and those passing through London, formerly unnoticed as the consequence of the delay which took place in the Metropolitan Office, nearly 200 per cent. This large surplus is to be attributed to the increased promptitude of the day-mails, and the more frequent conveyance by various transit of this description of correspondence. In the first six months of the current year, the letters were at the rate of 220,000,000 per annum an increase of more than three-fold as compared with the number posted at the old rate of charge, with franks and official correspondence included.*

" *Kezia*"—*The extent of Miss Dolcy's voice varies as all other soprano voices do, with the weather. When it is cool manner and health her, we would say it includes two octaves and a half. We decline answering the second question.*

" *E. H. N.*"—*Durham—Hampshire is a county of, and Southampton a town and county in the Isle of Wight Yorkshire is a county.*

" *C. H.*"—*The person in question will require a hawker's licence.*

" *O. O.*"—*Lisson Grove, has not, we think, stated every circumstance of the application.*

" *Delta*,"—*Kinsale, will be entitled to the Large Print.*

" *C. N.*,"—*Dundee, is thanked; but the sketches will not suit.*

" *A Frenchman.*"—*The warrants will be issued.*

Ludlow—*We doubt the legal enforcement of the claim.*

" *W. C. B.*,"—*Blankheath*—*The Christmas Song is declined.*

" *J. G. B.*,"—*Weymouth will be entitled to the Large Print.*

" *R Z B.*,"—*Leominster. We are happy to inform our correspondent that Mr. Liston is in good health.*

" *S. R. I.*"—*The charge for our journal is 6d. per quarter, payable in advance.*

" *W. G.*"—*A bachelor.*

" *A Constant Reader*,"—*North Wales.—The portrait is not, at present, of sufficient interest*

" *A Creole*" *Kingston Jamaica.—See our present No.*

" *Don Cæsar de Bazan.*"—*We cannot interfere with the criticisms of our contemporaries.*

" *M. C. M.*,"—*Bath, should write to the Clerk of the Grocers' Company, Poultry.*

" *B. K.*'—*Madame Malibran died in 1836. The air of "Gentle Zitella" is in "The Brigand."*

" *J. H.*"—*Next place.—Thanks.*

" *An Admirer*"—*letter has been referred to the Printer.*

" *X. Y. Z.*"—*should read Sir Joshua Reynolds's Lectures.*

Rim.—*M. should write to the Inclosure Commissioners.*

" *A Subscriber*," *Downpatrick*—*Under consideration*

" *G. H.*," *Pembroke Dock.*—*No regular packets-mails: letters go by every private vessel bound to, or touching at, the Mauritius. Postage on single letter, 6d.*

" *F. R. H.*" *will not be disappointed.*

" *A. C. O.*"—*A man cannot marry his deceased wife's sister in a Catholic country.*

" *T. A.*"—*The late Mr. Matheus was not a professed ventriloquist.*

" *R. I. C.*" *Goldenhill*—*The prices of* THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK *is 1s. We have received several letters inclosing 1s in payment for the Almanack, to be sent by post; but, we must re-mind the writers that the postage would be 1s. 2d. It is, therefore, requested that all future orders for* THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK *be forwarded to booksellers.*

" *C. D. F.*," *Margate.*—*The Nos. will be duly forwarded on the receipt of the stamps*

" *One, Curious in Heraldry*," *Cornhill should read our last No.*

" *M. & Co.*," *Brampton.*—*Thanks for the box turned from one of the beams of Kenilworth Castle.*

" *W. G. W.*" *will be entitled to the Large Print.*

" *A Subscriber*," *Southampton, is recommended to write to Mr. Alderman Farebrother Guildhall.*

" *J. G. D.*" *West Strand, should apply to the Governor of the Model Prison.*

To the second question: THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

" *An Admirer*," *Southampton.*—*Minnow bark is used in tanning.*

" *A Poor Clerk*."—*Certainly not*

" *An Admirer*," *Salisbury.*—*See* THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK.

" *An Amateur*," *York.*—*See "The Family Hand book."*

" *J. B. S.*" *Cork.*—*The sketches have been destroyed.*

" *T. K.*," *Frederick-place, Hampstead-road.*—*The hint is not available for our Large Print*

" *Reader*," *Stockton, should consult a proctor.*

" *Stockwell's*" *letter has been referred to the maker of the Royal Exchange regulators.*

" *A. B.*" *is thanked for the sketches.*

" *F R H*" *will be entitled to the forthcoming Print.*

" *R B. S*" *shall be replied to next week.*

" *Young King*," *Temple.*—*Will our correspondent favour us with his private address.*

CHESS.—"*P. J. C.*—*ke.*"—*You can Castle after having been in check, provided your King has not been moved, and that the other rules for Castling are observed.*

"*Rector.*"—

White.	*Black.*
B to Q 6th	*K to Q 6th*
B to K 8th	*K to K 6th*
R to Q B 3rd mates in 3 moves instead of 4.	

Received the Phonographic game.

PART XXVI., 1s Now Ready, Price 2s. 6d.

**** Any Country News Agent may receive Posting Bills, bearing his address, by informing our Publisher where a parcel can be enclosed, free of expense.

☞ We are continually receiving complaints from subscribers respecting the slovenly way some newsmen forward our journal by post, much to the injury of the work. Our advice is, change the agent for one who is more attentive.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BURGHLEY.—We regret to state that a parcel of sketches made in Northampton and the neighbourhood, by mistake reached us too late to do justice to them in our present Number: but, next week will appear a series of Illustrations of the Loyal Reception of her Majesty at Northampton, executed in a style worthy of the highly-interesting occasion. We shall also, next week, complete our Illustrations of the Royal *séjour* at Burghley, with several Scenes from sketches made upon the spot, and engraved in the first style of art.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1844

HER Majesty's visit to Burghley House has again called forth the loyalty of the inhabitants of the line of country crossed by the Royal party, in various kinds of demonstrations of respect; it has also again taxed the descriptive powers of the newspapers, which this time have had to contend with a disadvantage that has seldom accompanied her Majesty's excursions—the weather has been most unfavourable the whole time. But, fortunate as her Majesty is in general, sunshine in this—the gloomiest of English months—could not be anticipated:

November's leaf is red and sere,
November's blast is chill and drear,

And the old mansion of Burghley, "with many an oak that grows thereby," would have looked more smiling in the leafy time of June. The flags and banners, and arches would also have been more gay. and the fireworks more easy of ignition and explosion; all these outward manifestations would have been more brilliant and pleasing to the eye had the skies been more propitious. But it is cheering to remark that the loyalty and enthusiasm with which her Majesty is always received suffer no dimnution from outward circumstances. The leaf may be in the "sere and yellow," and the breezes cold and cheerless, but the affection of the people for their Sovereign remains as cordial and as bright as ever.

SOCIAL questions continue to occupy the space usually devoted in the more stirring part of the year, to politics. Thus, the landed interest seems to be seriously turning its attention to what can be done towards the improvement of the soil; Mr. Pusey, the brother of the clergyman who has given his name to an influential party in the Church, is among the most active in this agitation. He says there is not a single spot in all England so well cultivated but it is capable of further improvement, and earnestly advises the landlords to set about making it; he sees clearly enough that among the majority of the tenant class, the means of effectually improving the estates on which they live, do not exist. He is alive, too, to the necessity of giving those who do possess the means a security of holding, an assurance that they shall be allowed to reap the advantages of their outlay. His views are clear and practical; they would, if adopted, work immense good in England; in Ireland they would effect much more. The tenant at will system in England is felt to be to some extent insecure; but the consideration paid by almost all English landlords to the claims of old tenants, would, in Ireland, be considered the greatest of blessings. Several instances have just occurred, in which landlords or their agents have fallen victims to the bad system they uphold and profit by. They deal in land just as the possessor of a hogshead of water might do on board a ship in which he was the sole owner and disposer of the great necessary of life. They take advantage of the struggles and frantic biddings of those who are famishing, each one offering more than the other, till the owner of that commodity without which they must perish, gets the maximum price. The old tenant is often turned out for no reason whatever, save that there is another who offers to give more. This is not, to the full extent, general among Irish landlords—society could not exist at all in that country, if it were; but it exists to an extent sufficient to produce those horrid deeds of revenge and murder unparalleled in any other part of the Christian world. The misery inflicted by the system is avenged upon those who benefit by it, or are employed in carrying it out, without regard to country or religion. The greater number of these victims are Irishmen, and in one recent case, the murdered man was not only Irish, but a Catholic. That it is revenge and some insane idea of checking oppression by this bloody means, which prompt to these murders, is evident, for the greatest care is taken to prove that nothing in the shape of robbery was the object; in one case, the gold watch of the murdered man, and his purse, containing money, were placed on the breast of the corpse! The misery of all this is, that by such means no effectual remedy will ever be found; the same wild hope of escaping from an always crushing, ever present oppression, has made the nobility of Russia assassinate three successive Emperors—yet the one they have over them now, is, perhaps, more completely, because more ably, despotic than any of his predecessors. Blinded by misery, passion, and the desire of revenge, men do not see that though they can destroy an individual, they cannot thus slay a system. To destroy that, is a work of time, and enlightenment, that first procures the substitution of good laws for bad ones, and then causes the good laws to be observed.

THE Government of Spain seems to be settling down without resistance into a complete despotism; the very slight resistance attempted by General Prim has been altogether useless, and if he really employed the assassin as his instrument he deserved to fail. but this has not been proved by any probable evidence, and there is even a chance, from the difference of opinion among the members of the military court that tried him, that he may escape with his life. But the little attention that any violation of the laws, or what were laws, excites among the people, proves too plainly that what was the liberal constitutional party is extinct. The men in in whose name Riego and his brother patriots sacrificed their lives in consequence of a violation of sacred oaths, unequalled even in the annals of royal turpitude, on the part of Ferdinand, have found no successors in the generation which has succeeded them, and their country is more unfitted now to gain a constitution or to keep one than it was twenty-five years ago. No atrocity can waken a sentiment of disapproval in the Spanish nation; with respect to all the judicial murders, sudden arrests—with respect to all that surprises and shocks the people of France and England, —there reigns in all classes and ranks of Spaniards, high and low, a proud and almost inhuman indifference. In vain are the outward forms of free institutions given to a race who have lost the inward worth, honour, and humanity, that can alone make them prized. In this trial of General Prim all forms, codes, and precedents, have been disregarded; any evidence, and much that was no evidence at all, was admitted against a prisoner whose life or death hung on the issue. Times have evidently much changed for the worse in Spain since the days of Alphonso the Wise, whose code exacted proofs *tan claras como la luz del dia*, "as clear as the light of day," when the penalty of the crime alleged was the punishment of death. It is unfortunate for the political generals of Spain who may have fallen into the meshes of the well-spread net of conspiracy, that they are tried by a privileged court, one of the *fueros* which the reformers have endeavoured in vain to abolish, and which by the new constitution, if it deserves such a name, are about to be continued in all their powers. This privilege, by which a soldier can be tried only by soldiers, and every officer by those only of his own rank, his equals, was anciently bestowed on the army when it was an *imperium in imperio*.

Don Diego Leon was tried by such a court, and on the question of his death, the members were equally divided. In such a case, custom and usage had made it the practice for the President to give his casting vote in favour of the prisoner; but General Capaz, who presided at the trial of Leon, violated this rule, and gave his voice for death. By one vote alone, therefore, was this brave officer shot like a bandit! Prim will have a narrow escape from the same fate, even if he does escape at all. He is in the hands of a people who treat the whole affair with great indifference, as we may perceive by the following:—

The tribunal assembled in a large hall of the old quarters of the gardes du corps. It bore all the appearance of a genuine encampment. A small table, round which were seated the President, the six Judg s, the Procurator Royal, and the Secretary, on wooden chairs—and two benches for the audience, formed all the furniture. Although the hall is spacious enough to hold 600 people, not more than 250 were present, and of these three-fourths were officers belonging to the regiments of the garrison of the capital, who were called upon to attend by an order of the day. The only things upon the table were four books; *there was not even a crucifix.* The charge had been prepared entirely out of Court by the Procurator Fiscal. The sitting was opened with a rapid reading of all the documents, the interrogatories, and charges. When this reading was finished, General Schelly presented the letter of General Prim; this it is say, he read a manuscript which had been given to him by the Count de Reuss, adversary of the General Schelly, who is a brave and most commendable officer, has never occupied his mind with the accusations, he read the paper in a monotonous tone, without bringing any of its arguments prominently forward, and without say indication that he was impressed fr...ngly with what he read.

Thus the Revolution by which the Moderados effected the downfall of Espartero, is already, as was said of a greater one, devouring its own children—General Prim, who was foremost in the movement against the Regent, among the first. He took a prominent part in the *pronunciamentos* of last year, and was one of the earliest to raise the standard of revolt in Catalonia in favour of the majority of the young Queen. Verily he has his reward; the Queen is of age, and a monarch in her own right; Espartero is in exile, and his patron in rebellion, Narvaez, is Dictator of the realm. All for whom he laboured are in the blaze of power, and yet what is his portion? That room half filled with careless spectators, the hurried charge, and the slovenly read defence, with the not distant prospect of a violent death, or at best the life of a banished convict, must all combine to give him a stern lesson on the danger of making others strong, repenting of the deed, and seeking afterwards to destroy them, only to have the strength he has lent them used for crushing himself.

POSTSCRIPT.

RETURN OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at the terminus of the London and Birmingham Railway yesterday (Friday) afternoon, on their return from Burghley House, at twenty-five minutes past five o'clock.

A detachment of the 17th Regiment of Lancers, under the command of Lieut. Bunce, arrived at the station before three o'clock, and remained until her Majesty arrived.

After the Royal carriages entered the stat on yard, the crowd, which before was inconsiderable, greatly increased, and the most intense interest was manifested to obtain a view of the Queen and her Illustrious Consort.

The passage leading from the railway to the rooms appropriated for her Majesty's use were, as on Tuesday last, covered with scarlet cloth.

Shortly before five o'clock, the men employed in the carpenters' shops and other departments of the railroad, amounting to upwards of 200, formed themselves into a line at the end of the terminus, and when the Royal *cortège* arrived, they gave loud and hearty cheers, which were warmly responded to by those who had been admitted to witness her Ma esty's arrival.

The Earl of Delaware, Lord Cumberlain, accompanied her Majesty to town. The Earl of Liverpool and Lord Bagot joined the train at Weedon about an hour before the Royal train, in order to be in readiness to receive her Majesty on her arrival at Windsor.

At Euston-square, her Majesty and Prince Albert were received by Mr. C. Glynn, the chairman of the Birmingham Railway Company and several of the Directors, and, after a short delay, conducted to the Royal carriage, followed by the members of the Court.

The Royal carriages then drove off at a rapid pace for the terminus of the Great Western Railway at Paddington, escorted by a detachment of the 17th Lancers. A train was in readiness to convey her Majes y to Slough *en route* to Windsor.

The reception which her Majes y and her Royal Consort received was most loyal and enthusiastic; the cheers of the populace, as the Royal carriages passed under the principal entrance to the station were unanimous, and appeared as if given from the heart.

Her Majesty, who did not appear at all fatigued by travelling, was heard to say that she had had a very pleasant journey.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE GIPSY QUEEN.

CORONER'S INQUEST UPON THREE MORE OF THE SUFFERERS.

Yesterday afternoon an inquest was held at the Board-room of the London Hospital, before Mr. Baker, upon what may, with horrible truth, be called the remains of William Riley, boiler-maker, aged 31, Patrick Donovan, labourer, 40, and Charles Mule, engineer, 33 who added by their deaths three more to the frightful catalogue of the sufferers at the late Blackwall explosion.

The Coroner made a brief address to the jury, in the course of which, he said that no doubt could be entertained that the accident arose from the imperfect construction of the main pipe, for it must have been very bad, when it had been built to bear a pressure of 60lbs. to the square inch, yet gave way when the pressure was reduced to only 35lbs. to that inch. The fact must be the more apparent to the jury, when they considered that the material at the joint was quite incapable of resisting the force of the steam. It was also clear, that to prevent danger there should have been some "play" at the point where the emission of steam took place, to allow for expansion and contraction.

George Lowe, the engineer who so miracu ously escaped by being sent upon deck by Mr. Sandels to see the steam blow off, was called, and, having been sworn, the Coroner read over his evidence (a full report of which is given in an account of the accident), and he deposed before the present jury to its correctness.

In reply to the Coroner, as to whether any further ideas suggested themselves to him, as to the cause of the accident, Mr. L..we exhibited two small tubes, one of which fitted into the other in the same manner as the tube from whence the steam escaped, and stated that, if there had been a ring or collar at the termination of one of them where they jo ned so as to prevent them from parting, at the same time that it allowed room for expansion and contraction, he thought the accident would have been prevented, for if such were the case no steam could have escaped

Mr. Hensell, a civil engineer, said he fully agreed in all the previous evidence of Mr. Lowe, but thought the suggestion with respect to the collar, or ring, not o

much importance, for if the tube were soldered with iron, it would be as safe, as the expansive or contractile power at this point was very small. One important omission was that of an iron stay between the tube from which the steam escaped and the deck of the vessel. Two iron straps or stays acted as supporters of this tube, but none to keep it from rising up.

The deceased Riley's brother stated, that he was on board at the time of the accident, and felt none on that he could blame was attributable to any person.

After hearing the surgical evidence, the Coroner summed up, and the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death" in the three cases.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

The poor fellow Riley on being brought ashore had just sufficient power to let mate that he was thirsty; and Mr. Dyer, of the railway station wetted his scorched mouth with a little water. Riley, at the explosion, was near the ladder, and on the steam shooting over his body and head, instantly ran on the fall violence of the red hot steam with shocking effect. Another got upon the deck by the same ladder but the three who were not instantly killed were taken up by the bucket from the hole through which the sales are drawn, the strong instinct to preserve life alone giving them power to cling to the bucket, while their limbs were almost dropping asunder, and the skin and flesh on their hands sodden.

On their arrival at the hospital, as their desperate case demanded, the greatest attention was paid to the sufferers, superintended by Mr. Alfred Hamilton, the assistant-surgeon of the institution. They were all quite cold, and the treatment usual on such occasions was resorted to in order to restore or sustain animation. All complained of thirst—burning thirst—while their stiffened faces became every moment more arid, their eyes closing, and the mouths of the poor creatures absorbing every particle of moisture. Bottles of hot water were applied, and wine was administered; but Riley, Donovan, and Mills gradually sank, exhausted with the keenest anguish, the great difficulty of breathing few in announcing to suffocation. Poor Riley died at seven o'clock the same night; John Donovan, the stoker, expired at three on Wednesday morning; and Mills lingered in great agony for seven hours after. Thus ten out of the twelve who were in the engine-room are dead. The other at the hospital, James Hill, the stoker, is going on favourably, and great hopes are entertained that he will survive. His eyesight is marvellously preserved.

The engine room is in the same state in which it was left after the removal of the bodies, and will remain so for the purpose of being visited by the coroner and jury. It presents a horrid spectacle of desolation. Mr. Samuda's hat is lying with the leather lining drawn up into a scroll, and the caps of some of the deceased are there, lined with the hair of the heads of those who wore them.

The destitution of the families of the unfortunate sufferers, unless promptly attended to, is likely to be of a most painful character. Henry Seobell, who was engaged as second engineer to go out in the *Giper Queen*, has left a widow and eight children totally unprovided for; James Schlanders, a wife and five children; William Riley, a wife and family (he has but recently been confined); Charles Mills, a wife and three children; Arthur M'Ghee, supposed to have left a wife and family; Samuel Dodd, the same.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL *v.* GIBBS.—It is stated that in this suit there is no likelihood of a report being made. The suit was originally referred to Sir George Rose, but from the alleged anxiety to bring the cause to a conclusion, an order was obtained to refer it to the vacation Master, who has done nothing, and sent it back to Sir George Rose.

CORONER'S INQUEST ON THE BODY OF MR. SERGEANT ANDREWS.—Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, Mr. Wakley held an inquest on the body of the above unfortunate gentleman, at the Coach and Horses public-house, Hampstead. The first witness examined was a woman, named Sarah Priest, who deposed to the fact of the death, she having attended the deceased since the day he inflicted the wound. Mr. Evans, of Hampstead, surgeon, stated that the deceased inflicted on himself a large wound across the front of his throat. There had been a large opening in the windpipe, but no great loss of blood. He attended him up to the night of his death, prev ous to which time he had gone on very well, no dangerous symptom having appeared. On Tuesday night, at a quarter-past eleven o'clock, there was a return of blood Witness remained with the deceased for some time, but the blood returned more profusely and, after a sudden struggle in the bed, he expired. Witness was of opinion that the deceased died from the bursting of a blood vessel in the lungs. Coroner: Why then the wound in the throat was not the cause of death? Mr. Evans: But for the infliction of the wound I think he would be now alive. The Coroner said, that if death had been caused by the bursting of a vessel in the lungs, the wound in the throat could not have affected it as the opening in the throat would have been the cause of relieving the deceased, rather than otherwise. He should, therefore, be obliged to adjourn the inquiry. The inquiry was then adjourned to this day (Saturday), in order that there might be a *post mortem* examination.

THREE MORE MURDERS IN IRELAND.—The Irish papers received to-day contain accounts of no less than three more murders in Tipperary, making in all eight within a short period. The following are the particulars of them:—On Saturday afternoon last, about the hour of four o'clock, as a man named Pat M'Gennisy, was on his re urn home from the Quarter Sessions of Thurles, where he had been obtaining a decree for the small sum of 30s., and when near the demesne of Brittas, two men jumped out from the ditch and attacked him off the car, on which he sat, and on which three men were also travelling, but who never interfered to save the unfortunate man. The two murderers beat their victim with such violence about the head to such an extent that he died from the effects of the ill treatment. A man named Tracy, against whom M'Gennisy had obtained the decree, is in custody.—On Sunday week, three men, named James Moloney, Patrick Carr, and William Carr, went into the house of Denis Bryan, a publican, at Kilcommon, and after drinking some beverage which had the effect of making them a little tipsy, they had some dispute, and after leaving the house a quarrel ensued, and the two Carrs went in the direction of the dwelling of another brother named John Carr, out of which they came, and after shouting outside the door of the house where Moloney went in for protection. Moloney jumped out of the window, and was seized by John and William Carr, and was beaten with stones on the left side of the head by Paddy Carr, which fractured his skull, and of which he died on Saturday night the 9th of November. An inquest was held by Charles Carroll, Esq., coroner, and a verdict returned—"That said James Moloney received a mortal wound on the 20th October, inflicted by some person or persons unknown, and of which he died."—An inquest was held at Thurles (Tipperary) on Saturday last, by Patrick Cormick, Esq., on the body of a man named Thomas Ryan, who had been assaulted by Patrick Ryan on the 2d of October last, in that town. The jury brought in a verdict to the following effect:—"That the deceased, Thomas Ryan, came by his death in consequence of a blow of a stone on the head, inflicted by Patrick Ryan, on the 2d of October last, of which he died on Friday, the 8th of November inst." The coroner's warrant was then issued, and Patrick Ryan has been arrested.

FOREIGN.

INUNDATIONS ON THE CONTINENT.—Letters from Paris bring accounts of inundations in various parts of France, Corsica, Italy, and Germany. Those from Florence, Ajaccio, and the country of the Var in Provence, are the worst. The roads have been rendered impassable; in many of the towns and villages the water was three and four feet deep, and a considerable quantity of furniture, merchandise, and cattle, had been swept away by the floods. The weather in Paris has been dreadful; it rained night and day, and the wind at times raged furiously.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BURGHLEY HOUSE.

(Continued from page 309.)

pillars were forty feet each, that of the two smaller ones about twenty-three feet each. The whole was surmounted by a crown, over which the Royal standard floated. The inscription, "Welcome Victoria and Albert," was painted in large characters at the upper part of the arch, and the lower portion was decorated with evergreens and flowers.

The second arch, even more colossal than the first, was situated at the corner of All Saint's Churchyard. The third arch was erected at the north-east extremity of the town, at the top of Abingdon-street, and nearly opposite the residence of Mr. Barwell, the present Mayor of the town.

In addition to these arches, a temporary wooden structure was erected on the site of the ancient castle, of which only a small portion of the wall remains, the extent and massive character of the foundation being gathered chiefly from the rising ground or eminence on which the original building stood.

Thus interesting scene, in some degree partaking of the scenic preparations for a tourney, will be engraved in our next number. The castle, which was thus theatrically restored, was built after the Conquest, by Simon de St. Liz, on whom the Conqueror conferred the Earldom of Northampton.

At the third arch the Royal *cortège* was met by the Mayor, Mr. Barwell, and the other civic authorities, in full costume, who, walking accompanied by their municipal insignia, preceded the Royal carriages from end of the town to the other. The whole line, which went along the whole line through which her Majesty passed, were decorated in the gayest style They were covered with evergreens, and banners floated from every window. A dense but most orderly crowd filled the streets, while the windows of every house were occupied by elegantly-dressed ladies. As her Majesty passed along, she was greeted with unceasing acclamations, in which all parties without distinction most cordially joined. The scene was, indeed, most animated and pleasing, and the gratification which it afforded her Majesty was plainly evident from the very kind and gracious manner in which she returned the vociferous greetings of the assembled multitudes. As her Majesty proceeded along, the streets were not only densely crowded by the inhabitants, they were also lined on each side by members of the different friendly societies of the locality, wearing across their breasts as the insigna of the different fellowships various coloured sashes, and bearing white wands in their hands, and, as the municipal authorities preceded the Royal *cortège*, so the members of these different societies followed in regular order. The number of them being considerable, the procession, as it slowly moved along the streets, amidst the cheering of men and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies, who filled every window from which a glimpse of the passing spectacle could be obtained, was one of the most animated character conceivable. Such a day, distinguished by the presence of her Majesty among her loyal subjects of Northampton and marked on the part of the inhabitants by so much order, regularity, and enthusiasm, must ever be memorable in the annals of this town.

On arriving at the West-bridge, the outriders slackened pace, and the horses in the Royal carriage immediately pulled up, and proceeded at a foot pace up Black Lion Hill, the Mayor and Corporation, clergy and inhabitants, heading the cavalcade in the following order:—

	Superintendent of Borough Police.	
	Twelve Special Constables.	
	Four Trumpeters.	
25 Gentlemen with	Flags.	25 Gentlemen with
white wands.	Bands of Music.	white wands
25 Special	Gentry.	to Special
Constables.	Clergy.	Constables.
	Corporation Flags.	
	Sergeants at Mace.	
Constables of the Borough.	Coroner and Officers of Corporation.	Constables of the Borough.
	Town Council, Four and Four	
	Magistrates, Four and Four.	
	Mayor.	

Town Clerk—The Mayor—Rev. W Wales.

The Royal *cortège* consisted of three carriages and four, in the first of which rode her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the second and third conveying the lords and ladies in attendance.

These were succeeded by carriages and horsemen, the rear of the procession consisting of the members of the various lodges and societies bearing wands, and having white favours on their breasts.

Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of the people as the party passed through the town. On arriving at the top of Gold-street, the Royal carriage halted for a few moments opposite the George Hotel, where the Mayor, by the express permission of her Majesty, advanced and presented the address of congratulation from the corporation and inhabitants of the borough, of which the following is a copy:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble address of the Mayor, Magistrates Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Northampton.

Most Gracious Sovereign, We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Mayor, Magistrates, Aldermen and Councillors of the borough of Northampton, beg leave to approach your Majesty to hail your Majesty's auspicious presence in this ancient borough.

We beg to assure your Majesty of the devoted loyalty and attachment of this town, and that all classes of its inhabitants are deeply sensible of the benefits enjoyed under your Majesty's enlightened rule. We most earnestly pray that under the protection of Divine Providence, your Majesty's reign may be long prosperous, and peaceful; and that your Majesty's subjects may long feel the benignant influence of the e private virtues which adorn your Majesty and your Majesty's illustrious Consort, and which endear your Majesty to the hearts of the people.

To this address her Majesty was graciously pleased to make an immediate reply, not reading from any previously prepared document, but framing her answer on the spot as she uttered it. Her Majesty's answer was to the following effect:—

Mr. Mayor,—We receive the address with great pleasure from the Mayor, Magistrates, and Corporation of this town. We are grateful for the reception we have met with from the inhabitants of this ancient borough. You will place the address in the hands of the Lord Chamberlain, and an answer will be sent.

Renewed cheers followed the conclusion of this ceremony, and then the procession moved forward in the same order as before, passing in its course many large triumphal arches formed of evergreens. When the Royal *cortège* had passed through the last of these, and reached the Kettering road, the municipal authorities drifted off, remaining uncovered, while her Majesty proceeded towards Kettering, the horses of the Royal carriages resuming their former quick pace.

In the evening, the Mayor and Corporation, with the principal inhabitants of the town, dined together in celebraion of her Majesty's visit, at the Angel Inn.

The Royal *cortège* soon reached Buckett's-booth, a spot about three or four miles distant from Northampton. This is not a village or a hamlet, but a place where a single road-side inn is situated; yet, even in this lonely spot had the horses of the Royal carriages would here be changed, a number of persons, naturally enough, were congregated near the place. Among these were the members of some friendly club belonging to a neighbouring village. They came to the spot with staves in their hands, attended by their band, and with colours flying—and while the horses of her Majesty's carriages were being changed which was, of course, only an affair of a minute or two, the band of music struck up "God save the Queen," which they executed with great spirit, evidently inspired by the enthusiasm and loyalty which manifested themselves in every quarter, and among every class. It is a curious circumstance that the day on which these villagers welcomed their Royal Sovereign happens to fall in the week when their village festival or wake occurs, and which they are now keeping

In passing on to Kettering the small roadside village of Broughton is passed. This, like all the rest of the places on the route, was most gaily decorated with triumphal arches, &c., and the inhabitants lined the streets, cheering her Majesty as she passed.

Kettering was reached by the Royal party about a quarter past two o'clock.

The inhabitants of this town had made extensive arrangements to demonstrate their loyalty.

covered with laurel, and surmounted with a Royal crown.—(*See page* 308.) The words "Welcome Victoria," were figured on it, with various flowers. In front of this arch, ranged on each side of the road, was a great number of waggons, which were occupied by the juvenile population of the town of both sexes, who evidently, from their exclamations, were highly delighted at the opportunity thus considerately afforded them of getting a peep at their Queen. They raised their little voices in the most joyous exclamations. These applauders of their Sovereign were the boys and guns belonging to the different charitable institutions of instruction in the neighbourhood, including those of the church of England and every other religious denomination. Within the town itself the same loyal feeling was manifested as at Northampton. The houses were gaily decorated, evergreens and flowers being mixed together with admirable variety and taste. Here, as at Northampton, the inhabitants had resolved to make the day one of jubilee. The whole of the population lined the streets through which her Majesty passed. Her Majesty arrived at Kettering, as before stated, about a quarter-past two o'clock, having been preceded there by the Marquis of Exeter, who reached the place ten minutes sooner on horseback, and whose arrival in advance served as a signal for the multitude of the approach of their beloved Sovereign. When her Majesty's carriages drove up to the White Hart Hotel, where suitable preparations for the occasion had been made. During the change of horses which here took place, her Majesty and suite alighted, passing (in their way to the apartments which had been prepared for them) through the entrance hall of the hotel, which was lined with elegantly dressed ladies.

Her Majesty, during her progress through Kettering, was received with the most loyal acclamations; and on her alighting during the change of horses at the White Hart, the shouts of welcome with which she was greeted were deafening in the extreme. On her Majesty's alighting, the band of the Kettering Yeomanry struck up "God save the Queen," and simultaneously the whole of the multitude about the place joined in the chorus. The evening closed at Kettering as harmoniously as the day began; this occasion, which will never be forgotten by the inhabitants, being celebrated by a public dinner in the evening, at which the healths of the Queen and Prince Albert were toasted with the utmost enthusiasm.

About half-past two o'clock her Majesty left Kettering, amidst the cheers and blessings of the populace, on her way to Welden, escorted by a body of the Kettering Yeomanry, under the command of Lieutenant Booth.

At a distance of two miles from Kettering is the village of Weekley, on the right of which stands Boughton House, the ancient seat of the Buccleuch family. A fine view of the magnificent front of this mansion is obtained from the road. An arch was erected in the village.—(*See page* 308.)

The scenery here is extremely beautiful, and the attractions of the locality are much increased by the remarkably fine timber with which the domain is studded. It is estimated that on the Boughton estate there are avenues of elm trees extending to no less than forty miles, all of which, now in full growth, it is said were planted by an ancestor of the present duke, who, from his peculiar taste, obtained the *sobriquet* of "John the Planter."

Perhaps the most interesting locality throughout her Majesty's journey on Tuesday was that which immediately succeeded to the one just described.

At about one mile distant from Weekley is situated the village of Geddington, where still exists, in a remarkably fine state of preservation, one of those beautiful crosses erected by the pious zeal of King Edward, in memory of his beloved Queen Eleanor, at the different stages where her remains rested on their route from the north to the metropolis. Only three of those interesting memorials now exist: one within two miles of Northampton, one near St. Albans, and another is situated as above described, in the centre of the village of Geddington. The latter, however, unlike the other two, is in a perfect state of preservation

The route from Geddington for a distance of five miles is rather uninteresting, and nothing occurred worthy remark till they reached the ancient townof Weldon now dwindled to a village. Here the Royal party again changed horses. An arch of tasteful design was erected here.—(*See page* 308.) It was gaily decorated with evergreens. At the King's Arms, where the horses were changed, a small arch of evergreens was erected, and no less than five flags hung from different parts of the premises. One bore the arms of the Winchilsea family, and one those of Lord Exeter. There was also a flag bearing a loyal inscription, and two others. Of course a vast concourse of persons had assembled here also, by whom her Majesty was most enthusiastically greeted. Both her Majesty and the Prince acknowledged the salutations of the people most kindly.

A little further on, between Weldon and Balwick, the Royal party passed the seat of the Earl of Cardigan, at Dean Park. Here a very large and handsome arch was thrown across the road. It was an imitation of masonry, and very happily executed.—(*See page* 308.)

But a more interesting sight here was the junction of Lord Cardigan's tenantry, who mustered in great numbers by the roadside, and fell in in with the Royal *cortège*. They saluted her Majesty with hearty cheers.

By this time the followers of the Royal party had very considerably increased. At every point on the wayside some few additions were made to the concourse in vehicles, and the appearance of such a large body, proceeding at so rapid a rate, preceded by the soldiers and the Royal carriages, with the out-riders in their scarlet coats, was particularly striking.

The next place of any importance which her Majesty reached, after leaving Weldon, was the village of Balwick, a long, straggling, winding street, not very favourable to the rapid movement of a large body of people. Here there was a triumphal arch. (*See page* 309); the houses were decorated, the wayside lined with people, and the windows swarmed with faces. As the Royal party passed through, the inhabitants cheered most enthusiastically. In the centre of Balwick there is a bridge over the Welland. Here also many people were collected

Shortly after the Royal party passed the seat of the Earl of Carbery, Laxton-park, and a little farther on, Fineshade-hall, the seat of Colonel Monckton. At this place another party of Lancers was ready to escort her Majesty. They fell in, and the previous escort returned.

From Fineshade to Duddington, at which the property of Lord Exeter commences, the distance is short, the country flat, and not very interesting, except on the present occasion, from the numbers of people who, notwithstanding the rain, thronged to see the Queen. At a short distance on this side of Duddington, the Royal *cortège* received another accession of strength. The Marquis of Exeter had requested the whole of his tenantry to mount and form in line at this place on either side of the way, to receive her Majesty. The nature of the road happens to be favourable to such a display, as it is of considerable width at this part. At Duddington, a very splendid arch had been erected by the noble Marquis. There were also two smaller arches. In the village itself there was a number of decorations, and the inhabitants assembled in crowds. The houses were decorated with evergreens and flags. The children of a large school were placed on a sort of platform in front of one of the houses, bearing flags and a banner inscribed "Long live the Queen, bless Victoria and Prince Albert."

As the Royal carriages advanced towards the appointed spot, the tenants, to the number of between 400 and 500, were seen drawn up. They presented a really imposing sight. Having saluted her Majesty with a hearty cheer as she passed by, they followed, headed by Mr. Higgs, Lord Exeter's steward, in the wake of the Royal carriages on to Burleigh

With this immense accession, the Royal *cortège* had grown into an enormous moving column, swelled by the addition of multitudes of vehicles. The effect, as seen from a short distance, must be really grand. On no occasion during these Royal visits, has her Majesty met with a reception or with an escort more worthy of the loyalty of the gentry and yeomanry of England.

From Duddington to Stamford, a distance of about five miles, the road presented a continuous scene of excitement and enthusiasm. It is scarcely necessary to repeat that the wayside was filled, at intervals, with people and with vehicles of every kind, from the carriages of the gentry down to the humblest cart. The same scene that had presented itself all the way down was repeated here, except that it was on a much larger scale from the greater number of people collected.

At Easton, a small village close to Stamford, there was a triumphal arch; and at Wolthorpe there was a splendid triumphal arch erected at the expense of the Marquis of Exeter. There were spires to the turrets which formed the sides of the arch, and in the centre the Royal arms. (*See page* 308.) This point commands almost the only good prospect on the road. There is a good view of a part of Stamford, and of the fine steeples of the churches, some of which are of particulary handsome architectural design.

From Wolthorpe to Stamford the distance is very short. At the entrance to the borough a handsome arch was erected, and also an enormous platform by the side of the road, for the accommodation of visitors and residents. It was surmounted by a flag, and inscribed, "Long live the Queen." There must have been some 2000 or 3000 people there. It is needless to say that they cheered her Majesty most warmly as she passed. As the progress of the Royal *cortège* was necessarily somewhat slower here, owing to the conflux of people, those who were stationed on the platform must have had a good view of the Queen. This platform extended to the corner of the road as it enters Stamford, the road to Burleigh turning off to the right.

STAMFORD

The Mayor and Corporation of the borough of Stamford met her Majesty and Prince Albert at the boundary of the borough on the Wortborpe road to the Burleigh Lodges. The members of the clubs and lodges who accompanied the Mayor and Magistrates' procession, proceeded on the road towards Wourborpe, where they formed in single lines on each side. On the arrival of the Queen, the municipal authorities formed in procession and escorted her Majesty to the Burleigh Lodges in the following order:—The clergy, gentry, and inhabitants, four abreast; the members of the council, the magistrates, the mayor with his mace-bearers, and the several clubs and lodges, with their regalia and bands, bringing up the rear. When her Majesty arrived opposite the Burleigh Lodges, the procession filed off on either side of the road.

Of course the town of Stamford itself was in a high state of excitement. The Corporation held a meeting, at which an address was agreed to; and instead of an illumination, there was a subscription for an entertainment to the school children and the poor of Stamford, to which the Marquis of Exeter has given £250. The houses in Stamford, even where the Queen did not pass, were decorated with evergreens and hung with flags. There was an arch thrown across the street, opposite the George Hotel (Whincup's.)

In the evening about 150 of the chief tenants dined at the George, as guests of the Marquis of Exeter. A great number of the tenantry also dined by the Marquis's invitation at the other inns in the town.

At the other boundary of the town, on the way to Burleigh, there was a very beautiful triumphal arch, handsomely decorated and inscribed "Long live the Queen." Of course, the streets were filled with people, and the houses also were crowded with anxious and excited faces. From many of the houses handsome flags were hung, and the windows were decorated with evergreens. Her Majesty's reception here was most enthusiastic. At the boundary of the borough of Stamford, the Mayor and chief members of the Corporation were assembled to receive her Majesty. They formed, together with the trades of the town, carrying banners and different devices, a long procession. They preceded the Royal carriages at a walking pace round by Dr. Arnold's house, and so on towards Burleigh, to the other boundary of the town. The arch here was illuminated.—(Two of these arches, and the corporation procession, are engraved at page 309.)

A few hundred yards beyond this large triumphal arch is the entrance to the magnificent mansion of the Marquis of Exeter. The grand entrance-gate was very handsomely decorated. There was also the preparation for its illumination at night, with the words, "Long live the Queen," and a splendid crown in variegated lamps on each side.—(*See page* 312.)

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT AT BURGHLEY.

A second time, ye ancient halls!
A Queen hath been your guest—
How many a change since first your walls
A monarch did invest!
A blotted page in History's book
Stands 'twixt that day and now,—
But Memory must o'er it passing look
On it; but let it pass below
With her bright star VICTORIA, beam
And dissipate all gloom—
The present makes the past a dream,
Resentment's as the Tomb.
And nothing lives throughout our land
But one wild joyous song,
In which all bless with heart and hand
Our Queen! may she live long!

W.

THE QUEEN and Prince Albert arrived at Burghley House at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon. They were received by the noble marquis and marchioness, whose guests they are to be. The Marquis of Exeter arrived nearly three-quarters of an hour in advance of her Majesty, having, after meeting her Majesty at Weedon, preceded her Majesty at a rapid pace in order to be in time to receive her at Burghley.

Immediately on her arrival, her Majesty was conducted by the noble host and hostess to the apartments prepared for her reception. Altogether this reception of the Queen in Northamptonshire has been as gratifying as any her Majesty has received in her different progresses. Nothing could exceed the loyalty of the people all along the line. Even the unfavourable state of the weather did not deter the people from assembling, although of course they were not in such numbers as they would have been.

Her Majesty saluted the Marchioness very affectionately on her arrival.

THE BANQUET IN THE GREAT HALL.

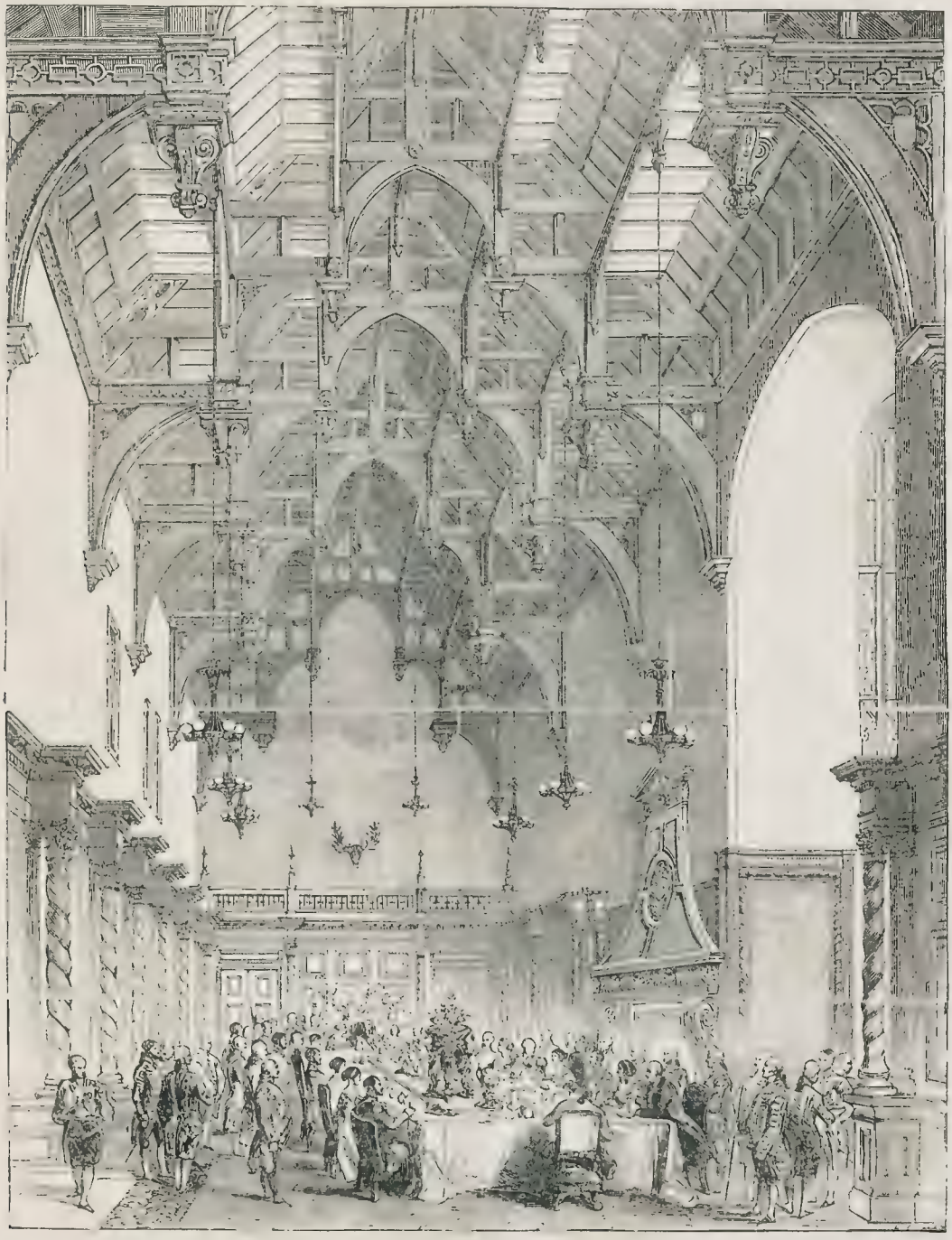
At eight o'clock in the evening, a grand banquet was served in the Great Hall.

This vast apartment, situated at the south-eastern angle of the princely pile, is 68 feet long, and 30 broad, exclusive of a recess, which is 15 feet by 9. It is lighted by two large windows, one pointed, the other square-headed. It has an open roof of oaken arches, springing from corbels, with handsome pendents. It has been supposed to be older than the greater part of the mansion; but there is nothing in the style to warrant this inference. The Hall is paved with Kelton stone. The chimney-piece is elaborately sculptured in stone, with the arms of the Lord Treasurer Burghley in the centre; and the back of the fire-grate bears the same arms in cast-iron, dated 1571. A good idea may be formed of the magnificence of this Hall, and its superb fittings, from the large engraving at page 313, representing the banquet on Tuesday evening.

Her Majesty sat at the centre of the table, Prince Albert being on her right, and the Marquis of Exeter on her left. On the right of Prince Albert was the Marchioness of Exeter, and on the left of the Marquis Lady Portman. The Duke of Bedford sat on the right of the Marchioness, and Lady Sophia Cecil on his right. Sir Robert Peel sat next Lady Sophia. The Duke of Rutland, Earl Delawarr, the Duchess of Bedford, the Earl of Jersey, Lord Stanley, and Lady Willoughby sat opposite.

The following is a correct list of the company, forty of whom sat down to dinner:—The Queen, Prince Albert, Lady Portman, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, Mr. Anson, Colonel Buckley, Colonel Wylde, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis of Northampton, the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, the Marquis of Granby, Sir R. Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, Earl Spencer, Lord Stanley, Lord Thomas and Lady Sophia Cecil, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, Lord and Lady Willoughby, Lord Lovaine, Mr. Pierrepont, Captain and Mrs. Spencer, Mr. and Lady Caroline Turnour, Mr. and Lady Louisa Finch Hatton, Sir G. Clerk, Sir Henry Dryden, Mr. Maunsell, Mr. Adley, and Mr. O'Brien.

THE LODGE AT BURGHLEY.



THE BANQUET IN THE GREAT HALL, AT BURGHLEY.

In the recess of the bay-window stands a superb wine cooler or cistern of massive silver, weighing 3800 ounces. Upon a sideboard at the south end of the room, beneath a remarkably fine window, ornamented with richly stained glass, representing the family arms and the insignia of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, was a magnificent display of gold plate, some of which was presented to the family by King James II., Queen Anne, and George I.

At the north end of the room, at an elevation of upwards of twelve feet, is the Music Gallery, capable of accommodating about fifty performers, and it is said that there are few rooms in the kingdom more excellently constructed to give effect to musical sounds.

The Hall is lighted by superb Gothic chandeliers, in character with the decorations of the apartment, which are suspended from the roof.

Among the fine pictures upon the walls, is a portrait of Prince Albert, which was only hung up the previous day. The hall was lighted with ten splendid chandeliers.

The band of the Coldstream Guards was stationed in the gallery, and performed several pieces of music.

After dinner, her Majesty retired to the Drawing-room. The band was stationed in one adjoining, and performed various airs.

The Queen entered the dining-room at a quarter past eight o'clock, the band playing the Anthem. The only healths given were "The Queen" (after which the band played the Anthem), and "Prince Albert" (Coburg March).

Her Majesty retired from the dining-room about half-past nine o'clock, and from the drawing-room a quarter before eleven o'clock.

HER MAJESTY'S APARTMENTS.

The gates of the entrance porch are of a highly decorative arabesque pattern of bronze richly gilt, and approached by a flight of semicircular steps, which were covered, as well as the vestibule and the various corridors, with crimson cloth.

All the apartments are exceedingly lofty and of large proportions; those set apart for her Majesty and Prince Albert are on the south side of the edifice, and commanding a series of delightful views over the surrounding country, and immediately in front a sloping lawn and beautiful sheet of water.

Her Majesty's apartments were fitted up in the most costly and recherché style. They are approached by the grand staircase, at the bottom of which are two large and massive bronze vases, and in the centre a bust of Queen Elizabeth. The approach is between four pillars of lofty proportions, the walls being hung with tapestry, and the recesses ornamented with sculptures. At the top of the staircase is the ante-room, and beyond this the Queen's Drawing Room. The suite opens beyond this into the Queen and his Royal Highness' private apartments, all the decorations of which are of the most elaborate and costly description. The fauteuils, ottomans, couches, &c., are of the richest velvet, and the fittings of the dressing-rooms of silver-gilt.

On the ground-floor, at the foot of the grand staircase, is the Break-

(Continued on page 316.)

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

Man knows not love—such love as woman feels.
In him it is a vast devouring flame—
Resistless fed—in its own strength consum'd.
In woman's heart it enters step by step,
Conceal'd—unknown, until its sacred time
Breaths forth a light, that ne'er can be recall'd.
Man loves not for repose; he woos he flow'r
To wear it as the victor's trophy—or his pride
Whilst woman, when she gives in her love,
More like the dove, in noiseless constancy,
Watches the nest of her affection, till
'Tis shed upon the tomb of him she loves.

A NEW REAPING MACHINE.

A letter from Warsaw states, that Messieurs Tymeerski and Kaczynski, engineers of that city, had just invented a reaping machine, which worked mirably, and in less than an hour had cut down an acre of oats, and piled up the straw with as much regularity as if it had been done by the hand. Such a machine, of the largest dimensions, would cost about £100.

OLD WOMEN EXCLUDED FROM PARADISE.

The greatest and best of men (save the Almighty shower on his head the most abundant blessings!) sometimes joked, but seldom; and when he allowed a pleasantry to escape him, it was more to be in accidental and indirect manner, and he never departed from strict truth It is told of him that he one day said to an old woman, "At the day of resurrection no old woman shall enter Paradise." The old woman, very much troubled, went in a sorrowful tone, "Or, prophet of God, what faults have we poor old women committed, that we should be deprived of the happiness of entering Paradise?" The elect of God (may all Heavenly blessings repose on him!) smiled, and withdrew the ruby veil which hid the pearls of his teeth, said, "The Creator, may He be glorified! will make all the old women young again, and will thus introduce them into Paradise."—*Pidday's Chinese Glo.*

THE GERMAN THEATRES.

There are altogether 115 German theatres, with 3,175 dramatic performers (1,870 actors and 1,305 actresses), 147 singers, of whom 59 female, 174 principal dancers, 2 089 orchestral performers. The entire number of persons employed in the German theatres is about 12 769; the most numerous orchestras are those of Berlin and Vienna, the *former* with 93, the *latter* (the Karthnerthor Theatre) consists of 77 persons. The smallest orchestra is that of Marrburg, comprising only 12 persons. By and ng the singers, and most of the directors and stage managers, to the number of dramatic actors, the whole would amount to about 5,660.

MORAL PRECEPTS OF GUSTAVUS.

Gustavus of Sweden was accustomed to instil moral precepts into his children. On one occasion he said to the eldest, "Be steady in your faith—united amongst yourselves. If you fail in the first you anger your Maker; if you neglect the second you will fall a prey to man. Make war by compulsion—peace without compulsion. Be no niggards—the morning hour has gold in its mouth. Remember that the memory of a King ought not to die away with the sound of his funeral bells, but remain in the hearts of the people." In person he was tall and well made, strong and active, and fearless in every respect. His firmness and perseverance were unequalled. He was careful of money, "For," said he, "it costs the sweat and labour of the subject."

AUTUMN.

Thou art come on the clouds of the year,
With thy rich flowing robe, and thy quick flashing eye,
Fair regent of earth and the bright azure sky!
And summer is borne on her bier.

To the unnumbered tombs of the past,
Though beauty's tears have the rose brow hath crowned,
The symbol of mourning hath twined it around,
And sad sounds thy voice on the blast.

Though thy cheek mocks the dye of the rose,
Like consumption's hush hue is its too vivid bloom,
And o'er thy proud brow sweep the shades of the tomb;
The tear from thy beaming eye flows.

Thou wilt fade like the visions of youth,
Too brilliant—too fair—too enfeasingly fair
To bloom 'mid the gales of sorrow and care,
In the regions of tempest-thrones truth!

HER MAJESTY'S CORRECTION OF LOUIS PHILIPPE'S ENGLISH.

According to a French paper, Louis Philippe in his late visit to England, had made more replies to the congratulations of Portsmouth and Windsor; but having learnt that it was customary to communicate before hand in writing the Royal words addressed to the Lord Mayor of the City of London he said, laughing. "This time I shall act as a constitutional King; let M. Guizot write my answer." The Minister of Foreign Affairs set to work, and then gave the answer to M. de Jarnac to translate. The *morceau* being finished it was sent to the King, who requested Queen Victoria to peruse it and give him her opinion of it. Her Majesty approved of the composition, observing only that there were some words in it that were not quite English. She then took up her pen, and herself corrected it.

THE STONE IN THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The Bolsover quarries, from which the stone for the new houses of Parliament is procured, and several others that have been recently opened in the neighbourhood, contain about twelve feet of workable stone, in numerous bands from eight inches to two feet thick. This stone is of a light yellowish cinnon colour. It is not expensive, being cheaper than Portland stone, and worked as easily; but it does not seem to have been much used as a distance from Bolsover, except in slabs for paving

ITALIAN STATISTICS.

The commission of statistics of the scientific congress of Milan reported to that body that there are 21 savings banks in Italy, having 40,000,000 deposited. The same commission declares that there are 114 houses of refuge for poor children, where 13,698 children are nourished and educated, at an expense of 470 000f., collected from voluntary contributions. The Papal States are not included in this account.

THE CHINESE HYD.

It is said that the Chinese test, to a certain, the capacity of a debtor's means, by sending a man to sit in his house and *look at him* till he pays or is driven to despair.

THE SCOTT MONUMENT.

On Saturday work the topmost stone was placed on Scott's monument at Edinburgh, with appropriate ceremony, thus exhibiting, in its fall proportions, and in all the richness of its light and elegant Gothic tracery, a structure which, for beauty of design and imposing effect, is admirably unsurpassed, if even equalled, by any similar commemorative or ornamental building in Europe. The Union Jack was immediately after hoisted on the summit, where it floated until the close of day. A bottle of brandy was also drawn up, and the first glass dedicated with all solemnity to this masterpiece of architecture, "the Monument to Sir Walter Scott!"

GUY FAWKES'S LANTERN

In the Bodleian Library, Oxford, is yet extant the lantern with which it is said Guy Fawkes intended to perpetrate the blowing up of the House of Lords, on the 5 h of November, 1605. It bears an inscription in Latin to that effect, and that it was the gift of Robert Heywood.

THE HOUSE SPARROW.

Some will doubtless smile when they see told that sparrows are, when properly taught, admirable song birds; that when callow (this is indispensable) from the nest, and brought up under a canary in the house, they have been known not only to equal, but even to surpass, their masters in brilliancy of execution.

SHAKSPEARE'S RESIDENCE.

A correspondent of "Fraser's Magazine" gives the following account of Shakspeare's house at Stratford-upon-Avon:—"We sallied out before breakfast to make a rough survey of the place. A man was cleaning a gutter before a small tenement in Henley-street. On looking up we observed a sign-board shutting from the building the sign-board of the butcher, "The Immortal Shakspeare was born in this house." We stood for some time uncovered, and looked reverentially on the birth-place of so great a man. One of the few facts known about the father of the poet is his being sumcred, in 1558, in the sum of 4d., for not keeping clean the gutter in front of his dwelling."

ROYAL ECONOMY.

Frederick the Great, sending a minister to Denmark who complained of the small sums of his salary, and said that he could keep neither an equipage nor a table. the King's remark to him was—"You are a prodigal; you ought to know that it is more healthy to go on foot than it is to go in a carriage; and that, so far as eating is concerned, sandwiches at table is always the best."

THE CHAMELEON.

It is a common delusion to suppose that the food of the chameleon is the air. It does on more substantial diet; but this supposition may have arisen from the following circumstance:—The lungs are exceedingly voluminous, and these the creature is able to fill with air, so as to puff itself up, and in this state it often remains for hours, without any movement of respiration being perceptible; on exhausting the lungs of air, the sides of the body fall in, and the frame has a meagre appearance till the lungs are again inflated, when it becomes suddenly bloated as before.

STATISTICS OF THE BAR.

It appears by an examination of the records of admission to the bar by the four inns of court—Lincoln's Inn, the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, and Gray's Inn—that at the present time there are no less than 2243 members of the bar. Of this number, 7 were called above 50 years since, 17 between 45 and 50 years since, 28 from 40 to 45 years ago, 125 from 1804 up to 1814, from 1814 up to 124, the number is 386. Of those who were called 10 to 20 years since, there are now 701 members of the bar, and of those called during the last ten years, there are no less than 1100 (who appear as members of the bar at the present time.

THE PROCESSION ON LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

We repeat the following account of the procession and banquet on Lord Mayor's Day, as, from the absence of the hour, it could of course only appear in our last edition:

This day (Saturday) being the period so well known as Lord Mayor's Day in the City, and particularly the neighbourhood of Guildhall, presented a scene of bustle and interest from an early hour.

The Lord Mayor arrived at Guildhall a few minutes past ten o'clock in his state carriage, drawn by a beautiful team of grey horses, his lordship was received with loud cheers, intermixed with some hisses The splendour and chaseness of the state liveries attracted universal attention and admiration.

The late Lord Mayor, Sir William Magnay, Bart., arrived in his private state carriage, drawn by six bays, at 11 o'clock. He was most enthusiastically cheered by the assembled crowd.

The procession having been marshalled, left at twelve o'clock, in the usual order.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

On arriving at Westminster Hall, Mr. Baron Gurney, attended by the late Lord Mayor, the Recorder, the Sheriffs, Aldermen T. Wood, Farncombe, and Challis a few Common Councilmen, and the usual civic authorities, were ushered into court shortly after half-past one o'clock and were received by a full Court, consisting of the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Baron Parke, Mr. Baron Gurney, and Mr Baron Rolfe, all of whom wore their scarlet robes.

The Recorder, in the absence of Mr. Alderman Gibbs, the Lord Mayor, to the Court, entered into a recapitulation of the offices that gentleman had filled in connection with the City of London for a period of eighteen years.

The Lord Chief Baron, in very high terms, congratulated the Lord Mayor on his election, and expressed a confidence he would discharge the duties he had undertaken to the full and perfect satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. The learned Judge also complimented Sir W. Magnay upon the conclusion of his year of office and upon the well deserved honours which he carried with him into his retirement.

Proclamation was then made by the officer of the court for Sir William Magnay, the late Lord Mayor, to come forth and render an account of all issues, profits, &c., which had come to his hands in his office of escheator of the Crown.

Sir William Magnay immediately presented himself.

Mr. Baron Parke, (as senior cuisne baron) administered to him the following oath, the terms of which excited some laughter, in consequence of the reference made to the unpaid character of the office, it having been considered as somewhat appropriately applying to the present Lord Mayor:—

Sir William Magnay, you, as late mayor and escheator of the City of London and subordinate of the same, shall swear that you shall yield to her present Majesty a true and faithful account of the issues and profits of your office as escheator, due to her Majesty, from the 9th day of November, in the seventh year of her said Majesty's reign, until the 8th day of November, in the eighth year of her Majesty's reign—that is to say, for one whole year; and in the same account you shall make a true answer of all felons' goods, outlawed men's goods, waifes, strayes, and other profits whatsoever, which have come to your hands or to the hands of any of your deputies or ministers, by reason of your said office of escheator, or by reason of her said Majesty's prerogative royal; and in the same account you shall charge yourself with all such sums of money as you, or any of your deputies or ministers for you, have levied to her Majesty's use; and furthermore, you shall well and truly behave yourself in yielding the same account, as a true accountant ought to do, without oulesion or concealment—so help you God."

The usual oaths having been administered to the Lord Mayor,

The Recorder then, in the usual form, invited the learned Judges to partake of the entertainment at Guildhall.

The Chief Baron replied that the invitation would be accepted by some of his learned brethren.

THE BANQUET IN THE GUILDHALL.

The guests began to arrive at half-past three o clock; the interval between which time and the hour of dinner, half past six, being agreeably occupied with presentations in the Drawing-room (Council Chamber), and identifying the more distinguished guests as they passed through the hall. The presentations were numerous; the Lady Mayoress wore a superb brocaded white satin dress; a crimson velvet robe; head-dress, feathers, and diamonds. The Lord Mayor was in excellent spirits, and, with the Sheriffs (Aldermen Hunter and Sidney), received their guests very courteously. The recognitions of the public characters were "new and fair between" Sir Jenison Graham was received with loud applause.

At length, the dinner hour arrived. The Lord Mayor, with his distinguished guests, made the *détour* of the Hall; the Corporation Marshal leading in the Lady Mayoress. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs were received with unequalled approbation. Grace having been said, the work of refection commenced: the dinner (from the establishment of the London Coffee-house) was both abundant and excellent; the supply of wines was unsparing, especially Champagne. The host of applicants for the honors of beef convinced us that they were not the mere symbols of old English festivity, but the demand for them indicated a sympathy with Young England. The appearance of the hall throughout the evening, was very brilliant: the superb cut-glass lustres at the head and sides were especially admired. The vast apartment was tastefully decorated with armour and flags, arranged in picturesque groups, and the *ensemble* reminded us of the Duke of Wellington's remark, "the finest ball-room in Europe." Still, it has the disadvantage of being extremely ill-adapted for hearing. The *comestibles* being despatched, the more intellectual enjoyment of the evening commenced; but, such was the lack of attention to the *adaptation* of the company throughout the evening, that the speakers were rarely heard beyond the upper tables. Nevertheless, a spirit of unanimity pervaded the whole company, and the west responded to the east with almost as much zeal as the toast of approbation.

On the removal of the cloth, "Non Nobis Domine" was sung by the professional ladies and gentlemen.

After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been drunk with the greatest enthusiasm,

The Lord Mayor proposed "The health of the greatest of living warriors, the Duke of Wellington," which was received with tremendous cheering.

The Lord Mayor next proposed the health of the late Lord Mayor, for which Sir W. Magnay returned thanks,

during my year of office, and unworthily of its responsibilities, and transferred it unsullied to its present possessor." (Loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor next proposed "The health of the Count St. Aulaire, and the Foreign Ambassadors."

The Count St. Aulaire returned thanks in French. His speech consisted of some sensible general observations in favour of peace, but he alluded more particularly to the subject in referring to the visit of Louis Philippe. The Count said:—

"Many among you heard from the lips of my sovereign the sentiments which he entertains towards England, and those which your reception inspired in him. It is in the name of all my fellow citizens that I thank you to-day, gentlemen, for that reception. Yes, gentlemen, all Frenchmen, whatever may be their opinions or their position in society, have felt deeply, and they will long remember, the kind sentiments expressed by you towards the representative of the French nation. With the people of antiquity hospitality was a religion. In our own days, the rights, the interests and the sentiments of nations, have just nothing of their potency. The people of England and France have cause to rejoice in seeing the sovereigns of the two most powerful nations in the world become the hosts f each other. They may consider it as one guarantee the more in favour of general peace."

The Lord Mayor having proposed the health of Sir James Graham, the right honorable baronet acknowledged the compliment, and proposed, "The health of the Lord Mayor of the City of London." Three times three, and one cheer more)

The Lord Mayor in returning thanks, said—"My lords, ladies, and gentlemen I feel deeply indebted for the very kind manner in which Sir James Graham has done me the honour to propose my name to your notice. I feel on the present occasion that I ought to speak with deep humility. It becomes not him who putteth on the harness to boast like him who putteth it off. All I can say is that all my anxiety shall be to endeavour firmly to discharge the duties of Lord Mayor. (Loud cheers.)"

The company having left the dinner-tables, tea and coffee were served; and within half an hour sets of quadrilles were formed in the council-chamber, and were kept up with spirit for some time.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

Two occurrences worthy of record have taken place at this house during the past week. The first was the visit of her Majesty on Monday, when Auber's "Syren" was played. The Queen evidently wished to remain unnoticed, but the audience, with more loyalty than good taste, would not let the performance proceed until the National Anthem had been sung, when her Majesty graciously acknowledged their hearty cheering.

On Tuesday, Mr. Balfe's opera of "The Bohemian Girl" was performed for the hundredth time—a circumstance which the bills of the evening stated to be unprecedented in the annals of British opera. The house was very full; the opera, beautifully performed in every department, never went better; and at the conclusion, Mr. Balfe, who conducted upon the occasion, was loudly called for. A wreath of laurel, with small silver shamrocks, was thrown to him. It was the intention of the management to have presented him with a testimonial upon this occasion, but the list was not filled up in time.

LYCEUM.

A very pleasant *divertissement*, as it was termed in the bills, was introduced between the pieces at this house on Monday evening, and to judge from its cordial reception, met with the unmixed approbation of the audience. First, there was the marching and evolutions of the female warriors from the burlesque of "Aladdin:" then a clever *pas de deux* by Mdlles. Louise and Clara, the former of whom appeared during the last season at the Opera: next two of our native *artistes*, Miss Forebrother and Miss James, danced a very dashing Polka: and lastly, the "Bolero de Cadiz" was gone through by the French ladies above mentioned. The whole affair formed an agreeable interlude, and gave a little breathing-time to the industrious usual performers of this establishment.

PRINCESS'.

On Saturday evening a new ballet, called "The Enchanted Bell," founded on that version of the story of "Aladdin," already known to the English stage, in which a bell—not a lamp—is the magical instrument for summoning the assistant genius was produced at this theatre. Mdlle. Caroline Rousset, a clever dancer, with more power and vigour than elegance or finish, plays the principal character, and has made quite a hit by the brilliancy of her achievements. The other Roussets also deserve a favourable mention; and Miss Marshall, as the *Genius*, has a character which she plays with charming vivacity. The excellent performance of this young lady in "Don Cæsar de Bazan" proves that she has intelligence as well as physical dexterity. Mr Gilbert merely has to appear in an isolated *pas des trois*. In the scenic department a great reform appears to have been effected, by the engagement of Mr. Beverley, who has given some beautiful paintings in place of the daubs occasionally seen here.

On Wednesday a comedietta was brought out, called "The Widow Bewitched," a translation (of course) of a French piece, "Le Mari de la Veuve." We think we have seen another version, some years back, of the same piece. The plot, which our space will not allow us to detail, is smart and lively. There are several excellent situations, and the "tag," as it is termed, told admirably. The *denouement* having arrived, the lady appears about to inflict a long story of explanation upon the audience, when the curtain announces dinner, and the narration is postponed until the dessert. Mrs. Stirling played the supposed widow, *Mrs. Lorimer*, to perfection; and Mr. Walter Lacy was, as usual, lively, musing, and pert, as the young barrister. Mr. Granby, Miss Noel, and Miss Honner, also performed with their accustomed care. The piece was entirely successful.

OLYMPIC.

This house having been thoroughly redecorated—and cleaned—which in good truth it needed—was once more opened on Monday evening, "under the direction of Miss Davenport," and with the charitable intention of providing a home for the legitimate drama.

After an opening address, recommending the confidently delivered by Mr. Rayner (in place of the fair lessee, whose province it was to have done so), "Romeo and Juliet" was performed, the young lady playing the heroine. Miss Davenport was, we believe, formerly known to the London playgoers as an "infant phenomenon;" since then she has been playing with success in America and the West Indies. Her acting on Monday was careful and intelligent; she possesses a pleasing figure, a fine face and voice, but lacks passion and energy sufficient to assume any very high position. She was, however, applauded throughout by a very full house, and loudly called for at the end. *Romeo* met with a fine burly iron-lunged representative in Mr. Hudson Kirby. Those amongst us who assume we remember to have seen in various "statements" connected with some squabble at one of the over-the-water houses: and *Mercutio* was played by Mr. Roxby, who was lately at the City Theatre. It was judiciously performed, but the actor's voice is against him. None of the other characters call for especial remark; the greater part of them being below mediocrity. A farce called "A Chip of the Old Block," in which Mr. Rayner appeared, followed: and we escaped before the hackneyed and worn-out "Don Cæsar de Bazan" concluded the entertainments.

We cannot predict any great success to this new management. Because Mr. Phelps and Mrs. Warner have wrought so remarkable a change in the fortunes of Sadler's Wells, by the careful introduction of the works of our great dramatists—because Mrs. Keeley's name as the directress of the Lyceum so turned the destinies of that establishment—managements for whom in judgment and component parts have imagined that like success would arrive by pursuing the same track of placing a lady's name at the head of the bills, or talking about "a home for the drama." This dreary imitation cannot be too much deprecated. The total failure of the "City National," a few weeks back, proved that the path was anything but a safe one, without a good company. At the same time, the legitimate drama loses far more than it gains by such dismal attempts to represent it. The person who formed the mass of the audience who filled the Olympic gallery on Monday evening would readily have perceived how little their sympathies were excited by the tragedy: on the contrary, when a Mr. Flexmore performed a "comic dance," he was, to their thinking, far beyond Shakspeare, or any other great dramatist that ever lived. We would recommend Miss Davenport, or any one else to whom the management is confided, not to make the legitimate drama the life-buoy of the establishment, for if such is the case, the ship will be sure to founder.

STRAND.

There is something singularly original and funny in the writings of Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett. No one else can throw an air of ridicule round a popular topic so quaintly, or toss the English language about into such a laughable confusion of puns and allusions. His pathos is remarkable: he can sink anything, albeit, certainly not by weight: and he makes the drollest persons in real life—spirits, kings, and lovers—always appear intimately acquainted with the most common-place methods of living, or the direst destitution. Unpaid water-rates, cheap ready-made clothes, "tremendous sacrifices," and front parlours on the first pair, are the subjects which occupy their minds; and these antitheses are sad provocatives of your laughter. A burlesque from the pen of this gentleman, assisted by Mr. Addison, was produced here on Monday, founded on the story of Undine, and called "The Knight and the Sprite; or, the Cold Water Cure." The story was pretty closely followed, although in the extravaganza style; and the dialogue so charged with jokes, that the audience had scarcely time to laugh at them, or even to applaud, except at the fall of the curtain, when they did so most lustily. Mrs. Walter Lacy and Mrs. Montgomerie appeared as two dashing young gentlemen, speaking every word set down for them with proper emphasis—a rare thing in burlesque or burlesque performers. A very pretty young lady, with a very sweet voice, Miss Bromley, was the *Undine*; and Mr. Hall, as a water-sprite with webbed hands and feet, imitating O. Smith and Wilkinson, and singing comical American banjo melodies, received the warmest thanks of the authors for his clever acting. The other ladies and gentlemen deserve commendation, especially Mr. Romer and Mrs. Melville. The piece has been put upon the stage with good care; and the scenery and mechanical effects are the best we have seen. The afterpiece, a triple *pas de l'ombre* as one of the best. It was announced for repetition amidst loud applause, and will, we doubt not, prove attractive.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Are the palmy days of pageantry to be accounted among the things that have clean departed from the land? And was it for a sign and a warning that the elements arrayed themselves against the last passage attempted by the chivalry of Eglintoun? E ee would it not have been a classy conceit for the Lord of Burghley to have *fêted* Victoria, as he of Leicester did Elizabeth at Kenilworth? Who so noisy could have mounted a grand Olympic spectacle, graced with the fairest of British courcers, and furnished with all befitting the estate; and would it not have been a characteristic show to set before a Queen of these Isles? To be sure the weather was against us, and if the clouds are not lost to all sense of propriety, they must feel heartily ashamed of having thrust themselves into the way of the sun, and prevented his offering the Royal guests a warm welcome to the north. Truth to tell, festivities, *al fresco*, are not in the ascendant just now. If there be one month of the twelve more abhorred of Diana than another—it is November. Monsieur Jupiter is at no loss, for ages men were Polar bears they cannot at *this* season tolerate the Highlands—even the partridge of the valley is as lugrive and unattainable as hope. Pheasant-shooting, indeed, may be carried on by those who can command the necessaries—well-stocked manors, keepers with relays of guns, and footmen with relays of Cursors—but it is not every one who can go to Cor ath, as the proverb says. In short the only popular fun for the furious in woodcraft, at this moment, is to be met with in the vicinity of the metropolis, where the Royal hounds furnish the Cl ixins with a pretext for riding over each other, and the prospects of the kitchen gardens. We are the loyalist people on the face of creation, or the occurrence of last week, for unless men were Polar bears they cannot but charge across the neighbourhood of Sir Harvey Bunbury's Barrage of Cursors—even the barrage of the valley is as lugrive and unattainable as hope. Pheasant-shooting, indeed, may be carried on by those who can command the necessaries—well-stocked manors, keepers with relays of guns, and footmen with relays of Cursors—but it is not every one who can go to Cor ath, as the proverb says. In short the only popular fun for the furious in woodcraft, at this moment, is to be met with in the vicinity of the metropolis, where the Royal hounds furnish the Cl ixins with a pretext for riding over each other, and the prospects of the kitchen gardens. We are the loyalist people on the face of creation, or the occurrence of last week, for unless men were Polar bears they cannot but charge across Captain Warner's combustible cure for stag-hunting. Fancy a bilious nabob retired for rural ease and undisturbance to his villa at Pinner, treated, during breakfast, to a view of three hundred distract ed fellows upon horseback—one half charging across the meadow, where his daughters gather their earliest violets, and the other stuck fast in his favourite hedge, the screen of hawthorn, that turns his spring-tide to fragrance. You suppose this an extreme case?—the last snag at whose capture the penitent penner of this paragraph assisted, was secured in a lady's *boudoir*, standing at bay on a pink satin ottoman.

This, however, is the affair of the sufferers, those thick and thin patriots who take juggernaughty of their lawns and gardens with a philosophy which would have astonished a Stoic. Our office is to deal with things as we find them, and, since there is such a paradise of the hunter of deer—such a nook remaining from the Golden Age—to point out its geography to all who may contemplate a pilgrimage thither. The district hunted by her Majesty's hounds is now, by means of the Great Western Railway, within two hours of every Londoner's

stable. The horses on Ascot Heath—the meets as set forth below, with their distances from Windsor. Reherst from the groin of sale" wherewith the hat... with the estab lishmen is often excellent. Of wine, there is a vast deal of road work, or MacAdam up, contingent on it but, perhaps, the coquetry of its *habitués* do it much object to it on that ground.

Days, the hunt'smen, is very enthusiastic in his calling and Lord Rossiter now gives three public days a-week. Already, they have had some capital runs, but the system of clearing the young lands at the earliest moment, which obtains in every county it is characteristic of the country, in every sense of the term, a rational establishment. In appearance, the turn out is all-over-English—from the spotless top hat of the Whip to the noble animal he bestrides. In the career at it the English top for the man, as land in which sporting is an instinct, might we hope to see such wild l cence of woodcra t granted to the peasant to press beneath his horse a hoof the *parterres* of the nobles?

MEETS OF THE ROYAL HOUNDS—DISTANCES FROM WINDSOR.

	Miles.		Miles.
Swinley	8	Hillingdon	Chobham, Wake-end ..
Ascot Heath	6	Hares	13 Thorpe 7
Sunning Hill	5	Dawley Wall	10 Longford 14
Two Mile Brook	8	Harefield	14 Bedfont 9
Farnham Common	7	Denham Pond	10 The Magnes, Hounslow
Stoke Green	6	Maidenhead Thicket ..	8 Heath 10
Wexham Heath	6	Hawthorn Hill	7 Cranford 12
Ivey House	6	Warfield	7 Vauxhall 14
Stoke Common	6	Star & Hound, Bingfield	9 Langley Broom 4
Gerrard's Cross	8	Golden Ball, Brackwell ..	9 Slough 4
Riching's Ledge	8	Warren House	11 Beaconsfield 8
Uxbridge Common	10	Broom Hall Hut	7

These are the home meets only; the royal hounds hunt the vale of Aylesbury for a fortnight every season, generally, and a fortnight in the spring in the New Forest.

TATTERSALLS.

MONDAY.—The chief feature of some remarkably brisk betting was the advance of the Cobweb colt to 2? to 1, with plenty of backers, and the retirement of Fir's Also to 33 to 1. Several other horses were backed with considerable gust, amongst him may be mentioned Yorick, Lanercost, the Lord o' Cockpen, Cabin Boy, and Devil's Dust, but the odds on the average tabled closely with those returned on Thursday, the 7th inst. The following were the market prices:—

11 to 1 against Alarm	25 to 1 agst Old England
15 to 1 —— Perth's lot (t)	33 to 1 —— Fir's Also
16 to 1 —— The Irish ot (t)	3 to 1 —— Young Eclipse
16 to 1 —— Lanercost	3o to 1 —— Weathertot
22 to 1 —— Cobweb colt	40 to 1 —— Lord o' Cockpen
23 to 1 —— Fawn (t)	(t)
24 to 1 —— Mas	45 to 1 —— Clear the Way

40 to 1 agst Miss Wh.p colt	
50 to 1 —— Eaglenot	
50 to 1 —— Cabin Boy	
50 to 1 —— Devil's Dust	
50 to 1 —— Twig	
50 to 1 —— Seaman	

THURSDAY.—If the betting this afternoon be received as a sample of what may be expected on the winter Thursdays, book-making will be a sorry occupation until after the meeting of Parliament. The following summary of the business will show that the metallics hail a very easy time of it:—200 to 10 agst the Cobweb colt, 25 to 1 to 2?100 agst Pam, 20 and 30 to 1 to 2?.50 agst Isaac, 25 to 1 inch against the Lord o Cockpen and Young Eclipse, 1000 to 25 against Devil's Dust-pealer, 1000 to 20 four or five times agst Cabin Boy, 1000 to 15 each agst Flashwaiter, Sea man, and the Carlotta colt; and 1000 to 10 each agst Christmas colt, John DAVIS, and The Hermit.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—The continued and extremely unfavourable nature of the weather, it having rained during the whole of the day, has compelled the infant Royal Family to remain within the walls of the Castle They have been prevented from taking their usual walking and riding exercise since Sunday last, from the same cause. The state apartments were re-opened to the public yesterday, after having been closed for several weeks.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have arrived in Carlton-house terrace from visiting Viscount Melbourne, at Brocket-hall, Herts, where Lord and Lady Beauvale, Lord and Lady Ashley, Viscount and Viscountess Jocelyn, and the Hon. W. Cowper, have been staying with the noble Viscount, who, we are happy to hear, is in the enjoyment of a far better state of health than for some months past.

Her Majesty the Queen has given £30, and Prince Albert £20, towards a fund now raising for the erection of a new organ in the Welsh Church, Gray's-inn-road, which was given by King George the Third having been taken from St. George's Chapel, being in a state of decay.

A Harcourt has been considering upon Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, G.C.B., of Saunstone Lodge, Staffordshire.

The Duke of Norfolk arrived in St. James's square, on Tuesday evening, from Arundel Castle. His grace, accompanied by the infant Royal Family to remain at Cambridge and a distinguished party will assemble at Arundel Castle in the course of next week.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Aylesbury have abandoned their contemplated visit to Paris this winter, and will most likely remain at Tottenham Park until January, when the noble marquis and marchioness intend to go to Brighton for a short period.

Sir W Follett and family left Milan on the 29th ult., for Genoa and Leghorn

The learned Attorney-General continued to improve in health.

Major General Sir Leonard Gresswell, K.C.B. and K.C.H., after a protracted illness, expired on Monday morning. The deceased General, who was third son of the late Mr. Joshua Gresswell, of Kebbleworth, was born in 1781.

The Earl of Ellenborough has arrived in town from Southam House, Gloucestershire

DEATH OF LORD SAYE AND SELE.—We regret to announce the death of Lord Saye and Sele, which took place on Wednesday, His lordship was in his 76th year, and is succeeded in his title and estates by his only son, the Hon William Twisleton Fiennes, who was born in April, 1798.

IRELAND.

REPEAL AND FEDERALISM.

At the meeting of the Repeal Association in Dublin, on Monday last, a long manifesto from O'Connell was read, chiefly upon the subject of Repeal. In the first part of his letter, however, he announces the receipt of £?800 from the Repealers of Australia. The learned gentleman proceeds to state that he shall be present at the meeting of the Association on the 25th inst., to discuss the topics of importance

"The first involves the subject of an application to Parliament for impeachment of the persons principally concerned in the late Monster Prosecutions, and, in particular, to consider deliberately the propriety of addressing the people of Great Britain, in order to procure their aid in enforcing on Parliament the necessity of such impeachment. If such an address shall be agreed upon, it will remain to be determined whether it shall take place by personal attendance in England of a delegation of the association, or through the medium of the press

"The second great object for the consideration of the Association on the 25th, is one which has engrossed much of my thoughts, and from which my mind is full of anticipations of great utility, if it can be *legally arranged*—I mean the appointment of A PRESERVATIVE SOCIETY of 300. It is quite true that the legal difficulties are very great "

Mr. O'Connell then discusses the questions of Repeal and Federalism. The result is that the hon. and learned gentleman admits that Federalism is an open question, and he thinks it better for the present to limit the exertions of the association to "simple repeal," which he defines—

"Simple repeal, I take it, consists in this—

"First, In the preservation of the connection between Great Britain and Ireland, through the means of sole executive and the golden link of the Crown.

"Secondly, In the Repeal of the Union Statute, 39th George III., chap. 67.

"Thirdly, In the restoration of the Irish House of Lords in all its integrity.

"Fourthly, In the reconstruction (upon Reform principles) of the House of Commons, consisting of 300 members, distributed upon the basis of population, that being the basis adopted in the English Reform Bill.

"Fifthly That the restored Irish Parliament should have all the powers which were vested in the Irish Parliament before the union; that is to say, complete legislative and judicial authority in Ireland.

"I think it right to state my conviction, as well as my perfect determination, that we should never consent to receive less for Ireland than what is contained in these five propositions; this would be giving Ireland to the Irish; but it would give them no farther share in the advantages of British connection."

ANOTHER MURDER IN CLARE.—A letter from Dublin states that the land steward of the earl of Gosford, Esq., whose assassination was announced last week, was murdered near Kilkishen on Sunday night week.

COUNTRY NEWS

A HEARTY OLD MAN.—John Richards, a man of 110 years of age, was present at the late Trug Agricultural Association. He looked not older than many do at sixty or seventy years of age. He is a native of Broad Chalke, in Dorsetshire, where his baptism is registered as having taken taken place in 1739. He was a working man in the reign of George II., from whom he had the honour to receive a gun as for opening a gate at Longleat Park. He had also frequently conversed in Windsor Park with George III., whom he said they used to call Farmer George. He has been a sawyer, a drover, a horse gatherer, and has lately been employed in keeping birds from corn; for though so aged his eye was still good; and sporting gentlemen would be surprised and pleased to witness his shooting. He was an in the militia in the time of General Wolfe, and was wounded at the battle of Vinegar Hill, but had no pension. It is needless to say that this old man excited considerable interest. He appears to be still strong and active, and waved his arm vigorously when the toasts were cheered. It is painful to add, that this poor old fellow, who attended on the Prince of Wales' great grand father, was, until very lately, confined in a union workhouse. On Saturday morning the old man made a trial of his skill in shooting at a target, the fourth part of a sheet of foolscap, at forty yards distance, in which he placed twelve shots.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE ON THE BRISTOL AND EXETER RAILWAY.—On Tuesday evening last a gentleman of Weston Super mare, named Bellenge narrowly escaped being killed by the express train from London, which arrived at Weston at 7 o'clock. It was noticed that he was rather the worse for liquor, and on the arrival of the train at Bristol he was missed; and on looking at the carriage in which he had occupied the seat on the side nearest the opposite line was open but the door fast; his hat was on the seat, and two letters. It was immediately surmised that he had fallen out, and was killed; and the inspector of police called Police Mr. Burford and a policeman started in a hackney coach in search of him. They walked on to Clevedon-road station without any news of him, and on arriving at the station-house they were told that about an hour before a gentleman, dressed in a dark coat, with much blood and bruises, and was said to be at the Station House. It was stated to the policeman by the station-house that he had come to his senses, he was visited by the inspector, and said he knew not the slightest recollection of the affair, or even of getting into the train at Weston; and he was not much hurt, only a cut on the forehead, his hands cut and swollen very much, and cost, &c. much torn. He lost his wig in the scuffle with the train and remains on the line. It was afterwards found that he got out of the train about two miles above Clevedon station, and must have fallen very great force between the two lines of rail, as there were evident marks in the loose gravel where he alighted. The train, at the time, must have been going at least thirty miles an hour. How he escaped instant death is not easily to be imagined; and the man train only missed him by a few inches (by his own account). Four hours elapsed after he fell out before he got to the Station Hotel for assistance, during which time he was walking about, or lying insensible on the line. It was about eight o'clock in the evening when he is supposed to have fallen out.

THE BURGLARY AT MANCETTER, WARWICKSHIRE.—In consequence of the recent outrage at Mr. Worthington's, at Mancetter, of which an account appeared in our paper, Mr. W. S. Dundale, M.P., convened a meeting of magistrates, when it was unanimously agreed that a communication should be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, signed by all the magistrates, soliciting the Government to offer a reward of an additional £?50, with per Majesty's free pardon to either of the parties who will impeach his accomplices. A letter from Sir J. Graham to Mr. Dundale has been received, granting the request of the magistrates, and offering a reward of £?50, in addition to the £?100 previously offered by Mr. Worthington, for the discovery and conviction of the burglars.

EXTENSIVE FIRE NEAR BRIGHTON.—On Saturday last an incendiary fire took place at a farm in the occupation of Mr. Gorringe, a farmer at Withdean, about a mile and a half from Brighton. The barn was full of corn, and, owing to the inadequate supply of water, there were no means of arresting the progress of the fire. The engines were hastened to the spot, and succeeded in meeting to save the corn, but with all their praiseworthy efforts scarcely a handful was saved. The damage is estimated at £?400. A young man named Ledbitter is in custody on suspicion of having set the premises on fire. The building and property were insured.

THE LAWYERS OUTWITTED.—It is not often that the lawyers are taken in, but a case has recently occurred at Burmingham, in which so ingenious an artifice was practised upon a professional gentleman there by two swindlers, that he was com, letely deceived, and no doubt he in his honest fortunes that the amount to which he was swindled was not a very large one. A few days ago the elderly person, represented to be of gentlemanly exterior and address, and apparently blind, called at the office of a respectable solicitor in that town, accompanied by a youth, who acted as his guide. On being introduced to the principal of the office he presented his card, bearing the name of "Mr. C. Rice," and proceeded to say, that he called to consult with the solicitor as to the recovery of £60, owing to him by a Mr. Jolliffe, in the Assom-road. The attorney, on receiving these instructions, promised to write to Mr Jolliffe immediately and the client offered him the customary fee, but this, until the matter was settled, was declined. The attorney, according to promise, wrote to Mr. Jolliffe, and in the course of the same day the latter person called at the office, acknowledged the receipt of the letter, regretted the necessity which had induced his old friend Mr. Rice, to proceed against him, but expressed a hope that a few more days of indulgence would be extended towards him, when he would most certainly discharge Mr. Rice's claim. The solicitor was so much satisfied with Mr. Jolliffe's manner and apparent sincerity, that he granted him the time required. Mr. Jolliffe tendered the solicitor a guinea as some recompense for the trouble he had already taken in the matter; but this, of course, like the former fee, was declined. The attorney, according to promise, called on

CURIOUS STAIRCASE, AT BURGHLEY.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S STATE BED.

(Continued from page 313.)

fast-room, a noble apartment, and very magnificently furnished. The staircase (engraved at page 316) is remarkable for its elaborately decorated vaulted roof; its pendents correspond with those of the timber roof of the Great Hall.

On Wednesday morning the Queen rose at an early hour, and breakfasted with the Prince Consort in her private apartment.

Before taking breakfast, however, her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, proceeded to the private chapel of the mansion (where the other guests had already assembled) to perform her morning devotions.

The chapel is a beautiful apartment, ornamented by a variety of superb carving, by Gibbons. Arranged on each side are ten antique figures, as large as life, in bronze.

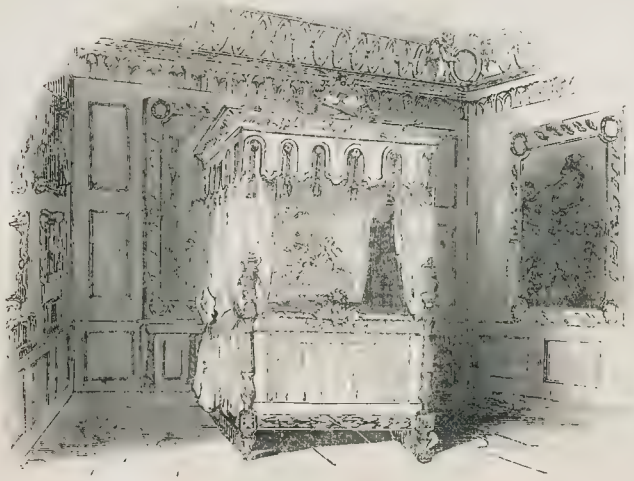
It is asserted that Queen Elizabeth, when a visitor at Burghley, regularly attended divine service in this chapel, and that it was her custom to place herself on the left side, nearest the altar, which has ever since been distinguished by the appellation of Queen Elizabeth's seat.

Stamford, Thursday.

Throughout the whole of yesterday the rain continued to fall without intermission until nearly four o'clock, when it ceased, and the evening became fine. Her Majesty, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather, did not leave the house, but devoted the day to inspecting the splendid collection of pictures, one of the first in the kingdom, belonging to her noble host. Among those which especially attracted her Majesty's attention was a painting of the "Virgin and Child," by Castiglione, which was presented to Brownlow, Earl of Exeter, by Gangannelli, Pope Clement XIV., in 1774, under somewhat singular circumstances. His lordship being in the streets of Rome when the Pontiff was passing in procession on a public occasion, joined in the adoration of the Catholics, which so forcibly impressed his Holiness that he wished to show some token of respect to so polite a Protestant nobleman. Shortly afterwards, the Earl amusing himself at the Vatican, expressed his admiration of this picture, and observed he had none of the works of Castiglione in his collection at Burghley. This information no sooner reached the ears of the Pope, than he ordered the picture to be conveyed at an early hour the next morning to his lordship's lodgings. A "Salvator Mundi," a *chef d'œuvre* of Carlo Dolci, and the "Death of Seneca," by L. Giordano, and also a fine picture of "Adam and Eve," by L. Cranach, recently added to the collection by the present marquis, also engaged her Majesty's special attention. When it is considered, that in the collection at Burghley there are paintings by Titian, Correggio, Raphael, Claude Lorraine, Maratta, Spagnoletto, Rembrandt, Caravaggio, Rubens, Guido, Domenichino, Murillo, Baptiste, L. Da Vinci, and numerous others, it may be readily imagined that her Majesty, who is a connoisseur in paintings, found ample subjects of amusement.

Her Majesty was conducted over nearly the whole of the magnificent rooms in the house by her noble host, and afterwards went to look at the kitchen, which is one of the most ancient and curious apartments in the house. The whole of the decorations and arrangements in her Majesty's own suite of appartments have been much praised by her Majesty. They have been fitted up by E. Browning, Esq., his lordship's architect, who also designed the triumphal arches so much admired by the Queen on her entry to Burghley.

This morning the weather was remarkably fine, and formed an agreeable contrast to that of yesterday. Immediately after breakfast, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley, and the Marquis of Granby, went out to shoot in the preserves at Butlands, adjoining the park. Her Majesty intends to drive out this afternoon, and her carriages are ordered to be in readiness at one o'clock. It is stated, that she intends to drive as far as Exton, the seat of the Earl and Countess of Gainsborough, to pay them a passing visit, but nothing certain is known. The Mayor and Corporation of Stamford are to present their address to her Majesty this evening; but the time is not yet fixed. It was generally thought yesterday that Prince Albert would go out with the hounds, which meet a few miles from Burghley this morning, and in consequence of which there was a greater field than has been known for many a day—many of the hunters coming from a considerable distance.



HER MAJESTY'S STATE BED.

THE CHRISTENING IN THE CHAPEL.

Oh! happy infant! blest in each degree,
The child of wealth and pow'r,
The promised care of Royalty
Prefer'd at this sacred hour.
Thy dawning on the world has been most bright,
May'st thou live through a joyous day,
And when thy night,
For night must come, will steal thee hence away,
Let it be calm—serene—
As ever clos'd a soft Italian scene,
When in tramontane skies
The sun sinks down to make more glorious rise!
Oh! bless thee, Babe! and her who gives thee name
And both alike be consecrate to Fame!

W.

The ceremony of christening the infant daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, took place yesterday evening at six o'clock, and was performed by the Bishop of Peterborough, assisted by the Rev. H. Athy. It has been stated that her Majesty was to have stood sponsor to the infant; this, however, is incorrect, the sponsors at the christening being his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Hon. Lady Middleton, and Lady Sophia Cecil. Her Majesty attended at the ceremony, and occupied the seat in which it is stated Queen Elizabeth usually sat, when attending divine service at Burghley. The infant was named after her Most Gracious Majesty. The Queen appeared to be very much interested in the ceremony. After it had concluded, her Majesty kissed the young godchild of her Royal Consort. The child was dressed in a white satin slip, over which was a white mourn, trimmed with elegant point lace. Her cap was of silk, and also trimmed with point lace. When brought into the chapel the infant was fast asleep in its nurse's arms. Immediately after the ceremony, Prince Albert presented to his little goddaughter a gorgeous gold cup, with the inscription: "To Lady Victoria Cecil, from her godfather Albert." The whole of the nobility and other guests of the Marquis attended the ceremony, which took place in the chapel, a beautiful apartment, 42 feet long, 35 wide, and 18 high, ornamented by festoons of fruit and flowers, carved by Gibbons. The ceiling is of fret-work, and the sides are wainscotted half-way. The pulpit, desk, and chairs, are of mahogany, and the communion-table and rails of cedar—all modern. Arranged on the side are the antique figures, as large as life, in imitation of bronze, standing on altars and bearing lamps in their hands.

There is a large ante-room attached to the west end, and forming part of the Chapel, which is 31 feet 6 inches in length, and 24 feet in breadth; it is wainscoted from the ground to the ceiling, and fitted with open seats, for the use of servants.

At eight o'clock the dinner took place in the large dining-hall, as on the previous day. Besides her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Royal suite, and the noble host and hostess, there were present—Sir R. Peel, Sir J. Graham, the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Granby, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord and Lady Gainsborough, Lord and Lady Aboyne, Lord Stanley, Lord Brooke, Lord Lovaine, Lord Alford and Lady Marianne, Lord Thomas and Lady Sophia Cecil, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, the Bishop of Peterborough and Mrs. Davys, Captain and Mrs. Spencer, Mr. Pierrepont, Sir George Clerk, Mr. Athy, Sir John Trollope, Sir William and Lady Middleton, and Lord Burghley.

In the evening, as soon as the christening was over, there was a display of fireworks in the park, and the bridge across the lake was brilliantly illuminated, as also were the lodge and the triumphal arches.

THE STATE BEDS.

Burghley is sumptuously furnished with "State Beds"—*(see page 316)*—and one of the most superb of them is in "Queen Elizabeth's Bed-room," in the western first floor of the mansion. This state bed has hangings of green velvet on a ground of gold tissue; and a set of chairs with covered seats of the same manufacture. The room is hung with tapestry, the subjects being Actæon and Diana, Bacchus and Ariadne, and Acts and Galatea. Queen Elizabeth is stated to have occupied the above state bed on her visit to her Lord High Treasurer.

The State Bed fitted up for her Majesty on the late visit is altogether in a different style from the Elizabethan *meuble*. The carving is of very elegant design, and the walls of the apartment are hung with choice paintings.

The arrangement and decoration of her Majesty's apartments have been designed and executed, with great taste, skill, and convenience.

In one of the northern rooms, known as "the Black Bed-chamber," is an ancient state-bed of black satin, superbly embroidered with flowers, and lined with gold colour; the whole of which has recently been restored by Miss Graham, and is an exquisite specimen

of needlework. This room is hung with fine old tapestry; over the chimney are some of Gibbons's carvings; and the windows are beautifully painted.

The following addresses from the Corporation of Stamford to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have been presented.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

We, the mayor, aldermen, burgesses, clergy and other ministers, and the inhabitants at large of your Majesty's ancient and loyal borough of Stamford, most humbly and respectfully solicit permission to approach your Majesty.

We feel that we cannot adequately express the deep sense which we entertain of your Majesty's condescension in honouring Stamford with your presence, and we desire most gratefully to acknowledge the distinguished privilege accorded to us of thus conveying to your Majesty the assurance of our devoted attachment to your Majesty's sacred person, family, crown, and dignity.

That your Majesty's life may be long preserved for the happiness of your faithful subjects, that your reign may be distinguished by the continued glory and increasing prosperity of this great country, and that a gracious Providence may visit your Majesty and your Royal Consort with every personal and domestic blessing, is our most sincere and earnest prayer.

Given under the common seal of the said borough the 13th day of November, in the eighth year of your Majesty's reign.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

We, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, clergy and other ministers, and inhabitants at large, of the borough of Stamford, beg to approach your Royal Highness with the tribute of our unfeigned respect.

As the faithful and devoted subjects of our Queen, we feel that we cannot but most thankfully acknowledge the goodness of Divine Providence, in uniting her Majesty to a consort so calculated to promote her happiness.

The personal qualities which distinguish your Royal Highness, while they add lustre to your position, have greatly endeared your Royal Highness to the British people, and we rejoice in the opportunity thus specially afforded us of testifying the admiration which we, in common with the rest of the people of this realm, entertain for your character and station.

That every blessing may attend your Royal Highness, is our fervent trust and prayer.

Given under the common seal of the said borough, the 12th day of November, in the eighth year of her Majesty's reign.

"THE COTTAGER'S DAUGHTER" AT BURGHLEY.

In the Billiard-room, at Burghley, hangs a large picture, from the pencil of Lawrence, to which is attached a romantic interest. The circumstances are narrated as follows:—

The present Marquis of Exeter's father was married three times; first, to the only daughter and heiress of Thomas Vernon, Esq., which marriage was dissolved by act of Parliament; secondly, to Sarah Hoggins ("the cottager's daughter"); and thirdly, to a daughter of Peter Burrell, Esq. By the second marriage there were three children, viz.—Lady Sophia, who died in Nov., 1823, after marrying the Right Hon. Henry Manvers Pierrepont; Brownlow, the present and second Marquis; and Lord Thomas Cecil. The visitors to Burghley generally request to be shown the above picture, known as "The Cottager's Daughter," it contains three portraits—the late Marquis, Countess Sarah, and Lady Sophia; and the following history of it appears in the "Guide to Burghley:"—"Sarah Hoggins was the second wife of Henry, afterwards Earl and Marquis of Exeter, to whom she was married October 3, 1791; she died January 18, 1797, aged 24 years. The Earl died in 1804. The amiable woman whose virtues gave a lustre to the title of Countess of Exeter, and who died lamented by all who knew her, has something so uncommonly interesting in the history of her life, that a detailed sketch cannot but be acceptable to every reader of sensibility. When the late earl was a minor, he married a lady from whom he was afterwards divorced. After the separation had taken place, the earl (his uncle) advised him to retire into

THE INNER COURT, BURGHLEY.

the country for some time, and pass as a private gentleman. Mr Cecil accordingly bent his course into a remote part of Shropshire; and fixing his residence at an inn in a small village, he amused himself there for some months, passing by the name of Jones. He took a dislike to this situation, and sought out a farm-house where he might board and lodge. Several families refused to receive him, but at length he found a situation which answered his purpose; and in consideration of his liberal offers, and the knowledge of his possessing money, a farmer fitted him up rooms for his accommodation. Here he continued to reside for about two years; but time hanging heavy on his hands, he purchased some land, on which he built himself a house. The farmer, at whose house Mr. Cecil resided, had a daughter about 17 years of age, whose rustic beauties threw at an infinite distance all that he had ever beheld in the circle of fashion. Although placed in a humble sphere, Mr. Cecil perceived that her beauty would adorn, and her virtue shed a lustre on the most elevated situation. He, therefore, frankly told the cottagers that he was desirous of marrying their daughter, and the celebration of their nuptials was accordingly consummated. Shortly afterwards, the news arrived of his uncle's death, when he found it necessary to repair to town. Mr. Cecil (now Earl of Exeter), taking his wife with him, set out on his journey, and called at the seats of several noblemen, at which places, to the great astonishment of his wife (now, of course, a Countess), he was welcomed in the most friendly manner. At length they arrived at Burghley, where they were welcomed with acclamations of joy. As soon as he had settled his affairs, the Earl of Exeter returned to Shropshire, discovered his rank to his wife's father and mother, put them into the house he had built there, and settled on them an income of £700 per annum. He afterwards took the Countess with him to London, introduced her to the fashionable world, where she was respected, admired, and adored, until it pleased the Great Dispenser of events to call the spirit of life to a more lasting region of happiness." In Shropshire, Mr. Cecil represented himself to be a landscape painter.

Upon the above interesting subject, Mr. Alfred Tennyson (a son of the late Rev. Dr. Tennyson, rector of Somersby, Lincolnshire, and nephew of the Right Hon. Charles Tennyson d'Eyncourt, formerly M.P. for Stamford), has produced the following beautiful ballad-form composition:—

THE LORD OF BURGHLEY.

In her ear he whispers gaily,
"If my heart by signs can tell,
Maiden, I have watched thee daily,
And I think thou lov'st me well."
She replies, in accents fainter,
"There is none I love like thee"
He is but a landscape painter,
And a village maiden she.
He to him, that fondly flatter,
Presses his without reproof;
Leads her to the village altar,
And they leave her father's roof.
"I can make no marriage present;
Little can I give my wife,
Love will make our cottage pleasant,
And I love thee more than life."
They by parks and lodges going,
See the lordly castles stand:
Summer woods about them blowing,
Made a murmur in the land.

From deep thought himself he rouses,
Says to her that loves him well,
"Let us see these handsome houses,
Where the wealthy nobles dwell."
So she goes by him attended,
Hears him lovingly converse,
Sees whatever fair and splendid
Lay between his home and hers;
Parks with oak and chestnut shady,
Parks and order'd gardens great,
Ancient homes of lord and lady,
Built for pleasure and for state.
All he shows her makes him dearer:
Evermore she seems to gaze
On that cottage growing nearer,
Where they twain will spend their days.
O but she will love him truly!
He shall have a cheerful home;
She will order all things duly,
When beneath his roof they come.

Thus her heart rejoices greatly,
Till a gateway she discerns,
With armorial bearings stately
And beneath the gate she turns;
Sees a mansion more majestic
Than all those she saw before,
Many a gallant gay domestic
Bows before him at the door.
And they speak in gentle murmur,
When they answer to his call,
While he treads with footstep firmer,
Leading on from hall to hall.
And, while now she wonders blindly,
Nor the meaning can divine,
Proudly turns he round and kindly,
"All of this is mine and thine."
Here he lives in state and bounty,
Lord of Burghley, fair and free;
Not a lord in all the county
Is so great a lord as he.
All at once the colour flushes
Her sweet face from brow to chin:
As it were with shame she blushes,
And her spirit changed within.
Then her countenance all over
Pale again as death did prove;
But he clasp'd her like a lover,
And he cheered her soul with love,
So she strove against her weakness,
Though at times her spirits sank;

Shaped her heart with woman's meekness
To all the duties of her rank.
And a gentle consort made he,
And her gentle mind was such,
That she grew a noble lady,
And the people loved her much.
But a trouble weigh'd upon her,
And perplex'd her night and morn,
With the burden of an honour
Unto which she was not born.
Faint she grew, and ever fainter,
As she murmur'd, "Oh, that he
Were once more that landscape painter,
Which did win my heart from me!"
So she drooped and drooped before him,
Fading slowly from his side:
Three fair children first she bore him,
Then before her time she died.
Weeping, weeping, late and early,
Walking up and pacing down,
Deeply mourn'd the Lord of Burleigh,
Burleigh house by Stamford town.
And he came to look upon her,
And he look'd at her and said,
"Bring the dress, and put it on her,
That she wore when she was wed."
Then her people, softly treading,
Bore to earth her body, drest
In the dress that she was wed in,
That her spirit might have rest.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—In consequence of the strong adverse gales the arrivals of English, and, indeed, all other grain, up to our market this week have been very small. The show of wheat of home produce on sale to-day was small, yet the demand for that article was in a sluggish state, at Monday's quotations. For the best free foreign wheat the inquiry was somewhat active. In other parcels next to nothing was doing. So little barley and malt were offering that the rates were nominally unaltered. Oats, beans, and peas were held at very high prices.

ARRIVALS. English: wheat, 1630; barley 3020; oats, 250 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley —; oats, 790 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 1310; barley, 2170; oats, —— quarters. Flour, 2720 sacks. Malt, 3010 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 47s; ditto white, 45s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 39s to 44s; ditto white 41s to 48s; rye, 35s to 37s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; distilling ditto 31s to 32s; malting ditto, 31s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 61s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 61s to 62s; Chevalier, —s to —s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 23s; potatoe ditto 21s to 24s; Youghal and Cork black 19s to 21s; ditto white 20s to 21s; tick beans, 33s to 44s; old ditto 31s to 34s; grey peas, 33s to 34s; maple 34s to 36s; white 36s to 38s; boilers, —s to —s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 37s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 44s to 53s; Dantzig, red, 53s to 54s; white, 54s to 56s. *In Bond.*—Barley —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s; ditto feed, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 24s to —s per barrel. Town made, —s to —s.

The Seed Market.—Owing to the large supplies, both linseed and rapeseed have met a very heavy demand, at barely late rates. In other kinds of seeds, exceedingly little is doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, —s to 58s; Baltic crushing, 38s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 42s; hempseed 35s to 38s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, —s to —s; white ditto, —s to —s; tares, —s to —s per bushel; English rapeseed, £23 to £25 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 10s to £11; do., Foreign, £6 15s to £7 per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 10s to £6 5s per ton; canary, 54s to 56s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s 2d; barley, 34s 7d; oats, 21s 6d; rye, 34s 6d; beans, 37s 11d; peas, 34s 7d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 46s 2d; barley, 34s 7d; oats, 20s 10d; rye, 37s 4d; beans, 37s 0d; peas, 34s 2d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat 20s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 5s 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 8s 6d.

Sugar.—This market, for all kinds of raw qualities, is very active. A large amount of business has been transacted, at an advance of 6d to, in some instances, 1s 6d per cwt. Refined goods have also advanced. Brown lumps have sold at 71s 6d to 72s; and standard, 72s 6d to 73s per cwt.

Tea.—The transactions in all kinds of tea since our last have been large, and further improved rates have been realised by the importers.

Coffee.—On the whole the demand for coffee is dull, yet prices are mostly supported. Good ordinary Ceylon has sold at 54s to 55s per cwt.

Cocoa.—West India is in good request at former terms. Other kinds are rather dull.

Rice.—The market is quiet, yet former terms are supported. Low middling Bengal has sold at 10s 6d, and damaged 9s to 10s per cwt.

Fruit.—Several arrivals of Turkey fruit have taken place this week. Sultana raisins have sold at 65s to 68s; new Eleme 52s per cwt. Valencias and currants are in brisk request, at somewhat advanced rates.

Provisions.—The arrivals of butter have been again large, yet the demand has ruled active at a further advance of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Dutch butter is in fair request, at 92s to 98s for the best brands. Bacon goes off freely, at 46s to 47s for Waterford landed, and 44s to 46s for heavy. In lard but little is doing, yet prices are supported. Other kinds of provisions are rather dull.

Tallow.—This market is in a flat state, and prices are barely supported. New P Y C. on the spot is selling at 40s 6d to 40s 9d, and old 40s 3d to 40s 6d per cwt. The shipments from St. Petersburgh have amounted to 109,631 casks, leaving 20,000 casks unshipped.

Oils.—In linseed oil a good business is doing. Other kinds of oil are a dull sale.

Coals (Friday).—Adair's, 16s 6d; Buddle's West Hartley, 19s; Clarke and Co, 18s 6d; Tees, 25s per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 15s; useful ditto, £4 16s to £5 4s; fine upland ditto, £5 5s to £5 10s; clover hay, £4 10s to £6 6s; oat straw, £1 10s to £1 12s; wheat straw, £1 13s to £1 15s, per load.

Hops (Friday).—Although the supply of hops continues rather extensive, the demand is active, and the late advance in the quotations is well supported. The duty has not yet been declared, but it is estimated at £140,000. The following are the prices of new hops:—Sussex pockets, £7 0s to £8 0s; Wealds, £7 5s to £8 8s; Mid Kent, £9 10s to £12 0s; East Kent, £10 to £12; Choice ditto, £12 0s to £13 0; Farnhams, £10 10s to £13 0s.

Wool.—This article remains very dull, and the rates have a downward tendency.

Potatoes.—The best parcels are in request, at £3 10s to £3 15s; while other kinds are a dull sale, at £2 10s to £3 5s, per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—We had a very limited supply of beasts on sale to-day, yet the beef trade was in a sluggish state at barely Monday's quotations. There was no foreign stock offering, while the arrivals from Scotland did not exceed 40 Scots. The numbers of sheep were very small, owing to which the demand for them was firm at very full prices. The veal trade was excessively dull and the rates had a downward tendency. In pigs very little was doing at late rates. Milch cows were a mere drug, at from £16 to £19 each.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality do. 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime Southdown ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; sucking calves, 18s to 31s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 551; cows, 165; sheep, 3010; calves, 180; pigs, 330.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The supply of meat on sale to-day was not very extensive, yet the demand ruled heavy, on the following terms:—Per 8lb., by the carcass.—Inferior beef 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; ditto small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The separation of the banking department from that of the issue, placing the latter under immediate Government controul, has had the effect of making the Bank of England mainly dependent upon its banking business for the profits necessary to pay the dividends on its stock. It was, therefore, to be anticipated that the directors would avail themselves of all fair opportunities of competing with the banks and banking companies in the furtherance of this object. The first step taken, it will be remembered, was a reduction in the rate of discount, and this has now been followed by an alteration in their arrangements with regard to the remittance of money. Hitherto, a party having an account at the Bank or one of its branches, has not been charged commission upon any sum remitted by him or to him through its agency. This privilege will now cease; and all sums remitted to persons having drawing accounts at the Bank or its branches, will be charged 6d per cent. The smallest charge will be 1s., and the fraction of 100 is to be charged as 100. Parties not having *an account* with the Bank or its branches, will be charged ½ per cent. on sums not exceeding £500, the smallest charge being 2s 6d. Above £500, and not exceeding £3000, the same rate will be charged; but on all above the £3000, 1s. 6d. per cent. Should, however, the party *have an account* with the Bank, but remit the money to be paid on demand to any *party not having an account*, the charge will be—under £100, 2s. 6d.; above £100 and under £300, 4s. 6d.; above £300 and not exceeding £3000, 1s. 6d.; and all exceeding £3000, 1s. per cent. This measure will doubtless be followed by other changes which will tend to render the Bank of England a gigantic competitor to the private and joint stock banks.

The French Government loan, amounting to about £8 000,000 sterling, may, it is supposed, have some effect upon the money market here. This, however, is at present purely conjectural, and has no connexion with the depression of Exchequer Bills. The gradual advance of the value of money, coupled with the amount of capital required to commence only a portion of the railways in contemplation, is sufficient to account for the decline in the value of those securities. The Consol Market, which has been comparatively inactive during the week, is mainly supported by the purchase of the Government Broker, and that description of investments which cannot be delayed. A temporary scarcity of stock is thus created, but upon the slightest demand for money in the house, Consols immediately declined. This was the case on Tuesday. Consols were done at par, but some real transactions, backed by a few speculative purchases, caused a re-action, and the closing quotation was 100¼ to ⅜. On Wednesday, however, a sale of 90 000 Consols caused a decline of about ¼ per cent., and although the price rallied on the following day, the advance has been barely maintained. At the close of the week, the Exchequer Market was very heavy, and large bills quoted only 58 to 56; small do., 60 to 58. Consols closed at 100¼ for Account, and 100⅛ to ⅜ for money; Three per Cent. Reduced, 99⅞ to ⅝; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 102 to ½; Long Annuities, 12; India Bonds, 75; Bank Stock, 204½.

The Foreign Market was heavy at the commencement of the week, Spanish Five per Cents. quoting 24½ to ¼; the Three per Cents, 35⅝ ⅞. Mexican was, on the contrary, firm, upon the news brought by the last mail. This improved feeling however, brought sellers into the market on Tuesday, and the price yielded a fraction. The declaration of M. Mon, the Spanish Finance Minister, that the payment of the dividend on the Three per Cents. due in December had been secured, has not had the effect of improving prices, the Five per Cents. closing at 24¼; Three per Cents, 35½. The new certificates of the Dutch Four per Cent. stock are finding their way into the market—the last quotation for them is 96⅞. The Two-and-a-Half per Cents. continue to maintain a disproportionate value both to the Four and Five per Cents, quoting 62½. The Five per Cents. closed at 99½; Chilian is 102; Columbian, 14; Portuguese maintains its advance, quoting 54⅞; and Mexican, 35⅞.

The Railway Market has been steady, but without any great amount of business. The Sheffield and Manchester Railway have leased their line for thirty years to the Manchester and Birmingham and Midland Companies, at a variable rent, but never less than five per cent. The settling on Thursday passed off without much difficulty, although many accounts have been carried over, in the hopes of an improvement in prices. Business in the French lines is not so brisk as it has been, and the tendency of the market is rather towards a decline. The closing prices of the week are (where no reference to premium or discount is made) per share as follows:—Birmingham and Gloucester, 100 to 101; Bristol and Exeter, 70; Chester and Holyhead, 5⅞; Churnet Valley, 3; Eastern Counties, 13⅞; Great Western, 137 to 139½; Birmingham (Stock), 215 to 216; Blackwall, 6½; Sheffield and Lincoln, 1⅝; Manchester and Birmingham, 48 to 50; Norwich and Brandon, 10; Trent Valley, 7½; South Western, 73⅞; Croydon, 16⅜; London and York 2⅝; Direct Northern, 2½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 57½; Orleans and Bordeaux 3⅞; Orleans and Vierzon, 9½; Paris and Orleans, 39½; Paris and Rouen, 38⅞; Rouen and Havre, 22½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Consol market was steady yesterday, without any variation in price. The Foreign Market was rather more active, and Mexican improved to 36, on the confirmation of the news that a large amount of dollars was at Tampico ready for shipment. Portuguese Bonds receded to 53½. In the Share Market, Birmingham and Gloucester declined to 98. Birmingham Stock, on the contrary, advanced to 20. Great Western and Brighton have also slightly improved; the former closed at 138, the latter, 46½.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, Nov. 12.

WHITEHALL, Nov 11.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, of Shenstone Lodge, in the County of Stafford, G.C.B., and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Nov. 8.—Corps of Royal Engineers: Second Capt. R. J. Stotherd to be Captain, vice Gregory; First Lieut. G. R. Hutchinson to be Second Captain, vice Stotherd; Second Lieut. M. H. Synge to be First Lieutenant, vice Hutchinson.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 4.—The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Richard Henry Vade, of Upper Brook street, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., eldest and only surviving son and heir of the Rev. Ashton Vade, clerk, some time Rector of Hardingstone, in the county of Northampton, by Mary Rachael, his wife, eldest daughter of Richard Walpole, Esq. (commonly called the Hon. Richard Walpole), third son of Horatio, first Lord Walpole, of Wolterton, in the county of Norfolk, all deceased, her Royal licence and authority, that, in order to testify his grateful and affectionate respect for the memory of his maternal grandfather, the said Richard Walpole, he and his issue may take and use the surname of Walpole in addition to and after that of Vade, and also bear the arms of Walpole, such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office, otherwise the said licence to be void and of none effect; and also to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in her Majesty's College of Arms.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. Thomas and W. Wilde, Basing lane, Cheapside, City, merchants.

BANKRUPTS.—J. Cox, Norwich, cabinet maker. J. Jones, Berners-street, Oxford-street, apothecary. W. Sawyer, William-street, St. George's-in-the-East, oilman. J. S. Burrows, Wimbledon, Surrey, coal merchant. J. D. Bates, Lower Chapman-street, St. George's-in-the-East, ginger beer manufacturer. A. Huggins, Lime-street-square, City, merchant. E. Kinsey, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, innkeeper. G. Vaughan, Llanedy, Carmarthenshire, innkeeper. J. Vaile, Cheltenham, wine merchant. H. Oliver and H. Hastings, Cheltenham, butchers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—K. M'Leod, Portmahomack, Ross shire, merchant. T. Lyell, Newburgh, manufacturer. J. Wilson, Edinburgh, general agent.

FRIDAY, Nov. 15.

BANKRUPTS.—W. NORWOOD, Kettering, Northamptonshire, grocer. J. G. BOURNE, Battersea, builder. J. F. BARWICK, Old-street, St. Luke's, wheelwright. G. F. DAVIDSON, John-street, Adelphi, merchant. J. SEDMAN, Queen street, Cheapside, colour merchant. T. BOULTER, Cromer, Norfolk, innkeeper. R. BARRY, Worthing, lodging house keeper. C. SOUL, Long alley, Moorfields, grocer. W. COLLINSON, East Butterwick, Lincolnshire, shipwright. J. WATSON, Carlisle, grocer. T. DOWDING, Chippenham, Wiltshire, brewer. W. JONES, Usk, Monmouthshire, linen draper. J. COLVILLE and H. COLVILLE, Liverpool, merchants. E. COTTRILL, Redditch, Worcestershire, grocer.

BIRTHS.

At Bexley, Kent, the wife of Major Cruickshank, of a daughter.——In Eaton-square, the lady of Captain Townshend, R.N., of a daughter.——At Minterne house, Dorset, Lady Theresa Digby, of a daughter.——At Brighton, the Right Hon. Lady Headley, of a daughter.——The lady of Henry Robert Pearson, Esq., of Michael's-place, Brompton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Paris, Major Henry Arthur O'Neill, to Emma Charlotte, third daughter of Robert Sympson, Esq.——At Pope's Lodge, Binfield, Ellis Cunliffe Lister Kay, Esq., to Eliza, widow of the late George Mellefont, Esq., and daughter of the late Baroness Talbot de Malahide.——At Holy Trinity, Gray's-inn, John Charles Moore, Esq., Lieutenant, late of H.E.I.C.S., to Harriet Esther, youngest daughter of the late Nathaniel Taylor, Esq., of Cornard, Suffolk.——At Trinity Church, Borough, Robert John Thomas Beacroft, Esq., to Elizabeth Jane, only daughter of Edward Butler Taylor, Esq.——At Frant, Sussex, the Rev. Alfred Litt Winter, M.A., to Matilda Mary, youngest daughter of the late William Smith, Esq.——At Battersea Church, the Rev. George Ferris Whidborne, to Rosa, fourth daughter of the late James Lucas, Esq.——At Walcot Church, Bath, Mr. Wm. Smith, of that city, to Elizabeth, daughter of Reuben Smith, Uley, Gloucestershire.

DEATHS.

At his house, 38, Conduit-street, John Stevenson, the eminent surgeon-oculist.——At Hammersmith, Sarah, relict of the late Archibald Gibson, Esq., of Weybridge, Surrey.——In Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, James John Best, Esq., Major, Unattached, late of her Majesty's 34th Regiment.——At Turnwood Park, Lady Mary Hill, wife of Major-General Sir Dudley St. Ledger Hill, K.C.B., of Turnwood, Dorset.——In Harley-street, Major General Sir Leonard Greenwell, K.C.B., and K.C.H.——At Banwell, Somerset, Thomas Burge Thomas, Esq.——At Witton, near Norwich, John Penrice, Esq., of Great Yarmouth, in the 85th year of his age.——Charles Hamerton, Esq., of Spencer-street, Northampton-square, in the 75th year of his age.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is now stated that the anxiously wished-for brevet will take place in January next.

The Royal steam-yacht Victoria and Albert, Capt. Lord A. Fitzclarence, has been taken into dock at Portsmouth for further alterations. All her magnificent furniture has been landed, and her Senior Lieutenant, Fringham, is promoted to be Commander, and succeeded by Lieut. Robson, who will have charge of the brig Nautilus, 10, fitting for Channel service.

The steamer Vesuvius, Commander Ommanney, recently arrived from the Mediterranean, will be paid off at Woolwich on Tuesday, at which port the new steam-ship Rattler, awaits being commissioned, being quite ready for the pendant.

The Cornwallis, 72, Captain Richards, having struck the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, is gone to Plymouth, there to be dismantled and paid off.

The Countess de Sonnaz, consort of the Grand Chamberlain of his Majesty the King of Sardinia, died recently at Turin. The Noble Countess's death was occasioned by a most shocking and lamentable occurrence. The Countess, while engaged in searching for some article in a cabinet in her boudoir, by an unfortunate accident shook the piece of furniture, which overbalanced, fell on the Countess, and crushed her to death on the spot.

A letter from Tangiers of the 30th ult. mentions a report that Abd-el-Kader, after having taken refuge at Melilla, one of the Spanish presidios on the coast of Morocco, had withdrawn to the south, to avoid the execution of the orders communicated to him by the Emperor.

It appears by a letter from Berlin of the 3rd, that the project of a canal from Sweden to the Baltic Sea, by which vessels which now pass from Elsinore to Helsingburg and pay the Sound duties, would avoid that tax, is seriously contemplated.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Eight o'clock on Thursday Evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS.—M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his Annual Series of Concerts commenced on FRIDAY, Nov. 15, 1844. The Proprietors of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, having last year placed their splendid theatre entirely at M. JULLIEN's disposal, allowed him thereby an opportunity of testing the attraction of his Entertainments in a building of greatly increased dimensions. That experiment having been crowned with the most complete success, it is with feelings of great satisfaction M. JULLIEN is enabled to state that he has entered into a new arrangement, and that the present series of Concerts will also be held at that National Establishment. M. JULLIEN, however, regrets that the Theatre being required at Christmas for dramatic purposes, the Concerts can this Season continue for ONE MONTH ONLY; the LAST will therefore take place on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14th.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

THE ORCHESTRA.

Principal Solo Performers:—

Messrs. Barret	Platt	Casolani	Schmidt
Baumann	Richardson	Lavenu	Rowland
Deloffre	Lazarus	Thirlwall	Handley
Pilet	Prospere	Hill	Jarrett
Harper	Sonnenberg	Case	Chipp.
	Howell	Baker	

Pianistes, Messrs. Blagrove and Henri Laurent.

Principal Cornet-à-Pistons, Herr Kœnig.

First Leader, M. Tolbecque. Second Leader, N. Nadaud.

Conductor, M. JULLIEN.

Such an array of Talent as the above list displays has never been combined in any one Orchestra in this country, and M. JULLIEN feels assured that it will enable him to produce some of the Grand SYMPHONIES and OVERTURES in a style as yet unheard in England.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON:—LA POLKA; this dance, which has attained a most unexampled popularity, and created a complete revolution in all the Soirées Dansantes of last season, was first introduced at the Private Balls of the Nobility by M. JULLIEN, but has never yet been performed by the Author in Public. It will therefore be played for the first time, and with that perfection with which this unrivalled Orchestra alone is capable. NEW QUADRILLE, as a companion to the Royal Irish, the Real Scotch, and the English Quadrilles, received during the last three seasons with most distinguished favour. M. JULLIEN has composed an entirely New Quadrille founded on the National Air of Wales, with numerous novel effects, to be called THE WELCH QUADRILLE. THE ANCIENT WELCH HARP to be Performed by Mr. ROBERTS, to whom was awarded the first Prize at the late Meeting of the Bards. The March from the Celebrated RUINS of ATHENS, by BEETHOVEN; performed (except at the Philharmonic Concerts), for the First time in this Country. NEW OVERTURE TO KING LEAR, by BERLIOZ; performed at the Concerts of the Académie Royale at Paris, with greatest success: (First time in this Country).

The Waltzes, Quadrilles, Galops, and Polkas, composed by M. Jullien and Herr Kœnig, and performed at the Nobility's Assemblies during the past season, including the Zampa and the Bride of Venice Quadrilles, the Berliner, the Beaufort, the Thalberian, and the Butterfly Waltzes; also, the New Post Horn Galop, composed and performed by Herr Kœnig.

A NEW GRAND FANTASIA, composed by Koch-Albert, and founded on Eugene Sue's celebrated romance of "The Wandering Jew."

The Programme will be changed every Evening, and arrangements made so that two or more Soloists will always perform.

Notwithstanding the short period to which the present series of Concerts is unfortunately limited, M. Jullien has determined to preserve the general completeness and excellence of his entertainment in every department, and has therefore incurred the large additional outlay of an entirely New Decoration. This includes a most tasteful arrangement of Draperies, Statues, Flowers, &c. Also, a New and Elegant Buffet, from which the Refreshments will be served. To add to the comforts of the Visitors, the whole of the Promenade will be again completely and Newly Carpeted.

Prices of Admission:—Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.; First and Second Circles of Boxes, 1s.; Promenade, 1s. Doors Open at Half-past Seven; Commence at Eight o'Clock.

GREAT ATTRACTION AND UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS OF THE NEW NATIONAL SPECTACLE.—ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Entire change of the whole productions! At Seven o'clock every night, and Seventh time, THE ROYAL FOX HUNT, or THE RACE HORSE AND LIFE'S COURSE OF MAN AND STEED, introducing unequalled National Fêtes. Real Fox Chase on the Stage and in the Circle by living Fox and full Pack of Hounds, purchased by Mr. Batty of Mr. Tattersall, to realise this novel production. Epsom Races and other Sporting Features. New Scenes in the Circle, and unequalled feats of Horsemanship, concluding with a favourite Afterpiece. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. Box-office open from eleven till five.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The TRANSFORMATIONS of PROTEUS will be illustrated by the PROTEOSCOPE daily and in the evenings and continued, with other Novelties. The PHYSIOSCOPE, OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, DIVING-BELL and DIVER, DISSOLVING VIEWS, Dr. RYAN'S LECTURE on ACID POISONS and their ANTIDOTES, daily, and in the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Professor Bachhoffner's varied Lectures abound in interesting experiments.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, half price.—The Revised CATALOGUE, with the addition of 300 Works of Art recently deposited in the Museum, price 1s.

AIR GUNS and CANES.—An entirely new and further improved assortment of these portable and silently destructive weapons, now finishing by REILLY, Jun., for killing rabbits, rooks, sea fowl, &c., with ball; small birds with shot, fish with harpoons, &c., &c. We particularly invite inspection and trial on the premises, of the recently reduced size, ⅝ inch diameter, under 1½lb. weight.

REILLY, Gun Maker, 316, Holborn, corner of Chancery-lane.

OLD GILDING, Lacquer, Silver, and Bronze, are rendered equal to new by UPTON'S PARISIAN DETERGENTS.—Trouble merely sponging the surface, and expense only a few pence for the largest gilt frame. Fly spots are at once removed. Gold detergent, 2s. 6d. a bottle; lacquer, silver, and bronze 1s. 6d.; lamp, 1s. 4d. All are innoxious and inoffensive.—Oil, Camphine, and Lamp Warehouses, 38, George street, Hanover-square, and 56, Basinghall street, City.

LESSONS IN MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.—Mrs. HOWELL, of 304, Regent street, sole Inventress of Teaching the art of Dressmaking in a series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and executing in the most finished style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers wanted.

THE PURE SILVER ITSELF instantly and lastingly replaced upon the most worn or damaged PLATED ARTICLES, rendering them quite equal to new, by the POTOSIAN LIQUID SILVER, 1s. per bottle, or ounce 3s. The mode of applying this brilliant preparation is as simple as the effect is astonishing and lasting. SMITH and Co., Sole Proprietors, opposite Norfolk street, Strand. Wholesale Agents:—SUTTON and Co., Bow Church yard; and BELL, Silversmith, York. NOTE.—Ask for the "Potosian Liquid Silver," the only lasting preparation.

CABBURN'S OIL for RHEUMATISM, WEAKNESS of LIMBS, &c.—A HAPPY RESTORATION.—"SIR,—I have presented two Bottles of your Oil to a poor woman, who has been paralysed for two years, and unable to walk or move without a stick or crutch, nor yet lift her hand from her side. She can now walk comfortably without stick or crutch, and lift her hand to her head with ease.—I am, yours, &c., W. WARNER, 47, Bridle-street, Nottingham."—CABBURN'S OIL is positively under the immediate sanction and recommendation of the faculty, as may be seen in "Bradshaw's Railway Guide." It may be had in Bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., at Mr. Cabburn's Dispensary, King's cross, London, and of all principal venders in the Kingdom.—Ask for "Cabburn's Oil, for the Cure of Rheumatism &c."

CHANDELIERS.—APSLEY PELLATT (late Pellatt and Green), Glass Manufacturer to her Majesty, Falcon Glass Works, Holland street, Blackfriars, begs respectfully to announce that he has recently enlarged his Manufactory, and added a new Saloon to his former suite of SHOW ROOMS for the EXHIBITION of CHANDELIERS of an entirely new character likewise engraved and cut table glass, such as he recently executed for her Majesty at the opening of the Royal Exchange; also China, Ironstone, and Earthenware, in tea, table, dessert, and ornamental goods, as well as an extensive and choice collection of Bohemian, Hungarian, and French vases, the latter selected by Mr. Pellatt at the recent French Exposition. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the glass-blowing and steam-cutting works may be viewed. No connexion with any house in the City.

FURS.—RUSSIAN and CANADIAN FUR COMPANY, 244, Regent-street.—The Proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, and public in general, that their Stock for the ensuing season is now complete, and consists of several novelties both continental and of their own introduction, which have met with the approbation of the highest patrons of fashion the élite of the aristocracy. They particularly call attention to their Stock of RUSSIAN SABLE and ERMINE, which have procured for them such high reputation, and which are not to be equalled, for quality and price by any other house in the world. Every kind of Fur, from the American and European Continents, may be procured at this Establishment, or, at the Manufactory, 19, Lambs-conduit street, in immense variety, twenty per cent. lower than is usually charged. E. C. BOURNE, Managing Proprietor, Russian and Canadian Fur Company, 244, Regent street.—N. B. Furs cleaned, altered, repaired, or exchanged. Prices of cleaning Fur Muffs and Boas 2s.; Cardinals 3s.

POLKA MANTELETS AND DRESSES.—BAILEY and Co. respectfully announce to the Ladies, and Visitors of St. Paul's Cathedral, that their Show Rooms are now open to the Public with every novelty of the season.

The Pardessus Pelisse, 18s. 9d. trimmed.
Rich Watered Peignoirs, 38s. 6d., richly trimmed.
The Favourite Anna Bolena Mantilla 2½gs., quilted and trimmed.
Travelling Cloaks and Children's Mantles all sizes.
460 Twilled Cashmere Dresses, [illegible]
[illegible] French Ottoman Dresses, [illegible]
[illegible] Real Squirrel Victorines [illegible], well seasoned.
31 Handsome Racoon Muffs, 8s. 9d. ditto.
3[illegible] Yards of Real [illegible] Lace, 1s. 1½d. per yard, very wide, just imported.
709 Real Ayrshire Worked Habit Shirts, 3s 3½d., new patterns.

Orders carefully attended to on the receipt of a post-office money order.

Observe.—BAILEY and Co., Albion House, 77, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

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DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—HENRY FREDERICK STEPHENSON, Esq.

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LOWER RATES of Premium than those of any other Office which entitle the assured to participate in the profits, and considerably lower than those of any other Mutual Assurance Society.

No PROPRIETARY participate in the profits, the WHOLE being divided among the Assured.

The first Bonus, in 1834, averaged £16 per cent. on the Premiums paid.

The second ditto, 1839, ditto £31 ditto since the 1st division.

The third ditto, 1844, ditto £36 ditto since the 2nd division.

In addition to which, all policies entitled to the absolute bonus, will receive a contingent prospective bonus of £1 per cent. per annum on becoming claims before 1849.

Assurances effected on the equal scale of premiums in the year 1844, will participate in the Bonus to be declared in 1849.

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Her Majesty the Queen	£200 0 0
His Royal Highness Prince Albert	100 0 0
The Queen Dowager	100 0 0

Earl of Eldon	£200 0 0	The Lord Bishop of London	£100 0 0
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Further subscription lists will be advertised in a few days.

If any gentleman has not received a formal acknowledgment from the Honorary Secretaries of the receipt of his contribution, he is respectfully requested to communicate to them its amount, and when and to whom it was paid.

Contributions are received by the Members of the Committee; by the bankers of the metropolis, and at the temporary office, 3, Crosby square, where attendance is given from Ten till Four daily.

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Registered Pursuant to Act 7 and 8th Vict. c. 110.

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COGAN and GILLO'S NONARGENT or SILVER SOLUTION, for silvers work on Plated Articles, by instantly depositing a Coating of Pure Silver, and Preserves and Cleanses Silver, Plated Ware, and German Silver. It is used with little trouble than cleaning, and is warranted not to contain Mercury or anything injurious. It has been highly approved by Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other eminent Chemists and Silversmiths Sold by SAMUEL and SON, 3, Cornhill, London; and by Jessop and Sons, 6, Norfolk street, Sheffield, in bottles with full directions, at 1s and 2s each, and to be had of all respectable Chemists, Ironmongers, and Plating Ironmongers in the Kingdom. Beware of Imitations the Genuine are all signed on the wrapper, by I. D. COGAN and H. GILLO

BERDOE'S VENTILATING WATERPROOF WINTER WRAPPERS, Outside Garments of all kinds, Shooting Jackets, &c., also his well-known Proofs for all seasons. An extensive and superior variety of the above (really waterproof), in new and greatly improved materials, in lieu of the unsightly and vulgar Tweeds, now ready, of which an inspection is confidently invited. As winter approaches, attention is again solicited to the above invention, introduced by the advertiser more than six years ago, the complete success of which in rendering any garment thoroughly supervious to the rain is now established beyond the possibility of doubt.
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Pouchong 2s. 8d., 3s. 10d., 5s	
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Twankay 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	
Young Hyson 3s. 4d., 4s., 4s. 4d., 4s. 8d., 5s. 4d.	
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Gunpowder 4s. 4d., 5s., 5s. 4d., 6s., and 7s.	

MANSELL and CO., 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside. Six pounds of the above forwarded free of carriage to any part of the kingdom

NELSON'S PATENT OPAQUE GELATINE. Half the Price of Isinglass.—CAUTION: From the increasing demands for NELSON'S OPAQUE GELATINE, many spurious imitations are imposed on the Public; to guard against which, and for a protection to purchasers, it is sold in packets only, by most respectable chemists, grocers, and oilmen, in town and country, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 15s. each packet, with the Patentee's name, "NELSON," and Trade Mark, Dr Ure's testimonial, June 6, 1840.—"I find Mr G. Nelson's Patent Opaque Gelatine to be at least equal in strength and purity, if not superior, to the finest Isinglass, for every culinary purpose; it is entirely free from any impregnation of acid, such as I have found to exist in other kinds of Gelatine in the London market." It is also the best in an extra size sold adapted for hotels, taverns, clubs use and ship stores, and a safe and profitable commodity for exportation.—Warwick Mills, Warwick, and 14, Bucklersbury

FIELD'S CHEAP STATIONERY and BOOK WAREHOUSE, 65, Regent's Quadrant (Corner of Air-street).—Envelopes with the paper to match, 1s. per doz., plain envelopes, 6d. per 100; superfine satin envelopes, 2d. per 100; good letter paper, 1s. per quire; thick ditto, 1s. 6d.; superfine ditto, 2s.; 6d. and 8d. per quire, 5s., 6s., 7s. 6d., 9s., and 12s. per ream. Note paper, 3d., 6d., and 8d. per quire, 4s., 5s., and 6s. per ream. The Queen's, Albert, and diamond size note papers, in packets of one quire, at 1s. and 1s. 6d. per packet; 10 sheets for 1d. and 2d. Ditto, of the finest quality; mourning letter paper, 1s. per quire; mourning note paper, 4d., 6d., and 8d. per quire—a reduction by the year; mourning envelopes, 2s. per 100; the celebrated magnum bonum pens, 6d. per doz., 3s. the gross. Music cases and portfolios 4s. 6d. each; an extensive variety of Ink stands, Pocket books, Almanacks, and Diaries for 1845, also, upwards of 20 000 volumes in every department of literature, a selection of which are in elegant bindings, suitable for Christmas presents, &c.

COX'S PATENT SPARKLING GELATINE FOR MAKING JELLIES, BLANCMANGE, &c., stronger than Isinglass, and the price, is particularly economical, and convenient for the use of Families, Hotel-keepers, Invalids, and others, and a profitable article for Exportation.—Sold, in packets only, by the principal Druggists, Grocers, and Oilmen in Great Britain, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 15s.; each packet bearing the Patentee's signature.—Extract from Dr. Ure's Testimonial.—"London, 7th February, 1844.—I have much pleasure in certifying that the Patent Sparkling Gelatine of Messrs. J. and G. Cox is prepared by an excellent process, which, while it preserves entire all the virtues of this admirable substance, renders it equally pure and beautiful. Examined by chemical tests, it is found perfectly free from acid, and fully stronger than the best isinglass in the London market, and affords a Jelly (in a few minutes) equal in all respects to, if not richer and more crystalline than, the ordinary jelly from calves' feet"—Agent for London, Mr. HENRY WATSON, No. 11, Old Fish-street, City.—Patent Gelatine Works, Greenhithe Mills, Edinburgh.

THE HAIR.—Of the numerous compounds constantly announced, for promoting the growth or reproduction of the Hair, few survive even its name, beyond a very limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with a perpetual increase of favour, is daily on the increase in public estimation. The singular virtues of this successful invention for Restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Human Hair, are now well known and appreciated to need comment. The rare locks of the high and distinguished patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with numerous testimonials constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all attempts of a similar kind. Being entirely vegetable, its permanent great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most spurious trash as the "genuine" MACASSAR OIL; whereas, the genuine article is wholly the invention and property of A. ROWLAND and SON, and the amalgamation of its costly exotic materials, chiefly imported by them, renders any attempt to discover its component parts—thus proving the impositions of all other articles bearing the title of "MACASSAR OIL" The genuine article has the words ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines on the Wrapper, as well as on the back of each bottle, and A. ROWLAND and SON, 20,Hatton Garden, Price 3s. 6d., 7s.; Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.—*,* All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS ! ! !

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No longer let those who are dwellers afar,
Themselves from the Warehouse of MOSES debar,
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E. MOSES and SON are desirous of directing especial attention to their plan of "Self-Measurement," for the extreme simplicity and the unique correctness of the system. The plan is one such as cannot fail to answer the purpose designed. No failure in point of fit can arise in any case, and should anything of the kind occur, the proprietors will hold themselves responsible. Thousands are thus enabled to avail themselves of the choice Clothing of MOSES and SON, without any inconvenience arising from distance, &c. A Book with a pocket-rule and full directions may be obtained on application gratis, and free of postage. Residents in the country cannot do better than avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity of purchasing at this greatest Tailoring Establishment in the Kingdom.

READY MADE			WAIS TO MEASURE.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.
Shooting Coats, in every variety,					
style	0	10	0	0	18
Velveteen do., 7 pockets ..	0	18	6	1	8
Tweed Trousers	0	7	6	0	10
Dittо, silk facings, collar and cuffs	0	16	0	1	5
Cashmerette Vests, of every shape, handsomely trimmed, from	1	1	0		
An immense stock of Blouses ..	0	3	6		
Do.	0	5	6		
Cashmerette and Paisley do., in every variety from 3s. 6d. to	0	8	6		
Rich Satin Vests	0	6	6		
Do.	0	9	6		
Cloth Trousers	0	9	0		
Single-milled Doe do.	0	11	0		
Best Cloth Dress do.	0	14	0		
Dress Coat, edged	1	0	0		
Frock do. do.	0	14	0		

	£	s.	d.
Sporting Coats in the most approved style	0	18	0
Velveteen do., 7 Pockets ..	1	3	0
Tweed Cloth Trousers trimmed with silk	0	16	0
Cashmere fine Saxony do. ..	1	3	0
Cashmerette, new and improved articles, warranted waterproof, trimmed with silk, collar, cuffs, &c.	1	10	0
Quilting Vests 7s. each, or 2 for	1	0	0
Cashmere ditto, in every pattern	0	10	6
Trousers adapted for the season	0	9	6
Multiple Victoria and plain Dee do	0	17	0
Best quality West of England ..	1	3	0
Super Black do. do.	1	16	0
Best Black Satin Dress do	2	4	0
Dress Coats	1	12	0
Do. do. best manufactured	2	2	0
Frock Coats	1	15	0
Do. do., best manufactured	2	2	0

MOURNING to any extent, at LIVE MINUTES' NOTICE.

Important.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.

London.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion with any other house; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing should (to pr

TOWN AND HARBOUR OF HAVANNAH.

HAVANNAH.

Havannah, the capital of the island of Cuba, and the whole of its northern and southern shores, have just been the scene of a dire calamity, by which the prospects of the sugar crop are rendered infinitely worse than before. By a letter just received from Messrs. L. Mariategai and Co , of Havannah, of the 10th of October, to their correspondent in London, Mr. F. Scheer, of Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, we learn that "a strong gale commenced on the 1st of October, and increased on the night of the 4th to the most terrific hurricane that was ever experienced in the island, which lasted until the middle of next day, accompanied by a violent deluge of rain, mixed with spray from the sea. Houses were thrown down, and trees rooted up; several small towns and villages in the interior are said to present little more than heaps of ruins. The accounts from the estates announce the most serious injury; whole fields of cane appear as if fire had passed over them, and the buildings on the plantations have been thrown to the ground. It is difficult as yet to form an estimate of the vast amount of property destroyed, or of the probable influence of the calamity on the quantity of sugar next season; the most moderate calculation at present is, that the crop will be deficient by at least one half. The cane that is most forward has suffered most, having been snapped asunder, while the young cane bent before the storm; many estates will not grind at all. In Matanzas a great part of the little stock of sugars remaining has perished, as the water penetrated into the warehouses, and even rose several feet. The damage suffered on the south side of the island seems, if possible, to have been still greater than on the north side. In our harbour (Havannah), and that of Matanzas, scarcely a vessel escaped without injury, more or less serious, and the greater part of the coasters employed to convey produce to the ports of shipment, and to supply the estates with necessaries, have been entirely destroyed.

"Our Government has issued an order admitting free of duty, from yesterday, rice, potatoes, beans, corn, and corn-meal, as well as all kinds of timber used for building; lowering also the duty on cattle. Further relaxations on other articles are contemplated, if the necessity should become apparent

"We may now expect that planters will retain the remaining stock of this year's sugars with a firm hand, and that little or no business will be done for some time to come. They will naturally anticipate that the news will occasion a considerable advance of prices in Europe, particularly if the calamity should have extended to other West India islands. As for the coffee crop it is almost destroyed, and we cannot hope to see any exported from this port and Matanzas."

Our engraving, from a sketch by Lieut. W. T. Bellairs, R.N., shows the harbour of Havannah, which is one of the most commodious in the world, communicating with the sea by a channel little more than half a mile in length, and from 300 to 350 yards wide; its depth varying from 8 to 10 fathoms. The harbour itself is an oblong basin, surrounded by heights which usually shelter it from the wind. Hence, the violence of the late gale must have been tremendous. The town is built on the western side of the basin, near the channel, on a kind of promontory. The channel is protected by two strong fortresses, El Morro and La Punta, and a continuous series of batteries along both shores. The town is equally strong towards the land.

The streets are narrow, crooked, and generally unpaved, but they contain some well-built houses. There are, too, several good buildings among the churches, one of which contains the remains of Christopher Columbus. The other large edifices, as the Palace of the Government (shown to the right of the engraving), that of the Commandant of the Marine, the Arsenal, the Post-office, and the buildings used for the manufacture of tobacco, are less remarkable for their architecture than for their solidity. The town has also a theatre, a circus for bull-fights, two fine promenades, a university, a seminary for Catholic priests, a patriotic society, and a botanic garden. The town is the seat of the Captain-General and of a Bishop. The most important manufactures are those of cigars and chocolate. More than half the produce of the island destined for foreign markets is shipped at Havannah. The climate of the town is very unhealthy and the ravages of the yellow fever there are truly frightful.

CHESS.

In resuming this department of our journal we have obtained the co-operation of a distinguished member of the London Chess Club, and are enabled to promise our readers a considerable accession of amusement; at the same time we invite communications relative to matches pending at clubs, problems, or any well contested games, all of which will receive insertion, should they be deemed sufficiently interesting to the amateur.

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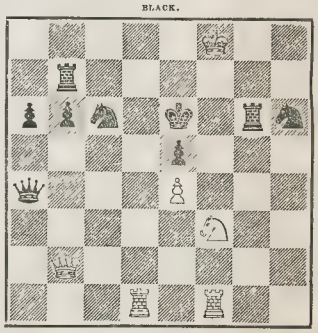


WHITE.

White playing first, to win in three moves.
The Solution in our next.

CHESS STUDIES. By GEORGE WALKER, 8vo. Longman.

Mr. Walker, to whom all Chess players are under great obligations, has, in the compilation and arrangement of this admirably printed volume, shown himself to be possessed of untiring perseverance and industry. It is certainly the most valuable Chess publication that has hitherto appeared, containing, as it does, the best games of the finest players in Europe, both living and dead.

THE WEATHER.—On Tuesday ripe raspberries were gathered in the grounds of Mr. PAUL, gardener and florist, Victoria-road, Kensington, and ripe strawberries also in the grounds of another gardener near Hounslow, the richness and flavour of which could only be equalled by those produced in the height of the summer season.

We are sorry to announce the death of Mr. William Grieve, of Drury-lane Theatre, whose talents as a painter of the highest rank have on so many occasions been appreciated by the public. He died on Tuesday morning. Mr. Grieve has left a widow and several children.

LIGHTING OF THE CHAPEL ROYAL.—The Chapel Royal at Buckingham Palace has recently been fitted up with gas lights, enclosed with large glass globes, ornamented with appropriate inscriptions, and fixed upon handsome *ormolu* columns. They are ventilated upon Professor Faraday's principle of conveying away from the lights all the noxious products of combustion, by means of a descending draught, which is obtained in this instance by the assistance of Dr. Reid's ventilating shaft and apparatus. Prince Albert visited the chapel on Monday evening, and expressed himself much pleased with the perfect success of this application of that invention, as well as with the chaste and brilliant effect produced by the lights.

RAPID CONVEYANCE OF GOODS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—A novel and rather important experiment in the fruit trade has been tried by the enterprising brokers Messrs. Keeling and Hunt. The Elza or, Captain Wickham, arrived from Fayal in eleven days discharged her cargo of 250 boxes of oranges at Southampton on Saturday evening last, which were immediately despatched by the Southampton railway to London, and had not Sunday intervened, they would have been on sale in London twenty-four hours after they had been landed at Southampton. Every facility was afforded by the Customs in expediting the unloading of the cargo; and the railway directors were so impressed with the importance attached to the result of the operation, that special engines were ordered to be applied, if found necessary, to increase the speed to *Le Act*: and the result being attended with the best success, will, no doubt, be productive of much increased business to the port of Southampton

MELANCHOLY CASE OF DESTITUTION.—On Monday an inquest was held at Camberwell, on the body of a Mr. Mason, aged 70, who had died under very lamentable circumstances. It appeared from the statement of the daughter of the deceased that her father had formerly been a principal partner in the firm of Mason and Meyer, opulent lead-merchants and refiners of antimony, in the Hackfriars-road, but latterly they had been so reduced, that they had been compelled to sell their furniture and pawn every article of wearing apparel. They lived in East-street, Walworth, and afterwards went to a miserable lodging in White-street, Borough, where they both slept in the same room. The parochial authorities of St. George, Southwark, gave them some relief, and ultimately the poor old man was taken, much against his will, in a very debilitated state, from want of food, to Camberwell workhouse, where he died. Mr. Thomas King, surgeon to Camberwell parish, said death had been caused by serous apoplexy, which the want of food and proper ventilation of dwelling would sometimes cause Deceased would have died, if he had not been removed, though removal had probably accelerated it, as he was not in a proper state to bear it. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death from serous apoplexy." The unfortunate daughter subsequently stated that she should be most thankful if any kind individual could obtain her a situation as a governess or some other suitable occupation, in order that she might be able to quit the workhouse, which, she stated, was equally as repugnant to her feelings as to those of her deceased parent. The unfortunate woman, who is about forty, appeared to be of elegant manners, but was attired as a pauper.

LITERATURE.

DRAWN BY PHIZ.

There's our beautiful eye of grey, Sir,
And our blue one that seems to say, Sir,
If your intentions lie in that way, Sir,
His reverence lives hard by!

Such is the verse from Doctor O'Toole's "Grand Historical Lilt," in the "Illuminated Magazine" for the present month, which Phiz has illustrated in true poetic vein: it is, indeed, a masterpiece of graphic humour.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1844.

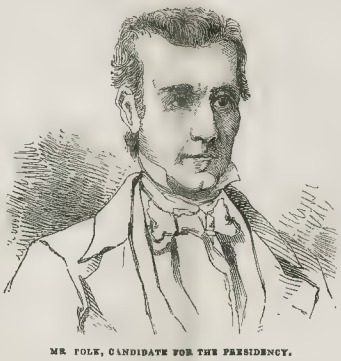
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 134.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1844. [Sixpence.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

THE periodical election of the American President is now almost the only remaining instance of the elective principle applied to creating the head of a state. It has been abandoned by the Monarchies of Europe, but it flourishes in the Republic of the Western World. If it is found to work well and tends to promote the strength, peace, and unity of the States, we hope it will long continue to be the main and vital principle of the Constitution. But in the Europe of former ages, the election by the people of its head or chief, produced disputes, hatreds, division—then the weakness consequent upon them, and slavery last of all—for a weak nation never long remains a free one. Poland was an elective Monarchy long after all the other states of Europe had allowed their Kings to become such in virtue of their birth—a thing that could not be disputed,—rather than for the claims afforded by their virtues, talents, or wealth; in all which, let a man be as wealthy, as virtuous and as talented as he may, he will find others ready to dispute the choice with him on the same grounds, either as to one quality or even all. It may seem irrational enough that men should prefer to have their rulers determined by accident rather than by their fitness for the office. But this very fitness is the most difficult thing to get generally acknowledged; and the controversies created by the freedom of choice, work more harm in a State than even the bad qualities of a ruler by right of birth. Nearly every existing Monarchy has its definite laws and constitutional forms, which prevent the power of the ruler going too far for the safety of the people. If those safeguards are broken, and the compact violated, the people can exercise another kind of privilege—that of deposing, as they have often and very effectively proved. Such Monarchies as that of Russia are fortunately not universal; nor does the complete despotic power of the Emperor there arise from his succeeding to his throne by hereditary title—not by the choice of a popular suffrage. Victoria wears the crown of England as much by right of birth as Nicholas; but in all else how different is their power! We know our American friends are inclined to pride themselves considerably on their political liberty to a degree not altogether reasonable; many of them believe that no liberty can exist under any Constitution that differs in form from their own. They prize their periodical election of a President as a sort of constantly-recurring triumph of the democratic principle. They are at present in the midst of a contest for that office; and much excitement is a consequence. The name of England is mixed up with it; a suspicion of a greater or less bias towards England will probably do much to turn the scale one way or other. We will therefore take the opportunity, while giving a full and fair account of both parties and their proceedings, to say a few words in vindication of that quiet and settled principle, which, leaving the highest office of the State hereditary, gives a fixed centre from which all the governing powers proceed. This is one advantage; but a far greater one is the absence of all that fever of excitement—that almost madness of party spirit—which in America hardly ever ceases. The strife during which one President is elected is hardly over before it begins on the prospect of the election of another.

As long as the United States continue to be the great preponderating political power of the Western Continent, there may be less danger in these contests; but if time and circumstance divide them—and it is not impossible—into two rival powers, the elective principle will break down. If the Republic were at the



MR. POLK, CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

MR. CLAY, CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

GREAT WHIG PROCESSION, AT NEW YORK.—See next page.

present moment the near neighbour of a strong and wealthy Monarchy, she would not preserve her independence; her divisions would ruin her. Poland is the last kingdom in Europe that preserved an elective Monarchy—and it destroyed her; of all nations she is, at this moment, the most completely and cruelly enslaved. Venice was a Republic with an elected head, and though the Doges were chosen for life, and that by the nobles only—not the people—a Monarchy has absorbed it. Nearly every Republic has ended by becoming a Monarchy; only once in modern history has a Monarchy become a Republic, and a few brief years saw it trodden beneath the hoof of a military despotism—of all forms of Government the worst.

While the Americans, then, are mustering their strength for the elective battle, in monster meetings, processions *en masse*, speeches, shoutings, canvassings, with much that is stirring, much that is picturesque, perhaps, but more that is mischievous—let them not imagine that all political liberty is enshrined in the Constitution of which they are so often, and sometimes, we must add, so inordinately proud: there is, at least, something to be said on the other side of the question.

The rival candidates for the office are Mr. Polk and Mr. Clay; we have given portraits of both of them, and a sketch of a "Procession" in New York.

APPROACHING ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

We have just received the annexed interesting sketches from our correspondent at New York; they are accompanied by the following important details:—

The great political contest for the ascendancy between the two powerful parties of Whig and Democratic in the United States, is now (Nov. 1) near at hand; and these respective juntas are marshalling their forces, discussing the broad principles of their doctrine and political faith, exciting the multitude by cannon-firing, song-singing, soul-stirring music, processions, harangues, &c. Collateral questions seem to be merged in the chief subjects of protective tariff, or free trade; United States Bank, or no bank; Texas with the Union, or the Union without Texas; equal distribution of the land funds, according to the ratio of the population of each state, or no distribution, &c.

Within the last few years, another question, too, has sprung up, which has given rise to a new party—it is the question of the naturalization of foreigners. The Constitution of the United States provides that a foreigner shall have been seven years in the country before he becomes a voter, and shall have gone through the regular forms of naturalization. It also stipulates that a native born citizen shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, before he be allowed the privileges of citizenship and the right of suffrage. These stipulations are separate and exclusive of provisions of respective states, where a property qualification is necessary. This has been a question of serious meditation among all classes, whether a foreigner should attain his citizenship and the right of suffrage in one-third less time than a native-born citizen. A party called the "Native Americans" has been formed, which seeks to repeal the present naturalization laws, and render it compulsory on the foreigner to have completed a residence of twenty-one years, in the United States, before he becomes a voter for any office in the gift of the people. One subject composing a part of the principles of this party, on account of which they are anxious to extend the time of naturalization, is that of *papacy*. They disclaim holding any hostile feelings towards that system of Christian faith *as such*, but they are distrustful of the influence it may yet exert over the politics of this country.

This party is now becoming very popular, and at the late canvassing, has elected several of its candidates in different states. The native American party is probably stronger in the states of Pennsylvania, New York, and Louisiana, than in other states of the Union, for the reason that these states have suffered more from the innovation of foreigners, and their influence at the polls. It is not yet known for which candidate for the Presidency this party will cast their votes: but it is presumed they will favour the Whig candidate, as the Democratic party has heretofore received the suffrages of naturalized foreigners.

There are, virtually, three candidates for the Presidency, but really, only two; for the abolition candidate (Mr. Birney) has been put in nomination only by a few of the states, and will receive but a small number of votes.

The grand contest, then, is between Messrs. Polk and Clay, and present appearances indicate that it will be a close one. In as brief a manner as possible we shall give a sketch of the political histories of these distinguished men, and of their claims to the high office for which they are sin[illegible].

James Knox Polk is the Democratic candidate for the office of President of the United States. He is a North Carolinian by birth, and at present a citizen of Tennessee. He was born in Mecklenburgh on the 2nd November, 1795, and is consequently in the forty-ninth year of his age. His ancestors, whose original name, Pollock, has, by obvious transition, assumed its present form, emigrated from Ireland. His uncle, Colonel Thomas Polk, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the prime mover of the formal Manifesto of Independence issued in North Carolina, one year before the Declaration of the States, on the 4th July, 1776

Mr. Polk emigrated to Tennessee with his father in 1806; entered the University of North Carolina in 1815, where he distinguished himself as the first scholar in mathematics and the classics. He returned to Tennessee, and became a practitioner at the bar; in 1823, was chosen representative to the State Legislature; in 1825, a member of Congress; placed in the Committee of Foreign Affairs; in 1835, elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and also in 1837; in 1839, was chosen Governor of Tennessee under a Democratic gain of 22 000 votes. He has now received the unanimous nomination of the National Democratic Convention for President.

Mr. Polk's political character has always born the stamp of consistency. He is of the school which puts a strict construction upon the powers of the Constitution, and consequently, is an enemy to the various projects of the Whig party; to the making of public roads and canals within the States by the General Government; to the creation of a National Bank; to the distribution of the surplus revenue among the States, &c. When General Jackson was President of the United States, Mr. Polk supported, with ability, the principal measures of his administration.

Mr. Polk's talents are respectable. His private character is spotless, his demeanour courteous, but manly, and his impulses generous. His predilections are in favour of the admission of Texas into the Union; but, should he be elected to the office of President, it is by no means certain that such an event would transpire

Henry Clay is the Whig candidate for President. He is a native of Hanover county, Virginia, and at present a citizen of Kentucky. He was born on the 12th April, 1777. His father was a Baptist clergyman. Mr. Clay first became distinguished as a criminal pleader in Lexington, Kentucky, where he practiced at the bar. He was engaged in the celebrated trial of Aaron Burr, when arrested in Kentucky, for high treason. He was chosen a member of the Kentucky Legislature; and in 1806, he took his seat in the Senate of the United States, to serve the fraction of a term occasioned by the resignation of Hon. John Adair. Retiring from the United States Senate, he was again chosen to the Legislature of Kentucky. In 18[illegible]0, he took his seat a second time in the Senate. He opposed the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank. He was in favour of the war with Great Britain. He was chosen a member and afterwards Speaker of the House of Representatives In 1813 he was appointed one of the commissioners to Ghent, to arrange a treaty of peace with Great Britain. Returning home in 1815, he was again elected to the Congress of the United States. He *now* advocated the re-chartering of the United States Bank, which he opposed in 1811. In 1824, he made his great speech in favour of American industry. This year he was the candidate of his party for President of the United States. Messrs Jackson, Adams, and Crawford were the highest candidates, but neither having a plurality of votes, the choice devolved on the House of Representatives, of which Mr. Clay was a member. Mr. Clay and his friends turned the balance in favour of Mr. Adams, and he was elected. Mr. Clay was immediately appointed Secretary of State by Mr. Adams, which office he accepted. This circumstance gave rise to a charge of bargain and corruption on the part of Mr. Clay, which, it would seem, has never been fully substantiated, though it has been the means of prejudicing the public mind against the political honesty of this distinguished man. In 1831, in the administration of President Jackson, he was again sent to the Senate of the United States. The same year he was nominated by the National Republican Convention again for President of the United States, and was defeated by General Jackson; was re-elected to the Senate in 1836, and was succeeded, in 1842, by Mr Crittenden.

Mr. Clay, in person, is tall, erect, and commanding. He is a most eloquent and impressive speaker. Our engraving is a capital likeness of his face, which indicates a powerful and brilliant intellect.

Mode of Electing a President.—In all the states, with one or two exceptions, Presidental Electors are chosen by the people. The electors constitute one from each congressional district in the respective States, and are chosen in November, once every four years, which is the term of office prescribed by the Constitution for the President. The electors having been chosen, meet in electoral colleges, cast their votes for the men of their choice, which votes are transmitted to the seat of Government under seal, and opened before both Houses of Congress. Should a plurality of votes appear for any one man, he is declared elected, and the same system is observed with regard to the Vice-President. Should neither candidate have a plurality of votes, the choice devolves on the *lower* house. This event has occured but *twice* since the formation of the Constitution. No one person is eligible for more than two terms in succession. In one or two States, the electors are chosen by the Legislature.

The excitement throughout the United States at the present moment is intense. The master political spirits of all parties are traversing the country, congregating meetings, and haranguing the multitudes in boisterous and declamatory language, never failing to denounce their opponents with unmeasured zeal. A new system of electioneering and excitation has come up within a few years, and all sorts of trickery is resorted to now-a-days to excite the *patriotic* feelings and passions of electors. At the election of President Harrison, in 1840, log cabins were erected by his party throughout the country, where they congregated in mass meetings, sung Whig songs, and drank hard cyder; 'coon skins were fastened upon the doors and walls, all of which were symbols of their candidate's plain and unostentatious mode of living—for he lived in a log house, in a new country; occasionally went 'racoon hunting; and hard cyder was his principal beverage. This may be said to be the commencement of song-singing at political meetings, which is now adopted by both and all parties, and puts us in mind of the Jacobite times in Scotland.

Mass processions are now becoming very popular. On the eve of an election, and for months previous there has been a continued series of marching and counter-marching throughout the country; gun-firing, drum-beating, horn-blowing, and a waving of banners, and the whole Republic seems alive and under arms.

Our engraving is a correct representation of a Whig procession in New York, drawn by J. Kobb. The procession was headed with a cavalcade bearing banners with various devices. Then came carriages and waggons, with implements representing the mechanic arts, which were followed by a body of men and boys, some carrying flags and banners, and the whole under the direction of a chief marshal and assistants. The view is taken from the corner of Chamber street and Broadway.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

The spirit of hostility towards England appears much assuaged in Paris. The spirit of amity has been singularly marked as regards the English plays, whose performances, although resisted by some narrow-minded lessees, have received the cordial fiat of the public as well as the Government. Still some vapour and smoke will every now and then arise from the old crater of Anglomania. One of these eruptions has amused, beyond measure, the English residents in Paris. Barthelemy, the satirical poet, writes a weekly *feuilleton* in verse in the *Siecle*. Of his last lucubration the perfide Albion is his devoted quarry—and in his attack he commits the most irresistible mistakes on the subject of our language and habits for example, take these three lines

"Les *shame* et les *shoking* échappent de leurs bouches,"
"Le chaste *Polisman* condamne sans appel"
"A cinq livres sterlings un peché veniel,"

Our fashionable *salons* are preparing to give a brilliant reception to the number of fair and noble foreigners, who are shortly expected in the capital. In addition to those we have already mentioned, are the Countess of Glengall, Lady Paulett, Lady Cardigan, the Countess of Tankerville, and Lady Blessington. These fair visitors will, doubtless, adorn Parisian society this season by a display of all that splendour and luxury which render your countrymen so conspicuous abroad, and with which the Parisian *salons* find it so difficult to compete. Every circumstance continues to infuse spirit into Parisian society. Independently of the arrival of persons of fashion, the prelude to the opening of the Chambers is now begun. MM. Thiers, Billault, Viview, Odillon Barrot, &c., have already arrived. From every quarter the foreign representatives of the Government come to give personal explanation—Baron de Bourqueney, from Constantinople; the Marquis de La Valette, from Egypt; M. de Nijou, from Morocco, &c. The Duke de Gluckaberg, from Spain, and the Duke d'Isly, from Algeria, are but a few of those that will follow. The arrival of the bride of the Duke d'Aumale is to be a pretext, one of those Parisian society is so ready to seize, for balls, gaiety, and magnificence. The young duchess's new household is already nearly complete. Amongst her female attendants are named the Countess de St. Maurice, niece of the Marquise de Dolomica, as lady of honour, and Madame Coiffier, as *Dame d'Interieur*.

Amongst other English tastes, albums are becoming the rage at our Court. This ingenious method of utilizing and renumerating artistic talent has great success in France. The press and the boudoir teem with this elegant product of art. The album of Queen Victoria, which has been so greatly admired, has given this fashion fresh impulse. *Apropos*, if the witty Vicomte de Laimay may be believed, this prevailing taste is the cause of the marriage which, it is confidently reported, is about to take place between the daughter of Lord James Haye, the cousin-german of the Duke of Wellington, and the celebrated marine painter Gudin. This *belle Anglaise*, at least so relates the Vicomte, received, last winter, the present of a fan, painted in an exquisite style by Winterhalter. She showed this elegant offering wherever she went with enthusiastic praises. This fair lady was to M. Gudin what the laurels of Miltiades were to Themistocles. Ardent emulation filled his mind, depriving him of rest or peace, and he set to work to compose an offering worthy of being presented to the fair daughter of Albion. The result of his labours was an album, which might with propriety have been dedicated to Neptune and Amphytrite, for the sea, the waves, the calm, and the tempest, were there represented with wondrous truth. They perhaps imagined the conflicts of his mind, for the fair and noble Briton, touched by the splendour and talent of this homage, is about to reward the fortunate artist with her hand.

Even in the absence of the Princes on their wedding excursion, pleasures and gaieties are still rife at the Court. Yesterday, at the Theatre of the Palais St. Cloud, the actors of the Comédie Francaise performed "L'Ecole des Vieillards," the celebrated piece of Casmir Delavigne, and a little one act *bluette*, entitled "Faute de s'entendre," in which the actor, Samson, was greatly applauded by the august spectators. Amongst the audience we distinguished Alderman Moon.

It is reported that the King on his journey to Fontainebleau was robbed of a silk pocket handkerchief, a splendid snuff box mounted in diamonds, and a portrait of the Queen of the Belgians, by Madame de Mirbel, which were taken from his coat pocket.

The Baron Solomon Rothschild has just returned to Paris.

A company have offered to build a new and immense opera-house in the Champs Elysées at their expense, on condition of being put in possession of the space occupied by the present one, on which they purpose building houses, which on that site would be of immense value. Sixty years ago, when the Grand Opera was suddenly burnt, one of the former abodes of the Academie Musique was built in forty days. Paris then could not live without an opera: it was the work of magic art: now, the construction will take years.

The ninth and last volume of the "Histoire Dix Ans" (from 1830 to 1840), by M. Louis Blanc, has just appeared. Written by a gentleman of extreme liberal opinions, this work nevertheless bears testimony to the remarkable genius of its author, who, a man of diminutive stature with gentle manners and almost infantine physiognomy, nevertheless unites brilliant talents with great acquirements and depth of scientific knowledge.

Although somewhat abused on statues and fountains in the Place Louis XV, every foreigner has admired the gilding of constructions in Paris. The spear-points of railings and the roofs of edifices acquire thus, at moonlight, the enchantment of a fairy scene. An offer has been made to Government by a company, who propose to regild, by the Ruolz process (Elkington's), the vast dome of the Invalides. It may be remembered that a short time after the Revolution the same offer was made by an individual, who, however, instead of demanding, as this company does, 200,000 francs for the purpose, proposed to pay the Government 80,000 francs for being allowed to do it. The motive of this singular offer was explained by the fact that, the gilding of the dome being of great thickness, the speculator intended merely scratching off the surface, which was blackened by the dust, and the profits of the gold thus procured would, after the expenses were paid, have amounted to 250,000 francs.

A member of the Geographical Society, a highly-gifted Jesuit missionary, recently returned from the Celestial Empire, vouches for the truth of the following singular admixture of civilised feeling and barbaric superstition of the present Emperor Tauck-wang. His favourite daughter, Yihanika (Tear of Evening), was betrothed to her cousin, the Prince Tunsing-pi. It is usual for the bridegroom to present to the lady the skin of some fierce animal on the day of marriage; in the pursuit of which *cadeau* the prince was killed. The lady mourned, and her life was despaired of. The court physician, Kea-leu, prescribed medicine; it availed not, and the "Tear of Evening" died. The Emperor sentenced the physician to take his own drug. He was incarcerated for three years; when the Emperor, finding that the drug was innocuous, liberated the M.D. The Emperor was praised as the most equitable ruler that ever blessed the plaited tails and the chop-sticks of China.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers do not contain any intelligence of importance. The Chambers are to meet on the 26th of December, until which time, probably, there will be some stagnation in the political world.

The *Commerce* states that last Tuesday a considerable mass of earth detached itself from the Hill of Montmartre, on the side of the Barrier of Rochechouart, Paris, and fell upon a lime kiln, a cartwright's factory, a weaver's workshop, and a dwelling-house, which were partly buried under it. The inhabitants were fortunately awoke by the cries of some dogs, and escaped in time. At six o'clock another house experienced a similar fate, and a third was surrounded with earth up to the first story. Fragments of earth and stone continued to roll down the hill, which is extremely steep on that side, during the whole day, and the alarmed inmates of a number of dwellings situate at the bottom of the declivity abandoned their homes, carrying away their furniture and most valuable effects. The event had been long foreseen, from the extensive excavations made in the hill to procure "plaster of Paris." It seemed probable that there would be a further sinking of earth, but precautions had been taken to avoid accident.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes a notice from the Intendant-General of the Civil List, announcing to all artists that the annual exposition of their works will open at the Louvre on the 15th of March, 1845, and close on the 15th of May following.

The papers mention the death at Angoulême on the 12th inst. of M. Galard de Brassac, Count of Bearn, former Chamberlain of the Emperor Napoleon, in his 74th year.

Mr. Alderman Moon, who is in Paris, has had the honour to dine at the palace with their Majesties.

A Naval Court Marshal was held at Toulon on the 14th inst. for the trial of Captain Besson, of the French navy, for the loss of the steam frigate Gröenland on the 26th of August last, on the coast of Morocco, within two leagues of Larache. It appeared from the examination of Captain Besson, that the steam frigate Gröenland, constructed at Rochefort in the commencement of the present year, and which had joined the squadron under the orders of the Prince de Joinville on the coast of Morocco, went on shore during a thick fog whilst on her passage from Mogador to Cadiz. All the efforts made to float her having proved ineffectual, it became necessary to destroy the wreck, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Moors, who came in multitudes to the coast, and who never ceased to keep up a heavy fire on the crew of the Gröenland. After the witnesses for the prosecution and defence had been examined, the Advocate-General, in a long speech, accused the captain of gross negligence, and called on the Court to declare him guilty, and to dismiss him from the navy. After a very able defence by Captain Baudin, the President, in the name of the Court, declared that the Court was unanimously of opinion that the accused did not lose the vessel wilfully, but that the Court was divided on the question, whether it had been lost from neglect and want of experience, four members being for the affirmative, and four for the negative. The law requiring that an accused can be declared guilty only by a majority, Captain Besson was acquitted.

The *Moniteur* contains a Royal ordinance, authorising the Minister for Foreign Affairs to open, in his department, a credit of 115,000f. for unforeseen expenses.

The pupils of the Polytechnic School at present in Paris, between 60 and 80 in number, assembled on Sunday to consider the line of conduct they should pursue in the situation in which they had been placed by the Government. They pledged their words of honour, two months ago, to partake of the fate of, and to remain stanch to each other, all being culpable or innocent in the same degree. After some discussion, as the time for opening the school had not yet arrived, they drew up an address to the King, expressing to his Majesty the painful situation in which they had been placed by the Government—fearing, on the one hand, to pass for rebels, and bound, on the other, by an engagement of honour not to allow a few to be sacrificed for the fault of all.

SPAIN.

Our Spanish news this week records the progress of insurrection in the Peninsula. There has been a serious outbreak at Logrono, in the province of Old Castile, at the head of which the celebrated Martin Zurbano has placed himself. The 12th was General Zurbano's *jour de fête*, and he celebrated it by proclaiming the Constitution of 1837 in its integrity. To the cry of "Viva la Constitucion de 1837," was added the cry of "Viva Isabella II., and death to the tyrants." Zurbano was at the head of 400 men, and was hourly gaining additional followers. He marched from Logrono to Najara, a town of 7000 inhabitants, where he met with no opposition, and was directing his steps towards Burgos. The part of the country where this insurrection has broken out has been the focus of several insurrections, both Liberal and Carlist. In the neighbouring towns of Cenirao, Aso, and Burgos, there are thousands who are disaffected to the present Government, and only wait for an opportunity of rising.

There is reason to believe that this insurrection has various ramifications throughout the country, and fresh outbreaks are expected in various places. The kingdom of Old Castile, as well as the neighbouring provinces, is described as being in a state of the greatest excitement.

From Madrid our letters are to the 13th instant. The Chamber of Deputies was still occupied with the proposed reforms of the Constitution. The Opposition is quite unable to carry any amendments to the bill.

Letters from Barcelona announce that Prim and his co-accused are still confined in the tower of the barrack of the Body Guards, to which several persons arrested in the provinces, as his accomplices, had been likewise removed. Prim, who had been allowed to communicate with his friends, continued to protest his innocence, and loudly vowed vengeance against General Narvaez and the Political Chief of Madrid. It was reported that Commander Alberni, who, after being implicated in the conspiracy, had turned Queen's evidence, had been arrested.

There have been some riots at Cadiz, but nothing of a very serious nature appears to have occurred.

There are reports of the intended marriage of the Queen of Spain with Count Trapani. The *Memorial Bordelais* positively asserts that the marriage between the Queen and the Count will take place next month at Valencia, and that the recognition of Isabella by the Courts of Vienna and Rome will immediately follow.

PORTUGAL.

Our private correspondence from Lisbon to the 14th, records the continued triumph of Costa Cabral. Not only did his Cabinet obtain a majority in the Chamber of Peers of 37 votes against 12 on the question "of the use made of the extraordinary powers conferred on Government for the suppression of the revolt;" but there seems every probability that the Ministers will be successful on the question of the Bill of Indemnity for the unconstitutional acts performed by the Government after the cessation of the discretionary powers. Towards the close of the debates which have taken place on the subject, Costa Cabral made a long speech, in which he not only justified himself and his colleagues for all they had done, but went a step further, and showed, by the production of documentary evidence, that Count Lavradio, and others of his political opponents, had, upon the same plea of necessity, committed much greater infractions of the charter, or rather had made a much more free and extensive use of the discretionary powers with which they had been invested, when they were in power, in 1826, on the occasion of the Marquis of Chaves' revolt for the restoration of Absolutism, and in 1841, when the question of the navigation of the river Douro was on the point of bringing about a rupture with Spain.

The well-known capitalist Joze Bento de Araujo, one of the wealthiest merchants of Lisbon, died on the 9th instant. He entered the Portuguese capital, in 1771, with one crusado in his pocket.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received Cape of Good Hope papers to the 15th of September. The accounts from the eastern frontiers are much more favourable than those last received, the placing of the military detachments at intervals on the neutral ground having evidently produced a beneficial result. Four Caffres implicated in the murder of Mr. de Lange, the Dutch boor, had been delivered up by the chief of their tribe, to be dealt with by the Colonial tribunals, and sixty head of cattle had, at the same time, been restored to the widow. The rains had been copious, and the weather in every respect favourable for the crops, and securing the season's clip of wool. The Governor had received the patent for erecting Natal into a separate province, with a Lieutenant Governor, but subordinate to the Central Government of the Cape, and subject to the same laws, &c. The Lieutenant-Governor to be assisted by an executive council of five members, and a Recorder was to be the head of the judicial establishment, from whose court there will be a right of appeal to the supreme tribunal at Cape Town. The temporary laws in force in Natal were to be abolished, from whatever authority they had emanated. The road from Graham's Town to Cape Town was a favourite project with the inhabitants, and had greatly enhanced the value of the land situated in the districts through which it was to pass.

UNITED STATES.

The packet ship Oxford has arrived at Liverpool, with accounts from New York one day later than those received last week by the Acadia. The Presidential election was the only subject of importance discussed by the papers. The chance of Mr. Clay's return was said to be improved. W. Peters, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul to Philadelphia, was robbed of his wallet, containing two hundred dollars, on the 30th ult., at the Harrisburg Railroad depôt. He had just returned from Ohio with a newly-married wife. There is a good deal of business doing in railway shares. The New York Stock Market was flat, and prices rather lower than by the quotations received by the steamer. The rate of exchange had not varied.

TAHITI.

Later accounts have been received from the Society Islands, by way of the United States, from which it appears that there has been another battle between the French and the natives, in which a great number of the latter have been butchered by their well-armed and well disciplined assailants. Louis Philippe's new officer of the Legion of Honour, Captain Bruat, is, we suppose, the hero of this new slaughter. The Fishguard English frigate has conveyed Queen Pomare to the island of Bolabola.

According to a Paris paper, intelligence from Papaiti to the 6th June had been received, through the United States. The most perfect tranquility reigned there; the garrison was hard at work at the fortifications of the town. The insurgents had not laid down their arms, but, under the terror inspired by the affair of Mahahena, they dared not take a step out of their entrenchments.

A letter from Rio Janeiro, of the 12th of September, announces the arrival there of Admiral Hamelin, in the Virginie frigate, and states that he was almost immediately to proceed to Tahiti.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Royal West India mail-packet the Clyde has arrived with mails from the West Indies. She sailed from St. Jago de Cuba, October 19th; Jamaica, 24th; Demerara, 20th, Trinidad, 21st; Barbadoes, 24th; Grenada, 26th; St. Thomas, 31st; and Fayal, 12th November. The Clyde brings home 13 passengers, and on freight 1620 dollars, £19 British money, 75 ounces gold dust, 699 ounces silver, 399 ounces platina.

It appears that the season throughout the West Indies has been unusally hot, causing great sickness and mortality. Demerara was particularly unhealthy, typhus and scarlet fever raging, in addition to the indigenous fever of the colony.

The Jamaica House of Assembly was opened by the Earl of Elgin on the 15th of October. The Hill Coolie proposition was brought forward in a very full house, and, after a lengthened discussion, was carried: the number, however, being limited to 2000, instead of 5000, as proposed by the home Government.

A dreadful fire occurred on the Canal Coffee Plantations, near Demerara, on the 14th of October, and was burning on the 20th, whereby nearly the whole of that valuable district would be destroyed. The plantations were fired by the peasantry, in consequence of a tax on the sale of plantains having been recently exacted by the collector of the district.

The *Georgetown Royal Gazette* contains accounts of other incendiary fires in Demerara.

A severe hurricane had destroyed numerous vessels in Montego Bay, and along the coast on the 3rd ult.

The *Jamaica Times* contains an important piece of news indicative of the determination to discourage slavery in Cuba. That paper says:—"By late advices from Havannah, we have the gratifying intelligence that the Captain General has issued a proclamation, notifying that 'on and after the 1st of January next, all vessels, under whatever flag, arriving at any of the ports of Cuba, with slaves, will be confiscated.' By all accounts, both from Cuba and the old country, never was the Captain-General in greater favour than he is at present; while the promptitude with which he put down the late attempt at insurrection has been made the theme of praise among men of all parties."

A dreadful accident has happened at Turnhout (Belgium) at the funeral of M. de Nef, deputy of that district. As the funeral was to be with all the honours due to his rank, a great number of persons were attracted to it; among these were fifty who stationed themselves in a gallery, built on the outside of a neighbouring windmill. This gallery not being constructed to support so great a weight, suddenly gave way, and the whole were precipitated to the ground from a height of thirty feet. Four persons are already dead, above twenty others have received very serious injuries, many having their legs or arms broken, and it is feared that several of them will not recover

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Lord Huntingtower's Bankruptcy.—In the Bankruptcy Court on Monday, Lord Huntingtower came up for his final order. Mr. E. James, who appeared on behalf of his lordship, said that this matter was adjourned upon the understanding that some proposal should be made by Lord Huntingtower to his creditors, and his lordship had hoped to be able to effect a compromise with them ere this. His lordship had never received one shilling from his father, the Earl of Dysart, from the time he had been sent to Eton, nor up to this moment would any appeal to his father's humanity produce one shilling; Lord Huntingtower had, therefore, to place his reliance entirely upon his mother. The alimony now allowed to Lady Dysart, was £3000 a year, but she had appealed against [illegible] Mr. Montague Chambers expressed his assent, on behalf of a creditor, to a further adjournment. Some further allusion having been made to the assistance to be rendered by Lady Dysart to her son, Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque said: I would rather it rested upon the justice of the father than the affection of the mother. After a short conversation as to the period of adjournment, it was ultimately arranged that the matter should stand over until Monday, the 20th of January next.

The Earl of Dysart v. the Countess of Dysart.—In the Consistory Court, on Tuesday, Dr. Lushington gave judgment in this suit, which has excited some interest from the circumstances connected with it, as well as from its bearing indirectly upon the case of Lord Huntingtower. The suit was instituted by his lordship, to protect himself from the responsibility of being held good for her ladyship's debts, and also to enforce her return to her conjugal duties. To which her ladyship pleaded that his cruelty made it unsafe for her to return to his house, and therefore prayed the Court to reject the suit entered by his lordship. The learned Judge said he had to reconcile evidence of the most conflicting kind, extending over a considerable space of time, and at periods somewhat remote. He had to weigh the credit due to the several witnesses, to make allowance for their bias as partizans. He then recapitulated at considerable length the evidence. He could not think that Lady Dysart would run any personal danger by returning to his house. The unhappy differences which had arisen might be attributed, in a great measure, to the violent language used in the first instance by her ladyship, to her frequently absenting herself from his house, in order to enjoy the greater comforts and indulgences of her father's roof, and to her not studying, to that degree, commanded by her marriage obligations, the tastes, the habits, and even the eccentricities of her husband. But he did not justify Lord Dysart in the use of language which he could not otherwise characterise than as most degrading and infamous. But the question for that Court was, was it likely that Lady Dysart incurred personal risk by returning to his lordship's roof? He thought on his conscience no, and with that conviction so strongly impressed upon his mind he could not do otherwise than dismiss her petition. Dr. Lushington, in conclusion, said he must pronounce in favour of the prayer of Lord Dysart. The Court expressed a hope that Lady Dysart would know her duty was submission, and that Lord Dysart would recollect the Divine command, not to be bitter to his wife.—The Proctor for Lord Dysart prayed that the Court would issue its monition in the ordinary course for the return of the countess to cohabitation.—The Proctor for the Countess of Dysart, with all due submission, gave notice of an appeal from the decision of the learned Judge.

The Privileges of the House of Commons.—There have been several days argument in the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of Howard v. Gossett, the well-known action of trespass against the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, for having, as it was alleged, arrested the plaintiff under a warrant, which it was alleged was deficient in form. The case came before the Court on a demurrer to the defendant's plea of justification. Lord Denman intimated that the Court would give judgment on as early a day as possible.

The Court of Queen's Bench and the Royal Court of Jersey.—Our readers will recollect that a short time ago application was made on the behalf of a Mr. C. Carus Wilson to Mr. Justice Patteson, for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring him up before the Court of Queen's Bench, in order that the reason of his imprisonment might be examined into, and decided upon. The writ was granted and addressed to the gaoler. This functionary, instead of complying with the writ, referred it to the Royal Court of Jersey; and that Court, after hearing the Attorney-General upon the subject, and after due deliberation has decided that the gaoler "should take no notice whatever of the said writ, their opinion being that the Court of Queen's Bench has not jurisdiction in Jersey, and that the writ of *habeas corpus* doth not run in that island." In the Bail Court, on Thursday, the Solicitor-General moved for and obtained a rule to show cause why the writ of *habeas corpus*, obtained on the part of Mr. Charles Carus Wilson, should not be superseded, on the ground that the Court had not the power of issuing such writ

Swindling Bill-discounters.—The case of William Law, a mercer at Reading, was brought before the Court of Bankruptcy on Wednesday. The bankrupt's debts, it was stated, amounted to upwards of £2 300, and his assets would, it was asserted, be sufficient to pay between 9s. and 10s. in the pound. The only remarkable feature in his case was, that he had been made the victim of one of the many bill swindling concerns which have recently sprung up in various parts of the metropolis. The bankrupt having been examined by Mr. Lucas, as to an alleged removal of goods, which he denied, the further hearing was adjourned to the 24th of January.

A Certificate Withheld.—In the case of Mr. Casanas, who carried on business as a wine-merchant in Fenchurch-street, application was made for a certificate. His debts were about £12,000, and his assets £500. It appeared that he had bought wine at 44s. a dozen, which he immediately sold at 16s. This was his usual course of trading; and under all the circumstances Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque said that in justice to the creditors and the public, he must withhold his certificate for three years from this period.

Mr. Barnard Gregory and the "Satirist"—In the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday, Mr. Platt made two applications on the part of the defendant, Mr. Gregory—one, that the period of his being brought up to receive judgment upon an indictment to which he had pleaded guilty, should be postponed; the other the postponement of a trial upon a criminal information filed in Trinity Term, 1843, in which Mr. Gregory was defendant, and which at present stood fixed for the present month. Mr. Platt read an affidavit from the defendant, in which he stated that he was wholly incapable of preparing for his trial, owing to his illness, and also to the regulations of the gaol, which did not permit the free use of writing materials or the access to private papers necessary thereto; and that this application was made *bonâ fide*, and not merely for the purpose of delay. He (Mr. Platt) believed that if the defendant were compelled at present to attend this Court, his life would be placed in jeopardy thereby. After some discussion the Court intimated that the medical attendants of the defendant ought to make an affidavit, and time was allowed for the purpose.

POLICE.

The Claimant Against Louis Philippe.—At Bow-street, on Tuesday, the Frenchman Buchos Hilton, whose alleged claims against Louis Philippe have several times been brought before the public, applied to Mr. Jardine for leave to post a number of large placards he held in his hand at different places through town. They were printed in the French and English languages, setting forth that the King of the French was indebted to him to the amount of several thousands of pounds for the expenses he had incurred during the revolution in supporting two regiments to establish the King on the throne, and entreating of the Queen to mediate with his Majesty for the settlement of the alleged debt.—Mr. Jardine, having glanced over the contents of the papers, said he could perceive nothing illegal in them to prevent them being published, provided the applicant could obtain the permission of persons to have them affixed to their premises.—The applicant appeared gratified at the intelligence, and thanked the magistrate.

Violation of the Liberty of the Subject.—At the Thames Police-office on Tuesday Mr. *George Walton*, a respectable plumber and gas-fitter, of No. 5, George-terrace, Commercial-road, Stepney, and *George Scalfock*, a lad in his employ were brought before Mr. Broderip, on a charge of stealing one of Defries' patent dry gas meters, value £7, stated in the police sheet to be the property of William Cormack, of the firm of Banks and Cormack, gas purifiers, of Church-row, Lime-house. Mr. Walton, who was much agitated, said, that a few days ago he entered into an agreement with Banks and Cormack, to fit up a gas apparatus for them, and after the job was commenced Mr. Cormack requested the loan of a meter which he kept in his shop, for the purpose of trying some experiments on a gasometer the firm had lately erected He agreed to lend them a patent dry meter, on their promising to take particular care of it, and conveyed it to their premises. Having done work and furnished materials to the amount of £15 and knowing very little of the firm or their resources, he waited upon Mr. Cormack that morning, and asked him for an advance of money. Mr. Cormack refused to advance anything, and he would not pay a farthing till the job was completed. He said he could not proceed with the work till he received an advance of £5, and Mr. Cormack immediately directed his foreman to proceed to the nearest gas-fitter's, and bring him to the premises to complete the fitting-up of the apparatus. He then said he should take home his gas meter, and took it up and gave it to his boy. Mr. Cormack immediately sent for a policeman, and gave him into custody for stealing his own property.—Mr. Broderip: Then you are in custody for merely taking away your own property, which Mr. Cormack refused to give up?—Mr. Walton: Yes, Sir; I lent it to the firm of Banks and Cormack for a day or two. It is my property; and there are persons in court to prove it. I have had the mortification of being taken through the streets as a felon, pointed at by my neighbours, and followed by a crowd of persons, to many of whom I was known, in open day. It is too bad, Sir.—Mr. Broderip: Too bad! it is indeed. (To the policeman) You should not have taken these parties into custody at all. You should not have arrested a man for stealing his own property, under such circumstances. What time did you apprehend them?—Policeman: About 11.—Mr. Broderip: And it is now twenty minutes past two. The man and his servant have been illegally in custody for about three hours and a half, and no prosecutor has ventured to appear against them. The policeman said he took the parties to the station-house to settle the matter amicably (laughter).—Mr. Broderip: I must beg of you, Mr. Symons, to mention this to the superintendent of the division. It has happened before, and must not be repeated. The liberty of the subject is not to be trifled with in this manner. Every person engaged in the detention of Mr. Walton and his servant are liable to an action. Ellis, the usher, said he knew Mr. Walton to be a most respectable and upright tradesman.—Mr. Broderip: He leaves this court without a stain on his character. It is a monstrous infringement of the liberty of the subject. The prisoners were then set at liberty, and Mr. Walton took home his gas meter. [There are frequent instances of a disposition on the part of police constables to take people into custody upon charges which they know cannot be sustained; and, although disposed to do full justice to the New Police, as a body, yet we think these individual cases of the arbitrary exercise of power ought to be watched narrowly and punished. The liberty of the subject would be but a mere delusion if such conduct as that above noticed were of frequent occurrence.]

Two Omnibus Drivers Committed to the House of Correction.—At Union Hall, on Wednesday, *Henry Key* and *Richard Dye*, the drivers of two Camberwell omnibuses, were summoned for furious driving, and endangering the lives of the passengers of their respective vehicles, as well as those passing along the road.—Mr. Courage, of the firm of Courage and Donaldson, the brewers of Shad Thames, stated that on Wednesday he was a passenger in one of the omnibuses, and that soon after they left the Elephant and Castle, the defendants, who were the drivers, commenced driving at a very rapid pace along the road. They seemed to be vieing with each other as to who should be foremost, and, in endeavouring to obtain this point, they put their horses into a gallop, and, from their close proximity to each other on frequent occasions, witness expected every moment that a collision would have taken place, and that an upset of either one or both the vehicles would have occurred. Even when the defendants got into Camberwell they still continued driving at the same furious speed up High-street, which is very narrow; and when they arrived at the Red Cap, witness got out and remonstrated against such conduct, and determined to appear against them. There were ten passengers in the omnibus in which he rode, one of whom was a lady.—Mr. Allport, a gentleman, who was a passenger in the other omnibus, also gave evidence confirmatory of the furious manner in which both vehicles were driven by the defendants. A collision did take place in the course of their career, and it was only a matter of surprise that an accident of a most serious nature had not occurred.—Other evidence having been given, Mr. Cottingham said that it was the worst case of that description that was ever brought before him—that he considered he would not be doing justice to the public if he did not exercise the power which the late act had given magistrates in cases of this kind, and, instead of imposing a fine on the offenders, which it was certain had not the effect of deterring them from furiously driving against each other, inflict a punishment that would be attended with much more beneficial effects for the public safety. The magistrate then sentenced the defendants to be imprisoned for six weeks, each to hard labour, in Brixton House of Correction.—Mr. Courage subsequently applied for a mitigation of the punishment, on the ground that it was the first time of the defendants' conviction, and that one of them had a wife and family dependent on him for support.—Mr. Cottingham said that there were no mitigating circumstances, and he could not accede to the application. [Mr. Cottingham has done nothing more than his duty in punishing these omnibus drivers by imprisonment. The lives of passengers are continually placed in jeopardy by the misconduct of such men, to whom a fine is no punishment, as it is frequently made up by a subscription, or paid by their masters. The dread of imprisonment and hard labour, it is hoped, will induce them to reform their conduct altogether.]

The Case of the French Bankrupt.—The Act for the Extradition of Offenders.—The French fraudulent bankrupt case was brought before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on Wednesday. Mr. E. James applied for a warrant to arrest Jacques Besset, a French merchant, residing in London, accused of the French crime of fraudulent bankruptcy. The learned counsel after alluding to the recent decision of the Court of Queen's Bench on the matter, urged the Lord Mayor to grant the warrant, as it would afford an opportunity of initiating proceedings *de novo*, and thus clear away a difficulty only occasioned in the first instance by the illegality of the instrument upon which Besset was committed to the custody of the keeper of the gaol. The necessary docummentary proofs recognised by the French law were ready, and the learned counsel submitted that there could be no valid ground for refusing the warrant under all the circumstances. Mr. James called some witnesses who deposed to the legality of the proceedings in France, after which the Lord Mayor said, that he had looked very particularly into the act, and, as the person accused of fraudulent bankruptcy could not be committed for such an offence in this country, he did not see how he, as a magistrate, could be justified in giving a warrant for the apprehension of an individual so charged. Mr. James contended, that the decision of the Lord Mayor would neutralise the important objects of the late Act of Convention, but his lordship said he could not come to any other conclusion.

COUNTRY NEWS

Alarming Illness of General Nott.—We have much regret that we cannot report at all favourably of the present state of General Nott's health. The gallant officer has had a relapse, and is now very ill in Wales. It is conjectured that this change for the worse has been brought about by the change in the weather.

Public Walks and Baths in Birmingham.—On Tuesday there was a very numerous and respectable meeting at the Town Hall, Birmingham, the Mayor in the chair, for the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting the necessary measures for securing to the people of Birmingham public baths and places of recreation. A resolution, moved by Lord Lyttelton, was carried, stating "that the meeting, considering the great extent, the dense and increasing population of the borough of Birmingham, and the growing difficulties of obtaining for a large portion of its inhabitants ready access to places for ablution, fresh air, and healthful recreation, declares its opinion that the formation of public baths and public walks, or other open spaces for exercise and active sports in the vicinity of the borough, would contribute greatly to the health, rational enjoyment, kindly intercourse, and good morals of all classes of our population." A resolution for the establishment of at least four sets of public baths in the most convenient parts of the borough was also agreed to, and a subscription was set on foot to carry out the objects of the meeting. No less a sum than £3000 was collected.

Lord Harborough and the Midland Railway Company.—During last week, there were some rather serious affrays between the agents of Lord Harborough and some persons employed on the Midland Railway, arising out of a notice given on the part of his Lordship to the Railway Company, that they would not be allowed to send any one to survey the park. The most violent skirmish was yesterday week at Saxby-bridge, adjoining his lordship's park. The surveyors were defeated on the previous day, and it was generally understood that another attempt on a larger scale was to be made on the following morning. Consequently, by nine o'clock between thirty and forty of his lordship's servants assembled at the spot above-named, to prevent the surveyors of the company taking their levels, &c., on the towing-path of the Oakham Canal, and along Stapleford Park. Very soon parties of gentlemen in the employ of the company arrived in chaises, &c., from Melton and Oakham, heading a number of reckless-looking ragamuffins, carrying flag staffs, &c. A lengthened parley took place on the bridge, between his lordship's steward and solicitor, the clerk and treasurer of the Oakham Canal Company, and the solicitors and surveyors of the railway company, as to the mode of proceeding to be adopted. Meantime, Lord Harborough's men made preparations for a determined stand on the towing-path on each side of the bridge, by fencing the path with trays, &c., close to the water's edge. An attempt was then made by the surveyors to force their way through the party stationed on the Oakham side of the bridge, but the barrier was too firm to be broken, and they had to beat a retreat. Four or five of the county police now also came up. Both parties were then desired to lay aside their weapons, consisting of "stout shillalaghs," &c., and ordered not to strike any blows, but simply to try their strength by pushing. A "grand stand" was then made by Lord H.'s party below the bridge, and nearest Melton, who stood "wedged together," and forming a living and very formidable-looking barrier. The surveyors next placed rows of their men with their backs to the faces of the earl's party, and set others in opposite position to force the way. An almost indescribable scene now took place. The railway men exerted their utmost strength, but so firm did his lordship's party retain their ground, that more than one was actually forced up "high in the air" between and rolling over the heads of the contending parties. Others were forced through the hedge, tumbling over each other, and nearly filling the ditch beneath, amidst the shouts of the "leaders" and the numerous spectators. Great confusion now ensued, the two parties mixing together, and in the tumult and dirt becoming almost undistinguishable by each other. There were some broken heads during the affray. In the midst of this confusion, the surveyors succeeded in getting the chain on the forbidden ground. Lord Harborough's men then took forcible possession of the chain, which in the scuffle to recover it, was broken in one or two places. A fine chase was then had for about a quarter of a mile down the towing path. Another barrier was then about to be formed, when a truce was shouted by the railwayists, and it was finally agreed that each party should withdraw their forces, and that the matter should be judicially brought before the magistrates by issuing a summons for assault against one or two of the men of each party

Serious Case of Infanticide at Wolverhampton.—An investigation is now going forward in Wolverhampton, in which a lady, of hitherto respectable character, together with a married sister and a young surgeon, is charged as being implicated in a case of infanticide. A coroner's inquest, under the presidency of Mr. Phillips, one of the coroners for Staffordshire, has been held some days, and stands adjourned for further evidence. There was an examination of the parties at the Police-office on Monday, when the charge was regularly heard. The mother of the child is a Miss Railton, and the other accused persons are Mrs. Hildreth (her sister), and Mr. Sheriff (the surgeon); Mr. Hildreth has also been taken into custody since the inquest. The evidence was such that the magistrates expressed their intention of sending the case for trial, but the prisoners were remanded until the conclusion of the inquest. The inquiry is the engrossing topic of conversation in the neighbourhood. Miss Railton is the sister-in-law of Mr. Darby, the post-master, and resided with him.

The Proposed Incorporation of Brighton.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Brighton was held at the Town-hall, on Monday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed at the public meeting held on Monday, the 21st ult., to consider whether it will be beneficial to the inhabitants that the borough should be incorporated, and the propriety of petitioning her Majesty in Council for a charter of incorporation under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Acts of Parliament. A proposal was made by way of amendment, to receive the report that day three months, and after a very long discussion, it was finally determined to postpone the meeting for a month, and in the meantime to have the report printed and circulated through the borough, in order that the inhabitants might have an opportunity to consider it. Captain Pechell and Lord A. Harvey, the borough Members, were present, but did not address the meeting.

Masonic Festival at Nottingham.—On Tuesday there was a grand Masonic Festival at Nottingham. The town began to fill at an early hour, and the day appeared like a general holiday. At eleven o'clock, a procession of immense length and high respectability proceeded to St. Peter's Chucch, where service took place. At two o'clock the Grand Lodge was opened for the transaction of business of the day in the immense Exchange Hall, which was completely filled; Colonel Wildman, the proprietor of Newstead Abbey, the seat of the late Lord Byron, took the chair, supported by the Right Hon. the Earl of Scarborough, the Lord Lieutenant of the County; Lord Rancliffe, past Grand Master for Leicestershire; Charles Richard Colville, Esq., M.P. for South Derbyshire, and past Grand Master for Derbyshire; Coptain Campbell, past Grand Master for Argyllshire; and numerous other superior officers of the order. In addition to the Grand Officers for Nottinghamshire, a considerable number of Grand Officers were present from Leeds, Derby, Wakefield, Leicester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Belper, Chesterfield, York, and all towns in the North. At the conclusion of the Grand Lodge business, a Craft Lodge was opened for the admission of visiting brethren, and members presented themselves to the Grand Masters. At four o'clock there was a splendid banquet.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Sir Henry Pottinger.—The Manchester Chamber of Commerce have presented an address to Sir Henry Pottinger, expressive of admiration at his general administration of affairs in China, but particularly in reference to the commercial arrangements effected under his auspices. Sir Henry, in his answer, expresses a hope that China will in due time reap the full reward she so well merits for her liberality in the arrangements; and that all other nations wishing to participate in the trade with that vast and wonderful empire will take example by the moderation which England exhibited in the discussions, and in their final settlement.

Trade at Manchester.—During the week rather an increased demand for grey cloth has existed, and this is the case more particularly to-day in shirtings, long cloths, &c.—fabrics calculated for the East and China. The latter are again steady, and even buoyant, and the market closes very brisk for all descriptions. The velvet trade, whether plain or printed, is brisk, and understood to give fair profits to all parties engaged in its production. Yarns continue in undiminished demand, a thing never before known, and at so late a season of the year.

More Incendiary Fires in Norfolk.—There have recently been two more incendiary fires at Reepham, Norfolk, one attended by considerable loss of property, the other not so extensive. Soon after nine o'clock on Thursday week, a servant in the employ of Mr. Hickling, who holds a large farm at Cawston, perceived flames issuing from some barley and straw stacks, which stood in a part of the yard remote from the dwelling-house or other buildings. By great exertions, the house, farm buildings, and live-stock were saved, but the stacks in which the fire originated were wholly consumed. Mr. Hickling was insured.—About the same hour, on the preceding Monday night, another fire broke out in a shed standing in a meadow, within less than a mile of Reepham, belonging to Mr. Bircham, farmer. The shed, which was a considerable distance from the farm-yard, was burned down before assistance could be procured. Two tramps, who were seen in the neighbourhood within a short time of the fire breaking out, are suspected to have caused it, but no trace of either has been obtained.

Atrocious Murder at Yarmouth.—A most brutal and unparalleled murder was committed on Tuesday at Yarmouth, Norfolk. As far as the facts are already known, it appears that the deceased, named Harriet Candler, who was a widow woman, very quiet and respectable, was a member of the Wesleyan Society, and managed a kind of chandlery shop, selling flour, oatmeal, pollard, &c. The night policeman on duty found her street door partially open; he called to her, but receiving no answer proceeded to examine the till, suspecting some robbery had been committed. Lying down by the side of the till, with her head forced under the counter, he found the deceased, literally deluged in her own blood. Her skull had no less than five wounds inflicted upon it; one of them in the left side so severe as to throw the upper portion of the bone so as to overlap another broken part of the skull. On the right side of the neck a wound had been inflicted sufficiently severe to sever a portion of the vertebræ of the neck, and one of her fingers was cut off, probably whilst uplifted in defence. Deceased lived quite alone in the house, and went to a public-house opposite to purchase her supper beer, leaving the street door closed, but unlocked, whilst she was gone. During an absence of ten minutes, the murderer or murderers (probably two) secreted themselves in a bin where peas or bran was kept. The deceased sat for a time reading a religious work, and drank a portion of the porter; she then went into the shop to take the money out of the till, when she fell to the ground by the murderer's hammer. The first blow rendered her insensible; the remainder were given lest the "intent and not the deed" should confound them. A knife covered with blood lay by the side of the deceased, but the surgeon was of opinion that the wound in the neck was inflicted with the cheese-cutter (a kind of short axe) which contained a portion of blood upon it. Last Saturday deceased had taken a division of property amounting to £150, left by her husband's mother and uncle. Several of her relatives live in Yarmouth and neighbourhood, and received similar sums; it became common talk amongst them, and the deceased was incautious enough to say that as the £150 was for her son, she should put it under her bed until she could hear from his trustee, as she expected a much larger sum. This got noised abroad, and parties, doubtless, sedulously watched her movements on the night in question, in order to plunder her, and as they were recognised and known by her, to murder her rather than be detected. The £150 was taken without disturbing the bed; £100 was in a cheque on Messrs. Gurney and Co.'s bank. During the inquest a portion of money, consisting of gold, silver, and about £8 or £10 in coppers, were found near the Battery, in a bag which was taken from the deceased's premises the night of the murder—the contents of the till, doubtless. It had wrapped up in it a man's purse, containing a token, enveloped in four papers, and written upon, in a man's writing, "The Lord said unto my lord, Sit thou on my right hand, until I make thy enemies my footstool." No clue has been at present found. A reward will, we believe, be offered; but at this moment no tidings of any noise in the next house, or anything likely to lead to the detection has been discovered. There were several places where the murderer had wiped his hands upon, and the till was found thrown up in one corner of the shop empty. On Tuesday an inquest was held before Mr. A. Woods, deputy coroner for the borough, on view of the body. Seven witnesses were examined, who deposed to the facts above stated. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against some person or persons unknown.

Fatal Coal-pit Explosion near Wigan.—On Monday afternoon a most extraordinary and unaccountable eruption of water and foul air, followed by an explosion, occurred in the coal-pit belonging to the trustees of Mrs. Williams, situated immediately behind the Hare and Hounds public-house, Pemberton, about a mile and a half from Wigan, on the road to Billinge. The result of the accident is the death of two youths, about sixteen years of age, the serious injury of three boys and two men, the slight injury of two other boys, and also a few casual bruises to another workman in the mine. The following are the names of the sufferers:—Richard Fairhurst and William Parkinson, drawers, dead; Henry Taylor, Thomas Taylor (the two who carried the lights which caused explosion), and John Parkinson, all drawers, seriously injured; Thomas Topping and Edward Stockley, two men, seriously bruised and burnt; James Derbyshire and William Fishwick, drawers, slightly injured.

Murder in Essex.—An inquiry took place at Navestock, Essex, last week, before Mr. Lewis, the coroner, touching the death of Martha Phillips, the wife of a labourer, who was found dead in a field in that parish. It appeared from the evidence, that the deceased was found lying on her back in one of Mr. Hicks's fields; an umbrella and can of beer were by her side, her clothes were in disorder, and her pockets turned inside out. On her being removed some blood came from the right ear. There were appearances about the ground as if there had been some struggling. The coroner having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against John Young, and he was committed to take his trial.

SCOTLAND.

Election of Lord Rector of Glasgow.—Mr. Rutherfurd has been elected Lord Rector of Glasgow, by rather a large majority over his opponent, Lord Eglintoun.

Death of Dr. Abercrombie.—Dr. Abercrombie, the well known physician of Edinburgh, died in that city last week, suddenly. What the cause of death was is not yet ascertained, but it has been ascribed to an affection of the heart, with which the doctor was afflicted some years ago, and by another account to apoplexy. Dr. Abercrombie was in such health on the day of his death as to be preparing to go out on his usual professional visits, when he was found dead. Dr. Abercrombie was the author of two valuable treatises on the "Intellectual Powers, and the Investigation of Truth;" and on "The Philosophy of Moral Feeling." In 1835, Dr. Abercrombie was elected Lord Rector of Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, and published his inaugural address, which afterwards appeared in an enlarged form under the title of "Culture and Discipline of the Mind."

Fatal Colliery Accident.—An accident of a fatal nature occurred at Dalziel Colliery, near Hamilton, belonging to the Messrs. Wilson, on Saturday last. Three brothers, of the name of Laird, were ascending from their work, when, owing to some mismanagement on the part of the engine-man, the cage was drawn up to the hurls, and one of the brothers, named George, was dreadfully mangled, and died in a few minutes; another had his hand split up, and the third, his leg broken; another man, named Philip, was in the cage, but when he came on a level with the surface, seeing the danger he was in, he ran the risk of jumping off, and was caught by some one on the pit-head, which prevented his falling down the shaft. The engine-man has since been apprehended, but bailed out.

Loss of Nine Lives.—On Thursday week a boat belonging to the island of Eday left Kirkwall for home, with nine persons on board—viz., three brothers, named Garrioch; two brothers and a sister, named Tulloch; a young man, John Fotheringham; a girl, named Elizabeth Garroch; and a girl named Hercus; all belonging to the same island. It is thought that, finding the Stronsay Frith rough, the boat may have returned, and that she was upset in Kirkwall Bay, or near the mouth of the String, off Shapinshay, as the boat was found next morning near Saverock, driven ashore, with the body of one of the sufferers in it. The watch found on the body had stopped at half-past five o'clock, when the accident had probably happened.

MAP OF THE RHEINGAU.

THE RHINE, THE RHEINGAU, AND ITS WINES.

We trace in the elevated Alps, in Switzerland, and near Mount St. Gothard, the sources of the Rhône, the Tessin, and the *Rhine*, or the king of the German —nay, of the West European rivers. The visitor, on ascending the Rhine, or on his arrival at Strasbourg, calls to his recollection how this stream has hastened his course through the Lakes of Constance and Zellern; how he precipitated himself over the rocky ramparts at Shaffhausen, then strengthened by the collected waters of Switzerland—the influx of 379 glaciers and upwards of 3760 rivers of various sizes—he commences his majestic course near the ancient Roman city of Bâle; how he expands between the upper Black Forest, amidst ranges of mountains encircling a valley of nearly 80 miles in breadth, through which he playfully winds, and receiving, besides other streams, the important Neckar and Maine, until a rocky gate at Bingen seems to arrest his further career, but which he powerfully bursts, and strengthened by the Nahe and Moselle, overcomes a similar obstacle at Andernach, when he continues his victorious course towards the sea.

Most travellers think they have seen the beauties of the Rhine when a steamer has carried them up or down between Dusseldorf and Strasbourg; but nothing a more erroneous than this, for however beautiful the sight may be from the river, nothing can equal the scenes when viewed from the heights: Bingen, Rüdesheim, St. Goar, and Godesberg, are the points at which the traveller should stop and make his excursions towards heights and valleys which irresistibly fix his admiration. Without dwelling on the description of towns, remarkable castles, and hamlets comprised in the direction between Frankfort and Coblentz, we shall merely confine ourselves to the small district within Wiesbaden and Bacharach, or rather, properly called the Rheingau, between Wallaf and Lorch where the Rhine vends his course from east to west. The Rheingau is but a small tract of land, and strictly on the right bank of the Rhine, only occupying an area of about 25 miles. The fertility and riches of production as to the cultivation of wine is concentrated in this little spot. It is the celebrated vineyard of Germany.

As early as the third century the Emperor Probus is said to have planted the grape of the banks on the Rhine. According to more correct history, Charlemagne is said to have observed from his castle, Ingelheim, how early the snow commenced melting on the Rudesheim mountain, planted Orleans grapes, and history sufficiently establishes the fact. The vineyards in the Rheingau are of considerable extent, and those belonging to Prince Metternich are the most celebrated: they are known by the name of Johannisberg.

The wines produced in Germany are mostly white; the red wines are those from the Burgundy grape. The white grapes are the Riesling; they are small, require a hot summer, ripen equally, and give the best flavoured and finest wine. The Orleans grape, a larger kind, likewise requires a hot summer, produces a high-coloured and glowing wine, but is inferior to the former; the Orleans grape is therefore little cultivated. The Tramine, a light red grape, ripens early, gives a strong sweet wine, but is deficient in flavour. So is the deep red Roland grape introduced from Hungary. There are a variety of other grapes, but their qualities are inferior.

The cultivation of the vine, especially the Riesling, has been much improved since 1816; such as open planting, low props, repeated and suitable manuring, classification of the grape in gathering, proper and timely pressing, confined fermentation, &c. The vine yields the choicest wine in the fourth year, and attains the age of from 25 to 50 years. The Rheingau is considered a model school for wine-growers. An acre will hold about 4000 vines, and yield from eight to twelve ohms in a favourable autumn. Besides the excellence of the soil, consisting of clay and slate, the Rheingau is particularly adapted for the maturing of the grape. Along the course of the Rhine here a range of hills extends from east to west on the right bank, and the fertile valley and the hills themselves, sloping towards the river, are warmed on the southern side, sheltered against the north winds, and there being no hills on the opposite side, no shadow is thrown towards this direction, and therefore this delightful country is never deprived of the congenial warmth which the longest sunny day gives it. To this must be added the regular morning vapours ascending from the Rhine. We may easily conceive why the Rheingau stands so pre-eminently as a wine country; for here are combined excellences of soil, natural advantages of position, choice of grape, and unremitted attention on the part of the intelligent cultivator.

The limits of our columns prevent us from entering into details as to the treatment of the various wines, but we may briefly mention that the best wine is produced about the middle part of the hills; lower down, or at the foot of the hill, the flavour is inferior, and the taste somewhat earthy. The most magnificent of all vineyards is the Rüdesheim mountain, of nearly 400 acres: it is surrounded to its very top with walls, and has the appearance of a fortress. Those walls, or belts, form a series of terraces, which sustain the ground on the steep ascent; and where the old castle Ehrenfels hovers over the Buigerloch, there thrive the most luxuriant of the Rüdesheim wines.

The cultivation of wine occupies more hands than any branch of agriculture, for it requires indefatigable labour throughout the whole year, it absorbs attention, and demands capital. The wine-grower considers himself happy if one season out of five he meets with a favourable autumn; he is then sure to be richly compensated.

That the reader may form an idea of the great importance resulting to Germany from the cultivation of wine, we may state that the last returns of the Zollvercin proved that the produce is not less than 360,000,000 of litres, which, even as unfermented wine, is valued at 77,600,000 florins, or £6 458,518. We read in romances that the vintage is the happiest and merriest life the labourers enjoy, but in the Rheingau it certainly is not the case. The undivided attention in the collecting of grapes different in their stage of maturity, the proper time of pressing, are duties which make the labourer forget his cheerfulness, and force on his countenance a seriousness and care. It being a branch of industry which requires constant attention and subjects them to great responsibility yet do we see the labourers, women, and children, on the musical Germans go at daybreak singing to the hills, and returning in the evening with a cheerful tune, occasionally, at the end of the harvest, enjoying a dance.

The German wines are considered good at five years, but the better qualities require double that time. Some of the finest sort do not improve after five. Of all wines, white wines are the most durable; this is ascribed by chemists to their perfect fermentation. Old German wines deepen in colour, and acquire an agreeable acidity.

Among the many celebrated vineyards in the Rheingau, the Johannisberg has always been prominent. The Johannisberg is an isolated hill, and is protected, like the other hills of the Rheingau, from the northerly winds. It was formerly the property of the Priory of Fulda, belonged afterwards to General Kellermann, and now to Prince Metternich. The castle hill yields, in favourable seasons, 40 hogsheads of wine, valued at 80,000 florins; the quality is most exquisite, and precaution is taken in sealing the bottles with the Prince's crest. The best Johannisberg of 1831 is sold at 11 florins the bottle, and a few hogsheads of 1822 were sold at 1000 to 1200 florins per hogshead. The vineyards around the castle produce a wine somewhat inferior. Until lately Johannisberg had no equal, but it has now found its decided rival in the Steinberg: the area is about 100 acres, surrounded by a wall, and is acknowledged to be the most perfect model, as shewing the management of a vineyard. The quantity produced is somewhat more than the Johannisberg, but the value varies from 1000 to 5000 florins per hogshead; and as an instance of the superior quality of Steinberg, a sale took place in the year 1436, and a cask (of 3½ ohm. or 630 bottles) of Steinberg, of 1822, was sold for the enormous price of 5105 florins (£369). No wine is known ever to have fetched such a price.

In addition to the places marked on our map as the Rheingau, we must mention Hochheim as sometimes included in the district of the Rheingau; and our English connoisseurs will recognise the celebrated *Hock* as being a wine imported from that place.

HER MAJESTY'S LATE VISIT TO BURGHLEY.

We now proceed to the completion of our illustrated chronicle of this Royal Visit, with details of the Progress supplementary to the report in our Journal of last week.

Our first Engraving represents the Royal *cortége* passing the *scenic* Castle, constructed for the occasion upon the site of the large fortress, by which, together with embattled walls and bastion towers, Northampton was formerly defended. Leland describes the Castle as standing "hard by the West Gate," and having "a large kepe." "The area of the resideu is very large, and bullewarkes of yerth be made afore the castelle-gate." The walls and gates, and parts of this Castle were demolished in 1662. The temporary Castle had a capital scenic effect; and we are informed by a correspondent it will be kept up for some time, together with the four triumphal arches at Northampton. One of these, the arch at West Bridge, is engraved in the next column.

The next illustration shows the loyal reception of her Majesty in the market-place at Northampton. The festal preparations in the town are thus described in the *Northampton Herald*:—

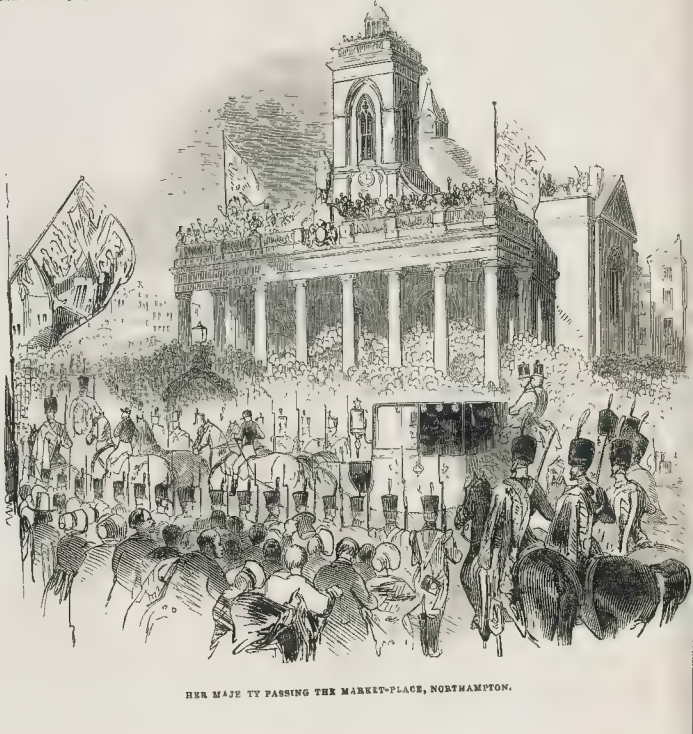
"Many a long year has passed since the ancient town of Northampton presented a scene of similar bustle and activity to that which it bore for several days previous to her Majesty's visit, and as the hour of her Majesty's approach arrived, the whole population appeared to be vying with each other in their attempts to honour the auspicious visit of their beloved Sovereign and her Royal Consort. Along the route through which it had been arranged for the Royal carriage to pass every

ARCH AT WEST BRIDGE.

house exhibited more or less enthusiasm on the part of its inhabitants in giving effect to this feeling of loyalty and affection. Festoons of evergreens and flowers floated across all the principal streets, and no fewer than four magnificent triumphal arches, tastefully designed, had been thrown across the road at different parts of the town. The first of these was situated just below the old castle hill, on the Dallington side of the river. The second was placed in Mare Fair. The style of this arch is Elizabethan—in keeping with Burghley House. The design consisted of three arches, a large one in the centre, and two smaller ones on either side. The span of the centre arch was about fourteen feet; that of each of the smaller ones measuring five feet. Three pillars supported this ornamental piece of architecture; the two great ones upon which the centre arch was formed were six feet square and twenty-eight feet high. The other two were four feet square and sixteen feet high. Including the decorative turrets, the height of the two larger pillars was forty feet each, that of the two smaller ones about twenty-one feet each. The whole was surmounted by a crown, over which the Royal standard floated. The inscription, "Welcome Victoria and Albert," was painted in large characters at the upper part of the arch, and the lower portion was decorated with evergreens and flowers. The third arch, even more colossal, was situated at the side of All Saints' Churchyard, and nearly opposite the George. This also bore a similar inscription, and was, like the others, a very imposing structure. The fourth arch, the most admirable of the whole, was erected at the eastern extremity of the town, at the top of Abington-street. In addition to these arches, a temporary wooden structure was erected on the site of the ancient castle, of which only a small portion of the walls remain. In the front of All Saints' Church a spacious platform was also erected, for the accommodation of all the Sunday-school children in the town."

In the *Northampton Mercury* are the following additional particulars:—"Her Majesty expressed herself in warm terms in approval of her reception, and evinced a considerable degree of gratified surprise, at the extent of the decorations, observing—'They are, indeed, very beautiful.' The procession once more moved on, amidst the clanging of the bells, the strains of the National Anthem, and the acclamation of the people, round the front of All Saints' Church, under the triumphal arch at the end of Mercers' Row, and along Mercers' Row, which, like Gold-street, was so profusely decorated with evergreens, flags and streamers, as to rather wear the appearance of a grove decked out for some triumphal occasion than a street, and finally, up the long line of Abington-street, which, like the other streets, exhibited a profusion of laurels, banners, and other decorations. At the end of this street, was the last, the most tasteful, and the most imposing of the triumphal arches, the one across the street from the residence of the Mayor to the extending across the street from the residence of the Mayor to the garden wall of the house of S. Percival, Esq., at the corner of Churchlane. Here the civic procession filed off on each side of the Royal carriage; her Majesty and Prince Albert graciously acknowledged the final obeisances of the Corporation, and the Royal pair proceeded rapidly on their road to Burghley."

A correspondent mentions among the celebrations of the event at



HER MAJESTY PASSING THE MARKET-PLACE, NORTHAMPTON.

HER MAJESTY PASSING "THE CASTLE," NORTHAMPTON.

Northampton, a large dinner at the Angel Hotel, a splendid ball at the George Hotel, whilst almost every private house had its small party. "Not only," says our correspondent, "does the town feel honoured by the visit of the Queen, but that honour has been much increased by the Mayor being invited to Burghley, and by the gracious reception he met with both from the Queen and the Prince, who expressed themselves gratified with their loyal reception by the Northamptonians."

Among the incidents, it is stated that more than sixty pair of horses were supplied from the George Hotel, during the week, solely on account of her Majesty's visit. A valuable charger died at the hotel stables on Sunday, it is supposed of exhaustion; it was the property of one of her Majesty's escort, Sir A. Chichester, of the 7th Hussars, who is stated to have been lately offered a considerable sum for this fine animal.

Among the lasting memorials of the Queen's visit to Northampton, is the foundation of "the Royal Victoria Dispensary," the subscription for which has already approached £1000.

On Thursday, a pair of patent Wellington boots, manufactured by Mr. H. Hull, was presented by E. H. Barwell, Esq., the Mayor of Northampton, to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Burghley, as a specimen of the staple trade of this town. The workmanship is very splendid. The front, of scarlet velvet, is interlaid with scrolls of black patent leather. The Prince of Wales's plume is neatly stitched in the centre; the scrolls round the top and front are in white silk, and the Royal arms inside the lining, in gold. His Royal Highness personally expressed to the Mayor his approbation of the skill exhibited by the manufacturer, who has since received a formal acknowledgment of the present.

The next illustration shows one of the most tastefully constructed arches, in the village of Broughton, between Northampton and Kettering, where the preparations were extensive. "The entrance to, and exit from the place," says the *Northampton Herald*, "were ornamented with triumphal arches, formed of evergreens and flowers tastefully arranged, and the whole population of the village decked in holiday attire, lined the wood on either side, testifying in every possible manner, as the Royal party passed, the intensity of their gratification at even the momentary glance of her Majesty which the rapid progress of the Royal carriages allowed. The Hon. and Rev. James Douglas, a relative of his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, who is the incumbent of the parish, had taken an active part in the arrangements here; and he was worthily seconded by the yeomanry of the neighbourhood, the occasion being observed as a gala day by all classes, from the highest to the lowest grade."

The following is quoted from the *Northampton Mercury*:—

"Between Weldon and Bulwick, the Royal party passed the seat of the Earl of Cardigan, at Deene Park. Here a very large and handsome arch was thrown across the road. It was an imitation of masonry, and very happily executed.

"But a more interesting sight here was the junction of Lord Cardigan's tenantry, who mustered in great numbers by the roadside, and fell in with the Royal *cortège*. They saluted her Majesty with hearty cheers.

"By this time the followers of the Royal party had very considerably increased. At every point on the wayside, some few additions were made of horsemen or vehicles, and the appearance of such a large body, proceeding at so rapid a rate, preceded by the soldiers and the Royal carriages, with the outriders in their scarlet coats, was particularly striking."

Deene Park is situated on the confines of the Royal Forest of Rockingham and presents very beautifully diversified scenery. The mansion is built entirely of stone, and with several embattled turrets. The hall has a timber-framed roof, the windows are emblazoned with family arms, and the walls are hung with fine paintings.

HER MAJESTY'S DEPARTURE FROM BURGHLEY-HOUSE.

On Friday morning her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the suite left Burghley at half-past nine o'clock, on their return to London. Her Majesty had previously taken leave of the Marchioness of Exeter and the rest of the family. The Marquis accompanied her Majesty on horseback one stage, and then went on in his carriage to be ready to receive her Majesty at Weedon.

All along the route from Stamford to Kettering the same demonstrations of loyalty and affection were made by the people as on her Majesty's journey down. The triumphal arches had all remained up, and the houses were very gaily decorated with flags, evergreens, &c. The Royal party changed horses at the same stages as on their journey down.

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN. THE WEEDON STATION.

ARCH AT BROUGHTON.

At Kettering, also, there was a great demonstration by the people.

At Northampton her Majesty was received by the Mayor and Corporation and a procession of the town-trades, in the same manner as on her journey down. They preceded the Royal carriages as they went at a walking pace through the town.

At the town and station of Weedon great numbers of people had collected. The military (47th Foot) lined the road, and there was a guard of honour (of the 47th) under the command of Captain Gordon. The Marquis of Exeter, who had arrived previously, and Sir Henry Dryden, the high sheriff of the county, were at the station to receive her Majesty.

At a quarter past two the approach of her Majesty to the station was announced by the elevation of the Royal standard, and in a few minutes more the Royal party entered the station. Her Majesty and the Prince went to their apartments.

On the departure of the Queen and Prince Albert, the Prince shook hands with the Marquis of Exeter, and the train started, amidst the cheers of the people, at five minutes to three o'clock. The regular train had not long preceded it, so that great precaution was required.

(Continued on page 328.)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov 24.—Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 25.—British evacuated New York, 1783.
TUESDAY, 26.—Cowper born, 1731.
WEDNESDAY, 27.—Dr. Watts died, 1748.
THURSDAY, 28.—Cardical Wolsey died 1530.
FRIDAY, 29.—Polish Revolution, 1834.
SATURDAY, 30.—St. Andrew.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending November 30.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday	
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
2 6	2 23	2 40	2 57	3 15	3 30	3 48	4 4	4 25	4 37	4 53	5 14

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*D. H.*," *Guy's Hospital.—We have not room.*
"*An Engineer*" *should send his suggestion to a scientific journal.*
The Song "*La Polka*," *will not suit.*
"*J. E.*," *Cheapside.—The defect shall be remedied.*
"*Julia*" *has a* "*very peculiar*" *notion as to the use of the print.*
"*R. M.*," *Summer-hill, Dublin.—The address is 38, Great George-street, Westminster; or Railway Station, Euston-square.*
Ineligible.—Lines to my Mother on her Birth-day.
"*Alpha*," *Birmingham, is thanked.*
"*J. D.*," *Liverpool.—The* ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK *will only appear in its present form.*
"*W. D.*," *Brewington, is thanked for the sketch.*
"*E. B.*," *Denbigh.—The letter is destroyed: it was an absurd hoax.*
"*A. M. B.*"—*Van Amburgh is, we believe, in good health.*
"*Tenax*," *Bridport, may probably hear of the print, if there be one, at the place named.*
"*A Subscriber should order the work on Phonography of any bookseller.*
"*W. M.*"—*Thanks.*
"*J. B.*"—*The tale was reprinted from the Burghley Guide.*
"*P. B. C.*," *Dover, should apply to a picture-dealer.*
"*G. H.*," *Sudbury.—The completion of the Census (Part II.) was published in October last. The postage of the Almanack will be* 1*d.*
"*G. T. C.*" *is probably correct in his guess as to Connaught.*
"*T. K. G.*," *Gloucester.—The public are only admitted to the state Apartments in Windsor Castle.*
"*A Constant Reader*," *Chard. The exemption, we infer, extends only to the tuition charges.*
"*I. M.*," *Shere, Guildford.—The weight of her Majesty's State Carriage is* 4 *tons.*
"*I. A. P.*," *a Subscriber.—The height of Goldsmith's Hall is not stated in the printed descriptions; but, judging from the breadth of the west or principal front, which is* 150 *feet we should say the height from the pavement to the top of the attic is about* 105 *feet.*
"*I. H. A.*," *Newcastle.—Address Aysley-house, London.*
"*Amicus*," *Liverpool.—We cannot give any information as to the Picture Lottery in question.*
"*Harold*," *Loughborough.—*1. *The* ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK *may be obtained, by order, of any bookseller.* 2. *The Self Instructing Latin Grammar.* 3. *Our subscriber will be entitled to the large Print.*
The Member should consult the Etiquette Society, at Uppingham.
"*A. P.*"—*The ungopular tax shall not be lost sight of.*
"*E. S.*," *Market Rasen.—We know nothing of the merits of the picture.*
"*G. H.*" *should make interest with one of the officers of Herald's College, or write to the Secretary to the Earl Marshal.*
"*J. P. P.*" *may ascertain the journals in question at any circulating library.*
"*Dry Nurse.*"—*Ineligible.*
"*A Stationer*," *St. Columb, should write to the Secretary of Stamps, Somerset-house.*
"——."—*The tale of the Gipsy Girl is declined.*
"*Scotus*" *is thanked. Scotland recenves its due share of illustration.*
"*The Battle.*"—*Numerous approvals have been not offered.*
"*X. Y. Z.*"—*Drawing and engraving a week.*
"*M. C. M.*"—*The address is Mr. H. Bicknell, Clerk to the Grocers' Company, 35, Poultry, London.*
"*Richmond*" *cannot recover, as the Statute of Limitations is six years.*
"*W. B.*" *Worcester.—The illustration can only be obtained in our Journal, or in the Magazines.*
"*C. D.*," *Coventry.*—1. *The length of the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway is* 55 *miles.* 2. *We believe, between £*3000 *and £*4000 *per annum.*
"*Mercator.*" *Gainsborough.—There is no part of* 8*ell-crank engines were fitted in the Trent steam-tug so long ago as* 1824.
"*H. C.*," *Langton.—Bradshaw's Railway Guide contains a Map, with the new Lines in course of construction.*
"——."—*It is clear.—The* "*Illustrated London Almanack*" *may be obtained of Messrs Johnston, Dublin, or of any other Booksellers.*
"*J. S. G.*," *Stamford.—Declined for the autograph.*
"*Vulpes*," *Bristol.—The originator of the Penny Postage System is Mr. Rowland Hill.*
"*G. M. A.*"—*We have not room for the Poems.*
"*A Subscriber.*" *Woodbridge, is bound to provide for the children of the deceased widow.*
"*R. R. M.*"—*Newspapers may be sent free to India and China, via Southampton.*
THE LARGE PRINT.—*H. J. M., Dolston; J. C. B.; W. M., Belper; J. D., Tonlouse; J. B. Lyons; J. B. B., Mansfield; J. D. D., Pretington; Lipsum Vite; J. M., Chester; A Subscriber, Wolverhampton, T. U., Louth, will be entitled to the large Print, on the first week in January* 1845.
CHESS.—*Thanks for communications from* "*C. D.*" *and* "*W. S. Kenny, Esq.*" (*author of several works on chess*). *The game played between Napoleon and the automaton at Vienna, sent by Mr. Kenny, will appear in the next number.*
A correspondent, "*M.*," *writes to say that he cannot understand the problem, or solution, of Problem No.* 221 *in the* "*Chess Player's Chronicle*" *for October and November. We have referred to the numbers, and find that the solution is incorrectly given. If* "*M.*" *plays it thus, he will find that the black can be mated in four moves:*—

White.	Black.
K to Q 7th	K to his 4th
Q P one	K to K B's 4th
Kt to K 2nd	K to his 4th
R to Kt 8th, and mates	

*** In our account of the Triumphal Arches at Northampton, we have omitted to state that they were constructed by Mr. Rull, Architect to the Corporation.

ERRATA.—Through the inadvertence of the stereotype founder the following errata occur in the List of Occupations, in the Census, Part II. :—Servants, Domestic: for females 58, read 771,588. Shawl Manufacturer: for females 771,587, read 167. Shawl Merchant and Dealer: for females 14, read 4.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1844.

A DISPUTE is pending between the "tight little island" of Jersey and her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, which promises to produce some curious discussion. It was, we believe, generally supposed that in no place within the British dominions was a writ of *habeas corpus* of no effect. Many of our readers must remember the prisoners brought into the Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster from Canada, shortly after the outbreak there. In that case the writ was effective across the Atlantic. And it would be the same in Australia, in Calcutta, in our settlement in the Island of Hong-Kong. Wherever, in fact, the English Constitution is known at all, this, one of the best powers of the Constitution, must be obeyed. What a safeguard it is against oppression and abuse of authority we need not point out; our fathers thought it worth fighting for—we should be but degenerate sons if we did not consider it worth the trouble of preserving, or if we permitted it to be sacrificed to any absurd notions of local rights, or to the prescription of exemption claimed by an obscure and insignificant spot of earth, that would be scarcely heard of at all if it did not now and then make itself ridiculous.

The island of Jersey has preserved a code of laws which is now a mass of confusion, being made up of the old Norman-French legal system, mixed with portions of the jurisprudence of the twelfth and fourteenth centuries. It has been exempted from most of the statute law which applies to England, and, locally, may pretty well be said to govern itself. But the exemption from these different laws does not, we should apprehend, place it out of the pale of the Constitution. No special acts of Parliament have been necessary to make the writ of *habeas corpus* obeyed in our most distant settlements, and we do not see that the personal liberty of English residents should be placed in jeopardy at the caprice of the Royal Court, merely because that body chooses to assert an independence of England in one of the most vital of our Constitutional privileges.

It has been found necessary, at various times, to suppress every claim to peculiar jurisdictions, and exemption from the general operation of the law, in many small places and localities scattered through the kingdom. The sovereignty of the Isle of Man was purchased from the Derby family, because an exemption from the general revenue law of England converted the island into a den of smugglers. The old rights of sanctuary claimed by various places in England, made them at last perfect nuisances to the Commonwealth. The holiness of the altar of the Church of God once shielded from arrest the criminal who could take refuge at its foot. It was not exclusively a Christian usage, for the same, or at least a similar protection was given within the precincts of the temples of the Heathens. That privilege was often abused, and when, as it afterwards did in Christian Europe, it became extended to whole districts, some of them lying in the heart of crowded cities, it may easily be perceived that there could be neither peace nor safety in a society that permitted these "harbours of refuge" for all that was dissolute, vile, and desperate to remain without the pale of the law. The "Alsatia" of old, the space lying between Fleet-street and the Thames, and bounded on the east and west by Blackfriars and the Temple, was one of these privileged spots, and the crime and disorder that abounded in it have no parallel in modern London. Who does not recollect the use made of it by Sir Walter Scott in his "Fortunes of Nigel," and the vivid picture he gives of the revels of Duke Hildebrand and his crew? But amid all their brutal riot he places the dark deed of the murder of the miser; and in so doing he adhered to the probable and the true, for the knife was as familiar to the hands of the privileged and protected ruffians as the handle of the wine flagon. Another place of the same sort was the Mint in Southwark, which has fallen for imaginative illustration into the hands of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth. His description is far enough from Scott's in dramatic effect, but we fancy it is very near the literal truth. Let the reader try to imagine what such dens would have become in the present day, and he will at once see the wisdom of our predecessors in abolishing, without condition or reserve, all the "exemptions," and charters, and privileges, which these places pleaded on behalf of a continued immunity from the wholesome supervision of the law.

The island of Jersey is not an Alsatia nor a Mint. It is not a rogue's paradise, nor in that sense of the term, a *refugium peccatorum*. It is liable to the visits of Bow-street, and cannot exclude the presence of Daniel Forrester, should occasion render it necessary, for the detection of a thief, the recovery of property, or the apprehension of a forger. But it claims something else, which is quite as great an exemption from the law of the kingdom, and to the occasional English inhabitants of the island may have even a worse effect. That exemption cannot be safely allowed. If the letter of the law permits such an abuse, the sooner an Act of Parliament places the matter beyond a doubt the better.

NOTHING can exceed the courtesy of Railway Directors, when it is known that Royal and noble personages are travelling or going to travel by "the line," in special trains for special purposes. The accommodation is bountiful—even excessive. But the public at large—that very comprehensive and at times very ill-used body—frequently find the managers of the Boards, of whom every one must now purchase locomotion, rather the reverse of attentive. Trains do not start, or do not arrive at the times specified, luggage goes astray, tickets are issued with too little rigour, and demanded with a little too much; all kinds of small misfortunes happen, of which some of the blame may be ascribed to the Railway Company, and a good deal, perhaps, to the travellers themselves. But beyond being pilloried in the grievance column of a morning paper, by some Senex or Viator, very little can be done to these gigantic corporations of commerce. The publicity with which they hear of the mishaps of the public is astonishing—as long as they are mere common, plodding, commercial people. What carthly consequence can punctuality of arrival or departure be to them? But it may happen that railway train may carry a Duke in the most private and unostentatious manner, and being guilty of the same want of punctuality, may then hear of it in a manner that produces more effect on them. This, according to a story that appears in the papers, has just happened. The Duke of Wellington coming from Dover to London to attend a Privy Council was delayed by the tram an hour beyond the time it ought to have been, and thus arrived too late. It is said that he, in consequence, rebuked those who had the management rather sharply. The deprecatory reply was, that if they had known his Grace was a traveller they would have had a special train for him, by which they only made matters worse; they were told plainly that it was not the convenience of the Duke of Wellington they were bound to consult, but that of the public at large; the times announced they ought to keep, whether their passengers were dukes or draymen. Such was in effect the lesson said to have been read them by his Grace. We cannot vouch for the authenticity of the story, but we hope it may be true in the first place, and that the railway officials will profit by the rebuke in the next. The reply to the offer of special accommodation, certainly reads very much like what we think the Duke would say, and agrees completely with the direct, clear, and common-sense view he is known to take of most questions. If the anecdote is not true, it certainly ought to be.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—This morning the Queen and Prince Albert walked out as usual. The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle with the Court and the domestic household this morning. The Rev. Archibald Eden Leale Courtney officiated.

MONDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed early promenade, and on the return of her Majesty and her Royal Consort the Prince left the Castle on a shooting excursion, accompanied by Lord Glenlyon and Sir James Graham, and attended by the Earl of Morton, Mr. Anson, Captain Meynell, and Colonel Wylde. The party went to the Royal preserves in the Great Park.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked for some time this morning. His Royal Highness afterwards went to shoot in the Royal preserves, attended by Colonel Wylde. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, took an airing in a pony carriage and four, attended by Colonel Wylde. The Marchioness of Douro has arrived at the Castle, and has relieved Lady Portman in the duty of lady in Waiting on the Queen. Lord Rivers has succeeded the Earl of Morton as the Lord in Waiting, and Mr. Ormsby Gore has succeeded Captain Meynell as the Groom in Waiting on her Majesty. The Queen's Private Secretary of Wales honoured Mr. Thorburn with sittings for their portraits to-day.

WEDNESDAY.—Their Royal Highnesses the Reigning Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and the Royal Highness the Duke Ernest of Wirtemberg arrived at the Castle this morning from Ostend. The Queen and Prince Albert received their illustrious visitors at the grand entrance, attended by the Marchioness of Douro, and two Maids of Honour, Lord Rivers, Mr. C. Ormsby Gore, and the Equerry in Waiting. In the afternoon the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha and Duke Ernest of Wirtemberg, walked in the pleasure-grounds, returning to the Castle in a pony phaeton.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.) This day being the anniversary of the birth of the Princess Royal, when her Royal Highness completed her fourth year, the band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) attended at the Castle, in the morning, and stationed themselves beneath the window of the Princess, where they serenaded her Royal Highness from seven till eight o'clock. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their distinguished relatives, on a visit at the Castle, took their usual early promenade in the private grounds this morning. The infant Royal family were also taken out for their accustomed airings. This afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, left the Castle in an open pony carriage and four, for an airing, proceeding through the Long Walk into the Great Park. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness's brother (the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and his Royal Highness the Duke Ernest of Wirtemberg, followed in another of the Royal carriages and four. Colonel Arbuthnot and Colonel Wylde, the Equerries in Waiting, were in attendance on horseback. The Royal dinner-party this evening included the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, the Duke Ernest of Wirtemberg, Countess Josephine Wratislaw, Madame la Baronne de Wangenheim, the Marchioness of Douro, the Honourable Harriet Paget, the Hon. Georgiana Liddell, Lady Fanny Howard, Le Baron de Alvenstoben, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Rivers, Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, Colonel Arbuthnot, Colonel Wylde, Captain Vyvyer, Colonel Sir George Couper, Mr. G. E. and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, &c. The Band of the Royal Horse Guards performed during dinner; and her Majesty's private band of musicians, led by Mr. Anderson, were in attendance the remainder of the evening.

PRESENTS FROM LOUIS PHILIPPE.—Last Saturday Baron Tallegrand, the Count de Noailles, and M. Ramadry, went to Wind-or from the French embassy, for the purpose of having an interview with Mr. T. Clarke, the newly elected Mayor, having been commanded by his Majesty Louis Philippe to present the worthy chief magistrate with a gold snuff-box of 500 francs (£200) to be distributed amongst the poor and necessitous of the town during the ensuing winter. Two beautifully executed gold snuff-boxes have been presented from the King of the French to Mr. Russell and Mr. Anderson, the inspectors of police who were on duty at the Castle during the visit of his Majesty to the Queen. The female domestics also, connected with the suite of apartments occupied by his Majesty, were likewise presented with rings set with diamonds and other precious stones.

DEATH OF SIR GORE OUSELEY, BART.—Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., expired at his seat, Hall Barn Park, on Monday last. The late Sir Gore Ouseley was a Knight of the Russian Order of St. Alexander, and of the Persian Order of the Lion and the Sun. In 1810 he proceeded to Persia as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and subsequently went to St. Petersburgh. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son Frederick Arthur Gore, the present Baronet, who was born in 1825.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The Duke of Wellington has arrived at Apsley House from Walmer Castle. His grace proceeds to Strathfieldsaye for the winter.

ROYAL VISIT TO ARUNDEL CASTLE.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and attended by Baron Knesebeck, arrived at Arundel Castle on Saturday last on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk. The Grand Duke has since returned from the Continent, and joined the Royal party.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, accompanied by Lady Peel and Miss Peel, arrived in Whitehall Gardens from Brighton on Monday morning. We are happy to state that Miss Peel has quite recovered from her late severe illness, and is now in possession of her usual good health. The physicians understand, has given up the mansion he took for a limited period at Brighton.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ILLNESS OF THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH.—This reverend and facetious gentleman has been indisposed for some time, but we are glad to hear that the disease (gout) has assumed a favourable form. The reverend gentleman's duty at St. Paul's has been undertaken for the last few Sundays by the Rev. Thomas Dale.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. PAUL, AT MALTA.—This church, which was built at the sole expense of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, was consecrated on the 1st instant, by the Lord Bishop of Gibraltar. The body of the church and the portico are not much unlike those of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields in their exterior aspect. The internal aspect is still better. The church is to be called the English Collegiate of St. Paul in Malta.

CONSECRATION OF CAMBERWELL NEW CHURCH.—On Thursday the magnificent church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, with the customary ceremonial. We shall next week present to our readers an engraving of the impressive scene, with a description of the embellished interior of the church. The exterior was described in our Journal for January 20, in the present year.

OPENING OF ST. OLAVE'S CHURCH.—This edifice was opened for divine service last Sunday morning—the Rev. Archdeacon Wilberforce, chaplain to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, preaching an impressive sermon. The cost of the repairs is about £8000.

THE PARISH OF TOTTENHAM.—We regret to state that a dispute has taken place in the parish of Tottenham, between the incumbent and his parishioners, during the attempt to effect the introduction by the reverend gentleman of some alterations in the rubrics and other matters relating to the reading of Divine service.

OXFORD, NOV. 16.—The following gentlemen were yesterday elected Fellows of Brasen-nose College:—William Henry Scott, B.A., Scholar of Trinity College; John William Knott, B.A., of Magdalen Hall, Lusby Scholar.

CAMBRIDGE, NOV. 16.—At the last congregation the following degrees were conferred:—Bachelors of Divinity: Rev. Francis Price, Emanuel College. Masters of Arts: George Nicholas Vansittart, Trinity College; Clotworthy Gilmoor, St. John's College. Bachelors of Arts: Alexander Anderdon Weston, Trinity College; Augustus Barker Heinsworth, Trinity College; Augustus Barker Heinsworth, Trinity College; John Warren Trotman, Trinity College; William Barker, St. John's College.

The following students have just been elected scholars of St. John's College, Cambridge: Fourth Year: Burnett, W. B. Smith, R. Allen, Sperrier, Cox, Parkinson, Clunbe, Body, F. Brett, Madden. Third Year: Willink, Foster, Wansil, J. M. Clarke, G. Pearse, Newton, Petley, Bixby, Newham, Dickinson. First Year: Pearse, Calvert, J. B. Mayor, Valentine, Leicester.

The following students have been elected Proper Sizars, of Cambridge University: Mr. A. Waite, Vinters. Pizters, J. Newton.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY.—A Professorship of German has been founded in this University, to which Herr Lowenberg has been appointed.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

OPENING OF THE GRESHAM CLUB-HOUSE.—The most extensive stone building, recently erected at the corner of St. Swithin's-lane and King William street, City, known as the Gresham Club-house, was opened on Tuesday evening for the accommodation of the members. for the first time.

FOREIGN COUNCIL.—The Foreign Office Council of the season was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Foreign-office. The Ministers present were Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Wharncliffe, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lyndhurst, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Haddington, Sir Edward Knatchbull, Lord Granville Somerset, and Mr. Gladstone. The Lord Chancellor subsequently joined his colleagues. The council sat two hours.

THE SERPENTINE.—THE NEW BASIN.—The piece of dirty water in Hyde-park, facing the new gate at Knightsbridge, called Albert-gate, which formerly flowed from a waterfal in connexion with and at the east end of the Serpentine River, is now in course of being converted into a handsome basin filled up. In its place appears a well-gravelled road from the new gate to the ride, being for equestrians only, as the celebrated ride called Rotten-row is devoted entirely for the use of equestrians, to the exclusion of the royal family, being admitted within the drive, and the privilege is rarely, if ever, availed of by them. This new road, in place of the unsightly piece of water, is a very great improvement, in addition to the benefit it is conferring on the wealthy inhabitants of the numerous splendid streets and squares recently formed on the Marquis of Westminster's estate in Pimlico. A new grand walk has been formed across the park from Grosvenor-gate, leading from Grosvenor-square to the small gate opposite the Chinese Reservation.

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The workmen during the week have been engaged in removing the statue of Sir Richard Whittington, so well known in nursery history as "Whittington and his Cat, thrice Lord Mayor of London." The statue represents him in his robes of office, and weighs three-and-a-half tons. It is to be placed on the northern entrance to this magnificent commercial edifice. The statue of Sir Thomas Gresham is expected to be put up next week.

A GRAND BALL AT GUILDHALL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POLES.—The fancy ball at Guildhall for the benefit of the distressed Polish refugees, took place on Tuesday night, and went off with considerable *éclat*. The hall was decorated in the same splendid style as when the Mayor's inauguration into office was celebrated on the 9th of November. The company began to arrive soon after eight o'clock, and at half-past nine o'clock dancing commenced. The amusements of the evening did not entirely consist of dancing, but were varied by the introduction of a vocal concert, in the course of which Miss Sarah Flower, Mrs. Rodwell, Miss Steele, Signor Ferrari, &c. sang various pieces. This concert took place in the Common Council chamber, and very pleasantly diversified the enjoyments of the evening. Dancing was then resumed, and kept up with great spirit to an early hour of the morning. Among the company were the Earl and Countess of Ernol, the Earl of Leicester, Lady Adelaide Fitzclarence, Countess of Unkerville, Countess of Glengall, Lady Mary Fox, Lord Dudley C. Stuart, Colonel Fox, M.P., Colonel Leicester Stanhope, Mr. C Villiers, M.P., the Hon. Mr. Abbott, Sir H. Wheatley, Mr. Magnay, Mr. H. Baring, M.P., &c. As the company were very numerous, it is to be hoped that the ball realised a good sum for the Poles.

ARTISTS' AMICABLE FUND.—In our journal of last week, we inadvertently omitted to notice the fourth anniversary dinner of this excellent society, which was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on the 11th instant. Amongst the company, were many distinguished members of the Fine Arts, with Dr. Leonard Horner and Mr. Kirkwood, medical officers of the Institution. The chair was taken by Mr. A. J. Mason; and after the customary toasts, the company were most ably addressed by the chairman, Mr. Cooper, R.A., Mr. G. Clint, Mr. Pyne (the secretary), Mr. C. E. Wagstaff, and other gentlemen, on the advantages which must accrue to the members of the Institution in creating, by their own annual subscriptions, an independent provision for sickness, old age, and the distresses attendant upon death. Such a principle of co-operation and self-support can only require to be known among artists to become extended.

ST. MARYLEBONE BANK FOR SAVINGS.—Open deposit accounts, 1843, £14,130; ditto, 1844, £18,124. Sums invested: 1843, £319,495; ditto, 1844, £350,089.

THE NEW POLICE-COURT IN THE BOROUGH.—This police-court, which has been built on the west side of Blackman-street, Borough, adjacent to the Queen's

Bench Prison, is completed; and the Secretary of State has issued orders for the removal of the public business from Union-hall to the above court by the early part of the ensuing month.

EQUESTRIAN PORTRAIT OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—An equestrian portrait of the Duke has just been completed for the Worshipful Company of Saltors of the City of London, and at this moment adorns the grand staircase of their hall. It is painted by Mr. Lilly, already favourably known by his former picture of the Duke as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and represents his grace in his uniform as Field Marshal, on horseback, and of the size of life.

MORTALITY OF LONDON. The total number of deaths in the metropolis, during the week ending last Saturday was 1079, showing a considerable increase of mortality, probably caused by the unseasonable warmth of the last ten days. The weekly average for the last five years has been 948.

THE LATE BARTHOLOMEW FOUND.—A paragraph appeared in our paper last week relative to the mysterious disappearance of Joseph Ames, who has been book keeper of the Bull Inn, Aldgate, immediately after being married at White-chapel Church. It has been already stated that previously to the wedding he made arrangements to come into the occupancy of the Kent and Essex public-house, High-street, Whitechapel, and had paid a deposit. On the receipt of his extraordinary letter, his wife and her friends were naturally greatly alarmed, and began to fear that he contemplated suicide; although they knew no cause to which to attribute any mental distress or annoyance. They have, however, since been relieved from all their fears and anxieties by the return of the bride-groom, who, having "thought better of the matter," resolved to come back and claim his wife. The oddest part of the business is, that he could assign no motive for his strange conduct, merely saying that he experienced a feeling of despondency with regard to his new undertaking. He is, however, now in possession of the house in question.

FIRE IN THE STRAND.—On Thursday morning, about eight o'clock, a fire broke out at No. 7, Southampton-street, Strand, which in a very short time completely gutted the house, and destroyed the greater part of the property it contained. The premises were jointly occupied by a horsmaker, named Troy, and a tailor, named Anderson. The fire originated in the carelessness of a servant, who had placed a candle so near the bed-curtains as to envelope them in flames. The house contained a great deal of wood, to which is to be attributed the fact of its failing so speedily a prey to the flames. The fire was extinguished by half-past ten.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The 200th anniversary of the birthday of William Penn, and the 160th of his landing on the shores of the new world, was celebrated on the 25th ult., at Philadelphia, with appropriate exercises.

Thorwaldsen's statue of Byron, excluded from the sacred precincts of Westminster, is about to be erected in the cemetery of Kensal-green.

There are now residing near Haddington, Pembrokeshire, a brother and sister, Henry and Margaret Banner, of the respective ages of 97 and 101, the latter of whom can read well without the use of glasses.

According to a letter from Alexandria, of the 26th ult., Mehemet Ali is determined to monopolise the transit between that city and Suez, and with that view has refused to allow the steamer Delta, which had just arrived from England, to navigate the Nile, and had given notice to the Peninsular and Oriental Company that the two steamers now plying on the river must be forthwith withdrawn.

The "Eunuchus" of Terence will be performed this year by the Westminster Scholars. The three nights will be Monday, the 9th, Thursday, the 12th, and Monday, the 16th of December; on the two latter of which there will be a prologue and epilogue spoken.

The *Journal de Granville* states that three Jersey oyster boats were taken by the French cutters a few nights back, dredging for oysters on the French banks. They were taken to Granville.

Four men have lately been "Lynched" in Fannin county, America, by the most sanguinary process. Their names were Andrew Jones, Harvey White, L. Wray, and Mitchell, all lately from Missouri, and all notorious for their rascality before they left. The cause was, for barbarously murdering three friendly Indians. Upwards of 200 persons attended the trial and execution. Three others, named Benjamin Jones, Jewland, and Harris, were arrested and convicted of theft, and were made to hang the others, and ordered to leave the country in ten days.

A few days ago a lady named Sauvage, an inhabitant of the lower town at Boulogne, celebrated her 100th anniversary, surrounded by her friends, relatives, sons, grandsons, and great grandsons. The officiating clergyman, M. Dufour, was himself 92 years of age. The two sons of Madame Sauvage are aged 72 and 70. This respectable lady has four generations of her descendants. She is in the enjoyment of all her faculties, and no infirmity alters her sweet temper.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 27th of October, announce that the recent plot against the reigning Prince of Servia had given rise to a new and serious misunderstanding between Austria and the Porte. The origin of the dispute is said to have arisen in the belief that 40 of the partisans of the Obrenovitches passed the frontier with the knowledge and connivance of the Austrian authorities.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 13th inst. states, that the King of Sardinia, having read the pamphlet published by Prince de Joinville on the advantage of a steam navy, has determined to construct a steam flotilla as a trial. His Majesty left Turin for Genoa on the 9th inst., accompanied by the Duke of Genoa and Prince Eugene of Savoy, for the purpose of carrying his design into execution.

On Saturday, and again on Monday night, an extra *Gazette* was published, containing tonnage bill of fifty-one pages, relative exclusively to notices concerning railway and other private Bills. The ordinary *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains a great many notices. If the country be not wholly cut up by railways the Legislature will be overwhelmed with the toil of examining and rejecting the numberless projects which will next session be submitted to it.

Mr. Washington Irving, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, at the Court of Spain, arrived at Bordeaux on the 13th, on his way to Madrid.

Letters from Trieste say that the new Tariff, which has been in operation since July last, has proved so advantageous, that the Austrian Government intend to make further reductions, and some articles which had been entirely prohibited will be admitted in the Austrian ports under certain duties, such as woollen stuffs, plate or coloured.

Accounts from Rome to the 5th of November state that the water of the Tiber is over its banks, and that a large part of the Roman country is under water.

A Vienna letter of the 9th instant says the Princess of Salerno, who is about to marry the Duke d'Aumale, will receive a considerable fortune from her aunt, the Queen Dowager of Sardinia, who is even stated to have declared her her sole heiress.

From the records in possession of the London Fire Brigade, it appears that no fewer than 800 fires have occurred in the present year; but that they have not been of so extensive a character as in former years. The number of lives lost, however, is much greater than the average.

The *Nouvelliste of Bruges* says that a prayer has been published in Belgium, humbly asking God to be pleased to reconcile England to the Catholic faith.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 30th ult., state that fresh disturbances had broken out in Syria, and that towards Latakia the country was in such a state, that troops were marching towards it with all possible expedition.

A letter from Amiens states, that on the 11th, the Nouvelle Elise brig, Captain Lallet, from Bordeaux and bound for Abbeville, foundered in the bay of the Somme. The crew, consisting of six men, were lost.

About a week ago M. Eugène Chasserie, of Etriche, in the department of Maine et Loire (France), being out shooting with a double-barrelled fowling-piece, was so imprudent as to bow into one of the barrels, after having fired at a bird. By some mischance the other barrel went off at the same moment, and killed him on the spot.

M. Daubrée, who keeps the large bookseller's shop in the passage Vivienne, Paris, on Thursday evening week perceived a woman stop at his door-way, and take away a book from amongst those placed outside for display. He ran out, and caught her with the stolen article, a penny almanack, in her possession. He was taking her before the commissary of the district, when, as they ascended the staircase, the prisoner drew a poniard knife, and plunged it to the haft in the left side of the unfortunate man, who fell dead on the instant. She then fled, but was apprehended almost immediately, and taken before the commissary, who, after investigating the matter, committed her for trial.

Accounts from Gabon, on the French frontier of Arragon, state that, within a period of forty years, there has not been at this early season so much snow on the mountains, and that even the upper valleys are so charged with it, and the passage into Spain so much obstructed, that the noted Miquarra, who last year made a journey of 34 leagues (85 miles) in one day, has lately very nearly lost his life in making the attempt.

On Sunday last, a butterfly of "the Admiral" species was seen upon the wing, in the neighbourhood of Bristol.

According to letters from Berlin of the 13th instant, the King of Prussia, having received an invitation from the King of Hanover to join his Majesty in a hunting party, was about to leave Saxe Souverain that morning.

According to the last census, the population of Bohemia amounts to 4,467,120 souls.

A new regulation has been made at Aix-la-Chapelle, in order to encourage depositors in the savings banks. Every person who deposits twenty crowns is entitled to a premium of three crowns. The fund from which these premiums are given is derived chiefly from the payment of a crown by the parents of children who are sent to the Salles d'Asile, or Infant National Schools, where the education is gratis, after this entrance-fee has been paid.

Ministers have advised the Queen to confer a high distinction on Sir Henry Pottinger for his diplomatic services in China.

A woman died on the 9th at Courtrai (Belgium) from the effects of a piece of bread having lodged in the respiratory channels, whilst she was indulging in a fit of laughter. Her death ensued in a quarter of an hour afterwards.

A letter from Frankfort mentions that business was extremely dull ever since the illness of Madame Meyer Amschel Rothschild, who is now 99 years of age. The eldest of her sons had made a vow to give the poor a sum of 40,000 florins if his mother accomplished her 100th year.

POSTSCRIPT.

FATAL AND MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.

We regret to announce that a very serious accident took place on Thursday on the Midland Counties Railway, at Beeston, near Nottingham. In consequence of the [illegible] the down-train from Nottingham came into collision with the [illegible] coming to that town. A second edition of the *Nottingham Journal* contains the following particulars of this fatal event. It says the collision was quite unavoidable, and the destruction tremendous.

In consequence of the down-train being driven at so much more rapid a pace than the train from Nottingham, and being a much heavier train, and having a powerful and very heavy engine, the up-train from Nottingham sustained the principal part of the damage. So great was the force with which the down train met the up-train, that the engine of the latter was actually driven from its position downwards, and the boiler was elevated to the height of many feet above it, the force of the engine also driving through the parcel-carriage, and the two passenger second-class conveyances were as completely smashed to pieces as a nutshell when trodden under foot. The unfortunate passengers in there two carriages were dreadfully wounded and mutilated.

Mr. Dean, of Hounds' Gate, Nottingham, commission-agent, who had received severe injuries about the head, was first taken out, and was able to stand, but speechless; a Mr. Varnish was extricated in a similar condition; Mr. Robinson, in the spirit trade; and Mr. Bowlestridge, of the Three Horse Shoes, Derby-road, were released in a state of great suffering. Mr. G. Baker, who had taken a second-class ticket, but had by some accident, along with Mr. Tunin, senior, butcher, been put in the first-class carriage, escaped without much injury. As soon as he was able to collect himself and slight, he assisted, with Mr. Wildey, who had been a dog in the third-class, to release their more unfortunate fellow-travellers, and he proceeded as rapidly as he could across some ploughed fields, and over hedges and ditches, to procure assistance; and about an hour after the occurrence of the accident, two carts, containing straw, and some other conveyances, were procured, and some of the sufferers were conveyed to Beeston, some to Lenton, and others, by a train sent up for the purpose, down to Nottingham, when those who were able reached home, and others were taken to the Infirmary. Twelve or fourteen were thus conveyed away seriously hurt.

It does not appear that either Mr. Lightfoot, the chief clerk at the Nottingham station, or the engineer or the stoker (whom he accompanied) have sustained any damage; we understand they threw themselves from the engine, which was proceeding at a slow pace, just before the collision took place. The persons who sustained the most serious injuries were those in the two second-class carriages, those in the first and third classes having come off much more favourably. It appears that a person from South Wingfield, who was in the third-class, and who had set open the door of the carriage in which he was, in his escape, in case the collision, which he seemed to expect, should take place, was thrown by the concussion with so much violence with his head against the iron rod, round the top of the third class carriage, as to break the iron rod in two, yet without suffering much injury himself.

We subjoin as complete a list of the passengers and the nature and extent of the injuries they sustained, as we have been able to procure.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Mr. Dean, Hounds' Gate, dead.

Mr. John Neep, of middle age, of Retford, lies at the General Hospital, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. The extent of injury cannot at present be ascertained, and, besides being sadly bruised, it is feared some of his ribs are broken.

George Burley, about 30 years of age, stoker, seriously scalded and burnt—the fire and boiling water having fallen upon him from the engine, when forced upwards by the collision. We understand he was on the engine coming from Derby.

Mr. J. Bowlestridge, landlord of the Three Horse Shoes, Derby Road, and Miss Ann Gretton, of Stoke Cliff, Staffordshire, were conveyed to the Three Horse Shoes, Derby Road. They were much bruised.

Mr. Gretton, Burton-on-Trent, severely cru'ed.

Mr. Bradley, Southwell, farmer, leg broken.

Mr. Varnals, formerly butler at Colwick Hall (dead.) The distressing news of his death was instantly despatched to Mrs. V., who is housekeeper at Mr. Smith's, Derby.

Mr. Arnold, medical instrument-maker, seriously hurt.

Mr. Garrett, surgeon, of London, extensively injured.

Robert Thornhill, lace-manufacturer, slightly crushed.

David Fox, employed at Mr. Gill's mill, arm broken.

Misses Ann and Maria Lewis, of Snenton (severely hurt), owing to the violence of the concussion, were thrown out of the carriage, and, their dresses becoming entangled, they were nearly stripped. One of them had actually the sole of her shoe torn off.

We regret to say that the conduct of the inhabitants was characterised by anything rather than humanity; the Misses Lewis (who were close to the unfortunate Mr. Dean in the railway carriage) were permitted to remain in almost a state of nudity in a field for upwards of an hour, before they were removed. At length they were taken in a baker's cart to Mr. Hammond's, to whom they were paying a visit, and were afterwards conveyed to their homes. Mr. Dean was also treated with similar neglect.

Mr. Robinson, traveller (very much bruised).

Mr. Thatchwood, of Lincoln (severely bruised).

Mr. Nixon, Hounds' Gate (dito, and tooth broken out).

Mr. George Baker, Woolpack-lane (slightly bruised).

Mr. John Wilcey, Exhaustress-row (bruised).

Mr. Tutin, senior, butcher, Nottingham (bruised).

Miss Surplice, of Beeston, escaped injury by leaping out of the carriage.

We understand that her Majesty has it in contemplation to invest his Royal Highness the Reigning Duke Ernest, of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, with the insignia of the illustrious order of the Garter, as an honorary knight, during his visit to his august relatives in this country. A distinguished circle of personages of high rank are expected to assemble at Windsor Castle in the course of the ensuing week by Royal invitation, to meet their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office yesterday, at three o'clock.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—A fatal accident occurred yesterday morning on this railway. Two men were working upon the line beyond West Drayton, during the intense fog which prevailed. From this circumstance they did not receive the approach of the down train, and although the engineer blew the whistle, this was not heard. The consequence was, that both men were swept from the line, the train passing on without the conductors having the slightest knowledge of the accident. On arriving at Slough, however, the front part of the engine was discovered to be marked with blood, and on another engine being sent slowly back towards West Drayton, the mutilated bodies were discovered. It would appear that no blame can attach to any one engaged in conducting the train.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A DISSENTING MINISTER.—Yesterday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Golden Eagle, Stepney, on view of the body of the Rev. Edwin Parsons, aged 47, a Dissenting minister, attached to Basham chapel, Mile-end-road. It appeared that the deceased was reading in Assembly-row, Mile-end. On Friday morning he was slumped by a man. He immediately went out of his room to go down stairs, when his foot caught against something, and he fell down nearly half the flight of stairs. In his fall he knocked down some three pots. Mrs. Parsons flew to him immediately on the occasion, and he was carried into his room. The deceased gradually sank from the effects of the injuries he received, and died on Tuesday last. Verdict, "Accidents. death."

INCENDIARY FIRE AT COCKFOSTERS.—About three o'clock on Thursday morning the unoccupied mansion of Charles Skingley, Esq., of Great Coggeshall, was maliciously set on fire, and, with the extensive premises adjoining, was completely burnt to the ground, nothing but the naked chimneys being left standing. These is no clue at present to the vile incendiary.

SUICIDE IN EPPING FOREST.—On Wednesday last a gentleman, named Scott, hung himself from a tree in that part of Epping Forest which is known by the name of Phillipson's Warren, High Beach.

FOREIGN.

THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.—Our latest advices from the north of Spain represent the rising of Zaragoza as an important movement. The Indicateur of Bordeaux states that news had been received there that Burgos, Santander, and St. Sebastian had joined in the movement. This, however, requires confirmation. One thing is certain, that General Zurbano is at the head of a body of men who are formidable, as much by their character and past exploits, as by their numbers. They are mostly old soldiers, who served under him during the civil war, and who knew their commander well, and trust him. The country, too, in which the insurrection has broken out, the Sierra de Cantabria, is most difficult of approach, and with a very small body of troops he may be able to set Narvaez's army at defiance for months. From Madrid we learn that the court-martial appointed to try General Prim and his co-accused assembled on the 14th, under General Ribero. The Fiscal having read before the tribunal the new facts and proofs which he had obtained since the last trial, General Shelly, Prim's defender, rose and demanded that time be allowed him and the counsel for the other prisoners to prepare their defence. The Court only allowed an hour and a half for this purpose. At 6 o'clock p.m. it resumed its deliberations. General Prim himself then sensed his defence, in a lengthened and impressive speech. He declared that he was not afraid to die, though he had not as yet attained the age of twenty-nine; that there was only one motive which induced him thus to plead for his life, and that was, he had a widowed mother and an orphan sister, who depended on him only for their existence; and he should, indeed, regret leaving the world while those so dear to him were left behind helpless and unprotected. At nine o'clock the Court adjourned, without pronouncing judgment.

LATEST NEWS FROM TAHITI.—Accounts to the 11th of June have arrived from Otahe.te, when her Britannic Majesty's ship-of-war, Thalia, 42 guns, and Salamander (steamer), were both off the port of Papeite, in which harbour the French had the Uranie frigate of 60 guns, and the Aimiuscade, 32, with a steamer. The Charte, 46, was gone to the Marquesas for more troops. The oppressions and cruelties of the French continued unabated, and their insolence towards the English was even greater than before. One letter says:—"The French had hired one of the traitor chiefs to go on board the Sanlak to assassinate the Queen; but the base intention was happily discovered in time to guard against it." Captain Hope, of the Thalia, refused to salute the French flag, which has been so unaccountably hoisted on the island. The French were fortifying in every direction.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

THE EVANESCENCE OF EARLY DAYS.

There's a peaceful spot to a quiet vale,
Where the blackbird sings his song,
And the russet lane [illegible]
[illegible]
That happy home, with its birds and flowers,
And the stream that murmurs by,
And the tree, where in summer's sultry hour
It was luxury to lie,
[illegible]
And however [illegible]
O that childhood is a happy time!
I have never known a joy
Such as when at morning I would climb,
A young light-hearted boy.

Up the rugged side of that steep old hill
Where in fancy I am wandering still!
For the flowers may bloom, and the birds may sing,
And I shall see the summer fly!
For Fate comes mournfully whispering
That we're parted now to ever
Though there I'd [illegible]
Though there, in death, I'd [illegible]
What is this Heaven, of which all [illegible]
Is dreamed and said, and sung?
O if this pleasures should prove but such
As we all have known when young.
And old we into and friends we there shall see,
What a [illegible] of hate indeed 'twill be.

LORD NORBURY AND THE ATTORNEYS.

An attorney in Dublin having died exceedingly poor, a shilling subscription was set on foot to pay the expenses of his funeral. Most of the attorneys and barristers having subscribed, one of them applied to Toler, afterwards Lord Chief Justice Norbury, expressing his hope that he would also subscribe his shilling. "Only a shilling," said Toler, "only a shilling to bury an attorney? Here is a guinea: go and bury one-and-twenty of them."

INVENTION OF STEAM NAVIGATION.

An Irish paper asserts that the merit of the discovery of steam navigation is due to a man named Taylor, a native of Cumnock, who first succeeded in propelling a boat by steam, in the year 1736. In acknowledgment of his claim, a pension of £50 per annum was settled upon his widow by Government, and a donation of £50 was subsequently made to each of his four surviving sisters; but, as this is justly deemed a paltry remuneration for such important services, it is now suggested that a national testimonial should be made to the family of Mr. Taylor.

GEORGE THE THIRD AND THE SHIP-BUILDER.

An anecdote is told of George the Third, that, when inspecting the large dock forming at Plymouth during his reign, he inquired "why its dimensions should so greatly exceed those of the other docks?" The builder replied, that "The French were building larger ships than any we had, and therefore it was necessary to have a dock in England fit to receive them." He instanced, amongst other proofs of the greatness of Israelites, that of the finest three-decker; and sure enough, that ship was the first which on tered the large dock, having been sent to England by Lord Hood, at the evacuation of Toulon in 1793. She was found, however, to be so badly timbered as not to be worth the expense of repairs, and she was broken up in August, 1802.

GAS FROM ANIMAL MATTER.

A process has been discovered by which animal matter can be converted into an inodorous gas, which burns with extreme brilliancy. It can be obtained at a very cheap rate, and may be rendered of great utility for domestic purposes, although it is not likely to supersede coal gas in lighting streets.

THE LATE DUCHESS OF ST. ALBANS.

It is stated in the first number of the "Leigh Monthly Magazine," that Miss Mellon, who married the late Mr. Coutts, the banker, and afterwards the Duke of St. Albans, made her first appearance on the stage among an itinerant company in Leigh, in an old barn behind the Old Boar's Head.

TRIAL OF THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.

A first trial of M. Callaster's atmospheric system of locomotion for railroads was made a few days ago, to the extent of a hundred yards, in his factory at Arras (France). The result is said to have been sufficiently satisfactory to warrant an invitation to M. Arago, M. Seguier, and several other men of science, to witness another trial to be shortly made, and which invitation they have accepted.

A SPLENDID NEW LIGHT.

A new electro-magnetic light has been invented at Cincinnati, of such power, that one of them, at a height of 200 feet, is expected to illumine the whole city.

ELECTRICITY OF THE EARTH.

MM. Linaxe and Palmeri have succeeded in obtaining an electrical current from the earth sufficient to give a shock, decompose water, and to afford a spark. Their apparatus consists of hollow cylinders of iron, covered with seven superimposed coils of copper wire. These cylinders are rapidly rotated by means of wheel works, and the spark is produced by contact with mercury.

INDIA RUBBER STOCKINGS.

This material, which is now employed for almost everything, is now devoted by the French to another purpose. They have introduced a new manufacture, by making stockings wholly of India-rubber thread. They are made by machines, and are said to be excellent in preventing rheumatic pains.

ADULTERATION OF WINES.

The ancients formerly used salt water to clarify and preserve wine. This discovery is said to have been owing to a slave having drunk part of a cask of wine consumed on his care, and concealed the fraud with salt water. The same thing Madrid was found to be suspected to the owners of some growths contained in the other casks. The Romans were but children in the art of adulteration when compared with the Greeks. Pliny, in enumerating the several kinds of adulteration practised in his day, exclaims, "How can we wonder if wines produced by such practices, should rather possess the qualities of poison than of wine!"

PAINFUL COINCIDENCE.

A police report of last week says, there is a "Sack Protection Society" in existence, sacks being lost every year to the amount of £20,000. The *sack* which belongs to India Directors have given Lord Ellenborough has cost his lordship nearly a similar sum.—*Punch.*

CURIOUS ATMOSPHERICAL PHENOMENON.

A Bath paper notices a curious fact respecting the weather last week. In the early part of Wednesday the mercury in the barometer had fallen considerably below "rain," but in the night, when the apparent cause (for the rain came down in torrents, and so continued during the whole of the succeeding day), the mercury rose to above "fair," at which point it has, almost without variation, continued ever since.

AN EQUIVOCAL ANSWER.

Bishop Porteus, whom in all conversations about him George III. called the Queen's Bishop, was asked by her Majesty, at a period when all the ladies were employed when they had nothing better to do in knotting, whether she might knot on a Sunday. He answered, "You may not;" leaving her Majesty to decide whether, as *knot* and *not* were in sound alike, she was, or was not, at liberty so to employ herself on that day.

EGYPTIAN MODE OF TAMING VICIOUS HORSES.

Burckhardt says that the Egyptian horses, unlike those of the pure blood of Arabia, are often vicious, and that he has seen such animals cured of the habit of biting by mounting to them, with his head in the act of doing so, a leg of mutton just taken from the fire; the pain which a horse feels in biting through the hot meat, causes it, after a few lessons, to abandon the vicious habit.

POPE LEO THE TENTH.

Pope Leo the Tenth had often been heard to say, that he should die contented if he could gain possession of Parma and Piacenza. When he won them, his joy was so excessive that it brought on a fever, of which he died.

RAILROADS IN BELGIUM.

A Belgian journal states that the number of leagues (the Belgian league is about three miles English) travelled over on the railroads of Belgium during the first nine months of the present year was 369,605, that the expense of working per league was, in 1841, 15fr. 67c.; 1843, 14f. 79c.; in 1843, 12f. 58c.; and that this year it is only 12f. 3c.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE BRAIN.

At an inquest held on Monday upon a person who survived for three days a dreadful injury of the brain, Mr. Wakley said that a short time ago a man was struck on the head with a pickaxe, and that although his brains escaped from the wound and besmeared his hand, he was able to run without assistance to the London Hospital. Upon arriving at the hospital he was asked how he felt, when he replied that he was much better since he lost his brains. Mr. Wakley further said that it was almost incredible how long persons survived injuries of the brain.

THE STYLE OF PERSIAN WRITERS.

Persian writers have always been fond of long pompous periods; and Abul-Fazel, who wrote, and who thought the essence of all good writing consisted in that, has been so eminently successful, that his nominatives and verbs are often posted at the distance of three pages from each other; and the space within is occupied with parentheses and sentences without the sense, if any, lies concealed behind such a number of intrenchments, that the Council of Trent would be puzzled to discover it.

THE FOLLY OF PRIDE.

The most beautiful flowers that ever graced the table or head of royalty, spring from the earth. And whence grew the essence of all good writing contained in the

THE PROCESSION, ST. MARY'S HILL, STAMFORD.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BURGHLEY.

(Continued from page 325.)

The special train, however, came on at a rapid rate, and reached the Camden-town station at ten minutes past five o'clock. From here the train was backed, and turned on the down line; and it reached the Euston terminus at twenty minutes past five o'clock.

Some parts of the journey were performed at very great speed. At Watford, where the train stopped for a few seconds, the Prince remarked to the Directors how very fast they had come. At the terminus her Majesty expressed to Mr. Glyn her satisfaction at the arrangements that had been made for her accommodation on the railway.

RETURN OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at the terminus of the London and Birmingham Railway on Friday afternoon, on their return from Burghley House, at twenty-five minutes past five o'clock.

A detachment of the 17th Regiment of Lancers, under the command of Lieut. Annes, arrived at the station before three o'clock, and remained until her Majesty arrived.

After the Royal carriages entered the station yard, the crowd, which before was inconsiderable, greatly increased, and the most intense interest was manifested to obtain a view of the Queen and her Illustrious Consort.

The passage leading from the railway to the rooms appropriated for her Majesty's use, were, as on Tuesday last, covered with scarlet cloth.

Shortly before five o'clock, the workmen employed in the carpenters' shops and other departments of the railroad, amounting to upwards of 200, formed themselves into a line at the end of the terminus, and when the Royal *cortège* arrived, they gave loud and hearty cheers, which were warmly responded to by those who had been admitted to witness her Majesty's arrival.

The Earl of Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain, accompanied her Majesty to town. The Earl of Liverpool and Lord Jersey left the station at Weedon about an hour before the Royal train, in order to be in readiness to receive her Majesty on her arrival at Windsor.

At Euston-square, her Majesty and Prince Albert were received by Mr. C. Glynn, the chairman of the Birmingham Railway Company, and several of the Directors, and after a short delay, conducted to the Royal carriage, followed by the members of the Court.

The Royal cavalcade then drove off at a rapid pace for the terminus of the Great Western Railway at Paddington, escorted by a detachment of the 17th Lancers. A train was in readiness to convey her Majesty to Slough *en route* to Windsor.

The reception which her Majesty and her Royal Consort received was most loyal and enthusiastic; the cheers of the populace, as the Royal carriages passed under the principal entrance to the station were unanimous, and appeared as if given from the heart.

Her Majesty, who did not appear at all fatigued by travelling, was heard to say that she had had a very pleasant journey.

The proceedings at Stamford were detailed last week. At the entrance of the borough a handsome arch was erected, and also an ecormous platform by the side of the road, for the accommodation of visitors and residents. It was surmounted by a flag, and inscribed, "Long live the Queen!" There must have been some 2000 or 3000 people there. It is needless to say that they cheered her Majesty most warmly as she passed. As the progress of the Royal *cortège* was necessarily somewhat slower, owing to the conflux of people, those who were stationed on the platform must have had a good view of the Queen. This platform extended to the corner of the road, as it enters Stamford, the road to Burghley turning off to the right.

Our Engraving represents her Majesty and her loyal escort passing St. Mary's Hill, at Stamford, with the fine old church in the distance: it is principally of the thirteenth century: the height of the tower and steeple, to the top of the vane, is 163 feet. The church has some rich chapels, and an ancient canopied altar-tomb.

The next illustration shows the procession passing the handsome church of St. Michael, altered and modernised, by Mr. John Brown, architect, Norwich.

On Thursday, the Queen honoured the town of Stamford with a visit. At two o'clock most of the shops in the town were closed in honour of the occasion, and exactly at half-past two, the Royal cavalcade left Burghley. The first carriage, which was drawn by four horses, and contained the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince A e , the Marquis of Exeter, and Lady Portman, was preceded by t Lord Exeter's outriders. The carriage was an open one, and every one had an excellent view of the Royal and illustrious party. In the second carriage, which was also an open one, were seated Sir Robert Peel, Earl de la Warr, Lady Sophia Cecil, and the Hon. Miss Liddell. In a pony phaeton which followed were the Hon. Mrs. Spencer, and Lady Middleton. The Royal cavalcade proceeded through St. Martin's-street, St. Mary's-street, St. John's-street, up High-street, to the west entrance of the Infirmary, and then by St Leonard's.

RUINS AT WOTTO RE

The cavalcade returned in front of the Infirmary through St. Paul's-street and Ironmonger-street, Broad-street, and Red Lion-square to Burghley. During the Royal progress through the town the bells of the various churches of the borough rang merry peals.

Every window along the entire route was decorated with Royal standards, union jacks, streamers, and flags of every description, or some other token of love and attachment. When opposite the Bede House, in Broad-street, the carriage in which were the Queen and the Prince stopped for a moment, which afforded the Marquis of Exeter an opportunity of drawing the attention of her Majesty to that excellent institution.

The streets through which her Majesty proceeded were crowded by her loyal and devoted subjects, who evinced their affection by hearty greetings, which were acknowledged by her Majesty in a most gracious manner.

On leaving the borough the Royal and Noble party proceeded to Wothorpe, where they inspected the ruins of the mansion and other antiquities in the neighbourhood. This seat is stated by Camden to have been built by Thomas Cecil, the first Earl of Exeter, who pleasantly said, he built it only to retire to out of the dust, while his great house at Burghley was sweeping. After the Restoration, the Duke of Buckingham, with his family resided in it for many years. There are only the turrets, (with cupolas similar to those at Burghley) and the fragments of some walls remaining, which are shown in the annexed view. The greater part of the house was taken down in 1738-9, and the materials employed in building the stables at Burghley.

The arrival of her Majesty at Burghley was reported last week; as was the ceremony of the christening of the infant daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, on Wednesday. (*See page* 316.) The ceremony is represented in our engraving. After it had concluded, her Majesty kissed the young godchild of her Royal Consort. Prince Albert presented the infant with a very rich and handsome gold cup after the ceremony.

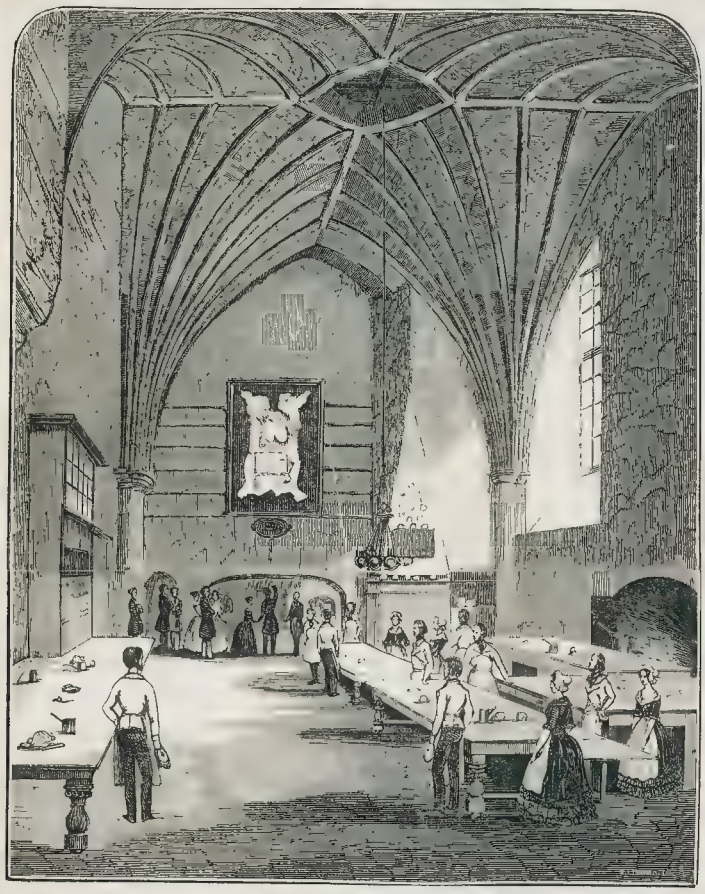
The cup stands about fifteen inches high, and bears a crown on the top of the cover. The sides are ornamented with figures of Cupid bearing cymbals, and the whole is elaborately chased. This work of art bears the following inscription in the three compartments into which it is divided:—

To the Lady Victoria Cecil,	from her Godfather, Albert.	Burghley, Nov. 13, 1844.

THE CHRISTENING CAKE,

of which we annex an Engraving at page 332, was a gorgeous work in

THE PROCESSION, PASSING ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, STAMFORD.]

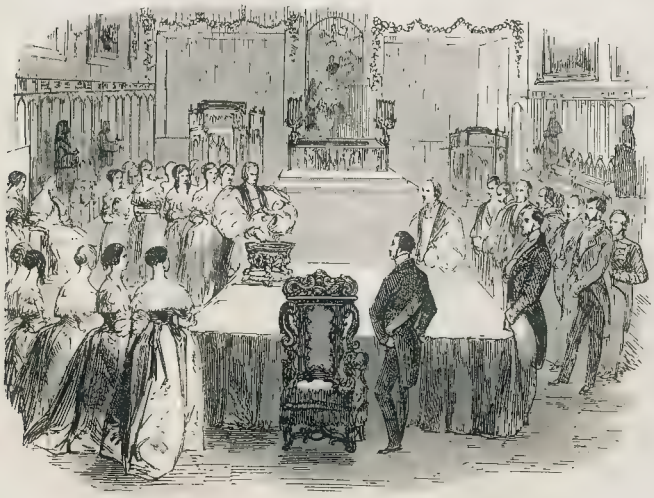


THE KITCHEN AT BURGHLEY.

confectionery, reflecting great credit upon the skill and taste of the manufacturer, Mr. Oswin, of Red Lion-square, a native of Stamford. Its weight was about 60lbs., exclusive of the ornaments. The cake was surmounted by a font, with a white satin flag, fringed with silver, at each corner. The height of the cake was 2ft. 2in., and its circumference 57 inches. Its decorations were very superb, and, placed upon a handsome silver stand, it was, altogether, a splendid affair.

Her Majesty's visit to the kitchen at Burghley was incidentally mentioned in our last. This apartment, as we intimated at page 308, is a portion of the original mansion, built by the great Lord Burghley. It is a noble room situated on the south side of a spacious court. It stands at the east end of the mansion, and measures 48 feet by 30; the roof is very lofty, and has a groined ceiling, of earlier style even than the old mansion. At one end is a large painting of a carcase of beef—an exhibition of the true ensign armorial of English hospitality; though to place the semblance amidst so much reality, seems extrinsic. Lastly, the engraving at page 332, shows the Buffet of Plate in the Great Dining Hall, described at page 313, last week.

(Continued on page 332.)



THE CHRISTENING IN THE CHAPEL.

WYON'S ROYAL EXCHANGE MEDAL.

The "Jetteau" designed to commemorate the opening of the Royal Exchange was executed by W. Wyon, Esq., R.A. It bears on the obverse a bust of her Majesty in high relief, with the legend, "ROYAL EXCHANGE, OPENED BY H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA, OCT. 28, 1844." The reverse is composed of a wreath of oak and laurel, which is displayed three shields—the bearings of the City of London, the Mercers' Company, and Sir Thomas Gresham; the latter, surmounted by his crest—the famous Grasshopper. The legend consists of the words, "FIRST STONE LAID BY H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT, JANY. 17, 1842." Of this medal, 1500 have been struck, and 200 more are in course of preparation, for distribution by the Gresham Committee, amongst the guests present at the opening of the Exchange, and persons, both at home and abroad, of high commercial reputation. The *medal*—as we prefer to call it—is of silver, the surface of the metal burnished, and the raised parts dead. Our cut has been enlarged from the original for the sake of greater clearness.

ROYAL EXCHANGE MEDAL.

The committee, feeling that so important an event should be celebrated by the execution of a higher work of art, than the mere striking of a "Jetteau," have ordered Mr. Wyon to prepare a large medal, whose beauty of design and workmanship shall be commensurate with the great event it is intended to commemorate. The model submitted by Mr. Wyon, and which has been approved by the committee, has, on the one side, the full length figure, in profile, of the Queen, from the statue by Lough, which is to be placed in the centre of the Merchants' Area. Her Majesty is represented standing in her Robes of State, holding in her left hand the Orb, and in her right which is inclined downwards, the sceptre of the Dove; behind the figure is a portion of the Quadrangle of the Royal Exchange. On the other side of the medal is a freely executed bust, in high relief

ROYAL EXCHANGE MEDAL.

of Sir Thomas Gresham, dressed in the characteristic cap and ruffed frill of his time.

FINE ARTS.

"The Emperor," winner of the Ascot Cup; painted by W. Shayer; engraved by C. Hunt. "Foigh-a-Ballagh," winner of the Great St. Leger; painted by G. Swandall; engraved by C. Hunt. "Alice Hawthorn," winner of the Doncaster Cup; painted by W. Shayer; engraved by C. Hunt. Moore.

Certainly, if industry in the publication of sporting realities in the class of art most appropriate for the illustration of such subjects be a recommendation to popularity, Mr. Moore attains it beyond doubt, and has a good right to call his "nobby" establishment the *Bees-wing* gallery. He is for ever working with the bee's wing. We have here three most spirited portraits of three of the most remarkable animals that ever made speed famous, and taught the lightning of rapidity to play along the turf.

The first is "The Emperor," the winner of the Ascot Cup, named in hospitable honour of the Emperor of Russia, who, during his presence in England, by his munificent donation to the race-course, well deserved the compliment from the sporting world. He was formerly called The Defence colt; but, having been promoted in his title, and won the cup, now requires no defence whatever. His portrait is here beautifully drawn by Shayer, and coloured to the life.

What ho! Foigh-a-ballagh! Clear the way! That is the English way of saying it in Irish—Clear the way for Foigh-a-Ballagh. "By Japers, yer honor" says a Paddy at our elbow. "There's small need of that same; Foigh-a-Ballagh has cleared the way for himself." And so he has; and a fine rollicking Irish dandy of stepper he is and looks; he beats Banagher, and Banagher beats the devil—and so we have small chance for his opponents. Nothing could be more true and spirited than the portrait of him, which, although just now staring us in the face, looks as if it could run away from us in a moment.

A third exquisite reflex of horseflesh in prints is Alice Hawthorn—the darling of the turf, and the winner of forty-three (!) cups! Who would not be proud to drink out of a cup won by Alice Hawthorn? It is enough to say that she *is* to be framed and glazed to make every body run after her likeness. All three prints are capital, and now reader Foigh-a-Ballagh for Mr. Moore.

LITERATURE.

THE POST-OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY, 1845. KELLY and Co.

Twenty years have made strange alteration in the bulk of this almost indispensable Directory. Well do we remember the mean, spare volume of other days, with its long lines of large type, and its shabby sheepskin binding; in place of which we have here a ponderous, large octavo volume, of some 1800 pages, two and three columns each, of small type, comprising, *inter alia*, directories, official, street, commercial, law, court, parliamentary, postal, City, conveyance, banking —thus combining the advantages of the old "Directory" with those of the "Court Guide"—the east with the west—and comprising all the information which the merchant or trader, or any other London resident or visitor, can reasonably expect to find; and, by excellent classification and arrangement, any portion of this information may be found *without difficulty*. In this volume, the 45th annual publication, the Street Directory contains twenty-eight pages, or upwards of 4000 names, more than that for 1844. The Postal Directory, of instruction as to the despatch of letters and newspapers to all parts of the world, and the list of the principal places in England and Wales, with the view to facilitate the operations of the Money Order Office—have also been greatly extended. Among other additions, we perceive some important and interesting statistics of London—as the area in acres, population, and assessment, and a statement from the Occupations' Abstract of the Census of 1841. The "Directory" is, in fine, as complete as untiring industry and vigilance can make it; for they have uniformly kept pace with the increase of the population and extent of our metropolitan and national establishments and interests.

THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC REGISTER AND ALMANACK FOR 1845. By J. W. GUTCH. Simpkin and Co.

This is a kind of Register of Facts and Information, such as must be useful to all persons of an inquiring turn of mind. Moreover, it contains a host of aids to general conversation, which often flags or comes to a stand-still for want of some definite information on an abstract subject. Thus, we have an Almanack, with anniversaries of inventions; a list of customs duties; the usual calendarial and commercial lists; a compendium of facts, data, or "constants," as Mr. Babbage would term them, in acoustics, aerial phenomena, agriculture, anatomy, angling, architecture, astronomy (very copious), biblical chronology, building, chemistry, domestic economy, engraving, geography, heat, hydraulics, insurance, mathematics, mechanics, mensuration, miscellanea, optics, painting, pathology, phrenology, physiology, statistics, therapeutics, useful tables, weights, measures, &c. To this enumeration we should add our note of confidence in the authenticity and excellent arrangement of the information. This pocket-book, like its predecessors, is dedicated, by permission, to Prince Albert; and it appears to be, in every respect, worthy of his Royal Highness' distinguished patronage, for its very extensive sphere of utility.

INSTRUCTIONS TO YOUNG SPORTSMEN IN ALL THAT RELATES TO GUNS AND SHOOTING. By Lieut.-Col. P. HAWKER. Ninth Edition.

To give a note of commendation to this work, of which nine editions, numbering more than as many thousands, have been sold, would be supererogatory. The original edition was printed some thirty years since, and the book has gone on increasing in bulk with the author's trial and experience; taking for his aim, "particular directions for (what gentlemen least understand) getting access to wild birds of every description." The work has, of late, been in many parts materially altered and enlarged: and the Colonel considers that the improvements introduced in this edition may be considered, in some degree, as "finishing lessons to those young sportsmen who have done him the honour to attend to his earlier instructions." Among the entirely new matter we find detailed accounts of Greenfield's new machinery for making waterproof copper caps, of Colonel Hawker's improvement on Wilkinson's musket, the patent breaching musket, &c.; with several pages of valuable observations on coast-gunning, more especially on the Hampshire coast. The following is the

POSTSCRIPT ON PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.

P.S., 1844.—When this group was drawn, (FIFTY YEARS SINCE), it was not an uncommon occurrence to bring home from fifty to sixty brace of partridges in a day. But within these few years the shooting has so fallen off, that we can scarcely get our ten brace even on the 1st of September. In what manner is this to do your account for this? Why, the reason is obvious, from a combination of circumstances, all against the sportsmen; viz., the march of intellect in poaching—a sale-of-game act—the increased price of powder—the trumpery nine bore *wildowl* guns—the increased demand for partridges' eggs—the facility—the farmers cutting up the grass banks for fuel, and thereby drying the birds to feed in open fields, at the mercy of hawks, who proceed to destroy—pasturing among their seed-wheat vitriol (to prevent smut,) which poisons many birds that would otherwise be left to breed—and mowing their wheat, by which means they destroy all the stubbles for shelter. In short, the partridges were given to us to have any birds at all; and the scarcity will, no doubt, increase every year, unless some alteration be made in the game-laws, and the landlords adopt certain restrictions in their leases, the same as the tenants do to the farmer for any new claims they may choose to introduce; or he will either destroy the game himself, or encourage his labourers to do so."

KNIGHT'S WEEKLY VOLUME—X. to XXII. C. Knight and Co.

This already popular series of Reading for All proceeds well. Possibly, the selection of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," translated by Fairfax (X. and XI.), is too much in advance of the reader; but it is a very venial error. Mr. Rennie's "Bird Architecture" deservedly forms No. XI. The two succeeding numbers complete Miss Lane's "Englishwoman in Egypt," and Mr. Davis's "The Chinese." No. XV. is devoted to a reprint of the volumes on "The Elephant," in the charming series entitled "The Menageries," in the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge:" it is, indeed, a most fascinating work, from the first to the last page. We are by no means so well pleased with No. XVI., "Rambles by Rivers," by James Thorne, reprinted from "The Penny Magazine." The rivers are the Duddon, the Mole, the Adur, Arun and Wey, the Lea and the Dove. This is, throughout, a very flimsy and unsatisfactory performance, and, by some degrees, the least meritorious yet presented in the series. The author affects to be above his task as a topographer, while he proves himself unequal to it in information. The next work, XVII. and XVIII., is of more sterling worth: it is entitled "Sketches of the History of Literature and Learning in England from the Norman Conquest to the Accession of Elizabeth;" in which the author, Mr. Craik, brings to his labour untiring research, and admirable tact in illustrating points of popular interest. The first volume extends to Piers Ploughman; and although the dryness of such a subject interferes not uniformly attractive, by aid of "the improved archæological scholarship of recent times," Mr. Craik has enriched his survey copiously with new lights. One, however, appeared to have escaped him, viz., a communication made to the Society of Literature, in 1829, maintaining the existence of Gildas, our earliest historian, to be a fiction. The work, excepting in its arrangement, is of a cyclopædian character, and must prove acceptable to a very large class of readers desirous for knowledge. No. XIX. consists of a reprint of Lord Brougham's "Dialogues on Iosunct," and his "View of the Researches on Fossil Osteology," from his lordship's "Dissertations," the two supplementary volumes of the edition of Paley's "Natural Theology;" the Latin quotations being translated. In this volume, it need scarcely be added, is a "pearl of great price" in the series. No. XX. is another of Mr. Craik's contributions—the first of three volumes to develop the "History of British Commerce," reprinted from the "Pictorial History of England:" this is a most laborious production, more to be prized as a book of reference than entertainment: in a long note, we perceive old Camden is caught tripping, so that Mr. Craik himself must take our correction in good part. No. XXI. is "A Volume of Varieties," by the Editor, and containing some very agreeable papers, occasionally of the magazine cast—all reprinted from various works. No. XXII., "The Camp of Refuge," is the first volume of "Old England's Worthies:" it is a tale of the Norman times—four years after the Battle of Hastings—the scenes being the Grand Abbey of Crowland, the Great House at Ely, &c., in the Fen country: the period is not attractive overmuch.

MURRAY'S HOME AND COLONIAL LIBRARY, Nos. XII. and XIII.

The first of the numbers contains Dr. Southey's Lives of Oliver Cromwell and John Bunyan, reprinted from the "Quarterly Review," if we mistake not, with the advantage of additional notes. Southey was, altogether, the best prose writer of his day; and, although the "Lives" before us are somewhat too discursive (from their being written for a review) to be considered as regular biographies, they, on that account, are the more attractive, from the extraordinary mass of illustrative anecdote which author and editor have here collected. At the close of the life of Bunyan, is Dr. Southey's honourable notice of one towards whom he was, doubtless, embittered in earlier life; it is really worth quoting. "In one of the volumes collected from various quarters, I observe the name of W. Hone, and notice it that I may take the opportunity of recommending his Every-day Book and Table Book, to those who are interested in the preservation of our national and local customs. By these very curious publications their compiler has rendered good service in an important department of literature; and he may render yet more if he obtain the encouragement which he well deserves."

No. XIII. of the "Library" contains an original work—"Notes and Sketches of New South Wales, during a residence in that colony from 1839 to 1844," by Mrs. Charles Meredith; the preface being dated from Van Diemen's Land. The scenery, people, and the various objects which strike a new-comer as novel or remarkable, are described in a very lively vein, and the book is altogether an appropriate and valuable contribution to the series. A few years since its contents would have been expanded to an expensive octavo volume.

POINTS AND PICKINGS OF INFORMATION ABOUT CHINA AND THE CHINESE. By the Author of "Soldiers and Sailors." Grant and Griffith.

The younglings of the next generation will, doubtless, be better acquainted with China, than are the children of a larger growth, in our day; and, towards this end, the present volume will contribute its quota of information, cleverly picked from books of travels and recent records; for, the author's experience, we opine, scarcely extends beyond his own room. The voyage is, however, confessedly suppositious: it is narrated in a lively style, which the author evidently fears may lead to his descriptions being impugned; and we must add that somewhat less of the gasconade would have improved the work: for example, it is beneath the reformed manner of writing books for children to say, "Were I called on to decide what people beneath the stars are most worthy of estimation, I should certainly point to my own countrymen." Again, sentences are occasionally obscure, as the following: "There is little doubt that the Chinese nation is the oldest in the world, if we except that of the Jews, but you must know something of what they (?) say of themselves." With these incidental blemishes, the volume is very amusing and instructive: it is profusely illustrated with woodcuts.

THE STAR OF THE COURT. By Miss S. BUNBURY. Grant and Griffith.

This is a narrative of "the Maid of Honour and Queen of England, Anne Boleyn," written for young persons, with the intention of illustrating the frightful evils of ambition and vanity in the character, history, and fate of the fair maid of Norfolk. The historical facts are related in a very entertaining manner, and the moral purpose continually kept in view, so that it may very safely be placed in the hands of the young. It is embellished with an illuminated title-page, a portrait, engraved initials, &c.

SONGS AND HYMNS FOR THE NURSERY. Burns.

A thin quarto of songs and hymns, with music set low, in the hope of its being found within the compass of very juvenile songsters; and accompaniments added for their less juvenile friends.

PICTORIAL LIVERPOOL; a new and complete Handbook for Resident, Visitor, and Tourist. H. Lacey.

This is a very neatly-compiled picture of the annals, commerce, shipping, institutions, public buildings, sights, &c., of the Modern Tyre, as Liverpool has been felicitously termed, from its extensive commercial and maritime connexions: it is very ably put together, but is almost disfigured by some engravings of very questionable execution. With this exception, the work is entitled to high praise.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE OPERA. Parts VI. and VII. Bogue, Fleet-street.

This truly elegant work maintains its attractions. Part VI. is a continuation of "The Huguenots," and presents a nicely engraved portrait of Treillet-Nathan as *Valentine* in that piece. The prose, in many instances, is more a translation than a description of the plots and incidents of the French libretto, and affords a very lively notion of the original, both by its own fidelity, and the illustrative woodcuts which are inserted in the text.

Part VII. has the belief of "Ondine" for its subject, with a portrait of the fascinating Cerito, as *the Nymph of the Waters*, such a one as the creator of the character, M. le Baron la Motte Fouqué, would have hailed as the realization of his supernatural dream. As he was he who, in his "Undine," first gave to the world that modern description of the "Naiad" which has been embodied by Cerito so felicitously. Independent of the merits of the pictorial, we have another from the pen of the writer, which describes Cerito truly, and which, for its fidelity, we here transcribe:—"The dancing of Cerito has been particularly *germane* to British audiences, and for her have been produced the two most original ballets that have ever given scope to the Italian Opera in the Haymarket—'Alma' and 'Ondine,' which have been constantly performed; and, to judge by the applause that has greeted and followed them, have been

"Ever charming, ever new."

The numbers are got up in the elegant style of their predecessors, but there is too much bad, hard, French drawing about many of the illustrations. Some of the borderings are extremely beautiful—viz., page 73.

MUSIC.

MUSICAL STATISTICS OF THE METROPOLIS.

The following enumeration will afford the best answer to those grumblers who are eternally deploring the low state of music in England, and counting its present degradation (?) with its former grandeur. In the *season*—and that is nearly all the year round—what city can boast of such a bill of fare as the following? We shall begin, by grace, with that theatre which her Majesty so particularly patronises—the Italian Opera. Where can be heard such a congregation of the first *artistes* in the world? Not elsewhere is our reply. Where can we hear the immortal works of Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, Weber, &c., performed as they are at the Philharmonic; or the sublimer conception of the great HANDEL at the Ancient Concerts, or Exeter Hall? Does not the Societa Armonica prove the love for, and high state of the art amongst us? The same question will apply to the Society of British Musicians. Look, moreover, at the number of concerts by day and by night—the *matinées musicales*—the *soirées musicales*—the quartet *réunions*—the madrigal meetings—the glee clubs—the melodists, &c.; and then cant about the want of a lover for music in the land of PURCELL! The quantity of music created in this country, and the exorbitant price paid for it, alone would prove that it is almost a *mania* with us; and go into any society, do we not find amateurs who can rival the most distinguished professors in either vocal or instrumental ability: There are more musical amateurs in this metropolis than are to be found in all the world beside.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

The definitions of comedy given by our greatest critics, are so at variance, that we are at a loss to discover the actual limits of the art. Johnson considered the ultimatum of comedy to be merely laughter; but this is a most degrading conception of its powers. Pope declared that it was a matter of doubt, which was the highest aspiration of the human mind—a comedy or a tragedy. Warburton, Brydges, Warton, and others, are equally undecided. Again, farce is considered to be a deteriorating ingredient in high comic writing, yet it is copiously used by Shakspeare, and all the old dramatists. The "Comedy of Errors" is not only a farce, but a most outrageous impossibility. It is rejecause to urge that it is an adaptation of the "Enigma" of Plautus Shakspeare has lent his name to it and given it a position in the dramatic creation. If we might be permitted, amongst such mighty disputants, to give our opinion, we should say that comedy should delineate the manners, follies, vices, and general anatomy of the conventional world. Tragedy *is* as fixed in its rules as nature itself—it professes to be the action of the passions common to all times and natures; but comedy is the picture of society as it is; and must change in its forms and texture with the times which it delineates. If, therefore, adventure was the business of fashionable life in 1744, and wit was its common parlance, the representation of its comedy would admit of what is technically termed, "*Spanish intrigue*" and epigrammatic point; but if the present era reveals nothing to the eye of the dramatist but routine and rapidity, he is compelled to farcify his situations and impose a violence on his creation, to render effective that which faithfully depicted would only be tedious and unprofitable.

The new comedy of "Old Heads and Young Hearts," by Mr. Bourcicault, produced at this house on Monday evening, is the very best which has appeared for years—an assertion possibly borne out by its triumphant success. Year after year have comedies been brought out, and the same date has seen them quietly on the shelf. Some of them had very fair plots—others the most brilliant dialogue: but, in spite of puffs and placards, boxes grew thinner and receipts less each night of their representation, until they retired altogether to be heard of no more. The reason was, that there was in them no attempt to depict the manners of the day; or, rather, there was an attempt, resulting from imagination, and received conventional notions. Persons came to see existing society pourtrayed, and were disappointed; or else they were wearied with long heavy dialogue and leaden sentiment. This will not apply to "Old Heads and Young Hearts." The writing was sparkling and pungent; the portrayal of character natural and unaffected: and in the scenes of society introduced, nothing was outraged by ignorance of the class from which they were drawn.

It is unnecessary to detail the plot: we will mention merely the characters. The two chief parts of the piece, *Jesse Rural*, a kind and simple country curate, and *Tom Coke*, a fine-spirited Yorkshire squire, were in the hands of Messrs. Farren and Webster. The former was beautifully played: the old man's joy at his mistaken contrivances for promoting everybody's happiness, and subsequent distress when he finds how his innocent mismanagement has turned out, was in the highest style of acting. Nor was Mr. Webster less effective as the warm-hearted countryman—more especially in the fifth act, respecting his reconciliation with his brother. *Littleton Coke*, a young fellow less barrister, was not sustained with any remarkable effect by Mr. Charles Mathews. His first scene struck us as most insanely played; and he hurried some of the speeches with a careless rapidity, which entirely destroyed their point. As the piece proceeded he improved greatly, possibly wormed up by the continuous applause. *Colonel Rocket*, an old Indian officer, was admirably enacted by Mr. Strickland; Mr. Holl showed average ability as *Lord Charles Rowback*, son of *Lord Pompion* (Mr. Tilbury); and Mr. Buckstone's *Bob* was amazingly droll. The female characters were *Lady Alice Hawthorn* (a high-spirited meteor of fashion, who insists upon being balloted into the "omnibus box"), most spiritedly played by Madame VESTRIS; and *Miss Rocket* by Miss Julia Bennett. *Lady Pompion* also found a very efficient supporter in Mrs. W. Clifford.

Some trifling disapprobation in the second act was immediately suppressed: and then the comedy went with continued bursts of cheering, and finished the evening with a whirlwind of applause. Mr. Bourcicault, in reply to the calls of "author:" bowed from a private box; and the whole of the *dramatis personæ* subsequently appeared on the stage.

There are so many clever things said that it is difficult to select one or two for quotation. Perhaps the following went best with the audience:—

Lit. Gold is the Medean bath of youth, possessing also a magnetic attraction for every cardinal virtue, while all the plagues of Egypt are shut up in one English word, and that is *poverty*; the exhibition of which, like that of the Gorgon's head, turns the hearts of your dearest friends to stone.

Rox. Can May-fair legislation so repeal the laws of nature? By Jove! the west-end, at last, will cut the sun because it rises in the east, and lives by wax light.

Lit. You, perhaps, may never see the world as I do, Charles, because I am poor—but a rich man's view of life is bounded by his parasites—he feels but through his glove and thinks all things are soft.

Tom. Since I came into this city I haven't seen a fair inch of blue sky, or a blade of green grass. Stop—I did though—yes, I did see a puir sickly plot penned up in a garret, as they called a square, looking, for all the world, as if they'd put nature in a pound for straying into town.

Old *Rocket's* disbelief in the battle of Hastings because there was no account of it in the Army List, was also very effective, as well as his anger at the Earl's allusion to his ancestors, who came over *after* the battle, in which the old soldier could not see much credit. This produced a round of applause.

LYCEUM

"A Trip to Kissengen"—which spellilluous name indicates the locality of some German baths, in fashion with our autumnal tourists—is the name of a new farce, produced towards the close of last week at this house, and with triumphant success. It is stated to be the first production of Mr. T. Haynes Bayly, of Christ's College, Cambridge; and, if this be the case, gives strong indications of a very fresh and original vein of dramatic writing, with much less reliance on conventional stage business and hackneyed situations than is usually the case. The story may be thus told: *Count de Carambole* (Mr. Wigan), a foreign scamp, such as might have been seen lately hanging about the low hells of Leicester-square, and his wife, *Fifine* (Mrs. Wigan), have at last become so *generally known* at Kessingen as danger of being arrested for some bank forgeries upon letters of credit, which have been discovered at Frankfort. At the same time arrives *Mr. Crusi* (Mr. Keeley), the "exclusive correspondent" of the "Scourge" London newspaper, who is in the dismal solitudes of Herne Bay, and come to the baths of Kessingen on a wild spree. *Fifine* pretends, at the *table d'hôte*, to be struck with him, and, finding out who he is, tells him that he is in jeopardy from some articles which have appeared in the "Scourge," reflecting on the Bavarian Government; but that, to serve him, she will exchange her husband's passport for his own—of course, out of devotion. *Mr. Crusi* agrees to this; and we next see him as *Count de Carambole*, playing the part of a gallant *flaneur* in front of the bathhouse. In the meantime his wife (Mrs. Keeley), accompanied by her uncle, *Mr. Lonely* (Mr. Turner), has arrived at Kissengen, and finds her husband flirting with *Fifine*, just as he is arrested for the *Count de Carambole*, upon the strength of his boasting and his false passport. *Mrs. Crusi* is so enraged, that she denies all knowledge of him, and the wretched little journalist is at once marched off to prison. A variety of distressing situations now commences, in which Keeley must be seen, for their drollery to be conceived; and he is on the point of being condemned, when two Bow-street officers arrive and recognise the real *Count de Carambole*. An explanation takes place; the wife, having sufficiently punished, forgives him; the real culprit is marched away, and the piece terminates happily.

This is the outline of the plot; but the dialogue is so smart and good-tempered, and the allusions so clever, that a double vivacity is given to the progress; and a murmur of applause runs through it from beginning to end. To say that both Keeley and his wife played with the same inimitable drollery which characterises all they do, is indeed praise enough; but we must, at the same time, speak most especially of the acting of the latter as the French swindler. To this gentleman belongs the sole credit of effecting a reform in the representation of stage foreigners. His personation of them is perfect; his Waterloo Guide in "Gertrude's Cherries;" his Sporting Count in "The Turf;" his French Valet, in everything, are characteristic studies of no low order; and he speaks also, as they might, in reality; not in the theatrical broken English of a few years back. His making up also from his hair to his *pantalons en guetre* was a picture: it was the living representative of the "shy" foreigner that Mr Leech can portray so well with his pencil. Not less clever was Mrs. Wigan's *Fifine*; her *tournure* and broken English were also carefully taken from nature, and we could sometimes close our eyes and fancy we were listening to Celeste or Eugenie Prosper. Mr. Turner was comically harmless as *Uncle Lonely*. The piece went with a roar of laughter throughout, and was announced for repetition amidst loud applause.

PRINCESS'.

A drama, called "Prediction," was produced here on Monday evening, which, we were somewhat disappointed to find, was merely another version of the "Mysterious Stranger," now performing at the Adelphi, and scarcely so effective. Miss Emma Stanley is a very clever young lady, but she does not play the assumed Evil One equal to Madame Celeste. Her performance, nevertheless, was highly creditable; as was that of the lover of the piece, sustained by Mr. Walter Lacy. Mr. Granby, a useful member of this company, also played carefully; but there was nothing in the other characters to call for any particular remark. The piece went tolerably well, and the audience were perfectly satisfied; but it will not do to rely upon mediocrity, scarcely so effective.

Mr. Balfe bids fair to rival Donizetti in the number of his operatic productions—for between the *Opera Comique*, at Paris, Drury-lane, and the Princess's here, he contrives *currente calamo* to keep three establishments constantly supplied with something new, and has not made a single *fiasco* yet. On Wednesday last an English version of "Les Quatre, Fils Aymon," the title of the *libretto* which was performed at Paris last summer, was produced at this house, and proved successful in the highest degree. It is called "The Castle of Aymon," or "The Four Brothers," but the story bears no resemblance to the legend so well known in Germany as the "Haimonskinder;" it seems rather to have been founded upon our own juvenile romance of "Jack

and his Eleven Brothers," in earlier days which we recollect, touched our sensibility mightily. The present treatment of the subject, however, takes a humorous turn, which has been most felicitously heightened by the wit of the composer. The plot of the piece may be briefly told :—

The four heroes of the piece are the sons of an old Bretagne nobleman, who has made them travel, each by a different route, and appointed them all to return on a certain day to open a chest supposed to contain all his property, and to act in accordance with the will he commences, and they all enter their ancestral castle dressed exactly alike. The quintet which they sing with their Old Steward, was escorted, and so was a pretty romance sung by Allen, who plays *Olivier*, the eldest of the brothers. When the chest is opened, nothing is found but a document wherein the deceased parent informs them that he has nothing to leave but the bare walls of the castle, and his advice to preserve brotherly unity. Report, however, has given a fictitious splendour to affairs, and a wealthy, miserly nobleman, the *Baron de Beaumanoir*, has hastened to the castle, on the day the chest is opened, in the hope of uniting his daughter to the eldest brother, now *Duc d'Aymon*. The Old Steward, anxious to keep up the honour of the house, makes the Baron believe that his master's riches are inexhaustible, and that he is in fact the sole heir to the late Duke, his three brothers being dead

The second act takes place in the garden of the Baron's castle. He wishes to marry his daughter *Hermine* to *Olivier*. Unfortunately, there is an obstacle in the way of the marriage, for *Hermine*, to save her three female cousins from a convent, for which her father has destined them, has made a vow that they shall all three be married before her own nuptials take place. A pretty, singular, chattering quintet occurs among these four young ladies and their attendant Then comes the "gem" of the opera, an admirable buffo duet by the Baron and *Iron*. Messrs. Walton and Leffler, the latter recounting to the former the boundless riches of the *Duc d'Aymon*, and the former greedily swallowing every word. There is originality in this duet, and the effect produced by one singer rapidly repeating the phrase which has just been uttered by the other is quite unique. A pretty romance and duet take place between *Hermine* and *Olivier*, and the act terminates with a very dramatic finale. The three younger brothers have made their fortune in love with *Hermine*, without knowing that she is their elder brother's bride; and he, to fulfil her vow, makes as inexhaustible with them all, and contrives that they shall elope with her three cousins all veiled—to three several hermitages, where a priest will unite them. This incident is not very new, but is well treated in the present instance.

In the third act *Hermine* is with her bridegroom, and her father is urging the marriage, but she dares not comply till she hears the signal from the hermitages, announcing that the weddings have taken place. In the meanwhile *Olivier* sings a pretty romance, "In the chapel all is ready;" and *Hermine* sings a duet with her father, pending which the expected bells are heard. At the end, when all the affairs are settled, the four brothers having made their fortunes by their respective marriages, repeat the strain with which they closed their first act.

The heroine, *Hermine* was performed by a *débutante*—a Miss Helen Condell—who, although labouring under timidity at first, ultimately succeeded to complete triumph. She is an ornament to the vocal profession Allen sang his ballads with that taste by which he is always distinguished. Walton was excessively droll as the old Baron. Leffler, too, was much more puns-taking than usual. He played the Old Steward with a quiet, roguish humour; and his voice was in more than ordinary good condition. Mr. C. Horn, jun., displayed an ease and manner far above the usual acting of vocalists.

The scenes as successful as they could be. Everybody was called for, including Mr. Balfe, and Miss Condell received a bouquet or two. A beautiful new scene has been painted for the second act by Mr. Beverley.

Although Mr. Maddox has good reason to be pleased with his liberal speculation.

ASTLEY'S

We are very fond of going to Astley's, if it be only to revive bygone feelings and associations. We will not, however, pretend that we feel some small pleasure apart from this in visiting it at present—that we even laugh at the time-honoured jokes of the Clown, with a dash of former joyousness in the outburst—that it is the only theatre where the equables do not appear less bright, the tights less tight, the concessions less imposing, the gas less sparkling, than formerly. We do not wish, it is true, to go there very, very often, for then the charm would quite depart; but we look upon a visit to Astley's, as a dinner from roast mutton pig—not eating now and then.

They were rare times when we used first to go to Astley's—we mean for ourselves, not for the world at large—to the greater part of which they were possibly just the same as they are at present. But we saw everything then through a medium: we looked upon respect and the very sawdust as a substance of a marvellous nature: and we made bows to the box-keeper, and called him "Sir." Soon, too, how we loved him: next to Punch there was nobody that we had never spoken to, whom we took into such intimate acquaintanceship. We have never heard jests since that pleased us like his did, or that we thought so sharp—no, not smarter—than the first wife of Judy, and Mr. Widdicombe, who from we then conceived to be the commanding officer of some royal cavalry regiment, just managing the ring, in all condecension, for amusement and change—our feeling towards him was something like respect. We had not then learnt that he was an ordinary person, nor should we have dared to make rude jokes and intricate calculations about his age. Such would have been utter profanity. One of the good old fashioned pieces, such as we used to see—not years in China and Afghanistan—was produced here last week, called "The Royal Fox Hunt; or, the Race Horse, and Life's Course of Man and Steed"—we quote the bill. We will not attempt to give the plot. The moment we reduced an Astley piece to the months, its charm would be gone; and the present one was so long, withal, that when it was over we had well nigh forgotten how it began. But there were country *fêtes* and festivals—there was a fox-chase, with a real fox and pack of real hounds—there was the Derby Day at Epsom, before Sir Joshua Reynolds's man's enactment against the thimble tables—and a great deal more than we have space to tell of or heart to remember. But everybody was amusing himself, and so were we; and we believe we cannot do the establishment a better turn, which it really deserves, than by recommending all our readers to go and see it. If only a small fraction of them followed our advice, the proprietor might be very well content.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

"AT HOME AND ABROAD."

MADAME DULCKEN'S SOIREES MUSICALES.—This lady gave the first of a series of musical entertainments at her house in Harley-street, on Wednesday night. The concert opened with Haydn's quatuor in G major (No. 31), for two violins, viola, and violoncello, which were played by Messrs. Willy, Goffric, Loder, and Lucas. It was executed with great spirit, and a thorough feeling of its chaste and simple beauties, and elicited considerable applause. This and Mendelsshon's quintet in A major, for two violins, two tenors, and a violoncello, formed the mainstays of the concert. It was admirably executed by Messrs. Willy, Goffrie, Loder, Hill, and Lucas, and was received with enthusiasm. Madame Dulcken displayed a masterly touch and extreme taste and correctness in Beethoven's sonata in C (No. 3), Hummel's trio in E major, accompanied by Messrs. Goffrie and Lucas, a fantasia by Ries on Swedish national air, with accompaniments for violin, violoncello, and double bass, and Chopin's notturno and tarantella.

M. MOSCHELES.—This distinguished pianist and composer is at present in his fatherland, Germany, giving concerts in the principal cities and towns.

PARISH ALVARS.—This celebrated harpist is leaving Vienna for Naples, where he will pass the winter. He has just completed a new concerto, and a symphony for the orchestra; at present he is employed on a pianoforte concerto, which is expressly intended for Madame Dulcken.

Mr. Gattie, the actor, formerly so well known by his representations of Frenchmen of the old school, died on the 13th inst. at Reading Mr. Gattie was a most honourable man, and he retired from the stage several years ago, universally esteemed by his brethren and every one who knew him. Mr. Gattie had an engagement at the Surrey Theatre, under the management of Mr. T. Dibdin

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN THE CITY.—At a Court of Aldermen held on Tuesday, a presentment was made by the inquest of the ward of Farringdon Within, to the effect, that 145 wholesale dealers were carrying on business in the ward who were not free of the City. The Court agreed that the necessary steps should be taken to put the law in force, and to compel persons to take up their freedom.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

A CASE OF A DISTILLERY BY THE EXCISE.—Some rumours have been in circulation for the last fortnight, relative to the seizure of the distillery and the contiguous house of Messrs. Smith, Thomas-street, Whitechapel. The cause of this step on the part of the Excise is not exactly known The stoppage of the business will continue until the Revenue and Excise causes are tried in the Court of [illegible] hour, when it will take place somewhat after the rate of the 100 [illegible] early the whole of the men employed in the two departments have been discharged According to one account, the firm had been in the habit of retailing spirits at a superior strength and lower price than other distillers. It is well known to the trade, that the quality sent out commanded the highest prices in the market, and the house was never considered to come under the denomination of cheap sellers. Here, as in all other establishments of the same kind, an exact self-interest was constantly on the premises, and during the whole of the period, until the commissioners stopped the trade, he was in the constant habit of seeing what was going on. At present no correct information can be obtained as to the exact amount for which the commissioners have made a seizure; whether they amount to £1000 or £100,000 is unknown

THE LATE SWINDLING CASE AT BIRMINGHAM.—Several tradesmen who have been swindled by the individual of whose exploits we gave an account last week, have waited upon the Birmingham magistrates to detail their grievances, and if possible, to obtain a warrant. The Birmingham paper, Bell's Life of that town, says:—"An attorney has furnished us with several cases, in order to show that the magistrates would have been fully justified in granting a warrant against Messrs. Ashford, Bull, and Co., on the application to Mr. Arnold. We have received several communications from London and elsewhere, who have recognised in Mr. Rice, from the description of the late swindler, an old acquaintance. One of our correspondents, a sufferer, dates his note from the Parthenon Club, Regent-street informs us that the blind man, when practising in town, went by the name of "C. Radley, tailor, 13, Hatfield-street, Borough," and his accomplice by the name of "Charles Percival, Edmund, of Eltham, Kent." Another correspondent, a professional gentleman, who, we have no doubt, was also victimised, says he can furnish a clue to the discovery and apprehension of the scoundrels, should any measures be determined on for bringing them to justice. This gentleman's address we shall be happy to furnish, if required, as he is most willing to lend a hand in bringing the transactions of this swindling company to a close. If appears the parties were also known to the metropolitan police, whose vigilance they have succeeded in eluding; we trust our Birmingham force will be more successful when they make the attempt."

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE STEAM-VESSEL Queen.—Joseph Samuda, the brother and partner of Mr. Jacob Samuda, who lost his life on board the G pay Queen, with nine of his engineers and workmen, having intimated that he would bear the expense of the funerals of the deceased, all the families or friends were unable to do so, the mournful ceremonials were conducted in a most respectable manner. Last Sunday afternoon the remains of five of the sufferers, who resided in Poplar or its vicinity, were consigned to the earth, viz., Henry Sorbell, who has left a widow and eight children, was buried at two o'clock in Poplar churchyard. He was followed by his widow and the whole of his eight orphan children, who were all respectably attired. Several mourning coaches, in the cortege of Mr. Joseph Samuda. At four o'clock a procession, consisting of the bodies of John Newman and Michael Donovan, two others of the sufferers, followed by above twenty couple of sorrowing relatives, proceeded wending its way up the High-street, Poplar, towards the Catholic cemetery in Wade-street, East India-road; a similar crowd of persons followed in the rear. They were both interred in one grave. The service, according to the Catholic ritual, was read in a most impressive manner by the Rev. Mr. Haresnep, the Catholic priest. William Riley, the boiler maker, was interred at Trinity Chapel, East India-road, with a similar intensity of feeling. Arthur M'Ghee, also buried in the Catholic cemetery. The remains of Mr. Jacob Samuda were interred at the Jews' Cemetery, in the Mile-end-road. The brother of Charles Dodd, the principal engineer, whose native place was Liverpool, arrived in London from that town. Mr Dodd immediately had the remains removed in a hearse to the residence of the London and Birmingham Railway, at Euston square, from whence they were conveyed to Liverpool. The body of Thomas Negus was taken to his late residence, in Union-street, Old Gravel-lane, Southwark, and interred on Friday week. In addition to the numerous family left by Henry Sorbell, we understand that Riley has left a widow and six children, all, with the exception of Charles Dodd and Thomas Nugent, have left widows and families.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday night an inquest was taken before Mr. Payne, at Guy's Hospital, on view of the body of W. Thomas Hilley, aged twelve years, in the employment of Mr. Philippe, farmer, Norwood, who was run over by a steam-engine, the property of the London and Dover Railway Company. It appeared from the evidence that, about half past six o'clock, a man named Wooker, a gardener, was walking along the side of the Croydon Railway, between the July Sailor and Anerley stations, when a steam-engine, [illegible], was going down to London, passed him. Shortly after, he heard the deceased lying on the ground, between the rails. He was prescribed for by a medical gentleman, and then taken to Guy's Hospital. Deceased, it was stated, was going to Penge, to his work, and that he was in the habit of walking between the rails. The driver of the steam-engine, which had a white light in front, and which was going at a rate of from ten to twelve miles an hour, said he did not see deceased, nor was he aware of the accident till about half past six o'clock, a man named Wooker, a gardener, was walking along the side of the Croydon Railway, between the July Sailor and Anerley stations, when a steam-engine, [illegible], was going down to London, passed him. Shortly after, he heard the deceased lying on the ground, between the rails. He was prescribed for by a medical gentleman, and then taken to Guy's Hospital. Deceased, it was stated, was going to Penge, to his work, and that he was in the habit of walking between the rails. The driver of the steam-engine, which had a white light in front, and which was going at a rate of from ten to twelve miles an hour, said he did not see deceased, nor was he aware of the accident till about half past six o'clock. Deceased had a very extensive fracture of the skull, and other injuries. He died the same evening. Verdict—"That the deceased died from a fracture of the skull, but how that was occasioned there was no evidence."

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—A very long inquiry was held at Guy's Hospital on Tuesday night before Mr. Payne, touching the death of Mr. Ellis Hayward, aged seventy-two, lately residing at 31, Anne street, Peckham. From the evidence of Mrs. Natter, the deceased's landlady, it appeared that on the previous Friday, she heard a strange noise in the room occupied by deceased. She hastened there, when she found deceased with his throat cut, weltering in his own blood lying by his side. Medical aid was sent for, and deceased was subsequently taken to the hospital, where he died. Several letters were found in his room; one addressed to the editor of the *Times*, in the event of his death, that gentleman. The others were read. One, directed to his landlady, set forth that he had left her his boxes, &c., regretting that he had nothing more to leave her. He hoped, if any thing was owing to his landlady, he had relief from them, but not to contribute any thing towards the expenses of his funeral, as his wife had plenty of spare cash, and could afford to bury him. He made a very serious charge against her, for which, however, there appeared to be no foundation. Two letters to the Jury were very similar, and stated that he was in a state of destitution, and he preferred taking his life to suffering "purgatory" in the workhouse. No one knew that he was so much afflicted, but he had relief from some of his wife s friends. The deceased shortly after his marriage began to lead a very disgraceful life. Mr. Kent, the house surgeon, proved that death arose from the hemorrhage caused by the wound in the throat. Other witnesses were examined, from whom it appeared that, besides cutting his throat, he attempted to take poison. His mind, there was no doubt, had become impaired, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

HER MAJESTY'S STAG-HOUNDS.—SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—A large field attended the meet on Wednesday morning, which took place at Dawley Wall, near Hillingdon. The celebrated "Hudson Deer," which was selected for the day's sport, had not been hunted during the past season Upon the deer being uncarried, at Pole Hill, it went right away for the feeder of the Ruislip reservoir, crossing to the left towards Ickenham, then round to Harefield, leaving the village to the left, and then back again over the same line of country to Hayes. It was taken near Stanmore, after a run of one hour and three quarters, at a steady pace, over a distance of twenty miles of country. The horse of a gentleman who regularly attends the hunt, in taking a blind hedge out of a field near Wood End, about a mile from Harrow, fell into a ditch on the other side, and, its neck [illegible] under him, its death was instantaneous. Mr. Colquhoun had a severe concussion. Too horse, which was a favourite and highly valuable animal, has been hunted with the Royal buckhounds during the last seven seasons. Another gentleman, in taking the hedge from another part of the road, had his horse fall, and sustained a compound fracture of the thigh bone, besides other injuries. Several [illegible] cents took place during the run, but we have not heard they were attended with any very serious results.

THE MARKETS

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Although the return for the present week shows a good arrival of English wheat, the supply of that article on sale to-day has not been large for the time of year; however, the demand is very heavy, at almost nominal prices. In foreign wheat next to nothing was doing, yet holders would not accept lower figures. Barley and malt were a mere drug; yet we can notice no alteration in the currencies. Oats, beans, and peas as on Monday, with exceedingly little doing

ENGLISH.—English wheat, 1,1800 sacks, 7400 oats, 1220 quarters. Irish wheat, — sacks, 1800 quarters. Foreign wheat, 1,1,1 sacks, 1,1 quarters. Flour, 4930 sacks. Malt, 6480 quarters.

ENGLISH.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 47s ditto white, 45s to 50s; Norfolk and [illegible], red, 38s to 44s ditto white 43s to 52s; rye, — s to 37s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s; ditto malting 31s to 35s; malting ditto, 31s to 35s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 61s; brown ditto, 47s to 52s; Kingston and Ware, 54s to 62s; Chevalier, 60s to —s; harvest ditto, —s to —s; feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 21s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 33s to 34s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; grey peas, maple, 34s to 36s; white, 36s to 38s; beans, 46s to 48s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 37s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s, per 280 lbs. Seconds, — s to — s. Baking, red, 44s to 46s; ditto, white, 50s to 54s.

FOREIGN.—Wheat, 46s to 48s; barley, — s to —s; oats, 21s 6d; rye, 34s 2d; beans, 36s 6d; peas, 36s 6d.

A small public sale, consisting of 11,145 packages, has been held this week. The buildings have been somewhat roasted, and goods[illegible], young bruces, and sonchongs have produced an advance of 1d to 1d per lb. The stock in warehouse is rapidly decreasing. Privately, a good business is doing, at full prices.

Sugar.—For West India sugar the demand has ruled very steady this week, and full prices have been paid in every instance. Bengals have advanced 1s to 2s per cwt. All other kinds of raw sugar are quite as dear Standard lumps have improved to 72s 6d to 74s per cwt.

Coffee.—Mocha and West India sorts have been in fair request, but in Ceylon very little is doing at [illegible] Former coffee is held at full rates

Rice.—[illegible] Ireland being very low, we have again to report an active demand, the whole of which are still on the advance. Foreign descriptions [illegible] There has been an improved demand for all kinds of bacon, at 1s to 2s per cwt. more money. Lard has risen from 1s to 3s per cwt., with a brisk trade. All other kinds of provisions support previous prices.

Wool.—Both English and foreign wools are selling heavily, and the rates are with difficulty supported.

Potatoes.—The best samples of potatoes are in good request, at full prices. Other kinds are very dull sale.

Tallow.—Owing to the large arrivals, the article is heavy, and the rates have a downward tendency. P. Y. C., on the spot, is held at 40s 6d to 40s 9d, and for forward delivery, 40s 3d per cwt. Town tallow is plentiful at 40s 6d per cwt.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, 40s 10s to 61 10s; useful do., 65 15s to 75 5s; fine clover do., 80s to 85 15s; clover ss 61 10s to 65 5s; old straw, 30 10s to 31 15s; wheat straw, 25 15s to 26 15s per load.

Fruit.—Vegetable currants are in active request, at 50s per cwt. A very large business is done in currants, at 45s to 46s for old and 49s to 50s per cwt. for new Patras.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in good request, at full prices. Most other kinds of oil are a dull sale.

Hops (Friday) Since the declaration of the duty, the demand has somewhat slackened in the [illegible] quantities of wheat are, in some instances, easier than were [illegible] [illegible] rule as under:—Kents, pockets, 47 to to 48 10s; Weeds, 46 10s to 47 10s; Sussex, 43 to 45 10s; East Kent, 47 to to 48 15s; Choice ditto, 49 10s to 52 10s; Farnham, 50 to to 52 10s.

Seeds (Friday).—Admr's, 18s 6d, Old Prestop, 19s 6d, Old Tanfield, 18s 6d; Towbyer, 17s 6d; West Hartley, 18s 6d; Braddyll's Hesting, 23s; Adderly, 23s 6d; Stewart's, 18s; Lambton, 21s per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts here this morning was only moderate, yet the beef trade was, on the whole, inactive, at about Monday's quotations. We had on sale 54 beasts, in fair average condition, from Rotherham, as also 90 horned and polled Scots from Dundee. The number of sheep being very limited the mutton trade was firm, and previous rates were steadily supported. For prime small calves we had a steady inquiry, at in some instances, a trifle more money. Other qualities were a dull sale. The pork trade ruled dull, yet prices remained about stationary. Milch cows sold at from £16 to £18 each.

Per 8lbs to the sink—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality 4s. 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d, coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 2s 10d, second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime Southdown ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; large hogs, 3s 4d to 3s 6d, small porkers, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; suckling pigs, 18s to 20s each; and quarter old store pigs, 20s each. Beasts, 523; cows, 79; sheep, 3580; calves, 164; pigs, 3.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—There was a full average supply of meat on offer to-day, yet the demand was steady at our quotations.—Per 8lbs. by the carcass.—Inferior beef 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; dirto small ditto, 3s 4d. to 3s 6d; large pork, 2s 8d to 3s 0d, inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; veals, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d.

BRADFORD PIECE MARKET, Thursday, Nov 14—There is a fair demand for goods suitable for the winter, and the business done in Lustrings, Damasks, Moreens, &c., has been greater; but the demand for Merinoes, Orleans, &c., when not of dress purposes, there is no alteration among the buyers for the same market, when the late favourable harvest led the manufacturers to anticipate. In prices there is no change worthy of note.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK

From our City Correspondent.

The Consol Market has displayed an upward tendency during the week, the advance having been gradual from 10⅛ to ⅜ to the closing prices of 100¾. On Wednesday a few bargains were done at 100⅝, but this induced some realising, and the price receded. The Exchequer Bill Market also improved from 57 60 (Monday's quotation) to 63 65 on Wednesday, but this has since yielded to sales, and the closing quotation is 64 62. The demand for money having somewhat decreased within the last few days, is the assigned cause for the rise, but the market is very dull, and but firm for either Consols or Exchequer Bills at the present advanced quotations. The variations in the heavy stock have been very trifling, and the closing quotations are, Three per Cent. Reduced, 99⅞; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent, 102⅞; Bank Stock, 206; India Bonds, 81 to 83; India Stock, 288; Long Annuities, 12

There has been some annexation in the Foreign Market during the week, and the transactions in Spanish have been numerous if not heavy, in amount. Monday's market was steady, but on Tuesday the Active Stock advanced to 24¼, and the Three per Cents. to 33½ 3. The party for a fall, however, changed the prices on Wednesday, by selling on the strength of some unfavourable rumours, and the price receded to 24 to ⅛ for the Actives; the Five per Cents, 35¾ to ⅞. This price has again receded upon the news of an insurrection in Castile; but the quotations are not materially worse, the Active closing at 24, and the Three per Cents. 35 to ⅜. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents. close at 62⅞; Four per Cent. Certificates, 97; Five per Cents., 99¾; and Portuguese, which has not recovered last week's depression, closes at 54¾.

The Railway Market, although steady in regard to prices, still continues heavy, and business is nearly suspended on the newly-projected lines. The South Western Railway proposes to capitalise their arrears, &c., amounting, we learn into a transferable stock, South Eastern shares have declined to 38¾; a result that might be anticipated from such an additional issue of new shares. Birmingham Stock has also receded to 227. Great Western close at 93¾; Orleans, Tours, and Bordeaux, 4⅞; Paris and Rouen, 8⅜; Rouen and Havre, 22⅛.

SATURDAY MORNING. BUSINESS was rather dull yesterday in the English Stocks. Orders, however, were maintained; Exchequer Bills only gaining a fraction lower. Nothing of importance occurred in the Foreign House, and the Railway Market was rather flat, as the previous day's quotations.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 19.

BANKRUPTS.—J. SEDMAN, 15, Queen-street Cheapside, colour merchant. J. LAWRENCE, Northampton, tobacconist. C. S HARVEY, 5, George street, Hanover square, Westminster, M.P. CASE, Wandsworth-common, Surrey. T. COOPER, 33, Great Surrey street, City, coffee-house keeper, and 31, leadenhall street, clerk S. HARVEY, East Mersea, castle-dealer S. T WATSON and W. BYERS, Skinner-street, woollen warehousemen. G. O'BRIEN, Bath, and J. HARDMAN, Thornes, Yorkshire, dyers. J. THOMAS, and G CHAVEN, jun., Holme, Yorkshire, dyers J. BROADBENT, Keeby, Lincolnshire, wheelwright. R. OSBORN, Sheffield, draper. J. and W. MOSS, Liverpool, tailors. R. HARPER, Durham, butcher. R. S PALMER, Bath, watchmaker. C. JONES, Bath, shoemaker. T. MANN, Leicester, paper-hanger. J. SHARLES, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. J. SUGDEN, Leeds, machine-maker.

FRIDAY, NOV. 22.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 22.—2nd Dragoon Guards.—Cornet R. Croker to be Lieutenant, vice Neale, 2d. Dragoons.—Cornet Croker, from the Ceylon Rifles, to be Cornet. J. Burnaby to be Captain, vice Baird; Cornet M. E Hoare to be Lieutenant, vice Somerville 1st Grenadier Guards.—W. H B de Horsey to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Orred 24 Foot: Capt. J. E. H. Pyne to be Captain, vice Stirling, Lieut. T. L. Leader to be Lieutenant, vice Sir Schl. 4th: G. Leslie to be Ensign vice Anderson. 13th. Brevet Major C. Gold, 73d. Van Straubenzee to be Major, vice Reynolds. 19th: Lieut. Kirk to be Paymaster, vice Pierce 21st: Second Lieut. Fuke to be First Lieut., vice Edwards; P. Deane, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Fuke. 24th: Lieut. Hall to be Adjutant, vice Leeds. 26th, H. H. Massey, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Donald. 29th: Ensign W. T. Potts to be Ensign, vice Glasey. 78th: Capt. J. Stirling to be Captain, vice Pryce. 81st: Lieut.-Surg. A. Donald to be Assistant-Surgeon of the Staff. 83rd: T. Beach, M. D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Murphy. 94th: Colour-Serg. T. Wilkinson to be Quarter-master, vice O'Brien. 95th: Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Hawkins to be Major, vice Strangways. 97th: Ensign J. Chance to be Ensign, vice Potts. 78th: Lieut. F. Colegrave to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton. 2nd Ceylon Rifles: Lieut. W. Mitchell to be Captain, vice Brownrigg. Quartin, Ensign W. Williamson to be Lieutenant, vice Mountain; G. Warde to be Ensign, vice Williamson. 95th: M. S. Todd to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Stewart. 97th: Lieut. J. Anderson to be Paymaster, vice Cunningham. Ensign A. Mackay to be Lieutenant, vice Watts; Ensign H. W. B. Cleveland to be Lieutenant; N. B. Walton to be Ensign, vice Cleveland. 98th: R. Virei to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Blake.

2nd West India Regiment.—Lieut. L. C. W. H. Fyfe Gerald to be Captain, vice Jenkins, Ensign B. W. A. Sleigh to be Lieutenant, vice Fitz-Gerald; D. O'Brien, to be Ensign, vice Sleigh

STAFF.—Lieut. W. A. Courtenay, from half-pay 39th Foot, to be Adjutant of a Recruiting District, vice Magure, promoted, Nov...

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist. Surg. E. H. Sluke, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Force, vice Apothecary Oliers

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—J. WALKER and C WHITE, Bowery-street, Aldgate

BANKRUPTCIES.—J. BURGESS, former, Cratfield, Suffolk. T. SHERWOOD, brickmaker, Tiverton, Berkshire. J. S. VARDY, Farnemount, draper. J. H. UTTING, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper and tailor. J. SMITH, Cheltenham, Cheshire street, Bethnal-green, paper hanger. F. SLUNDELL, New Sarum, Wiltshire, grocer. J. SPARLES, Corsham, Chippenham, Wilts, painter. S. EGGLES and C. REDING, Manchester, linen manufacturers. H. ROCHESTER, Hartlepool, Durham, butcher. W. NEWTON, Bath, coal merchant. M. TOMAINSON, Haddermaister, linen draper.

BIRTHS.

At Cadiz, the lady of Francis Longman Esq., of a son.—At Earl's court, Mrs. Thomas Gotham Lucas, of a son.—At Miss P. Horton's of a daughter.—At Battersea, Surrey, the lady of Captain Sydney Colpoys Dacres, R.N., of a son.—At Ilexford house, near Hitchen Herts, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Byng, of a son.—At Ashbrook, Cheshire street, Bethnal-green, the lady of Captain Sydney Colpoys Dacres, R.N., of a son.—At Bishop's Stortford, Herts, the lady of Henry Cartwright, Esq., Hick, Sheriff of the County, of a daughter.—At Newport, Isl of Wight, the lady of Lieut Frederick Sulwyn, R.N., of a son.

MARRIAGES

At Portsea, Edward, son of the late Sir Richard G. Gifford, to Rosamond Fennell, eldest daughter of William Fennell, Esq.—At Leigh-on, Sampson S Aldyd, of Burmingham, banker, to Helen, fourth daughter of the late Samuel Lee, Esq., of Leyton Church, Essex.—At Kew, Charles Kemble, M.A., to Charlotte, second daughter of Stephen Wildman Cadley, Esq.—At Brompton the Rev F. C. Nicholson, to Mary, daughter of Isaiah Isaacson Vesey, Esq, late Major of the 72nd Highlanders —At Bath, Frederick Bayly, of Ashe House, Hants, to Susan, second daughter of John Budge, Esq.—At St. Marylebone Church, Arthur Kenney Peake, Esq., of Newsome, Notts, Ireland, to Euphemia, daughter of the late Colonel Nicol, Adjutant General of the Bengal Army

DEATHS.

At Durham, the Rev James Fredrick Townsend, B.A. of University College, Oxford.—At Portland-place, Isabella, widow of the late General Ross, aged 78.—At Clifton, Agnes, widow of Edward Archbold, Esq., of Ewell, Surrey, and only sister of the late Sir Thomas Read, Bart.—Frederick Charles Rawlinson, Esq., of Friern place, Peckham common, in the 76th year of his age.—The Rev. Edward Henry Greene, of Hereford hall, Essex.—At her house in Upper Grosvenor-street, Mrs. Charlotte Mabey, in the 82nd year of her age.—At Blackburn, Halifax, Miss Holmes, aged 30.—At Weston super-Mare Miss Eliza Widow of the late Captain Lynch, of Leamington, aged 51.—At Lambeth, Alfred Lord, youngest son of Mr J L Coombs, in his 5 h year. —After a short illness Sarah Elizabeth, second daughter of Hungerton Hudson, Esq., of the Civil Service, Cape of Good Hope.—After a protracted illness, Elizabeth Ann, the beloved wife of Hougham Hudson, Esq.

THE BURGHLEY CHRISTENING CAKE.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BURGHLEY.

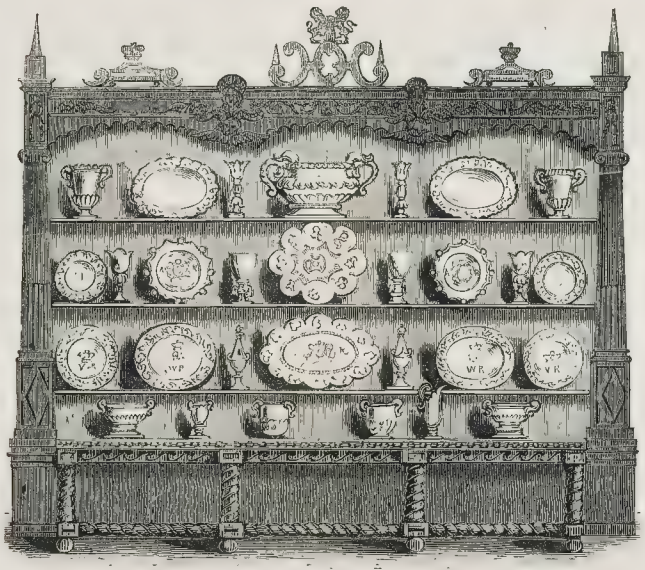
(Continued from page 329).

At the Ball at Burghley, on Thursday evening, Adams's band was in attendance, and performed in the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert, an entirely new selection of quadrilles, polkas, waltzes, &c.

A correspondent has forwarded us the accompanying anecdote:—

A lady, residing not an hundred miles from Wolverton, was commanded to be at Weedon on Tuesday, should the Queen stop there, as her services would be required. The lady started for the occasion; but, to her great grief, found the train would proceed to Rugby, and not stop at Weedon. Her feelings may be better imagined than described when she heard this, and, of course, all hope for her was lost. When near Crick, the whistle sounded, and the train slackened its pace; and from some cause, which proved fortunate in the end, it eventually stopped, and the lady alighted, determined to remain there rather than proceed. To use her own words, she was heedless of the consequences of being on the line, and burst into tears. An engine-driver near at hand saw her distress, and on hearing her case, offered to take her back to Weedon on his engine, if she had the courage for the journey. She gladly accepted the offer, although in a delicate state of health, and arrived at Weedon in time, having performed the journey in four minutes and a half. This, we believe, is the first instance of a lady riding on an engine, and some of our fair ones would faint at the bare idea of such a flying visit through the air—standing, not seated.

*** Erratum at page 312: for "Kel'on-stone," read "Kelton-stone."



BUFFET OF PLATE, BANQUETTING HALL, BURGHLEY.

"THE COTTAGER'S DAUGHTER."*

"This ballad was suggested by a well-known and interesting story told of a certain noble family in England."—*Note by Thomas Moore.*

"You remember El'en."—*Irish Melody.*

You remember Ellen, our hamlet's pride,
How meekly she blessed her humble lot,
When the stranger, William, had made her his bride,
And Love was the light of their lowly cot.
Together they toiled through winds and rains,
Till William at length, in sadness said,
"We must seek our fortune on other plains;"
Then, sighing, she left her lowly shed.

They roam'd a long and a weary way,
Nor much was the maiden's heart at ease,
When now, at the close of one stormy day,
They see a proud castle among the trees.
"To-night," said the youth, "we'll shelter there;
The wind blows cold, the hour is late:"
So he blew the horn with a chieftain's air,
And the porter bowed, as they pass'd it's gate.

"Now welcome, lady," exclaim'd the youth,
"This castle is thine, and these dark woods all."
She believed him crazed, but his words were truth,
For Ellen is lady of Rosna Hall!
And dearly the lord of Rosna loves
What William, the stranger, woo'd and wed;
And the light of bliss, in these lordly groves,
Shines pure as it did in the lowly shed.

* See our last Number.

SHAKSPEARE'S JUG AND CANE.

SHAKSPEARE'S JUG.

The first of these accredited relics of Shakespeare was formerly the property of Edwin Lees, Esq., of Forthampton Cottages, near Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, and was sold by auction in May, 1841. It has since been exhibited in the west of England, and has attracted very considerable attention. The accompanying details are from a handbill, printed by Mr. Bennett, of Tewkesbury:—

The Jug is of cream-coloured earthenware, about nine inches in height, and sixteen round in the largest part, and somewhat in the shape of a modern coffee-pot. It is divided longitudinally into eight compartments, each horizontally subdivided; and within these the principal deities of the Grecian Mythology are represented in rather bold relief. Jupiter and Juno, Bacchus, Diana, Mercury Apollo, Mars, &c., are all plainly distinguishable by their thrones, chariots, or characteristic animal attendants.

To preserve the interior from dust, and the rim from accident, a silver top and edging were added about forty years ago, with a small medallion of Shakspeare upon it, inscribed "William Shakspeare, at the age of 49." The precious relic is kept beneath a carved covering, shown in the engraving.

As this interesting relic was never, until within the last six years, out of the possession of the collateral decendants of the "immortal bard of Avon," it becomes necessary to trace its history. Its possessor (Mr. Lees) purchased it from a daughter of the late James Kingsbury, Esq., of Tewkesbury, whose wife inherited it from her mother. This lady, whose name was Richardson, was, through her husband, whose she survived, related to the Hart family, direct descendants of Shakespeare's sister Joan; and the Harts, having fallen into depressed circumstances, gave up the Jug to their relative, Mr. Richardson, in compensation for a considerable debt owing to him, about 1787. Sarah Hart, who thus disposed of the Jug, was the fifth in descent from Shakspeare's sister Joan, who married William Hart, of Stratford-upon-Avon, and previously to this the Harts had constantly kept the Jug as brought into their family by Joan Shakspeare.

It appears, from Shakspeare's will, that he left his sister Joan all his wearing apparel, together with the house in which he was born; besides which, other property that had been Shakspeare's was devised to the Hart family by Lady Barnard, the grand-daughter of Shakspeare, in whom the line of Shakspeare's own body terminated. It, therefore, becomes certain, that various relics of Shakspeare were at one time in their possession. Of these, however, none appear to have been treasured with any care except this Jug, which was ever denominated Shakspeare's, as having truly belonged to the immortal bard. The facts here stated, however, challenge the fullest investigation—the Hart family yet existing in Tewkesbury, and the Jug having been long ago noticed and described by Sir Richard Phillips, in the *Monthly Magazine*, and in Mr. Bennett's *Tewkesbury History and Reguter*.

The present possessor of the Jug, Mrs. Fletcher, a descendant of the immortal bard, tried to prevent it from going from the Shakspeare family. She was outbid, and Mrs. Mary Tuberville, of Charlton-house, bought it for £30. At the second day's sale of her effects, however, at a cost of nineteen guineas, Mrs. Fletcher re bought the Jug, and, during the week of the Festival, hundreds of persons availed themselves of the opportunity of inspecting it.

The Cane is of the Malacca species, in beautiful preservation, the enamel being untouched. In length it is 4 feet 7½ inches, 4 inches in circumference at the thickest part, and at the set-off for the hand of 10 inches it is 3¼ inches round. It has evidently, at some time or other, been mounted, and has had a ferrule 5 inches long, but these mountings have been removed. It was long in the family of the Harts of Tewkesbury, and it is only a few days ago that the stick was purchased by Mrs. Fletcher, one of the few surviving descendants of the venerated owner.

THE CASE IN WHICH SHAKSPEARE'S JUG IS KEPT

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

ABBEY OF ST. BENET'S, NORFOLK.

The county of Norfolk literally teems with ecclesiastical antiquities: her very villages, in many instances, can boast of a plurality of churches, while the magnitude of her monastic institutions attests the piety or pride of bygone generations, and offers an interesting study to the modern antiquary.

Constructed at an epoch more remote than the generality of similar structures in the same county—endowed with large possessions, occupying a fertile and well-watered site, and combining within itself the conventual characteristics of a religious house with the solidity of a Norman stronghold—the Abbey of St. Benet's appears at a very early period to have borne a high degree of importance as an ecclesiastical foundation, and to have assumed a very belligerent aspect as a fort fed place. Founded by royalty (in the reign of Canute), we find it assuming the defensive, and stoutly resisting a very unceremonious visit *from* royalty, in the reign of the Conqueror. The siege then carried on was, however, brought to an abrupt conclusion by the perfidy of a monk, who yielded up the place upon condition of succeeding to the Abbacy. He gained his point, and was very properly executed as a traitor. In 1469, the Abbey was again visited by royalty, but on this occasion the visit was a friendly one, and a very showy equestrian procession repaired hither from Norwich, for the purpose of presenting a petition to the King's mother. In the reign of Edward IV., the parsimonious administration of the revenues of this Abbey gave rise to the perpetration of some doggrel, which is preserved as a literary curiosity.

At the period of the Dissolution, the revenues of the Abbey are stated by Speed to have been £677 9s 8d. One Bishop Rugge exchanged these for those of Norwich, but finding himself at the same time to maintain the prior and twelve monks, he found himself unable to do so, and resigned, upon an annual pension of 360 marks. A contemporary versifier has thus commented on the circumstance:—

"Poor Will, thou *rugged* art and ragged all,
Thy Abbey cannot bless thee in such fame;
To keep a palace fair, and stately hall,
When gone is thence what should maintain the same.
First pay thy debts, and hence return to cell,
And pray the blessed saint whom thou dost serve,
That others may maintain the palace well—
For if thou stay'st, we all are like to starve."

ST. BENE'T'S ABBEY.

It is worthy of remark that the Abbey of St. Bene't's is the only one in England which can still boast of an abbot, and a mitred abbot—the Bishop of Norwich taking his seat in the House of Lords as Abbot of St. Bene't's.

All that now remains of this once magnificent edifice is the gateway, shown above, upon the walls of which a drawing-mill has been erected. The ground-plan of the building and its appurtenances may, however, still be traced, and a melancholy contrast drawn, by the help of imagination, between its past grandeur and its present desolation.

NEW MUSIC.

More Polkas! Lanner's John Bull Polka. Arranged for the Pianoforte. By Augustus Meves. R. Cocks and Co. Cleverly arranged, but time thrown away. We are heartily sick of these saltatory barbarisms.

Clare's Psalmody. Parts I to VI. Cocks and Co. This collection of Psalms, Hymns, Chants, &c., contains many beautiful melodies, adapted to the purpose professed by the author or editor, Mr. Clare, in a very happy manner. But still there is a monotony about it which would satiate and fatigue the most doted psalmodist. Moreover, we do not like to see melodies detorted from their original purposes, even to make psalm tunes of them; and, again, why should not rhythm be attended to in their arrangement for the convenicle as well as for any other locality. The frequent occurrence of the horrid, expletive ninth bar is intolerable. To introduce rounds into psalmody is bad taste. The canon of "Non nobis," by Byrd, is not in the fifth, but in the fourth and eighth below. Mr. Clare's canon, "Non nobis," after the other's, was a bold attempt; but he seems to have had Cherubini's "Perfida Clori" more in view than the immortal production of old Tallis's pupil. On the cover of this publication it is stated to be "complete in three parts," and yet *six* have been published. What does this mean? On the whole, it is neatly got up, and, no doubt, will prove a favourite with those whose taste inclines them to the style of music contained in its numbers. *Chacun à son goût.*

Jullien's Concerts.—Not content with the Procrustean task of making English, Irish, and Scotch airs fit the measure of quadrille, whether they would or not, M. Jullien has turned the principal airs of the Principality into most amusing distortions. The set commenced very appropriately with the bold air "The Rising of the Sun," which was admirably instrumented and performed. Mr. Roberts, the Cambrian minstrel, of whom some time ago we gave a portrait, next followed, and executed some variations on the air of "Sweet Richard," which excited universal applause. The various solos by Barret, Lazarus, Baumann, and Kœnig, were given in their usual delicious and finished style. The *tout ensemble* produced a splendid effect.

CURIOUS LEADEN COFFIN.

This interesting relic was lately found by some workmen in the employment of Mr. Forster, of Bow, while excavating near the Old Ford, at Stratford. It is preserved at the Rookery Grab, at Bow, for the inspection of the antiquary, and such persons as cherish respect for objects which throw a light upon the customs of other days; whilst it presents a rare example of ancient art, illustrative of one of the modes of sepulture in this country. Mr. Forster gave early information of the discovery to the Society of Antiquaries, in consequence of which, Mr. C. R. Smith, accompanied by Mr. Stock, of Poplar, have examined and made drawings of the coffin, which is considered by those gentlemen to be either Romano-British or Saxon. The field in which it was found is near the ancient road; on the sides of highways, the Romans and other nations were accustomed to bury their dead, either entire, or in sarcophagi of stone or lead; or in urns, when the bodies were burned.

LEADEN COFFIN FOUND AT BOW.

SCENE FROM "THE CITY MADAM," AT SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

SCENE FROM "THE CITY MADAM."

Our artist has here portrayed an effective scene from Massinger's play of "The City Madam," lately revived, and performed, with some alterations, at Sadler's Wells Theatre. It is the scene in which *Luke*, frantic with his vast accession of wealth, revenges himself upon *Lady Frugal*, her daughters, and servant *Milleseent*, by turning them out of doors. The following is from the text of Massinger:—

Luke. I'll cut off
Whatever is exorbitant in you
Or in your daughters, and reduce you to
Your natural forms and habits; not in revenge
Of your base usage of me, but to fright
Others by your example: 'tis decreed
You shall serve another, for I will
Allow no waiter to you. Out of doors
With these useless drones!
* * * * * *
Lady Frugal. I am sick, and meet with
A rough physician. O my pride and scorn!
How justly am I punished!
Mary. Now we suffer
For our stubbornness and disobedience
To our good father.
Luke. Get you in,
And ea'erwail in a corner.
Lady Frugal. There's no contending.
(They go off.)

We had occasion, when noticing the production of this play, to speak highly of the acting of Mr. Phelps and Mrs. Warner in the two principal characters. There was a fine contrast between the humility of *Luke* in the earlier scenes of the play and his terrible wrath upon his elevation. Equally marked was the performance of the lady in her two positions of arrogance and utter dependence. We may honestly recommend our readers to go and witness this representation.

SCENE FROM THE COMEDY OF "OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS."

Our illustration represents the fifth act scene, wherein the good *Rural* is overwhelmed with the reproaches of everybody, just as he imagines he has been serving them. Mr. Farren's transition from the natural to the hysterical laughter, and subsequent weeping, was a wonderful piece of acting, alone sufficient to stamp him a great artist.

Enter Lady Alice Hawthorn, Littleton Coke, Miss Rocket, and Roebuck, to Rural.

Rur. Aha! at last they are here, my bleat ones, and I am free—give me your hands.
Roe. When you have severed our hearts for ever.
Rur. Eh!
Kate. Oh, Sir, you have destroyed the only hope of my existence.

SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY OF "OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Rur. What!
Lady A. What could have actuated you to such a deed; or did you betray us to the Earl and the Colonel, and agree to compromise us into obedience.
Rur. Bless me,—Littleton—
Lit. Do not look to me for help.
Rur. I—ah—*(aside)* the ra-cal is keeping up the joke because the old people are here.
Lady A. Exonerate yourself, Sir.
Rur. Ha!
Roe. What excuses an you—
Rur. Ha! ha!
Kate. You could not have mistaken.
Rur. Ha! ha! ha!
Lit. Can you not see, Sir, this is reality?
Rur. Ha! ha—*(chokes a laugh)* ha!
Lit. Is my ruin a subject for your mirth?
Rur. Ha! ha! *(in wonder, but continuing to laugh.)*
Lady A. It is inhuman!
Rur. Ah! ah! ah!
Lit. Or have you—yes, her suspicions are true, and you have betrayed me.
Rur. Ah! ah! ah!
Lit. And over such a deed you can laugh. Farewell for ever.

[Rural bursts into a paroxysm of hysterical and convulsive laughter, Lady Alice Hawthorn runs to Rural on one side, Miss Rocket to the other, while Roebuck and Littleton Coke walk up and down on opposite sides.

Lady A. Don't weep, it was no fault of yours. You would have sa'ed our love if our foolish young hearts had not puzzled your kind old head.
Rur. He's gone! he's gone!
Lit. No, my dear friend, pardon my cruelty to you: I have slighted your affection—*(looking at Lady A.)*—and for what?
Rur. My heart, but I have ruined you.
Lit. No!
Rur. I have, I know I have; I have ruined my child—my—oh! forgive me, will you Littleton?

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Woodcraft, as our forefathers used to call the occupations of the sportsman, is now busied with its winter work—or, to speak by the letter, afield—hunting, coursing, shooting, and certain river angling, being in full practice. The chase has commenced in earnest in "the provincial counties," as the Melton people designate every hunting district except their own; but Leicestershire being the cream of *ton*, has not yet put forth its pomp and circumstance. Fashion hath its degrees geometrical and chronometrical; thus, your country squire dines at four, your courtly gallant at eight. In Finsbury-square winter begins in November, in Park lane in May. The 6th of Sidney open their season on Michaelmas Day, the Quorn at Christmas, or thereabouts. Coursers are less fastidious; they ply their trade from October to March, and, as the ill-natured say, "they have a breathe. The Irish was never our especial game, but with a wild Grampian ditch, and such gaze-hounds fleet and true as Caledonia delights to slip on the quarry; but for those who bait the plethoric wretches of Bushy-park with luxurious loungers from their parlour freedom, we hold tarring and feathering to be too good. A gentleman *may* fish at Twickenham—if he likes—and according to the keepers of places of entertainment in that region, there is just now "a glorious sport to be had by the lovers of the gentle art;" but which end is double, considering the uninterested source from which it emanates. Wh[illegible] are enjoying themselves in their various degrees, we will review the proposals and prospects of amateur sporting—the state of the turf, and its concomitants for the coming year.

When racing first assumed the character of a national sport, it was solely in the hands of the aristocracy; the mighty of the land alone supported it—and to them was left the direction of all its details. It has grown into a dem ocratical occupation, a popular pastime in the widest sense of the epithet—and an important agent of a great branch of our rural statistics: it is still wholly under the control of class management: this is wrong, and if suffered to continue, it will be ruinous. With great consideration for the majority of the members of the Jockey Club in their capacity of citizens and gentlemen—as a body it is undoubtedly the most wrong-headed socie ty in existence. It is no worse, as we conscientiously believe, but the world[illegible] not getting into a very different way of thinking, and, we are bound to add, not without cause. The awful exposure of the evidence adduced on the Ratan inquiry was a most unwise course. The pretence of expense preventing its being published was quite "too bad," as if any one of the sporting papers, or rather books, could not have done the thing as well, done so gratis. We cannot trust ourselves to speak of the *lashes* of Messrs. Crommelin and Ives in not availing themselves of the privilege of clearing the doubts about their connection with Bridges, Rogers and Bra[illegible]m, by calling for the publication of the evidence. *Did the Jockey Club suppose they would?* And now, in the face of a rule of the Club, passed in October, 1843, declaring that, for the future, "no person shall receive the stakes on the race of bets, we have an announcement that "all persons who do not settle their accounts standing in the late Mr. Crockford's book shall be declared defaulters, and treated accordingly." The following is the only comment on this slogan, the "Racing Calendar;" and here, by means of a channe. of public communication, which stands in such relation to it as the Mississippi to Fleet ditch, we declare that the honour of the Jockey Club depended upon the unsullied purity of the state of those accounts. If, as the current belief is, members of that body are deeply interested in this settlement—if the average of these accounts stands on the creditor side of those patronymics, we say that it will be the final blow and fatal discouragement. We will not go into the question of the moral or social convenience of the system of betting on horse-racing—we deal with it as we find it—such is the province of a journalist. In this capacity we ask, why is not better care taken to supersti[illegible]nd the interests of those who invest their money in such a speculation? There is hardly a merchant in the City but sports his "pony" on the Derby; many—such is the fascination—embark very serious ventures on the great races of the year. These look with much anxiety for the returns from Tattersall's the turf exchange—and find a[illegible] daily papers of this the great metropolis (the four Kings of Brentford if there were so ma..y) smeiling at the same noregy; *Times*, *Herald*, *Chronicle*, and *Post*, uniting in sweet concord of opinion on all matters connected with racing. The time cannot be remote when the West-end money article will receive some of the attention now monopolised by the East: the public ought not to rest satisfied with vague statements that a horse is at such and such a price; they must be told by whom he is backed. The weight of information, even at Tattersall's, as at all marts of traffic by regular brokers. When we find that the prices of favourites are regulated by the operations of Messrs. Gully, Coves, Ives, Clarke, Justice Hill, Hargreaves, and Payne, we feel disposed to think of their real character, and how to separate the *bona* from the *mala fides*.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Our report this afternoon must be the same that it will be throughout the winter months, viz —a thin attendance, and a flat market, with no results of sufficient importance to call for more than a table of the averages at the close:—

DERBY.			
11 to 1 agst Alarm	33 to 1 agst Rebecca colt	40 to 1 agst Anti-Repealer (taken freely)	
16 to 1 — Forth's lot	33 to 1 — Weatherbit (t)	50 to 1 — Fitzhowlagh	
17 to 1 — Kedger	33 to 1 — Minikin colt	50 to 1 — Airpark's Dam	
20 to 1 — Cobweb colt	33 to 1 — Fire Alley (t)	50 to 1 — Seaman	
25 to 1 — Idas (t)	33 to 1 — Laud o'Coosepe	50 to 1 — Dan Mytton	
25 to 1 — Old England	36 to 1 — Nonsense (t)	100 to 1 — Paris	
25 to 1 — Newmanager	40 to 1 — Miss Whip colt	100 to 1 — Christina colt	
25 to 1 — Pan (t)	40 to 1 — ConnaughRanger	100 to 1 — Desperation	

THURSDAY.—So few of the subscribers in attendance, that business was almost at a stand still, and it was only by fits and starts that sufficient business was got through to permit the following partial quotation of prices:—

2 to 1 agst Idas (t)	33 to 1 agst Monkin n. (t)	50 to 1 agst Seaman
25 to 1 — Old England	33 to 1 — Young Eclipse (t)	100 to 1 — Paris
33 to 1 — Weatherbit (t)	33 to 1 — Ann Repealer	200 to 1 — John Davis (t)

PRIZE-FIGHT FOR £20.—On Wednesday, the fight between Jones, of London, and Lawler, of Paddington, came off at Greenhithe, in the presence of a large concourse of persons, who had assembled to witness it. Betting—Jones was the favourite at 6 to 4. A ring having been formed, the men enter[illegible] accompanied by their seconds, and waged war with severity. Jones was ultimately declared the victor.

IRELAND.

THE RENT DAY.—Sunday being the day appointed for the collection of the O'Connell tribute at the various Roman Catholic chapels in Dublin, of course every exertion was used to procure a good amount of rent. At an early hour the tax collectors took their offices at the chapels, which were provided with formidably large pewter-plates for the reception of the offerings, and furnished with tables and the necessary writing apparatus to record the names of liberal donors. The following is a brief abstract of the sums collected, so far as could be ascertained:—Metropolitan parish, including receipts applicable to the credits of that district and office, £535; Andrew's parish, £457; Michael and John's, £315; Catherine's, St. Paul's, and Thomas's, £210; Nicholas Without, £180; James's, £140; Andrew's, £90; Rathmines, £160; Donnybrook, £72; Kingstown and adjuncts, £140; Sundries, £355. Several parishes have not yet sent in their returns. The aggregate will probably be between £2000 and £4000. The returns from the provincial towns, up to the present period, show the following results:—The amount from Cork city is £755, Waterford, £400; Drogheda, £300; Carlow, £200; Clonmel, £180; Navan, £90; Trim, £90; Enniscorthy, £90; Kells, £60; Mullingar, £93; Clones, £50; Cahir, £64; Kilgrade, £40; Ferns, £33; Dunb yne, £30.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The weekly meeting on Monday last was very thinly attended. The only circumstance worthy of notice was the reading of a letter from Mr. O'Connel, referring to Mr Sharman Crawford's plan of Federalism. Mr. O'Connell in his letter expressed his decided opposition to the plan, which he said, in his opinion, was quite one single principle or matter of detail which ought or could be adopted by the Irish people in their noble struggle for the restoration of Irish nationality. Mr. O'Connell in his letter proceeds to say, "I hope he greatly mistakes, but as far as I can form a hasty opinion, Mr. Crawford's plan seems to me to be an elaborate scheme to make matters worse than they are at present, and to reduce Ireland from a nominal equality with England to a real and disastrous provincial degradation. But there is one thing quite certain, and that is, that Mr. Crawford should be treated with the utmost courtesy and respect—nothing personal, nothing offensive should be said to him or of him. He has shown his sincerity in language of perfect politeness and unmixed civility. He should be argued with; reasons should be given for the condemnation of his scheme of legislation. No cry should be raised—no mockname, as 'Repeal,' should be given; the name itself should be treated with becoming regard; and, if the Association agree with me in the rejection of his Federalism, let us do it in a mode which can inflict no pain, or create irritation; above all, let us do nothing which could estrange from others from following the manly example he has given of laying his plan boldly and in detail before the Irish public." The rent for the week was announced to be £337.

ATTEMPTED CAPTURE OF GAMBLERS.—Considerable commotion was caused on Wednesday evening by an attempted capture of gamblers in the neighbourhood of Leicester Square, carried on under the direction of the superintendent of the C division of police. To effect an entry into those dens of infamy, the police have generally to resort to stratagem, in order to prevent an alarm being given; but, although usually successful on such occasions, they were not successful on this occasion in effecting their object, for before the caption and breaking into the establishment could be effected, the whole of the inmates succeeded in making their escape by the numerous modes of egress from the various premises, in Leicester-square, and it appears that the gamblers having by some means received intimation of the intended visit, lost no time in beating a retreat by taking to the roofs of the houses. Before the police could break open the doors of the different apartments, to the great terror of the occupants, and gained the open street. One of the fellows had a narrow escape, by dropping on to the skylight of the premises in Leicester-square, which not all through, otherwise he would, probably, have been killed on the spot; as it was, he broke several squares of glass, and did considerable damage. He then clambered up the circular roof of the building, and jumped into the window of the adjoining house, which was open at the time, and ran down the stairs into the shop (a bonnet establishment), where he encountered three young women, who demanded his business, and by what means he entered the premises. The man offered a sum of money if they would allow him to escape, but seeing a crowd collecting in the street, he suddenly pushed them on one side and got clear off by taking to his heels and running at his utmost speed down Bear-street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Eight o'clock on Thursday Evening.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the NEW NATIONAL SPECTACLE of the ROYAL FOX-HUNT at ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—MONDAY, Nov. 25, and during the Week, at Seven o'Clock, the splendid Spectacle of THE FOX-HUNT, or THE FAIR HORSE and LIFE'S COURSE of MAN and STEED, which exceeds in point of interest, splendour, and novelty, any former production. For chase on the Stage and in the Circle, by Living Fox and complete Pack of Hounds—Epsom Races and Tribute to England's Queen—New Scenes of the Circle—Entire Change of the Feats of Horsemanship—concluding with (first time) A NEW GRAND EQUESTRIAN Equipage, entitled THE HEAVENS OF NATIONS, or, THE THREE CONSCRIPTS. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D BRADFOOT. Box Office open from Eleven to Five; Box-keeper, Mr. C HOWES.

SACRED CONCERTS, CROSBY HALL, BISHOPSGATE WITHIN.—The first Concert of the Third Series will take place on WEDNESDAY the 27th instant, when Selections from the works of Handel, Haydn, Bach Mozart, Mendelssohn, &c., will be performed. Principal vocalists, Misses Rainforth and Dolby; Messrs. Francis and Machin, with a chorus. Organ by Miss Mounsey. To commence at half-past seven, and terminate about ten. Subscription for two tickets for the series of Six Concerts, 5s.; Single Tickets, 2s 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The PROTEUSCOPE, a new apparatus for exhibiting OPAQUE OBJECTS in NATURE and ART, showing combined novelties. The PHYSIOSCOPE. HYDRO ELECTRIC MACHINE DIVING-BELL and DIVER, DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c. &c. Dr. RYAN'S LECTURE daily, and in the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Professor Bachhoffner's Musical Entertainment, interesting rope-work—Admission 1s.; Schools, half price.—A new edition of the CATALOGUE, containing 300 additional Works of Art, &c. since the last revival, is just published, price 1s.

NUMBER ONE ST PAUL'S CHURCHYARD

DESIGNS FOR TAPESTRY.—GIBBINS, 7, King-street, St. James's square, respectfully informs the public he has just returned from the Continent with the NEWEST PAPER DESIGNS—quarters and corners, wools, &c., and canvasses from Berne and Vienna, which, from the low Continental prices, he can offer for sale at a great reduction in prices. An assortment of 10,000 designs for sale, and some beautifully finished specimens of needlework, calculated for elegant presents.—7, King-street, St. James's.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This well-known and highly-appreciated appendage of the British toilet has for nearly a century past maintained unrivalled pre-eminence as a purifier and beautifier of the skin, and all spurious and valuable properties as a Preserver and Sustainer of the Complexion of the most concealed nature, removing every trace of Freckles, Pimples, Sunburn, Tan, Redness, Roughness, Sallowness and Brightness of the Skin which constitute the peculiar graces of a fine complexion. "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, London," is in white letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is genuine. Prices, 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d.; quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

EXPRESSLY for INDIA.—THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE WAISTCOATS, manufactured exp easly for India, possess every advantage which any of the numerous imitations, of home waistcoats, the texture is exceedingly light, soft, and delicate, and as an absorbent, it is superior to the finest flannels, and perfectly free from the irritating or disagreeable quality. They are manufactured by THRESHER and GLENNY, and can only be procured of their East India Sewing Establishment, 152, Strand, London. It is very important to notice, that every article is marked "Thresher's India Gauze," as no other materia. possesses the same absorbent qualities. N.B. Cadets and Assistant-Surgeons perfectly equipped, and lists of particulars may be had, on application at 152, Strand.

METROPOLITAN LOAN COMPANY, Established 1839 Offices, No. 1, Craven street, Strand, London. Open from Eleven till Three O'Clock daily.—Loans are advanced by the Company on the security of two responsible householders, in sums of £5 £10, £15, £20, £30, £40, £50, £60, and £80, for periods of 30 weeks, at 25 per cent., or of 50 weeks, at 5 per cent., at the option of the borrowers. To be repaid by weekly instalments. If the securities are approved by the directors at their weekly meeting, the loans are immediately advanced. Amounts exceeding £5 are advanced by special agreement with the directors. Forms of application, containing the rules and regulations, may be had at any hour of the day.

Linton, Commodegrahee, Nov., 1844.

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PLATE III. An Engraving of the VASE presented to Col. POWELL, at Hay, Sept. 10, 1844.

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By Mons THIERS, late Minister of War in France, &c. Translated from the last Paris edition of 1844, with 300 Wood Engravings, Portraits, Maps, and numerous additions and corrections, and the entire appendices, "Pièces Justicatives," &c. To which will be added, by the English translator, for the first time, a copious index of persons and events. It is expected that the entire translation will not exceed eight parts, at 2s. 6d. each.
*** This celebrated work was originally published in Paris, in 1824 and 1826, and since then has passed through twelve editions, being considered as the best written, and the most authentic and statesmanlike history of the great and extraordinary events of which it treats, and is supposed to have been one of the causes of Mons. Thiers being subsequently exalted to the high political honour of Minister of France. The publishers of the present edition issued a translation of the first three volumes on its first appearance. This will be carefully corrected and re-translated where necessary, and the remaining two volumes hitherto unpublished translated from the last edition; and as it is work of considerable bulk, every facility will be afforded for reference, by means of an index, head lines, dates, and notes. The entire work will be given, and the translation rendered with the utmost fidelity
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R. CRED, Secretary.
Office, Euston Station, Nov. 18, 1844.

LESSONS in the MAZOURKA, MAZOURKA VALSE, POLKA, and VALSE à DEUX TEMPS (as taught by Cellarius), by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden square. Private Lessons at Mr. Willis's Rooms or Pupils' residences at any age, without privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Mondays and Fridays. A Juvenile Class on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Terms may be had on application as above. The Rooms may be engaged by private parties.

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CLARKE and COMPANY, SEEDSMEN and FLORISTS, 13, Fleet, Eq. street, Bishopsgate, London, beg respectfully to remind the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that the PRESENT is the best season for Planting Hyacinths either in Pots or the Open Ground, or for Placing them in Glasses to Bloom in Water; they beg to say they have imported a large and extensive and choice collection of all the above, and solicit early orders to ensure good Bulbs.—Catalogues may be had, gratis, on application

THE PURE SILVER ITSELF instantly and lastingly restored upon the most worn or ill-used PLATED ARTICLES rendering them quite equal to new, by the POTOSIAN LIQUID SILVER, in per bottle, or, four in one, 3s. The mode of applying this brilliant preparation is as simple as the effect is astonishing, and lasting. Sayers and Co., Sole Proprietors, opposite Norfolk street, Strand Wholesale Agents:—Sutton and Co., Bow Church yard; Bird, Silversmith, York; Bird Coventry; and Wood and Co., Bristol.
NOTE—Ask for the "Potosian Liquid Silver," the only lasting preparation.

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OPENING of the NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—Future English Historians have a fine field for exquisite narration in recording the gorgeous spectacle of Queen Victoria opening the New Royal Exchange. The term of thousands of years will elapse before another memorable event, when they behold their Queen, it was as of the very windows spoke; such eager looks, such vivid, sparkling, animated eyes, gazing with rapture on the glorious scene! While the surrounding throng of the witnesses shone resplendent in their power, and the white and swan-like neck, the rich, luxurant tress, and the graceful set of each, formed admirable trophies of the Inestimable Qualities of ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and ROWLAND'S ODONTO The unique patronage conceded by our gracious Queen, and the several Sovereigns of Europe, together with the beauties which adorn the circles of princely and royal magnificence; and the confirmation, by experience, of the infallible efficacy of these creations, conceive Speeches, have characterised them with approbation, and given them a celebrity unparalleled. They have proved the theme of the poet, they are as eternal in the periodical literature of the whole civilised world; the lays of Byron, and the voice of the universal press have proclaimed the incomparable virtues of the "Oil Macassar," and of its accompanying preparations.—Evening Paper

INTERESTING TO LADIES.
To Messrs. ROWLAND and Son, 20, Hatton-garden, London.
Percy place, Landport, Portsmouth, April 4th, 1844.
Gentlemen,—I think it but an act of justice to inform you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your admirable Macassar Oil. My hair was falling off in small patches daily more weak and thin, and much discoloured from a practice I had adopted of writing it continually, fearing that I should lose it entirely, and hearing of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil, I have for some time past constantly used it, and the result is, that my hair is now perfectly restored and much improved in appearance and colour, having become thick, soft, and glossy; it has also a fine curl, without the use of papers, which it never had before. To all my friends I have warmly recommended your Macassar Oil, as an excellent restorative and preservative for the hair. As I have not the pleasure to see my name in print, I beg you will not publish it; but you are at liberty to show this letter, or make any other use of it you please, and refer applicants to me, if necessary, in proof of the efficacy of your Oil. Your obedient servant,
ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL preserves and reproduces the Hair; prevents it from falling off or turning Grey; changes Grey Hair to its Original Colour; frees it from Scurf and Dandriff, and makes it beautifully soft and curly
Ask for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers Universally.

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No longer let those who are dwellers afar,
Themselves from the Warehouse of MOSES debar.
By adopting our plan, which has never a fail,
Every gentleman now may become his own Tailor!
E. MOSES and SON are desirous of directing general attention to their plan of "Self-Measurement." The extreme simplicity and the minute exactness of this admirable plan are such as cannot fail to answer the purpose designed. No failure in point of fit can arise from its use, provided anything like ordinary care be bestowed upon it. The directions are full and explicit, and the terms reasonable. Thousands are this enabled to avail themselves of the choice Clothing of MOSES and SON, without any inconvenience arising from distance, &c. A Book with a wood-cut and full directions may be obtained on application (gratis) and free of postage. Parties in the country cannot do better than send for it, as it cannot do so favourable an opportunity of purchasing at the greatest Tailoring Establishment in the Kingdom.

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Shooting Coats, in every variety, from	0 15 0	Sporting Coats in the most approved style	0 13 6
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An immense stock of Buckskin	1 1 0	trimmed with silk, collar, cuffs, &c.	1 18 0
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Cashmerette and Fancies do., in every variety, from	0 6 6	Cashmerette ditto, do. do.	0 10 6
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Cloth Trousers	0 9 0	Best quality West of England	1 3 0
Tweed Trousers Doe do., from	0 8 6	Tweed Trousers do. do.	0 14 0
A great variety of Summer do.	0 7 0	Best Black dress do	1 5 0
Dress Coat, edged	1 1 0	Dress Coats	1 12 0
Frock do. do.	1 7 0	Best do. best manufactured	1 15 0
		Frock Coats	1 15 0
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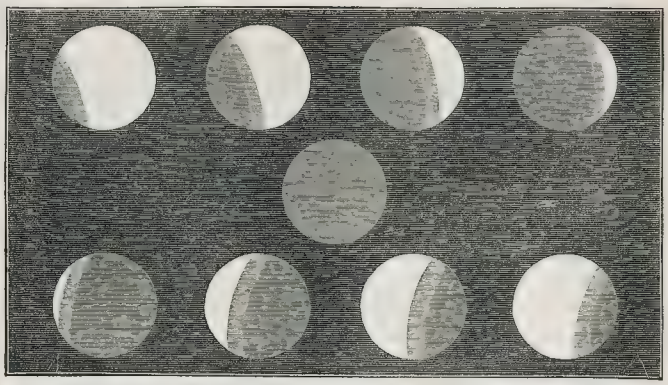
MOURNING to any extent: at a few Minutes' notice.
Important.—Any article purchased or ordered if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned
Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.
Caution.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the Public against impositions, having learned that the surrendrance-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion with any other house, and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing should (to prevent disappointments, &c.) still at, or send to, 154 Minories; or 95, Aldgate, opposite the Church

N.B.—No business transacted at this establishment from Friday at sunset until sunset on Saturday, when business is resumed until twelve o'clock.



ECLIPSE OF THE MOON ON SUNDAY, NOV. 24, 1844.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

On Sunday next, the 24th of November, a great, total, and, we hope, *visible* Eclipse of the Moon will take place; and it will occur, too, at an hour when most families may watch its progress without inconvenience. Instead, however, of waiting until this phenomenon shall have passed, it will be more interesting to give, prospectively, an illustration of its most striking appearances.

The second engraving shows a section across the shadow of the Earth, with the penumbra, at the orbit of the Moon, drawn in true proportions, as it will be at the time the Moon will pass through it, and, consequently, be eclipsed.

The horizontal line A. B. represents the Ecliptic, or level of the orbit of the Earth, supposed to be extended infinitely as a datum plane; and along which the centre, or axis of the Earth's shadow, moves from right to left.

The line C. D. represents the orbit of the Moon, which is inclined to that of the Earth; the motion of the Moon being from right to left.

The dark circle is a section across the shadow of the Earth, and the outer circle shows the limit of the penumbra at the Moon's orbit.

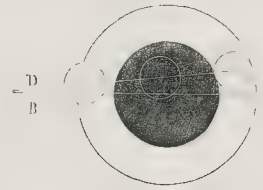
Now an Eclipse of the Moon can only occur when she is near that part of her orbit which intersects the Ecliptic, and when that part happens to be near the shadow; such was the case in May last, and will be again on Sunday next. In May, the Moon, during the Eclipse, was south, or below the Ecliptic; but, at the time of the next Eclipse, she will be north, at about the same distance, or latitude, above the Ecliptic.

The small circle on the right shows the place of the Moon at the moment of the first contact with the shadow, at 9h. 49m. 36s.; hence, the shadow will first be seen on the left side of the Moon, rather towards the lower part.

The third circle on the left shows the advanced position of the Moon at 13h. 39m. 24s., the moment at which she will be clear from the shadow; hence the shadow will appear to go off the Moon on the right hand, towards the lower part.

The small circle in the middle shows the exact place of the Moon at the middle of the Eclipse; hence the upper part of the Moon will most likely, even at this stage, be visible; but, possibly, the lower part may not, as it will be in the central darkness of the cone of shadow.

But it may be asked why the Moon on the left in the diagram is not shown in contact with the shadow, as it is intended to show its true place at that moment? It must, however, be recollected that while the Moon advances in her orbit, the Earth, with her shadow, also advances in hers; and that, though they go the same way, they move at different rates. The reader will thus imagine that while the Moon will go from the first to the last position, as shown, the Earth's shadow will travel just so far as to be in contact with the Moon, that being the moment when they separate.



ECLIPSE.

The first engraving represents successive periods in the advance and retreat of the shadow.

The Eclipse, commencing at Greenwich at 10 minutes before 10 o'clock at night, Fig 1 shows its appearance at 4 minutes past 10; Fig 2, at 17 minutes past 10; Fig 3, at 30 minutes past 10; Fig 4, at 44 minutes past 10. Fig 5 exhibits the aspect of the Moon, during the time of the total Eclipse, when the Moon will appear of a dull red colour, which will be from 58 minutes past 10 until 31 minutes past 12. Fig 6, the appearance of the Moon at 15 minutes before 1 o'clock on Monday morning; Fig 7, at 2 minutes before 1; Fig 8, at 11 minutes past 1; Fig 9 at 25 minutes past 1.—*S.B.H. with additions by S.S.*

A SCENE NEAR TEMPLE-BAR, DURING THE FOG.

CHESS.

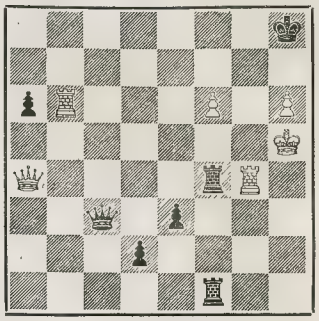
Solution to our last Problem.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt checks at adv. K Kt 4th	Rook takes Kt
2. K Rook checks at adv. K B 3rd	King takes Rook
3. Q Rook mates at adv. Q 3rd	

PROBLEM.

White moving first, engages to mate with a pawn in six moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The Solution in our next.

A NOVEMBER FOG IN LONDON.

TIME, THURSDAY AFTERNOON LAST. SCENE, TEMPLE BAR.

Did'st note the day? 'Twas Thursday by the week,
And of November's dreary month near end,
(Though bootless seem'd all calendar account,
Heav'n look'd so out of keeping with all seasons)
How darkness spread above—around—o'er all
Our visible horizon. One might deem
Innumerable chimnies' sooty vapours
And countless myriad-breathings of humanity,
And smoke of many battles upward roll'd,
And hundreds of steam navies' varied belchings,
And every dank, terraqueous exhalation
This planet could give birth to—wove together,
In the vast universal loom of space,
To make a sombre shroud for this fair world.

And flick'ring flames of weak, unwonted gas,
Mixing night's semblance with the noontide's business,
Gleam'd gloomily athwart the crowded ways,
Lighting the busy sons of Toil and Care,
As on they plodded, all in search of wealth
Or competence, or that small hard-won pittance
Too often sought in vain by o'er-tasked want
Or gaunt necessity. Still were essayed
All this life's avocations as they might:
Unheeded still prevailed, the darkness visible.
As ghisly glided grandeur's gilded wheels,
Guided by flashing globes' prismatic gleams,
Commerce her sails shook out, and plied her oars
With lanthorns lash'd to yard-arm, mast, and bow;
And bustling Traffic in her noisy marts,
By torchlight tracked, self-engross'd as ever,
Within her always dimly-lighted halls,
Now doubly, trebly darkened, Justice sate,
And by the taper's beams dispensed her rescripts,
But ever and anon the ochreish atmosphere
Would for a moment briefly lighten up
With a faint sickly hue, as if the throes
Of an expiring sun were working through it
In intermittent gleams—whose vital struggles,
By the dense circumambient opaque
Together quenching light and life, were smother'd:
And thus again deeper cimmerian darkness
Enveloped all things with a power renewed.

The dismal day crept on; noon followed morn,
Evening succeeded noon, and twilight came,
And melted into night;—yet no one marked
The intervening shades that shew their progress;
'Twas Morn—Noon—Evening—Twilight—Night—all blent
Into an unknown quantity's proportion
Of Nature's Subdivision of Old Time;
An undistinguishable Unit Day
Merged in Eternity's all countless Sum.

Methought at that dull moment in the Town,
It was a Life, aye, more than passing sweet,
For those whose happy lot was cast amid
The pure clear air, and sunny azure skies
Of Rural Scenes; whose wilful wand'rings were
Through pleasant fields begirt by lucid streams;
Inhaling all the thousand od'rous breaths
Of fragrant shrubs and flowers wildly growing:
Whose only shadow was a fleeting cloud,
Or the umbrageous foliage of the groves:
And who could watch the variegated woods
Their Autumn clothing gradual doff,
Ere the departing year prepared to shed
The Winter's hoary honours thick upon them?
Such simple, natural, unsophisticated
Innocent joys as these, are not, alas!
For men who dwell in busy, smoky, London.

N. C.

DENSE FOG IN THE METROPOLIS.

November had almost passed away, and people began to think that in these times of innovation, there had been a change in this respect. On Thursday afternoon, however, this unwelcome visitant presented the compliments of the season in "form so palpable," that we believe the often quoted person, the "Oldest Inhabitant," never saw anything so dense. To say that darkness was visible would be to give but a faint idea of the aspect of things about seven o'clock. It was literally *pitch* dark, and therefore numbers of persons in all directions very appropriately lighted torches. In Fleet-street and the Strand, and the public thoroughfares, there was "confusion worse confounded." The omnibuses and other vehicles were obliged to proceed at a creeping pace, and foot-passengers, particularly timid ones, were detained some time at the crossings. Even in well-lighted streets, persons lost their way, for it was utterly impossible to see a yard in advance, and the gas-lights were totally eclipsed. In fact locomotion was almost impossible. Most of the omnibuses and cabs had torches, and the old-fashioned cry of "light, your honour" resounded at almost every step, men and boys having sallied forth in a strong force to try and earn an honest penny by endeavouring to counteract the effects of the fog. Happily no accident occurred, so far as we could learn, but it is long since there has been such a dangerous evening for travelling.

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No. 135.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1844. [Sixpence.

RAILWAY MISMANAGEMENT.

ANOTHER frightfully fatal proof that a great power mismanaged becomes a great mischief, has just occurred; it is one more added to the many lessons that have been given by the saddest kind of experience, of the necessity of perpetual watchfulness and scrupulous care in those who have the control of that agent so obedient to command, but so terrible when that control is withdrawn or suspended—steam.

In proportion to the vast number of passengers daily conveyed along the lines that now cover the surface of the country as it were with a network of iron, and the distance they are carried, the accidents that do occur from a collision of trains are exceedingly few. The loss of life from accidents arising from the working of railroads is far less than that formerly caused by the casualties to which the coaching system was continually liable. But, on the other hand, when a railway accident does occur, it is generally so awful in its nature, and so shocking in its details, that it creates a ten times greater impression on the public mind, and leaves a conviction behind that, with all its unquestionable advantages, steam is a perilous power to travel by. No people are more alive to the ill effects of this feeling on the part of the public than railway directors, and even if they were insensible to it from a want of perception, they would soon be taught it by their account of receipts. They are, therefore, generally careful in their management "choose trusty officers, keep careful watch;" punctuality, swiftness of transit, and safety are confidently expected, and with few exceptions realised. But when the exception comes it is a striking one, and, we fear, can generally be traced to a lax observance or neglect of the rules that tend to secure the better result. Some such want of precaution is perceptible in the catastrophe on the Midland Counties line.

The circumstances are briefly these. According to what seems to be "customary" at the Nottingham station, a coal train, which had arrived there about two o'clock in the day, had been moved from the down line to that on which the up trains travel. In doing this, the tender slipped off the rail, and was damaged, when about forty yards above the Wilford Gate. The coal waggons, in consequence of their great weight, could not be moved; in order, therefore, to intercept the Derby train due at Nottingham at three o'clock, one of the officers of the railway went to the Beeston station, understanding that no train would be started on the road up till he had returned to Nottingham again. Therefore—

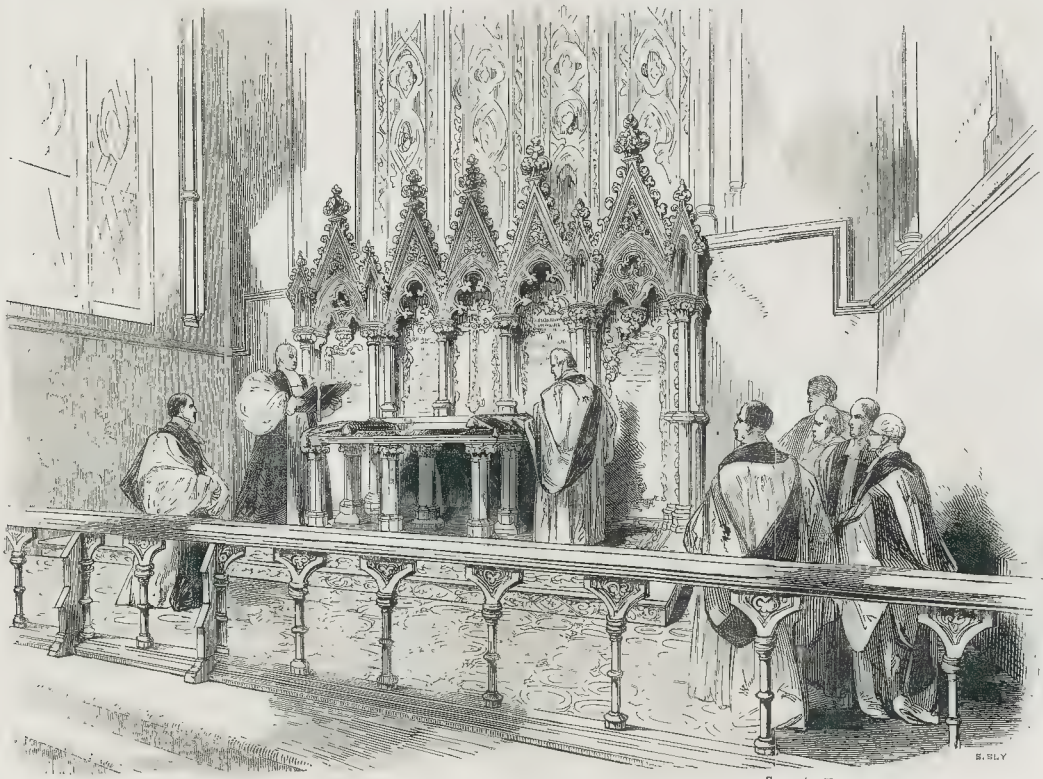
He joined the stoker upon the engine, and proceeded on for Nottingham, at the rate of about four miles an hour. This caution was highly necessary, as a thick fog prevented the stoker seeing more than a few yards before him, and it was probable that some obstruction might be met with on the line. Having proceeded at this easy pace about three quarters of a mile, they heard the rumbling of wheels, and the next moment they were thrown from their elevation by a most violent concussion.

In spite of the supposed understanding, the up train to London was started

At about 20 minutes to three. The stoker, not having had sufficient instruction, or being reckless as to the consequences, caused the train to proceed at the rate of about thirty miles an hour, notwithstanding that he knew he was on the wrong line. When the two trains met, it thus appears that the down train was travelling at a slow pace, whilst the other was proceeding with great velocity.

The one great fault here was placing the up-train on the down line, and then running it at a rapid rate, "without sufficient instruction, or being reckless of consequences." The first supposition we believe to be the true one; it was ignorance; there had not been enough precaution taken in the first place, and this, in conjunction with the unfortunate accident of there being a dense fog at the time, the two trains advancing towards each other, did not perceive their mutual danger till it was too late to avoid it. One instant all was apparent safety—the next saw wood and iron "crushed like eggshells," and all around a scene of shrieking, confusion, and dismay; with loss of life and limb, the full consequences of which cannot yet be known.

Granting that the railway system has, in the comparatively



THE ALTAR OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. GILES, CAMBERWELL.—CEREMONY OF CONSECRATION.—See next page.

short time since it was called into existence, made a great approach to perfection, still while absolute safety is possible to be attained, we ought not to rest satisfied with what has been effected: "much has been done, but more remains to do." The main cause of this calamity was the want of a clear understanding of what was being done at two different points at the same moment. Science has discovered modes of communicating words, with the rapidity of thought, through darkness and distance: there can be no good reason why the Electric Telegraph should not be generally adopted on every line, and the officers at each station may converse with each other without being subject to the uncertainty of messages to and fro. Expence may be an obstacle, but one such accident as this causes a loss of many hundred pounds, and any plan by which such an expenditure of capital could be saved, would be economical. By daylight there is not much danger of a collision. In the present case, for instance, could the conductors have seen the approaching train, a stoppage could have been effected. But darkness and fogs are as natural as day and sunshine, and must be provided for. The present system of signals might perhaps be improved; they contain the germ of what is required, consisting of lights for the eye, and sounds for the ear when lights are not used. But it is evident, that shrill as the whistle of the engine is, it cannot at a distance, and in the dark, do more than apprise another that it is advancing; it does not give any information as to which line the train is running on. An improvement is wanted in this respect, and in some others. But, above and beyond all the aid that can be derived from physical science, are the moral qualities of scrupulous attention and caution. If, after every possible means have been taken to ensure safety, an accident does happen, there is at least a satisfaction in knowing that, as far as human power could avert it, that power was exercised. In the present instance, we fear that consolation does not exist. It has been stated that the officers of the company had two codes of regulations, the same on most points, but differing in some others. Some had the new, some the old ones; the driver of the train that was going at the most rapid rate, on the wrong line, through a dense fog, had not seen the new regulations at all; he was supplied with them the day after the accident! All this must be avoided for the future. We have overcome one of the things that appeared to place the greatest obstacle in the way of using steam for the purpose of travelling by land; we scarcely ever hear of an accident from its explosive power on any of the lines of road; having conquered that difficulty, shall we fail in the minor point of regulating it? It is one of the most remarkable qualities of this mighty agent, that it is so perfectly under control; an engine of the highest power is more completely under the command of the engineer, than a team of horses is to the best of coachmen. But, on the other hand, any error or neglect in its management is almost fatal.

There is a class of railroad accidents that cannot be prevented; all that arise from the want of individual caution, such as getting out of a train before it stops, or jumping in after it is in motion—these cause frequent casualties, but they arise from no fault of the system, to which all must adapt themselves, or run the risk of the consequences. But, as far as the management is concerned, we are persuaded that nearly absolute safety might be attained. The whole system is a grand triumph over difficulties apparently insurmountable; it must not present defects caused by ourselves, by a want of that vigilance and energy which has enabled us to create it.

CONSECRATION OF ST. GILES'S CHURCH, CAMBERWELL.

This magnificent structure (the exterior of which will be found engraved in No. 90 of our Journal), was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, on Thursday, the 21st inst. Before eleven o'clock, the church was crowded in every part by a congregation of nearly 2000 persons, who were admitted by cards. Amongst them were the Venerable Archdeacon Wilberforce, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Eden, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, of Brixton; the Rev. Tenison Cuffe, the Rev. Mr. Anderson, and several other clergymen; Sir John and Lady Pirie, Mr H. Kemble, M.P., and most of the gentry of the neighbourhood. The Lord Bishop arrived shortly before eleven o'clock, and was received at the door of the church by the Chancellor, Registrar, Vicar, Churchwardens, and was by them conducted to the vestry-room. Having proceeded in his robes to the front of the Communion-table (upon which the vessels for the Holy Communion were placed), the Vicar presented to his Lordship the petition, praying him to consecrate the church. The ceremony, according to the form prescribed, was then proceeded with.

The service was read by the Rev. Mr. Storie, the vicar, and the sermon (a very exellent discourse) from the 12th chapter of Deuteronomy, v. 5, was preached by his Lordship the Bishop. Mr. Wesley presided at the organ, and chose parts of the service which are chanted or sung were performed by the parochial choristers. At the conclusion of the service (about a quarter before two o'clock) the bells—a fine peal of ten, cast by the Messrs. Mears, of White-chapel—began to peal, and the Bishop and clergy, and many other gentlemen and their ladies, preceded by the parish authorities with their wands of office, walked to the house of the vicar, in the parlour of which, under a temporary apartment, erected as a tent, by Mr. B. Edgington, of the Borough, was laid out a sumptuous repast for 150 persons. Here the company remained for some time, and it was dark before they retired.

This church, which is built on the site of the old one, burnt down in 1841, is a very handsome building—perhaps the most appropriate and elegant building of the kind which has been raised in the neighbourhood of London for some years. It is built of Whitby stone and stone from Caen, in Normandy, in the style of the time of Edward II., when the decorative manner began to be ingrafted on the plainer English Gothic of the earlier ages. The architects are Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, of whom it would be unjust not to say that they have revived modern church building from the reproach of want of taste and architectural authority, which some recent edifices had brought upon it.

The building consists of a nave, transept, and chancel; a choir, a square tower, ascending from the transept, surmounted with an octagon spire. The length of the nave is 78 feet; of the tower across the transept of the chancel, 42 feet 6 inches. The breadth of the nave, without aisles, is 38 feet 6 inches; with aisles, 58 feet 6 inches. Length of the transept 80 feet; breadth of the chancel 25 feet. The interior height of the nave is 68 feet, and under the tower the height is 50 feet. The external height of the tower and spire is 210 feet

Of the interior we shall shortly present our readers with an engraving; so that we reserve the details of the architecture, the fine painted glass, &c., save the immediate scene of the Consecration engraved in the preceding page.

The chancel is fitted up with open stalls, with elaborately carved poppy heads, &c., of oak down each side. The floor is of encaustic tiles, of beautiful foriated character, and containing, near the chancel arch, the Royal Arms, and those of the patrons, &c., of the church, emblazoned in their proper heraldic colours, in porcelain. These tiles, manufactured by Messrs. Copeland and Garrett, of Staffordshire, have been by them presented gratuitously to the parish.

Two stone steps lead to the chancel, which are of carved oak. The floor within the rails is also laid down with encaustic tiles, but of a different pattern from the rest of the chancel. Another floor, similarly paved, is raised one step above the rest, upon which stands the altar-table; and on the upright edge of this floor is a border of painted porcelain, composed of a beautiful Gothic foliage, combined with the sacred emblems of the Evangelists.

The altar-table itself is a square stone slab, supported by six octagonal pillars, with elegant foliated capitals. The altar-screen, of stone, corresponds with the style of the chancel. It is composed of five pedimented arches, supported on clustered columns, foliated, with capitals of the characteristic foliage of the time, and the abacus with the "Tooth *ornament*." The outer arches are again divided into two trefoil arches, with pendants; the centre once have cinquefoil cusps, the featherings of which, as the finials, the crockets, and the trefoil foliage of spandrels, are of the most chaste design and exquisite workmanship. Within the centre arch is an ornamented cross, enclosed in a border, painted on the wall, on either side of which, in the other arches, are the Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, &c., beautifully illuminated

The screen has been executed by Mr. Cox, who was employed by the architects to carve the greater part of the Martyr's Memorial at Oxford. At the back of the screen is the east window, of magnificent stained glass.

The carvings are of unusual beauty, and have been produced by the machine of Mr. S Pratt, of Bond-street. The designs are after some of the most exquisite Gothic remains in various ecclesiastical buildings in England.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

All Paris has caught *cold*, the cause, the eclipse, which has behaved with combined mirthful and cruelty. After drawing out a Parisian *gobemouches* by thousands out on the quays, the balconies, an l roofs of houses, to witness its performances, the phenomenon was totally indiscernible, the sky being covered with clouds until the eclipse was over, when they suddenly dispersed. Eager as we Parisians are after any description of novelty or amusement, you may imagine the disappointment of the crowd of expectant astronomers.

Who has not heard of the heart, found a x months ago, in a box of lead, at the Sainte *Chapelle*, in Paris? "It is the heart of St. Louis," cried the wondermongers. Professors of History, Antiquarians, Chemists, Anatomists, Poets, Priests, Archbishops, Academies, immediately entered into a literary battle—speeches, feuilletons, pamphlets, and sermons, were the missiles of the combatants: when all at once came M. Latroune, and with the shafts of satire brought down the glorious superstructure, raised by Gothic learning, religious zeal, and romantic imaginations. The heart proves to have been in the noble breast of a hairdresser of by-gone days, (nicknamed D'Amour, by his contemporaries) and the re-interment is ordered to take place by the Priest. But one shaft more is thrown amongst the Zealots before the funeral—a poem by the renowned German critic Schlegel, of which the following is a sample :—

In the "holye chapel" was yesterday found
The heart of the barber L'Amour,
Ha sweetheart, poor girl, who best knew its size,
Determined to place it secure
Like a right royal heart, on consecrate ground,
So that if looked for, it there ought be found.
Is he of the Wigs unknown to fame?
No—Boileau has loudly sung his name.
How the pulpit and barber were closely allied
With full bottomed, curl, and pig-tail tied.
His heart may be known by its od'rous smell,
Of hair-b-aune, and pomatum still it tell,
Alive it heat, but for silver and gold,
It now rests in lead in its cerement cold.

Our *gobemouches* are all agog to behold the Marshal Duke d'Ysly on his return from Algeria—for, lo and behold, he comes with him the choicest specimens of that country. First in the list is the young and handsome son of El-Arrach, who sent the French Governor, in one day alone, 500 pair of ears lately worn in the field by the enemies of France. Then follow the ruling Agas of Constantine, Philippeville, the former secretary of Abde.-Kader, all of them of the rank of Sheiks, and wearing the legion of honour; and last, not least, is a *Taleb*, that is to say, a learned man of Arabic. He comes to Paris to study Arabian manuscripts; but no doubt he will favour the ladies by casting nativities even of puppy dogs, and tell them by the stars and the moon why their shoes pinch them in hot weather. The banquet to the Marshal d'Isly, at Marseilles, was prepared quite *à l'Anglaise*, with toasts and speeches. The town voted 30,000f. for the occasion, and from the pockets of the subscribers came as much more. Well, may Marseilles cry "Io triumphe!" for the conquest of Algeria, whose whole resources pass through the hands of its merchants.

The following is said to be the forthcoming list of the new peers—General Harlet, Victor Hugo, the Duke de Praslin, Berlin de Vaux, General Achard, and Baron D'ffaudis. The two latter are not yet definitively settled.

The contemplated adoption of a new system of paving has turned half Paris topsy-turvy—created an immense dirt.

The discovery of a Latin poem, by "William Tell," has set our philological antiquaries by the ears. Many have been the presumed contemporary effusions of the land of Schwyz. But to the more fortunate forgery, *à la Chatterton*, by some clever imitator. However, as a set off against the above, a genuine MS. of the 16th century has been brought to light. It contains unedited works of Clément Marot, and also an Epistle of Catherine de Medicis, in the days when young, beautiful, and innocent of the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Another fossilised human skeleton has been brought forward; but it has been proved the human body does not at any period possess sufficient siliceous matter to produce fossilisation. This anthropolite, exhumed at Pantin, near Paris, and over which the discovery has been in such triumph, will neither disconcert the settled opinions of geologists nor theologians.

The new hotel taken by the family of the rich American milhonaire, Mr. Thorn, resounds with the noise of the workmen employed in erecting a theatre, in which the *élite* of Parisian amateurs are invited to perform. An Italian opera by Cappola, "Nina Pazza per Amore," has been selected for the inauguration of this new lyrical temple. The principal part will be taken by the eldest daughter of Mr. Thorn, who was one of the leading stars at the amateur concerts of Prince de la Moskowa.

Music, however, is not the only art now taken up and practised with marvellous success by the higher classes of society. Painting shares the same honour.

Since the incursion of the polka new life has been given to the *danse de société*, which languished under the monotonous sway of the quadrille. Our lions and dandies, however, destine even the polka to an untimely death, in their newborn enthusiasm for the mazurka. The difficulty of this dance will, however, prove an obstacle to its adoption in general society. Cellarius has just invented a new waltz, which is to be danced in three measures, to which he has given his name.

One of your countrymen has caused some sensation in our *salons*. After contracting debts to the amount of 130,000 francs, he has managed to escape from prison by means of a bribe of 9000 francs to the gaoler.

We have received letters from Rome tidings of the death of one well-known in our circles of the Princess Dorothea Czartoriska, a descendant of the princely houses of Lichtenstein and Dietrichstein, and allied to all the great Galician families. This pious princess had reached an advanced age, and had retired some time since to a convent of the Visitines.

In the same letters we see that Cardinal Grimaldi is dangerously ill.

By-the-by, in a few days will take place the sale of a magnificent collection of snuff-boxes, the property of the celebrated Cardinal Consalvi, whilom first minister of the Pope, and who left instructions in his will that the sale should be delayed for twenty years after his death. The term is now expired, and numbers of amateurs are expected to attend. The curious collection numbers some snuff-boxes formerly the property of Napoleon. It is far, however, from equalling that of Labiache. You know that this is the favourite hobby of that giant in mind as well as in body.

By the same courier we hear of further additions to the destruction by inundations in Italy. All the roads are impeded, or utterly stopped. The waters in Florence have overflowed the edifices, with the exception of Santa Croce, and one of the suspension bridges has been carried away. The water is three fathoms deep at the portals of the well-known Santa Croce. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has spared neither his own resources nor his exertions to relieve the universal wretchedness. For 300 years Florence has not witnessed so great a disaster.

M. Thiers's new and voluminous historical work has not yet been published, and already three translations are publishing in the Peninsula alone. Don Sebastian de Minano, M. Joaquin-Maria, and M. Alcala-Galiano, are the three rival translators. M. Cousin's admirable "Biography of Jaqueline" has increased the enthusiasm for "Pascal," her brother. A new edition of Cousin's "Pensées de Pascal" is forthcoming; a triumph for good literature, and another blow against the Jesuits.

Melancholy indeed is the fate of the illustrious house of Wasa! You have heard of the dire domestic troubles of the present head of the house, and his recent separation from his wife—deprived of a home as well as a throne. He has now just sold his library of Ekhorn, in Moravia, to the Baron de Sina, the Viennese banker, for 1,800,000 francs

A striking, and certainly not a pleasing, feature of the times is now presented to the eye of the visitor at the Louvre. The beautiful and ancient abbey church of St. Julian, in that town, is put up for sale or hire, and at this moment serves as a stable! Your astonishment at this desecration may be somewhat mitigated, however, when you remember that, in 1830, "*Robinson à Lucce*" (a house to let) was inscribed on the outside of the Palace of the Tuileries itself.

The busts of the deputies who came over to pay homage to the Duke of Bordeaux, have been seized at all the shops, by order of the police.

The anniversary of the wedding of his Majesty Louis Philippe will be celebrated by the inauguration of the new *salle de Theatre* at the Palace of St. Cloud. Meali's "Baron de Curay" is the opera fixed upon for this occasion, and will be performed by the pupils of the Conservatoire.

A curious incident has occurred in the country. Some giraffes arrived at Mons, the other day, for exhibition at the Fair, when it was found that they were about being high enough, it was impossible for them to enter, unless, as in the case of the famous horse of Troy, the town walls were demolished to admit them. This desperate alternative, however, avoided, by the happy idea of making them pass by the railway terminus.

The great object of interest to our *savans*, at this moment, is two Egyptian sarcophagi, now in the possession of the Duke of Calabria. They are of the greatest antiquity; one is in black Basalt, the other in whitish stone; and they are covered with most curious and admirably-preserved hieroglyphics. Their history is remarkable They are mentioned in the works of Kercher, and the famous traveller Thevenot; and La Fontaine celebrated them in his epistles. On their arrival from Egypt they became the property of the famous superintendent, Fouquet; afterwards they passed into the possession of Lenotre, the well-known gardener-architect; then into that of the Chevalier Bernin, who erected St. Peter's Monument at Rome; from him to that of their present possessor.

FRANCE.

The French papers this week furnish little matter of value either in the way of news or commentary The state of Spain naturally engrosses much of their attention, but so far as facts are concerned, they are very barren.

A grand banquet has been given at Marseilles to Marshal Bugeaud, on his return from Algeria. The Marshal made a speech, in which he drew a very rose-n urging picture of the state of that colony. He said peace reigned everywhere, from the fortress of Tunis to Morocco. He also dwelt on the immense progress made by the colony and its importance to France. The Marshal also stated, that Abd-el Kader had removed into the interior of Morocco.

The *Moniteur* publishes a Royal ordinance, authorising the Minister of the Interior to open an extraordinary credit of 340 000 francs, to defray the expenses of the experiment of an electric telegraph on a railroad line of at least 24 leagues (80 miles) in length.

M. Chaix d'Est Ange, the Ministerial candidate, has been returned deputy for Rochins by 474 votes. His opponent, M. Leon Fiucher, obtained 344

A new flag to the *Constitutionnel*, a new candidate has been proposed for the honour of possessing the hand of the Queen of Spain. A certain number of influential Spaniards and Portuguese have proposed to unite Isabella to the Prince Royal of Portugal, Pedro d'Alcantara, the eldest son of the Queen Donna Maria da Gloria. The Royal Prince is a child of seven years of age. Isabella is fourteen. The young couple would be merely affianced, and they would then wait the majority of the young husband. The partisans of this alliance anticipate immense advantages from this arrangement, absurd as it is to draw political conclusions from a proposal for the marriage of two mere children.

The *Sentinelle* of Toulon states that, in order to reduce the number of sailors, the Minister of Marine has desired the Maritime Prefect to discharge all those who have been six years in actual service of the Government, and those who can reckon thirty months of such service since the last levy.

The published opinion of the intended marriage of Jarnac, Secretary of the French Embassy at London, with the daughter of the late Lord Foley, said to be the rich heiress, has been posted up at the Mayory of the first arrondissement of Paris

Marshal Bugeaud, Duke of Isly, has arrived at Paris, and is said to have immediately waited on the King.

SPAIN.

The accounts upon the subject of the recent insurrectionary movement of General Zurbano are so contradictory, that it is difficult to glean any thing positive respecting him or the progress made by his followers. The *Débats* and the Spanish Ministerial papers affect to consider it impossible that Zurbano can effect any thing or even escape the Government forces, but on the other hand it would seem that he is acting with considerable vigour. A letter from Bayonne of the 20th represents him as making rapid progress. On his arrival at Soria on the 18th he found that the pobtical chief had issued a bando, declaring him a rebel, and directing that he be shot, as soon as his identity should be established. Zurbano, however, turned the tables upon him, and caused him to be shot as an example to persons in authority not to publish such sanguinary instructions. A battalion of the regiment of Saragossa had pronounced for Zurbano. A rising had taken place in Guipuscoa in favour of the constitutional cause, and Harbide had placed himself at the head of the movement

Letters from the other northern parts of Spain allude to the excitement prevalent there Saragossa was declared in a state of siege. The valley of Tena, in Upper Arragon has taken part in the Zurbano movement.

By a Royal decree, issued at Madrid, signed by General Narvaez, Zurbano and his followers were declared outlaws, and, as such, were to be shot "without any other delay than that necessary to enable them to die like Christians." Zurbano also had issued a proclamation, from Reynosa, in the name of liberty, stating that the Royal authority in Spain was usurped; and ordering all the authorities of the "intrusive" Government to relinquish their functions under pain of death. A battalion of the regiment of Saragossa had pronounced for Zurbano. A rising had taken place in Guipuscoa in favour of the constitutional cause, and Harbide had placed himself at the head of the movement

Our letters from Madrid of the 20th are filled with accounts of rejoicings on the occasion of the birth of the infant Duke of Montpensier. A royal decree, issued at Madrid, signed by General Narvaez, Zurbano and his followers were declared outlaws, and, as such, were to be shot "without any other delay than that necessary to enable them to die like Christians." Zurbano also had issued a proclamation, from Reynosa, in the name of liberty, stating that the Royal authority in Spain was usurped; and ordering all the authorities of the "intrusive" Government to relinquish their functions under pain of death. A battalion of the regiment of Saragossa had pronounced for Zurbano. A rising had taken place in Guipuscoa in favour of the constitutional cause, and Harbide had placed himself at the head of the movement

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By a

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE CELEBRATION OF DIVINE SERVICE.—The Dean and Chapter of Exeter have presented an address to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which they entreat his Grace to consult with the Bishops on the best mode of putting an end to certain irregularities at the celebration of Divine Service; and, for that purpose, to procure their concurrence in some uniform interpretation of those Rubrics in the book of Common Prayer which may seem obscure or doubtful, and in some uniform rule for the direction of the clergy with respect to certain forms and practices which have, more or less, fallen into desuetude.

The Archdeacon of Surrey, the venerable S. Wilberforce, held his Visitation on Monday, at St. Saviour's Church, Southwark.

The Lord Bishop of Lichfield has licensed the Rev Frederick Rogers Blackley, late of All Saints, Buvmingham, to the curacy of North Harborne, Staffordshire, on the nomination of the Rev. Thomas Green Stanley, M.A., vicar.

NEW CHURCH AT COVE, NEAR FARNBOROUGH.—Thursday last, the Bishop of Winchester consecrated a new church, which has lately been erected at Cove, near the Farnborough station. The church is a small but very neat one; and the windows are filled with stained glass. The stone composing the building, is similar to that of Windsor Castle. The architects, Messrs. Stevens and Alexander, were highly congratulated at the conclusion of the ceremony by the Lord Bishop, who observed that the edifice was the only one of the kind that he noticed nothing objectionable in.

COUNTRY NEWS

THE INFANTICIDE AT WOLVERHAMPTON.—The prisoners, Miss Railton, Mr. Sheriff, and Mrs. and Mrs. Hildrath, have been again brought before the coroner's inquest, but no further evidence of any importance was adduced and a general verdict was returned. The prisoners were also placed at the bar of the public office before Mr. Hill, Mr. Barker, Dr. Delaney, and Dr. Briscoe, magistrates of the county. The prisoners declining to say anything in their defence, were each committed to Stafford, Miss Railton for concealing the birth of her child, and the other prisoners as accessaries. The magistrates intimated that they would take bail; themselves in £80, and two sureties for each prisoner in £40. Mr. Sheriff, the surgeon, who attended Miss Railton, was also committed to take his trial for felony at the ensuing assizes.

THE MURDER AT YARMOUTH.—A man named Frederick Boatright has been taken into custody on suspicion of being either a principal or an accomplice in the above horrible transaction. It appears there was a very strong suspicion prevailing in Yarmouth, in consequence of Boatright's dissipated habits and previous character, that he was in some way connected with this horrible tragedy. When told that he was suspected of being concerned in the murder of Mr. Candler, at Yarmouth, he appeared much agitated, and changed colour. He was conveyed to the station house, and afterwards underwent an examination before the magistrates of the borough. The prisoner, who has returned from sea within the last eighteen months, is a man of between 23 and 24 years of age, and was considered a very bad character.

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ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

In our journal of last week, we gave a narrative of the excitement of this important election, with portraits of the candidates, Messrs. Polk and Clay; and a scene from one of the great Whig demonstrations; from our correspondent in the State of New York. We now present in our readers the additional details of this tremendous election struggle, with details since received by the Great Western, which has reached Liverpool, with accounts from New York to the 9th inst.

They contain the important announcement of the success of the Democratic party, and the consequent election of Mr. Polk as President, and Mr. Dallas as Vice-President. The election had not actually taken place, but returns had been received from Pennsylvania, which state returns twenty-six, all of them in favour of Mr. Polk, and the adjoining state of New York, which returns the largest number in the Union—thirty-six—also declared in favour. These great states, being the most densely populated, and returning the greatest number of presidentia. electors, were held to be decisive of the contest. Some of the returns from the latter had not been heard from, and states were daily coming up, but the friends of Mr. Clay held the return of his rival as certain; indeed, the admissions of that gentleman's organs in the City of New York place the issue of the contest beyond a doubt. The result of this contest shows the bold and two questions of great importance have taken of the American mind—one of them appertaining more [illegible] and the other to the [illegible] Whether Mr. Polk [illegible] the annexation of Texas to the United States, and whether they have [illegible] much abler and otherwise more [illegible] annexation [illegible] subject of free trade, the elections in New York have an extraordinary result. The city, which is the commercial metropolis of the country, voted in favour of the protectionist, Mr. Clay, but this was neutralized by the general vote of the state, which supported Polk by a majority [illegible] upon this subject, the *New York Herald* says, "The returns—not official, but sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes—from 54 counties, give Mr. Polk a majority of 9091, the remaining three counties to hear from of the twenty-seven which did not come forward in 1840. The small addition to this has taken place in the abolition counties of the west. These have probably voted largely for Birney, although we have none of their returns as yet; but that alone can scarcely overcome the diminution of Clay's votes from Harrison's. Mr. Clay came to Cayuga bridge with only about 7000 majority, a very serious diminution from the vast popularity of Harrison in 1840. In other respects, the papers by the arrival present no striking features. The stock market had experienced the shock of Polk's return, many species of security having become depressed. The cotton market, too, was most inanimate, the result of the unfavourable intelligence respecting that staple which the Great Western carried out; but the rate of exchange was high—varying from 10¾ to 10¾ per cent.

The second of our present illustrations represents the interior of a Polling Booth, and the mode of taking the elector's vote by ballot. The votes are taken in each township of every county separately, and the mode of doing this cannot be better described than in the words of Mr. Stuart, who was present at an election for President.

"The ballot-boxes were placed on a long table, at which half a dozen of the inspectors or canvassers of voters were seated. The voters approached the table by single files. Not a word was spoken. Each voter delivered his list when he got next to the tables to the officers, who called out his name. Any person might object, but the objection was instantly decided on, the officers having no difficulty, from their knowledge of the township, of the persons residing in it, and to whose testimony reference was instantly made, in determining on the spot, whether the qualification of the voter was or was not sufficient. The county canvassers for the different townships of the county afterwards met, and made

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TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION IN NEW YORK.

BALLOTING FOR PRESIDENT.

up their returns for the county; and thus, in a state far exceeding Scotland in extent, and almost equalling it in population, the votes for the chief magistrate of the United States and his substitute, for the governor and lieut.-governor of the state, for a senator and representative to Congress, for three representatives to the state of New York, for four coroners, a sheriff, and a clerk to the county, were taken, and the business of the election finished with ease, and with the most perfect order in three days."

The first scene is from the last grand demonstration of the Democrats, on the night of Nov. 1.—a torch-light procession of immense extent. Our artist saw it at the time when it was preparing to move from Tammany Hall, the democratic head-quarters; and when torches, banners, &c. were accumulated together with a picturesque brilliancy, which was lost when they were spread over miles of streets.

The torch-light processions, of which the Democrats are very fond, are, artistically speaking, decided failures; an enormous waste of material, without arrangement or the slightest idea of effect: a splendid banner, for instance, beautifully painted on white satin, with gold, at an expense of, perhaps, a hundred dollars or more, will be carried in the dark; or, perhaps, some boys with a few torches *behind* it; while far in the distance, the eye will be attracted to a blaze of light, which, on approaching, will be found to be a multitude of boys of all ages, from 14 downwards, with a host of brilliant torches, lighting each other; and a stupid little *transparency* of a raccon hanging from a gallows, or any other equally flattering type of Henry Clay's political fate.

The large building to the left of the view is Tammany Hall, brilliantly illuminated; the balconies filled with company hurraing with ecstacy; and the steps crowded with spectators. Across the street is suspended, from the attic of the hall to a lofty young hickory-tree, a large banner, inscribed with the candidate's name. In the procession are a large eagle, backed by a wreath; a huge ship, inscribed "Free Trade," and "Sailors' Rights," on the sails; and a large transparent star, inscribed "Texas;" whilst the brilliancy of the whole is heightened by a powerful Drummond light.

Our correspondent adds:—Though very far from resembling them, the Whigs and Democrats regard each other in much the same way as the High Tories and extreme Radicals of England do, or did. The Whigs accuse their opponents of being Jacobins, Levellers, Agrarians, vagabond rowdies, banditti, offscourings of foreign gaols, &c.; and that, had they power, they would disorganise society. On the other hand, the Democrats style the Whigs the "Kid Glove Aristocracy," Blue-light Federalists—in allusion to their having warned the British ships of danger during the last war—asserting that if they had power, they would limit the suffrage to high property qualifications, trampling on the poor hard-working mechanic, and filling the land with all the evils of class legislation; and, as a final brand of infamy, they call them "British Whigs," the opprobrious term "British," having been faintly foreshadowed more than two thousand years ago in the old Roman sense of "Punic."

The mode in which this election has been carried on is beyond all praise. The quiet, order, decency, and forbearance observed at all the polling-places in this city were admirable.

M. DE LAMARTINE.

M. De Lamartine is a poet, a traveller, a legislator, and a politician. He plays many parts on the stage of life, and is good in them all, though his greatest and widest fame rests upon his poetry, and his prose, which is almost as beautiful. But it is as a politician he has at this juncture come into notice; he is a prominent member of the French Chamber, but has the misfortune to differ from M. Thiers, and the calamity of not agreeing with M. Guizot. He has recently put forth what is called a manifesto, with which the Paris papers are at present busy:—"It was easy to foresee," observes *Le Siècle*, "the effect which it would produce. Legitimists, Ministerialits, Radicals, democratic innovators, all applauded. The manifesto was common ground on which all these different parties could meet. It offered

LAMARTINE.

to them, each and all, the glorification of their own respective opinions, and a text for bitter recrimination against other parties." A production that combines such qualities, was sure of a brilliant reception. But in all things M. De Lamartine has always been a fortunate man; a slight sketch of his career will prove it, although more is known of his writings than of his life, for, to a certain extent, "his soul is like a star, and dwells apart;" his life is rather one of sentiment than action.

Alphonse de Lamartine was born at Mâcon, in the beginning of 1791, when France was in the midst of the storm of the Revolution. His first recollections are of the prison, to which he used to be taken to see his father, who had been arrested, suspected of the crime of being an aristocrat, because he had filled some post in the Orleans branch of the Bourbon family. He survived the reign of terror by living in the greatest privacy, at an obscure place called Milly, afterwards so proudly illustrated by his son. There the poet passed a long and innocent childhood, and only left it when he entered the College of the Pères de la Foi, at Belley. After leaving college, and about the year 1809, Lamartine lived at Lyon, and from thence made a short trip to Italy, and then proceeded to Paris, where for some time he lived a gay and joyous life, dreaming and writing and fancying he was a dramatic poet, for which, of all things, his genius is the most unstable. In 1813, his health being affected, he revisited Italy. The fall of the empire and the restoration had a considerable change in the destiny of the poet. Nurtured in sentiments and opinions wholly opposed to the revolution, he had never acknowledged the sway of Napoleon. It was to him but the rule of brute force, of numbers, and of the sword. He entered as an officer in the *garde du corps* in 1814, but did not resume his post after the Hundred Days, and his life presents no event of note till 1820, when his "Meditations Poetiques" were first given to the world. The advent of a great poet was at once acknowledged. The work became universally popular, and, thanks to Lamartine, France believed once more in Poetry, the eternity of Love, and the beauty of Nature—things that the verse-makers of the century had wholly forgotten. He profited by the popularity his name had acquired, and entered on the career of diplomacy; he was attached to the French Legation of Florence. He has been an exception to the common lot of poets; every kind of good fortune came to him, and nearly at the same time, fame, wealth, and a marriage of affection with a lady who is, we believe, a native of England. In 1830 he was admitted a Member of the Academy, and since that time he has travelled in the East, of which voyage he has given a most eloquent description to the world. He there lost his favourite daughter, Julia, and returned to France, where he engaged in politics, and soon gained a high position in the Chamber, above the tumult and storm of parties. His work, "De la Politique Rationelle," and his "Voyage en Orient," appeared in 1834; his "Jocelyn" in 1835; and in 1838 or 1839, "La Chute d'un Ange."

Lamartine lives in that street of splendid houses, the rue de l'Université, where he occupies a spacious hotel and keeps the establishment of a noble, indulging his refined taste for luxury and elegance, and his love of horses, which is so perceptible in his eastern voyage. He will walk to the Chamber in spurs, and after prostrating Arago in an eloquent speech, will gallop off to the *Bois*, leaving politics on the Tribune. The poet is not always in mysterious conversation with the tearful and pensive muse; he often speaks in his verses of his "humble roof," but it is that of a magnificent chateau, that of St. Point, near Mâcon, and the "modest shades" he celebrates, are those of the majestic forest that surround this aristocratic dwelling.

STATUE OF GOETHE, AT FRANKFORT.

STATUE OF GOETHE.

This fine colossal statue of Goethe, which was cast in bronze at the Royal Foundry of Munich, according to the model of Schwanthaler, was inaugurated with great ceremony, on the 23rd of last month, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, the illustrious poet's native place. Goethe is represented clad in a mantle, but having his hands free. He wears the simple costume of the present period. His right arm is resting on the trunk of an old tree, and in his left he holds a laurel crown. His eyes are turned towards heaven. The subjects of the bas-reliefs on the pedestal are borrowed from the works of Goethe. In the front, three female figures represent the natural sciences, and dramatic and lyric poetry. On the opposite side is seen, at the right, Gœtz of Belichingen Egmont, Tasso, and a fawn. On the left, the Bride of Corinth, Prometheus, and the King of the Aulmes. One of the lateral surfaces represents Iphigenia, Orestes, Thoas, Faust, and Mephistophiles, and the other Mignon, Wilhelm Meister, the Harpist, Hermann, and Dorothea.

Chatsworth.—The Duke of Devonshire's princely seat at Chatsworth is at the present moment undergoing extensive alterations and embellishments. The two new fountains which have been set in action are truly magnificent—the one called the "Emperor," from a single jet throws a column of water nearly three hundred feet high. The other from several jets sends forth copious streams which rise and fall alternately. Huge masses of rock are collecting and forming into a rock work, and, when completed, will present the appearance of a wild mountain torrent of above three hundred feet long. Some rare plants have been sent to his Grace from one of the most arid parts of Western Africa for the noble duke's conservatory.

The Great American Aloe.—A fine specimen of this magnificent plant is now in flower, at Weald Hall, Essex. It is upwards of thirty feet high, and has 25 branches of 50 each: it is constantly exuding a sweet juice, which contains 80 per cent. of saccharine matter.

Improved Razors.—Messrs. Gilberts, of Sheffield, have succeeded in materially improving the form of the handle of this very serviceable implement, by certain bends and curvatures, which considerably aid its conveniences in use; they have likewise made some judicious adaptations of the well-tempered blade; whilst the embellishment of the handle has not been neglected; so as, altogether, to produce a razor which, for elegance and utility, has not been equalled in specimens within our cognisance.

The Destitute Poor of London.—The Refuge for the Houseless Poor, which has been opened for several years in the City, will be ready for the reception of objects as soon as the severe weather shall have set in. It is the practice of the committee to throw open the doors of three asylums for the houseless poor in the city of London at the latter end of November. We are sorry to state that the demands upon the funds of the committee for the last year's expenses incurred by the influx of paupers into the city of London have reduced their means of affording assistance very considerably.

GREAT AMERICAN ALOE IN BLOOM.

A very fine specimen of the *Agave Americana*, or Great American Aloe, in a state of blossoming, is now to be seen in the garden of the Rev. E. Duke, at Lake House, near Amesbury, Wilts. Such an event always attracts a good deal of attention, as it is of rare occurrence, the plant being somewhat uncommon, and requiring many years in this climate—from 70 to 100—to enable it to flower, after which it dies. The present specimen is exactly a century old. The flower stem first made its appearance on July 1st, and shot upward with astonishing rapidity, sometimes amounting to *a growth of six inches in twenty-four hours*. Thirty-six lateral branches, of a graceful curved form, spring from the central stem, much after the fashion of a candelabrum. These branches are laden at their extremities with a profusion of flower buds, averaging, as we believe, 150 in a bunch. The flower stem has now, for some weeks, ceased to grow, having attained its extreme height of twenty-five feet. We understand from the gardener (who tells us that up to October 10, 1500 visitors had availed themselves of the permission to inspect it), the plant presents a spectacle as magnificent as it is rare among the many wonders of the herbaceous creation. Our engraving shows the plant, with a temporary staircase, by which visitors may ascend, the more closely to inspect the flowers.

Lake House, the mansion of the Rev. E. Duke, is situated in a valley on the banks of the Upper Avon, about six miles north of Salisbury, and two miles south-east of Stonehenge. It deserves attention as an excellent specimen of the residence of an English country gentleman, erected (most probably) in the time of *good* Queen Bess. Britton, in his "Beauties of Wilts," Vol. III., thus speaks of it:—"The house is a truly picturesque edifice, with bay windows, gables, and other characteristics of the mode of building which prevailed in the 16th century. The gardens, with their terraces, yew hedges, &c., were laid out at the same time, and are characteristic of the same period."

GREAT AMERICAN ALOE IN BLOOM.

MONUMENT TO ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS MASTERMAN HARDY, ON BLAGDON HILL, DORSETSHIRE

The late anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar (Monday, October 21st), was selected by the inhabitants of the County of Dorset, as the commencement of a work, which does equal honour to the heads and hearts of all concerned. On a day so auspicious in England's history, and so fraught with remembrances of noble hearts and gallant deeds, did a grateful band of generous Britons assemble to pay a just tribute to the memory of one who stood foremost in the hot *melée*, among the defenders of his country, their labour rendered doubly dear by the spot of his monumental pile being the place of his birth, and the associations of his early years being connected with every object which meets the eye from its elevated and commanding position.

At the foot of Blagdon Hill, near Dorchester, Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy was born, on the 8th of April, 1769, in the small village of Martin's

MONUMENT TO ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS HARDY, ON BLAGDON HILL.

Town. On the 20th of November, 1781, he entered the navy, on board the Helena, as ship-steward's servant; was made midshipman on board the Hebe, 31st February, 1793; lieutenant, on board the Melampus, on the 27th November, 1793; commander, on board the Mutine, 10th June, 1797; captain on board the Vanguard, August 4th, 1798; and retired from the command of the Superb, August 11th, 1819 as a Commodore. Was made a Rear-Admiral, 27th May, 1825; and a Vice-Admiral of the White, 10th January, 1837; which he continued till his death, on the 20th September, 1839. Sir Thomas Hardy was Captain of Nelson's ship, the Victory, at Trafalgar, and received the naval hero in his arms as he fell. During the latter years of his life he was appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital, at which excellent institution he died, sincerely and deservedly regretted by all who knew his kind and generous disposition.

In order to pay a just tribute to the memory of one, so much respected both in the service and in private circles, as well as to allot to the county of his birth its equitable share in the honour of his fame, a project was set on foot some months since by the inhabitants of Dorchester, Devonshire, &c., to erect some testimonial to secure both objects. A meeting was called of the inhabitants of the county, which was held at Dorchester, and most fully attended—the result being a subscription towards building a monumental pillar on the summit of the hill of Blagdon—a spot most appropriate for the purpose, as commanding magnificent views of the sea, and surrounding country. Designs were solicited from the most eminent architects, and numerous ones sent in for the decision of the committee. The choice fell on the plan of Arthur Henry Dyke Acland, Esq., of Killerton, Devonshire. This gentleman is a magistrate of the county of Devon, son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., M.P. for the county of North Devon, and brother of Thomas Dyke Acland, Esq., M.P. for West Somersetshire. Although an independent gentleman, and no architect by profession, he is most ardently attached to architectural pursuits; and although he was on the Hardy committee himself, yet on having sent in the design anonymously, and it being selected by the committee without the least knowledge of the designer, he left the committee, hoping they would put the superintendence of the structure into the hands of one of those who had sent in other good designs for competition. This, however, met with difficulty, and that of Mr. Acland, with the aid of an experienced builder —Mr. Goddard, of Bridport—has been proceeded with, most favourably and expeditiously.

The anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar saw the arrangements completed to the laying of the foundation stone, and that task was allotted to the lady of the High Sheriff of the county of Dorset, Mrs. Floyer, for whose hands as fit as those of the fair to weave the first wreath in memory's garland, over the ashes of the brave. The day was delightfully fine, and a company, numerous and highly respectable, assembled with anxious hearts to witness the proceedings.

On the summit of the hill, a spacious and handsome marquee was erected for the accommodation of the principal visitors, within which a sumptuous and elegant *déjeûné* was laid out by direction of the committee. The preliminary arrangements being concluded, Mrs. Floyer, accompanied by the High Sheriff (John Floyer, Esq.), the Mayor of Dorchester (Charles Crench, Esq., A. H. D. Acland, Esq. (the architect), E. Thorne, Esq., R.N., and other members of the committee, proceeded to the spot, where the ceremony of laying the foundation stone having been performed by Mrs. Floyer, a salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Nothe battery at Weymouth; the ensign and pendant in that harbour and bay, and also the yachts of R. S. Wardell, Esq., and T. Halston, Esq., having hoisted full colours. The spectators were then addressed by the Mayor of Dorchester, who thanked Mrs. Floyer for her kindness in laying the stone, and proposed three cheers for that excellent lady, which was responded to with right good will, as well as three cheers for the High Sheriff.

The High Sheriff called for three cheers for their worthy architect, Mr. Acland, for the good service he had done on the occasion, which were heartily given.

Mr. Acland returned thanks, and three cheers were then given for the navy which were acknowledged by E. Thorne, Esq., R.N., who served with the late gallant Admiral Hardy

Three cheers were then given for the Committee, which were acknowledged by Mr. Hodges; and three cheers for the Queen, and the spectators then separated.

The marquee was soon crowded with ladies, nearly a hundred being entertained; the High Sheriff presiding, and as well as the gentlemen of the committee, has long been celebrated for their comfort. A large number of gentlemen subsequently sat down; nor were the humbler classes assembled on the Hill forgotten, as they were regaled with substantial fare and home-brew. The whole proceedings passed off with the most gratifying manner.

The pillar is now 63 feet in height 72 feet; the diameter of the base 28 feet at the ground level; the diameter of the shaft, 13 feet 6 inches to 11 feet 6 inches. Mr. Goddard, builder, of Bridport, has taken the contract for building it at £450; the amount of subscriptions to the present time being something beyond £400.

The design itself is solid, and without pretension; at the same time, it is most peculiarly suited to withstand the rude assaults of time and weather, which its lower dado exposed to such will be liable to. It is a simple octagon, with massive but graceful buttresses, gradually lessening towards its summit, from the form of the ground on which it is erected to the round. It is to contain a spiral staircase, which will afford, from the top, one of the most magnificent views to be found in the kingdom. Situate on a wild, uncultivated hill, 800 feet above the level of the sea, and not four miles from the southern part of the county, in position it must be commanding and majestic. The boundless sea, stretching far out in the distance—the dangerous Needles—the Start—the Isle of Wight—South—Wyke Church and Chaselland Portland, not to mention a number of other striking objects, the county of Somerset and Wiltshire hills—all are revealed to the eye at one range.

The immediate site is adjacent to that of a Roman camp, erected by the Admiral himself when in charge of the Experimental Squadron. The native village, and his family property repose peacefully below, and it is from thence the materials for the erection of the column are obtained free of expense, owing to the kind permission of William Mansfield, Esq., the landowner, and the owner of the site in question. The pillar is also upon the immediate site of one of the angles of the Trigonometrical survey of Great Britain. There will probably be a massive iron anchor at the foot of the column, but the inscription has not yet been decided on. The names, however, of the four great actions in which he was engaged, will probably be placed on it.

A more appropriate emblem to a Naval Warrior, could not be selected. His life passed in storm and tempest, a fully presented type of the unbending staunchness of the rocky pile—in manner as he strove the back over the toppling sea, will find it as a monument to proclaim to those who succeed, that memorable in its unflinching strength of the stout hearts which mann the chest defenders of Old England's empire.

ALMANAC FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 1.—First Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 2 Night incorporated 1694
TUESDAY, 3 —Plantin died, 1589.
WEDNESDAY, 4.—H. Cavendish died 1812.
THURSDAY, 5.—Mozart died, 1791.
FRIDAY, 6.—Algernon Sidney beheaded, 1683.
SATURDAY, 7.—Admiral Nepean died, 1813.

RISE NATURAL London-bridge, for the Week ending December 7

Monday.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
8 12	8 5	3 58	3 59	4 0	4 1	4 2	4 3	4 4
d. 16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*One who wishes you Success,*" *Insurcy.*—*The suggestion would be better suited to a scientific journal than to our columns*

"*J. H. G.*"—*The late Sir Matthew Wood was created a baronet soon after her Majesty's accession.*

"*A Correspondent,*"—*The generally-received explanation of the Nine of Diamonds being called the "Curse of Scotland," is because the Duke of Cumberland spoke upon the back of the above card the order to give no quarter at the battle of Culloden*

"*C. R.,*" *Bristol.*—*The assumption of the name in question will not be more legal than that of any other that the person might choose to take,*

"*D. D.,*" *Bromley.*—*The cost of the abstract will be regulated by its length. The valuation must be made by a licensed appraiser.*

"*H. L. S.,*" *Bristol.*—*Barristers cannot legally claim any holiday.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Alloa Brewer has written the following novels:*—*The Neighbours, the H Family, Strife and Peace, the President a Daughter, the Diary, and Minor Tales.*

"*C. F. Z.,*" *Margate.*—*The body of a drowned person, not cast ashore, rises as soon as putrefaction commences; but the time varies in different cases: consequently, the "nine days" is a popular error.*

"*J. U.,*" *Glasgow, should write to any dealer in hard wood.*

"*A Constant Reader, and Well-wisher.*"—*We have not room.*

"*J. S.*"—*Under consideration*

"*E. W. R.*"—*The anecdote is too late.*

"*Cambleaut.*"—*Vol. I. of No. VI., and the Large Print, will be published on Jan 4, 1845.*

"*P. H.*"—*We sold write to an army-agent.*

"*A Constant Reader,*"—*Grub-house—the charge is according to Act of Parliament.*

"*R. Per B.*"—"*Don Cæsar*" *is the joint production of two French dramatists within the present year.*

"*A. L. K.,*" *Kingsland.*—*The Transactions of the British Association are published annually by Murray, Albemarle-street.*

"*J. S. B.*" *Bristol, will be liable to an action for wearing a crest on a ring without payment of duty.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Romford, has, we think, no legal redress.*

"*W. F. B.,*" *Bath.*—*Thanks; but we have not room, at present.*

"*A Constant Reader,*"—"*Lewis's English Grammar*" *is well adapted for beginners.*

"*An Attentive Reader.*"—*Yew-trees were planted in churchyards, at least, 600 years since.*

"*W. W. C.,*" *Felston.*—*The tenant must repair.*

"*R. B.,*" *Long Sutton.*—*We have not room for engravings of old buildings, unless there be some fresh interest attached to them.*

"*S. S.*" *Market-square, should write to the Publishing Office, Wellington-street, North London*

"*W. D. J.*" *will be entitled to the deduction of the wages of persons employed by him.*

"*A Lover of News by,*" *Bishopwearmouth.*—*We will see.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Bradford.*—*Kennedy, and Mrs. Houston's works on Texas.*

"*P. C.,*" *Frome, should order the Print of his London agent.*

"*R. R. S.*"—*The "Melodies" shall certainly be commenced next week.*

"*Sealy,*" *Jordans.*—*All documents bear the date at which they were stamped.*

"*E. M. S.*"—*Inquire.*

"*J. B.,*" *Northampton.*—*Four horses.*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Penny Stratford.*—*Any bookbinder will bind our volumes, for which purpose he may obtain covers from our office.*

"*J. O.,*" *Cambridge.*—*Van Amburgh is an American.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Sligo.*—*Possibly, a scientific journal would furnish the information.*

"*Terpsichore,*"—*The Polka is still very popular in London.*

"*An Old Subscriber's*" *(chess) suggestion has been attended to.*

Beatrice.—*The Evening Star, by A. W.*

"*A Chelsea Pensioner,*" *Bristol, should appeal to the Income Tax Commissioners.*

"*R. W. S.,*" *Manchester.*—*The suggestion reached us too late.*

"*R. W.,*" *Ashford.*—*The price of the binding covers for our volumes is 3s. The prices of Parts are 2s. 6d. and 1s.*

"*W. C.*" *Wimbledon.*—*We do not reply to questions concerning wagers.*

"*An Old Subscriber.*"—*The servant is entitled to the half-quarter.*

"*A Subscriber.*" *Southampton.*—*The person has, we fear, no claim.*

London and Brighton Railway.—*The series of engravings of this railway, which have been deferred for some time, shall appear in our next.*

CHESS.—*Several communications are referred to our Chess Correspondent.*

THE LARGE PRINT.—*The following subscribers will be entitled to the Large Print, to be published on Jan. 4, 1845 Homer; J. S. B., Bristol; H. R., Mile-end-road; W. B. D., Dunchurch, T. A., Wandsworth; Cambleaut; G. T. R., Wolverhampton; J. S., Fermoy.*

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"One of its features is an accurate representation of the principal astronomical phenomena of each month accompanied with an intelligible description. The pages of the calendar are illustrated with highly fanciful designs of the signs of the zodiac, by Mr. Kenny Meadows, there are also scenes of the sports of each month, birds, and other illustrations. The literary matter is quite as good as the pictorial, and the quarto pages on which the Almanack is printed afford more room for explanation than can be obtained in the ordinary forms One shilling for such a mass of information and amusement is wonderfully cheap."—Morning Post, Nov 29

"This is a new annual, the purpose of which is to blend illustrations with the customary information contained in an Almanack. Its letter-press contents are as copious and varied as any of its com-temporaries, and the illustrations, which are from the rich fancy of Mr. Kenny Meadows's pencil, comprise allegorical conceptions applicable to each month, scenes of the sports of the month, &c. It is, upon the whole, not only a useful, but a most pleasing work."—Morning Advertiser, Nov 18

"A cheap year-book of astronomical phenomena and natural history, country sports and town amusements, chronology, and legislation Of the numerous engravings those representing the telescope apparatus and the planets as they will be visible in the ensuing year are the most interesting, and are peculiar to this almanack"—Examiner.

"Is exceedingly well done, and full of information, and good wood-cut adornments and illustrations. Its intrinsic merits, as well as its extrinsic attractions, are sufficient to insure for it a very genera. demand."—Literary Gazette, Nov. 17.

"It unites with abundant information, astronomical observations, and recreations incident to each month, embracing as well, notes on natural history, and a mass of miscellaneous as useful as it is entertaining. We repeat that this 'Illustrated Almanack' is a happy idea, beautifully executed, and preferring its claims to purchaser even by a modern 'Elzevir' in economy."—Sun, Nov 20.

"This is one of the many attempts to substitute something rational for the foolish almanacks of times that are passing away—and, we may add, one of the most successful. It is filled with illustrations, some of which, representing the signs of the Zodiac, are executed with considerable artistical taste. As it is chiefly devoted to the natural history of the month, it is just the reading for the 'Genuine Cheapside' are most likely to find useful. It is difficult to imagine anything cheaper."—Gardeners' Carnucle.

"This is, beyond all doubt, the most extraordinary production of the British press. The illustrations are very beautifully executed, and the letter-press is a complete mine of useful facts, and Linton has done his ample justice in the surveying."—Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.

☞ For a detailed List of Contents of the Almanack, see the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, November 16

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1844

We last week referred briefly to the general question of the Election of the American President; it has since been decided, for though the formal election does not take place till December, the result of the contest is virtually determined by the majority of the electors returned for the purpose by the States. Mr. Polk has the majority of votes; his return is a triumph for the extreme democratic party—it is a victory of the Slaveholders over the Abolitionists—of the Southern States over the North—of the Repudiators over those who consider debt a moral and legal obligation. There never was such an instance as has been afforded by this election of a man springing at once from the utmost obscurity to the first station of the Government of his country. There seems in his case to have been no intermediate degrees of celebrity; yesterday his name had never been heard of, and today he is President of the Republic of America. Such are the world's slippery turns. Milton gives an example of one who was "by his demerits raised" to the "eminence" of the place he filled; we have no wish to apply the comparison invidiously, but of what may have been, or what are the merits of Mr. Polk, we at least are wholly ignorant. The name of Mr. Clay is known throughout Europe, as that of a man who has gained the reputation of an orator and a statesman, and it was scarcely imagined that one entirely unknown would have beaten him in the contest. We fear that a readiness to support the worst feature of the social and political system of America—slavery—has been no slight recommendation of Mr. Polk, who is also known to be favourable to the annexation of Texas to the United States, by which the South would probably gain an accession of strength. The Pro-Slavery party are, doubtless, at the present moment flushed with their victory; but in the eyes of all right-thinking men they are glorying in their shame. The slave-holding system is fast degrading them; even the papers that brought the intelligence of the contest contained evidence of the demoralization that the system produces. Under the head of "Legal Sales," there appears in the *Columbus Times* an advertisement of certain property, in which the following may be seen classed together:—

One negro girl, by the name of Jane, eighteen years old, levied on as the property of Adam McCoy, to satisfy one fi. fa. from Talbot Superior Court; Thomas Shannon, vs. Adam McCoy.

Also one Yoke of Oxen, as the property of Asa Daniel, to satisfy one fi. fa. from Harris Superior Court; Chaffin & Cornel, vs. Asa Daniel.

The following is also from the same announcement of property, to be sold "at the same time and place:"—

One negro boy, by the name of George, about fourteen years old, and one fine Jackass, levied on as the property of Samuel Huey, to satisfy sundry fi. fas. issued from the Justice's Court of the 708rd Dist., G. M.; Thomas Culbreath, v. Samuel Huey.

These are the things, with the much more and much worse that is hidden behind this open violation of the laws of nature, religion, and humanity, that will make the civilised nations of Europe lament the issue of the contest for the Presidency of America. Mr. Clay, in looking back upon his past life, his labours, his fame, and the result of the contest, in which they have been to him as if they had never existed, will probably be painfully reminded of *Iago's* opinion of the value of reputation—"Tush, man; 'tis but a slight thing—oft got without merit, and lost without deserving." Without merit, as far as we can perceive, Mr. Polk has gained the election; and, without deserving such neglect at the hands of his countrymen, Mr. Clay has lost it.

THE *Habeas Corpus* question between the English Court of Judicature and the Island of Jersey, is assuming greater importance; there is evidently a principle at stake in the matter that must be decided, and the general feeling, as well as the weight of authority, are against the rights assumed by the Royal Court of the Island. It would be vain to quote here the opinions of Hale and Blackstone, and the old commentators on the Laws of England; they may be more fitly urged in the Courts, but reason and common sense alike point out the course that must be pursued, as a contemporary well observes:—

Accept the law as laid down by the absurd court in Jersey, and any British subject may be kidnapped and carried to Jersey, there to remain a life prisoner, without bail or mainprise, or without relief from his Sovereign, though at Hong Kong or New Zealand such relief would promptly reach him. This is a state of things not to be borne; and which must be corrected even if the correction can be obtained by no other means than by sweeping away all the charters and privileges of the island.

THE City has been startled by a robbery on a large scale, a kind of "monster" depredation, planned and executed with an amount of skill truly alarming. It is the last of a series of felonies by which during the space of a year the monied world has been perplexed. The will forgeries of Barber and Fletcher had hardly ceased to be a topic of conversation before the Bank of England were again plundered by a fraud, which was wholly successful here, the amount of the loss only being recovered by the Bank in consequence of the total ignorance under which the delinquents seemed to labour, of there being such an article in the Ashburton treaty between this country and America as that which stipulates for the mutual delivering up of fugitive criminals; and at the very time when the survivor of the two delinquents in the last case is on his way to this country to be tried, a third case occurs, greater in the amount of loss than the two others put together. The age of highwaymen has departed; Captain Macheath himself could not "stop" a first class train; the attempts of daring villany, then, are not now so much directed against the moving, personal property of society, as against the masses of it that are banked, and they are made either by fraud or force, or, as seems probable in the present instance, with a combination of both. But the skill of those who commit such crimes, now bears no proportion to the facilities which society possesses for their detection; the form into which so much wealth is thrown, that of paper, renders the plunder gained by such a robbery as that at Messrs. Rogers' bank, almost unavailable; but a few hours elapse and every particular is known all over the country; and a few days, at farthest, carries every particular to the capitals of Europe; in either case, the attempts of the thieves to make use of their booty are paralysed; nor does either the Continent or America afford an asylum, as of old, to the fugitive criminal. Detection seems almost certain; we scarcely remember one great forgery, fraud, or robbery, within the last few years, that has not been followed by the prompt punishment of the guilty persons. Beaumont, of Exchequer Bill notoriety, was transported; Barber and Fletcher, though they brought legal skill and dexterity to their aid in planning and carrying out their system of deception and forgery, were convicted and transported also; Burgess and his associate, who obtained eight thousand pounds from the Bank of England, and fled with it, were taken on the other side of the Atlantic: one of them has destroyed himself, and the other is on his road to England, to undergo the trial, and, in all probability, the sentence of a felon. What is the lesson to be derived from all these skilful and daring acts of dishonesty? That not one of them baffled the pursuit of justice, and that those who "made haste to be rich," by plunging into crime, are now poor, miserable, justly despised; and from good, even exalted, positions, have fallen to a state of the most ignominious slavery, And yet, undeterred by these examples, men still engage in the perilous game against society and the laws, in which so many have failed before them!

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, SUNDAY.—The Queen, Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, all the Court and the domestic household, attended divine service this morning in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay officiated. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended the afternoon service in the private chapel.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, took an early morning promenade in the pleasure grounds. Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked out in the afternoon.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, took an early walk this morning. On the return of the Royal party the Prince went out shooting in the Royal preserves, accompanied by the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha and Wurtemberg, the Earl of Liverpool, and the Right Hon Sir Robert Peel, and attended by Baron de Alvensleben and Colonel Wylde. Her Majesty and Prince Albert took an afternoon walk.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left for Kew in the morning.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen and Prince Albert in the afternoon.—The Duke of Wellington accompanied the Marchioness of Douro in an early walk in the pleasure grounds of the Castle.

THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the reigning Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, promenaded this morning in the private grounds; visiting the Queen's kennel in the Home-park, and the Royal aviary, before returning to the Castle. Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice rode out in the plantations in the Home-park on their shetland ponies.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was also taken out for an airing. The Prince Consort, the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, attended by several gentlemen of their respective suites, hunted this morning, with the Prince's harriers, in the neighbourhood of Salt-hill and Farnham, returning to the Castle to luncheon. Her Majesty held a Privy Council this afternoon, at three o'clock, which was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, nearly the whole of the Cabinet Ministers, and the Great Officers of State. Mr. Greville was the Clerk of the Council in attendance. At the Council Parliament was ordered to be prorogued from the 12th proximo to Tuesday, the 4th of Feburary; then to meet for the dispatch of business. A grand banquet was given by her Majesty this evening; covers were laid for nearly forty Royal and distinguished guests. The band of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, performed during the banquet, and the Queen's private band was in attendance the remainder of the evening. It is rumoured that her Majesty and Prince Albert, ac-

...ed by the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg ... the Dowa... Princess of ... at Buckingham Palace. ... Royal Highness ... Prince Albert ... Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, took a ... attended by the Marchioness of Ely, Madame la Baronne de Wangenheim and the Hon. Miss Hamilton. Colonel Arbuthnot, Equerry in Waiting, ... Their Royal Highnesses the Reigning Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg Gotha and the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, according to present expectations, at Windsor Castle, are likely to prolong their visit to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert until the 10th of next month.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Baron Knesebeck, arrived at his residence at Kew on Monday evening, from a visit to Colonel Wyndham, at Petworth House, Sussex.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of the Rev. Algernon Wodehouse, son of the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Wodehouse and nephew of Lord Wodehouse, and Lady Eleanor Isabel Ashburnham, was solemnised on Tuesday last at St. Peter's Church. Families, the Bishop of Carlisle officiating at the nuptial ceremony.—The contemplated alliance between a noble and rev. lord holding a valuable benefice in Berkshire, and the youthful and lovely granddaughter of a Scottish marquis, will, it is expected, be solemnised early next month.

PRINCE ALFRED.—The birth of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred was registered at Windsor Castle on Monday. The Castle and its precincts being extra-parochial, it was necessary to register the birth of the infant Prince in the books of the parish contiguous to where the auspicious event took place; but, in consequence of upwards of six weeks having elapsed since that period, a fee of 7s. 6d. was necessarily incurred. The Prince was registered in the name of Alfred Ernest Albert. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was present.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—On Sunday, her Majesty and his Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Hesse Philipstadt attended Divine service at Witley Church.

We are glad to announce the convalescence of Lady Emma Campbell, who has been indisposed for some weeks past. The Duchess of Argyll, who has also been suffering from a quinsey in the throat, is fast recovering from the worst state of health. The Marquis and Marchioness of Lorn are expected at Inverary early in the ensuing month, to pass the Christmas with their noble parents.

The Earl of Limerick, we regret to state, is seriously indisposed, at South-hill Park.

Lord Wharncliffe (Lord President) entertained the Duke of Rutland, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Chetwynd Talbot, and a family circle, at dinner, on Tuesday evening, at Wharncliffe House, Curzon-street.

The Earl of Cardigan has arrived in Portman-square, from Dundalk, where his lordship's regiment is stationed. The noble earl is about to leave for Deane Park, Northamptonshire.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE HEREDITARY GRAND DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURGH STRELITZ.—We are happy to state that her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz is in that interesting situation which promises at an early period to add to the domestic happiness of her illustrious family.

Lord Nugent was thrown from his horse at Twickenham a few days ago, and fractured three of his ribs, but we are happy to hear that the noble lord is rapidly recovering, and it is expected that he will suffer no ulterior inconvenience from the effects of his accident.

DEATH OF MRS. BLOMFIELD, THE MOTHER OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—We regret to state that Mrs. Blomfield, the mother of the Bishop of London, died suddenly, at Bury St. Edmunds, on Tuesday. Mrs. Blomfield had been in her accustomed health during the day—indeed had been walking in the town. In the evening she complained of unusual symptoms; these, increasing, ended fatally at about eight p.m. The Right Rev. Bishop of London was expected in his native town to officiate at the re-opening of St. Mary's Church. Strange and melancholy to say, his arrival took place at the moment of dissolution. Mrs. Blomfield was, we believe, in her 80th year.

PRESENT TO HER MAJESTY.—Some ladies at Fonthill, Wilts, are engaged in the manufacture of two beautiful pieces of cushion lace, which they intend forwarding as a present to her Majesty. The first piece is 24 yards in length, and 44 inches wide. It is ornamented throughout with emblems of the rose. The bottom edge represents a well work interwoven with vine leaves and grapes. The work is without join or laying on, and is composed of thread of fine gold twist of delicate texture. In the centre are introduced the profile of the Queen and the arms of the different branches of the Royal Family. At intervals the crown of England, the rose, thistle, and shamrock, the Bible and sceptre, are ingeniously portrayed. The second piece of lace is of similar construction; it is a pet square, and is ornamented with devices in thread and gold. The ladies have been engaged nearly two years in the work.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

WESTMINSTER AND PIMLICO.—A new street, 80 feet wide, is about being formed, connecting Westminster Abbey with Pimlico.

CALLS AT COURTS.—A Council Court was held on Monday afternoon, at the Foreign Office. It was attended by all the Ministers, and sat three hours.

OPENING OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—It is now stated, in opposition to the former report, that no great fuss lately been the progress of the works at the Royal Exchange, that it will be thrown open to the merchants for business purposes in the course of a week or ten days.

DEATH OF R. A. W. CALLCOTT, R.A.—This accomplished artist died at his residence at Kensington Gravel-pits, on Monday, in his 65th year. He married, in 1824, the daughter of Rear-Admiral G. Dundas, and relict of Captain Thomas Graham, R.N.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—On Wednesday a special general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at the Euston-square terminus, when resolutions were agreed to for forming a railway from Rugby, in Warwickshire, to Dudley and Wolverhampton, at a rent which should be equivalent to four per cent. upon the cost of construction, with an equal division of the surplus profits between the company and the shareholders in the new lines.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—AT A PRIVY COUNCIL held at Windsor on Thursday, a proclamation was agreed upon for proroguing Parliament from Thursday, the 12th of December, to Tuesday, the 4th of February, then to meet for the dispatch of business.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—Wednesday was the last day on which entries were made for the forthcoming show at Baker-street, and these, particularly for implements, were more numerous than on any previous occasion. Amongst the names of entries for stock, was that of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who last year exhibited some pigs which were commended by the judges, but who this year has entered into competition in the cattle classes.

THE NEW POLICE COURTS.—The interior of Union-hall Police Court will commence at Stone's End on Monday, the 23rd of December next. The new court at Kennington for Lambeth, Clapham, and the south-western districts, will not be completed before Lady-day; but the commissioners of the Police have taken possession of the premises in the Kennington-road, and the lower apartments are now being temporarily fitted up for public business on the above day, when the magistrates from Lambeth-street will be removed to that Court.

NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Thursday the annual meeting of this institution, was held in the Freemason's Hall, Great Queen-street. James Harrison Tennent, Esq. F.S.A., the chair, supported by Henry Pownall, Esq., Peter Levesque, Esq., John Malyn, Esq., D. Henry Wales, Esq., Robert Ingram, Esq., Richard Grellier, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Knapp, John Fox Fawsett, &c. &c. The report, which was read by Mr. T. J. Davis, the secretary, stated that the number of annuitants at present receiving relief was 233, namely, 17 males and 216 females, the average ages being upwards of 70. The total amount disbursed in pensions since the foundation of the society was £93,846 9s 4d. The receipts for the past year had been £9025 5s. 4d., and the disbursements £9630 14s. 5d. Resolutions were passed, adopting the report and conveying thanks to the Royal Family for their support of the institution—to the committee, and the honourable chairman. The ballot then commenced for 25 annuitants.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Munich, of the 15th, says: "A dreadful crime was committed here yesterday. Count N——, was attending his duties at the Ministry of War, his wife, only twenty years of age, and the female servant of the house in which she resided, were murdered. A razor, with which the crime was perpetrated, was found near them, and all the chests and drawers had been ripped open of their most valuable contents. The man servant of Capt. N——, who is suspected of being the murderer, has fled."

The celebrated Berzelius has published a work with a violent contest on the blood, but the apprehensions felt for the result have diminished, and there is a promise that his health will be restored.

A letter from Berlin says that Tschech, who attempted to assassinate the King of Prussia, has been condemned on the second instance to be beheaded.

The railway between Berhausen and Donauworth (Bavaria) was opened to the trade on the 20th of November. It has a length of more than ten leagues.

It is said that the Emperor of Russia has issued an order by which all natives of Poland are prohibited from marrying till they have completed their thirtieth year.

The Agincourt, with Barber and Fletcher on board, was at Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the 18th of September. There had been no deaths on board except a soldier and child.

Morning Herald states that Sir James Graham has been in communication with the authorities of the Isle of Man, and has declared, "in the most unqualified and unreserved terms," that if the people desire popular representation in the House of Keys (an anomalous kind of local legislature and board of management), Ministers are prepared to concede the boon to the fullest extent.

Two individuals have been sentenced to death at the Brabant assizes for murder. It appears that they belonged to an association of young men, formed in the village of Bael, near Aerschot, for the singular purpose of fomenting quarrels with the young men of the neighbouring hamlets. The association had organised a body of partisans, whose sole business it was to act as witnesses whenever any of the members got into trouble, and who, of course, always threw the blame upon their opponents. The execution is appointed to take place in the village of Bael.

The Italian Opera of Lisbon has been suddenly brought to a close by the bankruptcy and flight of the "Impresario," the unfortunate performers being left minus their salaries.

The Queen of Spain has presented Liszt with a splendid cravat pin, surrounded by brilliants, and conferred on him the title of Knight of the Order of Charles the Third.

The Constantinople letters of the 5th instant, announce the birth of a Prince, who has received the name of Mehmed Reshat. This is the first child of the Sultan; two died, and he has still three sons and four daughters. The letters also allude to a change in the Turkish Ministry. It is said that Rifaat Pacha (the Minister of Foreign Affairs) has been replaced by Chekib Effendi.

Francis Quenisset, the bravo, who, as our readers will recollect, attempted to assassinate King Louis Philippe, was arrested on the 22nd ult., in New Orleans, for a similar attempt on a citizen of that city.

The Prussian papers state, that it is in contemplation by the Government to oblige the editors of newspapers to give up the names of their correspondents. [This would be a worse species of despotism than that of the censorship.]

The engineer in chief of the department of the Jura has received orders to prepare the necessary plans for a railway through the mountain of Jaeelle, in order to place Paris and Geneva in a more direct line of communication.

The opening of the Warwick and Lexmington branch of the London and Birmingham Railway is postponed to the 9th of December.

A letter from Lyons states that the Saone has overflowed its banks along its whole course. The Meuse also had overflowed its banks, and caused great injury to the surrounding country.

The *Journal des Chemins de Fer* states that all the preparatory arrangements have been made for the prompt execution of the line from Amiens to Boulogne.

A letter from Trebizonde describe a very curious occurrence which took place there last month. A Mussulman Cadi having been murdered while on a journey, the assassins were seized by the Pacha, and, instead of being punished according to the usual forms of justice, were delivered to the kindred of the murdered man, by one of whom their throats were deliberately cut in the market place.

Mr. Wolf is still at Meshed, from which place he was unwilling to proceed till he had received an escort from Colonel Sael at Teheran. It is singular that, after crossing the desert of Merv, and visiting Khiva, this unwearied traveller, he should shrink from encountering dangers and difficulties comparatively trifling.

The Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Irish Society entertained the Recorder of London and his brought back to this country, as to be confined in a lunatic asylum for life, by order of the Secretary of State.

According to accounts from Batavia to the 26th of July, a fire broke out at Sisier, on the 6th of that month, which destroyed the dwelling and out buildings of M. Van Vicelin, jun., contractor with the Government for the preparation of coffee. The mills, the warehouses, and the contents happily escaped. There was also a fire in the Capital of Soerarcrte in the night of the 16th of July, which reduced to ashes a hundred native bamboo buildings, and, extending to the Chinese camp, destroyed thirty-two stone houses. The damage is estimated at 70,000 florins.

FATAL AND MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.

The subjoined account of the melancholy accident on the Midland Counties Railway, appeared in our late impression last week. We now add a report of the inquest on the sufferers:—

We regret to announce that a very serious accident took place on Thursday on the Midland Counties Railway, at Beaston, near Nottingham. In consequence of the fog, the down-train from Nottingham came into contact with a train coming to that town.

In consequence of the down-train being driven at so much more rapid a pace than the train from Nottingham, and being a much heavier train, and having a powerful and very heavy engine, the up-train from Nottingham sustained the principal part of the damage. So great was the force with which the down-train met the up-train, that the engine of the latter was literally driven from its position down-wards, and the boiler was elevated to the height of many feet above it, the tender of the engine was driven through the parcel-carriage, and the two passenger second-class conveyances were completely smashed to pieces as a concertina, and dreadfully crushed and mutilated.

We subjoin as complete a list of the passengers and the nature and extent of the injuries they sustained, as we have been able to procure.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Mr. Dean, Hounds' Gate, dead.

Mr. John Neep, of middle age, of Retford, lies at the General Hospital, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. The extent of injury cannot at present be ascertained, and, besides being badly crushed, it is feared some of his ribs are broken.

George Burley, about 30 years of age, stoker, seriously scalded and burnt—the fire and boiling water having fallen upon him from the engine, when driven upwards by the collision. We understand he was on the engine coming from Derby.

Mr. J. Bowlestridge, landlord of the Three Horse Shoes, Derby Road, and Miss Ann Gretton, of Stoke Cliff, Staffordshire, were conveyed to the Three Horse Shoes, Derby Road. They were much bruised.

Mr. Gretton, Burton-on-Trent, severely crushed.

Mr. Bradley, Sandiwell, farmer, leg broken.

Mr. Varnalls, formerly butler at Colwick Hall (dead.) The distressing news of his death was instantly despatched to Mrs. V., who is housekeeper at Mr. Strutt's, Derby.

Mr. Arnol'l, medical instrument-maker, seriously hurt.

Mr. Garrett, surgeon, of London, extensively injured.

Robert Thornhill, lace-manufacturer, rigidly crushed.

David Fox, employed at Mr. Gill's silk-mill, arm broken.

Misses Ann and Maria Lewis, of Sneinton (seriously hurt), owing to the violence of the concussion, were thrown out of the carriage, and, their dresses becoming entangled, they were nearly stripped. One of them had acturally the sole of her shoe torn off.

Mr. Robinson, traveller (very much bruised).

Mr. Thistelwood, of Lincoln (ditto).

Mr. Nixon, Hounds' Gate (ditto, and tooth broken out).

Mr. George Barry, Woolpackslane (slightly bruised).

Mr. John Wilder, Pelham-street (bruised).

Mr. Tutin, senior, butcher, Nottingham (bruised).

Miss Stanley, of Beaston, escaped injury by leaping out of the carriage.

A subsequent letter from Nottingham says, that a gentleman of Lenton had expired since the accident, through injuries sustained, and the stoker is not likely to recover. Another person is also said to have died.

THE INQUEST ON MR. VARNALLS.

On Friday morning, Mr. Swan, the coroner, held an inquest upon the body of Mr. W. Varnalls, formerly a gentleman's butler, at the Wheat Sheaf Inn, in London.

After viewing the body, which was found to be in a very livid and bloody state, blood having been flowing from the mouth profusely, and the right leg fractured, the jury took their seats, and the coroner proceeded to examine the witnesses.

Thomas Cooper, lace-maker, said—"I was at Beaston station, intending to return to Nottingham by train. The train was delayed from some cause, and when it came it was on the wrong line—the down line. Mr. Lightfoot was upon the tender: the engine whistled much. As the train was going past the station, some one shouted out to it. By the Foreman—"No one said anything to witness about the impropriety of starting the down train."

Some other witnesses were examined, and the inquiry was adjourned.

The inquest proceeded for several days. The evidence was so precisely of the same character as that at the other inquest, given below, that it is unnecessary to repeat it. The inquiry was continued to a late hour on Tuesday, and was adjourned to Wednesday morning, when the coroner and jury re-assembled. Among the witnesses examined on that day were Kearsley and Markland, the engine-drivers; Joseph Mowett, of Derby, an engineer; and John Boulton, of Long Easton, overlooker of the contractor of the permanent way, &c. There was nothing new in the evidence. Mr. Caunt, of Nottingham, surgeon, who had made a *post mortem* examination of the body of Varnalls, stated the nature of the injuries received by the deceased. The principal seat of injury was in the right leg, the integuments of which were lacerated from just below the knee to the ankle; the thigh bone was likewise fractured. Death resulted from the shock which his nervous system had received. Witness did not think that the circumstance of his having been refused admission into Mr. Godfrey's house made any difference, as he had to t two much blood ers he reached Lenton to leave any chance of recovery.

The inquest was resumed on Wednesday afternoon, and several witnesses were examined. Mr. Lightfoot was one of them, but his evidences was similar to that already given. Some rather serious personal altercations took place in the course of the inquiry, which was ultimately adjourned to Monday next.

INQUEST UPON THE BODY OF MR. DEAN.

On Friday evening Mr. M. Brown, coroner for the town, held an inquest at the General Hospital upon the other sufferer, Mr. J. Dean, of Hounds's gate, Nottingham. The evidence given was very similar to that adduced in the case of Mr. Varnalls. An adjournment took place till Monday. On that day it was resumed, and was again adjourned.

The following evidence, given by Robert Lightfoot, the station-master of Nottingham, contains the most essential portion of the proceedings on Tuesday. Mr. Lightfoot stated that he had suffered greatly in mind since the accident, not having had more than a single hour's sleep at one time from the period of the unfortunate occurrence to the present, and he should, therefore, read to the jury a statement of all the circumstances with which he was acquainted in connexion with it. He then read as follows:—I am manager and station-master at the Nottingham railway station. I went into the yard at about a quarter to two o'clock on Thursday last, when I met a man, who said to me that an engine was off the line. I immediately went up, and saw John Kearsley, the engineer, and several men, trying to disengage the engine from the tender, the tender being off the line. Kearsley informed me then that he had sent Howitt up to Beeston station, to stop any train that might be coming down the line, until the quarter past two train had passed, as he intended to send the quarter past two London train up the down line. My reply was, there was great danger, from the fog. His answer then was, there was plenty of time before any train was due, meaning the down train. I told him that he would give instructions to Jerry to blow his whistle, and go with caution until he got up the line, meaning changing to the other side, at Beeston. At this time Mr. Youle, the Nottingham director, was passing through Wilford-gates, on horseback. I went to him, to explain the situation of the engine and tender, stating that Kearsley intended sending up the down line the two hours fifteen minutes London train. I asked Mr. Youle if I should go on the engine as far as the former was carried to, and by blowing his whistle all the way to Beeston, as there might be men working on the down line, or persons crossing at the time. He said, "By all means do so," or words to that effect. I then went to the men who were working at the engine. Up to this time the engine attached to the tender was the great obstacle which caused delay. After the engine was disengaged, I said to the men, "All will be right now very soon, get the engine clear." One of the men said, "Yes, in a short time." I went to the engine of the London train, that had started from the station, fully convinced in my own mind that the line would be quite clear before the ten minutes before train would start, never for a moment supposing the least possibility of a second train being sent off on the wrong line, without some previous intimation, or I should never have put myself in such a dangerous situation. I proceeded with the up-train with great caution, whistling every thirty or forty yards, until we came in sight of Beeston station, passing Howitt about two hundred yards on this side of the station. Jerry, the driver, stopped the train on the departure line. I got on the engine and told him to go up the line. Immediately after, Howitt came up perspiring very much and quite exhausted. He asked me for 6d. to go and get some spirits; I think he said rum. I referred him to Raven, and he (Howitt) borrowed something from him and went to the Victoria Inn. Howitt arrived back at the station before the arrival of the train from Derby. Immediately on the arrival of that train I went to the engine-driver to inform him what had occurred at the Nottingham station, stating the caution I had used in coming up, and the same caution he was to observe in going down. We proceeded slowly on, whistling as we went. I was watching the one to see that no person or anything was on the line, when I called out, "Good God! there is a train coming, and on our line." The engine man did something to his engine and jumped off. I followed, but, catching my foot, I tumbled over, making a complete somersault, and was for a short time senseless. As soon as I recovered I sent the guard to the Beeston station to stop the London down-train.

In answer to questions from the jury, Mr. Lightfoot said he was convinced at the time, from his experience, that the tender would be off the line in time for the second train. Witness would not, of course, have proceeded back to Nottingham with the down train without permission, if he supposed that there was any possibility of a second train coming up on the wrong line, for he is the master of the train, and he could refuse to go. The engineman must obey the orders of the guard, so that if the engineman went on the wrong line the responsibility of doing so would be on the guard.

In the course of the proceedings, a Juror asked, is there any understanding as to such cases, the up or down train, coming back in case of accident interfering with the rail? Witness—I am not aware of any such understanding.

Coroner—We have it in evidence that there are two sets of rails which do not correspond with each other; that one (the old set) was in operation with some of the men till the day after the accident, and that the other (the new) was not in operation with the others on the 9th of November. I wish you to explain this.

Mr. Youle—It is the duty of Mr. Knilley to see that the engineers have proper copies of the rules

Coroner—Do you know how it is that the whole of the drivers have not been provided with regulations of the same description? Mr. Youle—I do not.

Coroner—The regulations affecting changing the rails differ materially in the two sets of regulations, and yet some of the servants had one set of regulations, and others another set.

Mr. Youle—Mr. Knilley, the principal engineer, I understand, arranges that.

The Coroner—I should wish that point to have it explained.

A Jury Director—It shall be explained.

A JUROR—Naikland (the driver of the engine which was on the wrong line) did not get the new regulations till Friday morning after the accident, as that you went to the insurance-office after the fire.

The inquest on the body of Mr. Dean was continued to a late hour on Tuesday night, and then adjourned. The witnesses examined were—Mr. John Chadbourne, of Pinxton, Derbyshire, miller, one of the passengers; Joseph England, of Attreton, saddler, another passenger; John Bradley, the engine-driver, who directed the train from Derby; Jerry Kearsley, another engine-driver, who spoke to the circumstances attending the getting off of the train at the Nottingham station; Mark Markland, the engine-driver of the train from Nottingham which ran into that from Derby. This person did not guide the train on Thursday afternoon, though he was with it.

All these persons spoke to circumstances which had been previously elucidated, the tendency of their evidence being to attach neglect on the part of the company's servants.

Mr. Hutchinson, one of the managing directors, was also examined. Nothing very material was elicited from his evidence. A great portion of the day was taken up in discussing objections raised by Mr. Campbell, solicitor for Mr. Lightfoot, and this gave rise to a good deal of recrimination on both sides.

POSTSCRIPT.

A Cabinet Council was held at two o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Foreign-office. Sir Robert Peel came to town from Windsor Castle to attend the meeting; most of the other ministers were also present.

DEATH OF LADY EMILY PEEL.—We have to announce the demise of the above lady, widow of the gallant Admiral Bryce, who expired on Monday last at her residence at Cheltenham.

We hear that the quarter's revenue, as far as it has gone, presents an improved aspect; that is to say, we learn, both in the Customs department and the Post-office. The Tariff is also said to be working well with France and the Netherlands. According to report, the revenue diminution is to be carried to the end of the quarter. Sir Robert Peel will reduce the Income-tax to 3½d. in the pound.

Fourteen persons were, yesterday, examined at Marlborough-street, charged with having been found in a common gambling-house. The prisoners had been apprehended that morning, at No. 84, St. James's-street. There were billiard tables in the room, but no complaints of gambling, and Mr. Hardwicke being of opinion that the evidence was insufficient to convict the defendants of the offence charged, dismissed them.

A true bill has been found by the Middlesex Grand Jury against Mrs. Jane Tyrwhyt, for the late robbery at the Soho Bazaar. The trial has been postponed on the application of the accused.

At the Central Criminal Court, yesterday, *Alfred Edwards* was tried for the murder of Jane Gregory, an unfortunate girl, by administering poison to her. The coroner's inquest took place at Bethnal-green, in September last, and we gave the particulars at the time. On the evidence of the medical witnesses, the Judge stopped the case, and the jury acquitted the prisoner.

THE LATE BANK ROBBERY.—We are requested by Messrs. Rogers, Oldrog, and Co., to inform the public that all the boxes and property of their friends remained undisturbed, and that the robbery affected their own property only.

A man named *Strong*, a seaman on board the Sir Charles Napier, of St. Stephen's, has been examined at Liverpool on a charge of stabbing Captain Read, the commander of that vessel, on the 16th instant, in long. 26, west. The captain is in very dangerous condition. The prisoner committed the act in consequence of being rebuked by the captain for being tardy in his movements.

FOREIGN.

GREECE.—A letter from Athens, dated Nov. 10, gives the unexpected intelligence of the dismissal of Sir Richard Church, without the slightest notice, from his situation of Inspector-General of the Greek Army, and the appointment of Grivas in his place.

UNITED STATES.—ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.—The Hibernia has arrived at Liverpool, with New York papers, a week later than those brought by the Great Western. The intelligence in these papers confirms the success of Mr. Polk, and the triumph of the Democratical party. The subject, of course, entirely engrosses the attention of the American editors. Mr. Polk is treated by all parties as if duly elected to the Presidentship. The Canadian papers record the success of the Conservative party at the elections. The papers contain later news from Peru, in letters from Lima, which bring accounts of the total defeat of General Vivanco by General Castilla, near Arequipa. The former had arrived at Lima with the greater part of his officers, as fugitives, and has been exiled by the Government, which has declared in favour of the constitution of 1839, and the legal authorities instituted by the same. The American commercial intelligence is of no moment. Nearly all the state stocks had fallen in price. The cotton market was also very dull.

MIGNON REGRETTING HER COUNTRY.

THE THEATRES.

With the exception of Balfe's new opera, at Drury Lane, there has been little novelty during the past week at the theatres.

The HAYMARKET bill remains as per last; and appears from the good houses to be drawing money, a light farce or two being sufficient to back it up.

At the PRINCESS', Douglas Jerrold's drama of the "Rent Day" has been revived, with Messrs. Wallack and Walter Lacy in their original characters. It has lost none of its attractions, but was greeted, on Wednesday evening, with the same attention and applause which distinguished its former representation, and forms an excellent piece for the off-nights, when the "Castle of Aymon" is not played.

The ADELPHI has also fallen back upon revivals, and the "Wreck Ashore" has formed one of them, in which Mrs. Yates played *Alice* with the same deep pathos and power as of old—Mr. O. Smith and Mrs. Fitzwilliam resuming their original parts of *Grampus* and *Bella*. "Cupid" was the other reproduction, and may, with great advantage, go back again to the dusty shelf from which it was routed out. Notions of fun have gone into different lines since John Reeve played in this burlesque; and nothing could well be more flat than its reception on Monday. Not the least pleasing theatrical remark of the week is, that the different "Cæsar de Bazans" are gradually being heard of no more. The Princess' was certainly the best—to our thinking the only, version; and we question if any of the others were of much benefit to the managements under which they were produced.

The LYCEUM has brought out a new drama, by Mr. Fitzball, but too late for us to notice it this week: and Mr. ABeckett's drolleries in the "Knight and the Sprite," are nightly rewarded with laughing audiences at the STRAND.

The OLYMPIC, so pompously opened as the "home for the legitimate drama," appears to have proved rather an uncomfortable abode: as the legitimate has already begun to alternate with the "terrific"—"The Six Degrees of Crime" being played three nights a week, as a first piece. It is very nicely put upon the stage, and respectably acted; and will, possibly, prove of greater service to the treasury, than the charitable intentions towards the drama would ever have done.

And lastly, but far from being the least, SADLER'S WELLS is yet flourishing: "The Lady of Lyons" having been admirably performed every night during the week to excellent genuine houses.

DRURY-LANE.

Of a verity, Mr. Balfe is a most industrious man; he writes operas at railway speed; for Italy, Germany, France, or England, no matter where—it is all the same to him; he will undertake to compose half a dozen *partitions* in the year, and all of them, as Fame and Time have hitherto proved, possessing merit of the highest order. Now, people who are non-musicians cannot form an adequate notion of the enormous quantity of penmanship, not to say anything of the creative genius, or fluent fancy, which all this requires. Balfe's scores are generally very full—he writes on folio music-paper, specially ruled for him, of which he consumes sometimes upwards of a thousand pages in the notation of one opera. This must certainly keep his pen and ink in almost perpetual requisition. He composes on the Italian plan, that is, he never stops to make comparisons of thoughts—he puts down every suggestion as it comes, and hence it is not to be wondered at that sometimes he is mediocre, or deficient in originality.

On Wednesday last he produced a new opera at this house, entitled "The Daughter of St. Mark." The *libretto* (by Mr. Bunn) is founded upon a passage in the annals of Venice, but embroidered, or rather distorted sufficiently to render it fit for the stage. The cast was as follows:—*Luigmana*, Burchiori; *Andrea*, Borrani; *Moncenigo*, Weiss; *Adolphe*, Harrison; *Caterina*, Miss Rainforth. In the first act *Caterina* is about to be married to *Adolphe de Courcy*, when the nuptials are interrupted by one of the "Ten," who tells her uncle that, instead of the French Knight, she must wed the *King of Cyprus*. The nuptials are accordingly broken off, and a noisy finale proclaims the discontent of all parties. We cannot complain of too much incident so far. The second act presents an attempt on the part of *Adolphe* to induce *Caterina* to elope, who considerately declines the temptation, by informing him that were she to attempt it, his life would be the forfeit, as she knew, from the best authority, that there were *bravi* concealed "behind the arras," who would rush forth, and assassinate him. *Adolphe* seems to say he could brave a hundred arms for her sake, but the lady is inexorable, and the French Count departs, taxing her inconstancy in no very measured terms. In the next scene we find *Caterina* in Cyprus, received as Queen at the port of Farnagosta, and the act concludes. In the third act we find that *Adolphe* has followed *Caterina* to Cyprus, where she, being discovered in a secret meeting with him, is condemned to death, and is about to be executed, when a discovery is made that she is the daughter of *Moncenigo*, on which the *King of Cyprus* yields her up to *Adolphe*, and the matter, we mean the curtain, drops. So much for the *libretto*—now let us see what the composer has done—what flesh he has put upon this skeleton, and much of the success of the piece depended upon him. We do not like the overture, or, indeed, any of Balfe's overtures—they are too rambling and noisy. The finale to the first act is the only thing in it which is truly beautiful—it is composed in the highest range of dramatic music. We suspect that Mr. B. musical, more than Mr. B. managerial, had the construction of the first scene in the second act: the music of which is scientifically ingenious, and dramatically effective, as is also that of the finale. *Caterina's* reception at Cyprus affords the composer an opportunity to display the richest resources of a rich invention. The third act possesses no great claims on our approbation, with the exception perhaps of rather a pretty ballad "Oh, Smile as thou wert wont to Smile."

The finale consists of a graceful rondo, nicely sung by Miss Rainforth. On the whole, it would seem to us that Mr. Balfe preferred in this opera to write solid, well-concerted music, than light *ad captandum* melodies. It certainly adds to his fame as a composer; his accompaniments exhibit more of the organ of constructiveness and originality than those of any of his previous productions, and if there be now and then a little of the "Light of *others'* days" about the whole, we must say it is most *praiseworthily* wrought into new colours. It is hardly necessary to say that the opera was entirely successful. All the principal singers, with Mr. Balfe and—Mr. Bunn, were called for at the fall of the curtain. The house was crammed, owing to the ingenious (?) construction of a side box we could get but an imperfect view of the scenery, which, the last work of poor Grieve's hand, is very beautiful, particularly in the 2nd act.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TOWER.—This ancient fortress is undergoing such extensive alterations and improvements as will not only render it of more importance as regards its garrison, but equally add to the beauty of the many interesting historical buildings therein known to the public. A new grand entrance will form the most important improvement. It is to be immediately facing Upper Thames-street, and will be approached by a drawbridge. To effect this alteration, the well-known Spur gate is to be demolished, that part of the old ditch between the Warders'-hall and Spur-gate filled up, so as to build upon, and a new one in a line with the ditch that runs along the water-side is to be made, so as to run outside the grand entrance, in accomplishing which a large space of ground will be added to the fortress, without encroachment on the public right of way on Tower-hill. The Spur-gate barracks, the well-known menagerie buildings, the new ticket office, the Spur guard-room, and the ramparts adjacent, are all to be razed to the ground, and on their site to be built substantial erections for public offices. Perhaps the greatest importance of having the new entrance is, that there will be a direct line of communication through the Tower, from Tower-hill to East Smithfield. The two archways almost at the extreme eastern end of the fortress, leading to what is termed the Irish barracks, at the south-east angle, are to be removed, and the Irish barracks, now used for the accommodation of the troops, are to be converted into store-rooms. The alterations intended immediately adjacent to the grand parade are equally extensive. The houses on the right, after passing under the Bloody Tower to the parade, now the residence of some of the warders, will be destroyed, as also the guard-room, and all the buildings, in fact, contiguous to the White Tower, are to be swept away, so as to throw that interesting and stately structure to the full view of the spectator, many of its beauties being hidden by the unsightly buildings that are attached to it. The buildings to the west of the parade are to be pulled down, to make room for more substantial erections. The Beauchamp Tower, which stands on the west side of the parade, will be thrown open to public view; and when the records are removed to the New Houses of Parliament, the White Tower will be open for public inspection, it certainly being the greatest novelty, and possessing more interesting features, than anything else in the fortress.

THE WEATHER.—In the early part of Wednesday the metropolis was again visited by a very dense fog, which in respect of locality varied in a singular manner. It commenced at daybreak in some portions of London, while others were perfectly clear; and later in the day the City was completely enveloped, while parts of the town before visited were left perfectly clear, with bright sunshine. On Thursday also it was rather foggy. The Liverpool papers state that a sharp frost had set in there, which, it was hoped, would put an end to the typhus fever which had prevailed for sometime in the town.

FINE ARTS.

THE "MIGNON" OF SCHEFFER.

Our limited space hardly allows us to give any particular account of the subject of Scheffer's two exquisite pictures. Such of our readers as are at all acquainted with German literature, cannot but have admired that most delicate and beautifully mysterious creation of the greatest of German poets, and, perhaps, the greatest artist among authors—Goethe. For those to whom the German is altogether unknown, we would say that Mignon is one of the chief characters in Goethe's novel of "Wilhelm Meister." Will o'th first sees her in company with certain rope-dancers and jugglers, a dark-ha , strange-looking child, the slave of those people and a part of th show. He rescues her from the brutality of one of the posture-men, and takes charge of her. The child had been stolen from her friends in Italy, the place of her birth. In the depth of her loneliness and despair during her wandering life, she had sworn to herself never to say who or what she was. She attaches herself to Wilhelm, and as she grows to womanhood, becomes—scarcely knowing it, and he utterly ignorant of it—ardently in love with him. She wanders some while with him, for he protects her as a father, but is ultimately separated from him, and dies broken-hearted. It would require a long article to give anything like an analysis of the subtly-drawn and mysterious character of Mignon, to present our readers with even a faint idea of the intense feeling and passion, the melancholy, the indefinite longing and aspiration, which consume her half-developed, her fragile, and delicate organization.

Scheffer has taken this exquisite creation of the poet as the subject of two paintings, that are perfect gems of art; they are remarkable for the degree to which they unite the qualities of simplicity and feeling. He has not chosen, as a less thoughtful artist would have done, those passages of the novel in which Mignon is presented surrounded by accessories that seem to invite the painter or illustrator; he has not placed her amid the thoughtless and admiring crowd, in the gay costume of the dancing girl: "A short silk waistcoat, with slashed Spanish sleeves, tight trousers, with puffs, looked very pretty on the child: its long black hair was curled, and wound in locks and plaits about its head. Wilhelm looked at the figure with astonishment, and could not determine whether to take it for a girl or boy. However, he decided for the latter." "He reckoned her about twelve or thirteen years of age; her body was well formed, only her limbs gave promise of a stronger growth, or announced a stunted one. Her countenance was not regular, but striking; her brow full of mystery; her nose extremely beautiful. Her mouth had an air of frankness that was very lovely." This is not the Mignon that Scheffer has painted; he has taken her at a more advanced period of the tale, when she has become the passionate girl, nourishing a secret and a hopeless love, and haunted with dim memories of her mysterious birth, and of her distant home; at times, as in a day dream, she recalls the scenes among which she must have passed her infancy, and sighs for the "distant land" she so beautifully describes in her song; this is the Mignon that "Scheffer" has given us; we subjoin the song itself, for it is a fitting accompaniment to the picture:—

MIGNON REGRETTING HER COUNTRY.

Know'st thou the land where citrons bloom, and where
The golden orange breathes its fragrant air?
Where winds are ever soft, and blue the skies,
Where myrtles spring, and groves of laurel rise?
Know'st thou that land, my love? Away, away,
Oh! might I with thee mid its beauty stray!

Know'st thou that mansion's roof—its lofty walls,
Its stately chambers and its sculptured halls,
Whose still cold statues seem to ask of me,
What, child of sorrow, have men done to thee?
Know'st thou that mansion, dearest? Come! O come!
With thee, my guardian, I would o'er it roam!

Know'st thou the mountain rising to the cloud,
That hides the mule-track in its misty shroud?
Where caverns hold the dragon's scaly brood,
Where rocks roll down beneath the torrent's flood?
Know'st thou it well? That region dost thou know?
My father, come! Oh! thither let us go!*

The companion picture, "Mignon aspiring to Heaven," represents her as she is described towards the close of the tale; every hope is gone, and she is longing for the hour that shall bring with it the peace of the grave. Her thoughts are here, too, thrown into the form of poetry, and she is introduced singing, as before, a song, which has been re-printed in the collected poems of Goethe, under the title of "Madchensehnsucht nach dem Tode"—the "Maiden's desire for death" though it is better described by the title of the painting, "Mignon aspiring to Heaven." To explain it will be necessary to say that she has been robed in white to represent an angel, on a birth-day *fête* of two children, when she was to distribute to the party the basket of little presents that are given on such occasions, and she is unwilling to quit the character she has assumed. Through the greater part of the story, too, she wears the dress of a boy, in which Wilhelm finds her; she will take no other.

* Translated by Lewis Filmore.

MIGNON ASPIRING TO HEAVEN.

MIGNON ASPIRING TO HEAVEN.

Such let me seem till such I be,
Take not my snow-white robe away!
Soon from the dreary Earth I flee
Up to the glittering realms of day.

There first a little space I'll rest,
Then ope my eyes with joyful mind,
In robes of lawn no longer vest,
Girdle and garland left behind.

And those calm shining sons of Morn
They ask not touching Maid or boy,
No robes, no garments, there are worn,
The frame is purged from sin's alloy.

Through life, 'tis true, I have not toil'd,
Yet anguish long my heart has wrung,
Untimely woe my cheek has spoiled,
Make me again for ever young.

The artist to whom the world owes these two exquisite paintings, Ary Scheffer, was born in Holland, in 1795. His father was a painter also, and died at an early age, when the widow, with her three sons, removed to Paris. Ary, the eldest, was then fourteen, and had already shown a decided aptitude for his father's profession. At eleven years of age he painted a Hannibal, the size of life, receiving the head of his brother Asdrubal! This picture attracted much notice at Amsterdam. At Paris he studied under Guerin, and while yet very young became favourably known to the public by his picture of St. Louis dying of the plague, and St. Thomas steering a vessel driven by a storm; he also painted the subject of the Citizens of Calais submitting to Edward III. He has been an active labourer, for, in addition to several paintings that have gained an European fame, he has executed an immense number of commissions for the churches of Paris, and the Museum of Versailles; but it has been alleged that some of these indicate haste and want of finish. In 1827, he produced his picture of the Suliote women throwing themselves over a precipice to escape falling into the hands of the Turkish soldiers: it is much admired for its grouping, and the variety of expression in the heads.

From the subjects he has worked upon for some years past, he may be classed as an illustrator of poesy, and of that emotion that gives life and beauty to the true lyrics of all languages. In this style are his "Francesca de Rimini and her Lover," from Dante; "Count Eberhard weeping his Son," from Schiller's ballad; "Margaret at her Spinning Wheel," and with the "Evil Spirit," from Faust; and two paintings from Lord Byron's "Giaour." In 1836, appeared his "Christ," as the consoler of the repentant and the afflicted: in this group he has introduced a dying Polish soldier, a Negro slave, and a portrait of Tasso, to represent a poet stricken with madness. In 1838, he exhibited four pictures, all of them subjects from the works of Goethe, two again from Faust, and two from "Wilhelm Meister," the "Mignons," of which we have here presented our readers with engravings. These last have been universally admired, and have added to a reputation already well established. Since they appeared he has been engaged in painting by himself, a whole saloon in the Palace of Versailles; yet, such is his industry, that even this task did not fully occupy him, for he has worked also on a sacred subject, "The Human Race in the Valley of Jehoshaphat." He was the instructor of the late Princess Marie of Wirtemberg, the daughter of Louis Philippe; she was the only pupil he ever formed. He lives in the most complete independence, and belongs to no academy or coterie; he has created his own school, has never ceased in his career in which he is still progressing, and he is beyond a doubt one of the very highest rank among the painters of the present age.

The following are the remarks of an eloquent writer and critic on the character of Mignon:—

"This mysterious child, at first neglected by the reader, gradually forced on his attention, at length overpowers him with an emotion more deep and thrilling than any poet since the days of Shakspeare has succeeded in producing. The daughter of enthusiasm, rapture, passion, and despair, she is of the earth, but not earthly. When she glides before us through the light mazes of her fairy dance, or twangs her cithern to the notes of her home-sick verses, or whirls her tambourine, and hurries round us like an antique Maenad, we could almost fancy her a spirit; so pure is she, so full of fervour, so disengaged from the clay of this world. And when all the fearful particulars of her story are at length laid together, and we behold in connected order the image of her hapless existence, there is, in those dim recollections, those feelings so simple, so impassioned and unspeakable, consuming the closely-shrouded, woe struck, yet etherial spirit of the poor creature, something which searches into the inmost recesses of the soul. It is not tears which her fate calls forth; but a feeling far too deep for tears. The very fire of heaven seems miserably quenched among the obstructions of this earth. Her little heart, so noble and so helpless, perishes before the smallest of its many beauties is unfolded; and all its loves, and thoughts, and longings, do but add another pang to death, and sink to silence utter and eternal. It is as if the gloomy porch of Dis, and his pale kingdoms, were realised and set before us, and we heard the ineffectual wail of infants reverberating from within their prison walls for ever.

"The history of Mignon runs like a thread of gold through the tissue of the narrative, connecting with the heart much that were else addressed only to the head. Philosophy and eloquence might have done the rest; but this is poetry in the highest meaning of the word. It must be for the power of producing such creations and emotions that Goethe is, by many of his countrymen, ranked at the side of Shakspeare and Shakspeare, as one of the only three men of genius that have ever lived."

THE ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

The great lunar eclipse, of which we gave so accurate a prediction on Saturday last, was only visible in a few favoured localities. At Carmarthen, a correspondent informs us, the "evening was brilliant in all the magnificence of heaven's hosts;" and that the people of the town and neighbourhood enjoyed a fine sight of the entire phenomenon. At Liverpool, it was, also, exceedingly well seen But the situation in which it seems to have been best seen, appears to have been the southern coast, where, from the greater warmth of the temperature, the breezes of the Channel, and the dry, compact nature of the stratification of the adjacent country, a more lucid atmosphere, and one less oppressed with clouds, ordinarily prevails. In this expectation, the writer of the present notice went to Folkstone, and was gratified, at the "time appointed," with a very perfect view of the eclipse. The night, at its commencement, was dull and murky; hordes of ragged, slovenly vapours, driven by an upper current from the ungenial north, careered across the vault of heaven, and left but small hope that a glimpse of the moon's face would be obtained. However, at about nine o'clock, the star-bespangled sky became visible in patches, and in the course of half an hour the whole south-eastern heavens presented an aspect of perfect clearness. The light of the moon was then so strong, that writing could be read with ease, and the coast of France was distinctly visible. The larger stars were, of course proportionably deprived of their full lustre, shining as mere points in the milky darkness, and destitute of scintillation; while those of smaller magnitude were wholly obscured. Under these auspicious circumstances the eclipse commenced. As it progressed, and the light of the moon became extinguished, the various objects in the landscape were slowly withdrawn from sight: the stars, one by one, came forth from the depths of heaven, with a brightness, which, in its increase, gave the effect of an actual advance; the silvered sea gave up its stream of radiant reflections, and at length so thick a darkness fell upon all things, that the light of Jupiter, shining above Dungeness point, became distinctly reflected on the beautiful bay of Sandgate. The eclipse was now total; and the moon, "shorn of its beams," presented the appearance of a ruddy and partially-transparent globe lighted from the inside. The departure of the shadow was, of course, attended by a reversal of the phenomena we have described. During the progress of the eclipse, an opportunity was offered of refuting by direct observation, the popular error, so industriously inculcated in almost all astronomical publications, of the possibility of seeing the actual ebullition of numerous volcanoes on the moon's surface. The idea has always appeared to the writer to be an absurd one, and wholly unsupported by appearances. The case is this—on the face of the moon a number of very bright spots are visible, and these are supposed to be so many active volcanoes; the brightness being conjectured to arise from the intensely luminous character of their eruptions. Now, if this were the case, it would follow, that lights of such magnitude would not suffer an eclipse by the passage of the earth's shadow, but would rather shine with additional brightness; but observation shows us that they do suffer a total eclipse, and in this view the writer was fully confirmed on Sunday night, for, on that occasion, when the parts of the moon, obscured by the earth's shadow, were still distinctly visible, they themselves remained wholly indistinguishable from the general mass.

Some curious effects of refraction occurred during the latter stages of the eclipse, but as these would involve the necessity of some purely scientific and lengthy descriptions, we may only mention that during one of them the bright part of the moon appeared to bulge beyond the shadow and eventually to separate partially from it—a phenomenon of superstitious import to the timid and the ignorant

PARIS FASHIONS.

(From "Townsend's Selections of Parisian Costumes for December.")

Paris has latterly been enlivened by numerous elegant equipages which have appeared in the Champs-Elysées, and we observed, with pleasure, they were graced with the *élite* of the fashionable world, in toilettes, in which novelty both in the materials and forms were conspicuous. In many equipages were seen mantelets-palatines of Zibeline, accompanied by ermine, or sable muffs, without either acorns or drawings. We also particularly observed some velvet Russian Cloaks, with pelerines and borders of grèbe.

Dresses for morning wear are now rather shorter, and not so full in the plaits round the waist.

The corsages of Dresses are all tight; they have, however, to give them a fullness, facings, or lappels, composed of biasses, placed in form of a fan.

Ball Dresses have several skirts, and are usually ornamented with flowers.

Many Crispins and Pardessus are made of quilted silk. The Pardessus is only another name for the old open pelisse with sleeves.

Black Satin Pelisses are much worn; they are embroidered either with silk braid, or with cord, intermixed with application of velvet; some are simply trimmed with ribbon velvet round the sleeves and collar.

Velvet is, and will be, the most *distingué* article of dress this winter; it is employed for everything; for morning pelisses with tight sleeves and high-buttoned corsages; for visiting dresses with lappel corsages; and half large sleeves for evening dresses, with low tight corsages and lace berthes; in fact, velvet is adopted in every description of toilette—for mantles, scarfs, pelerines, &c., &c.

Hats continue to be rather small and the brims low at the ears; the crowns are rather wide, and slightly rounded.

Satin Hats are frequently entirely covered with black lace, which is sometimes placed on the top of the crown, and falls in folds on the brim.

Many Caps are made with lappets of blood, twisted, and mixed with flowers. These caps usually recede from the face; but as this does not suit every physiognomy, some have, in addition, a flower, a bow of ribbon, or of lace, placed on each side.

Turbans are smaller and lighter than they were last year; they are placed very backward on the head, merely covering the coil of hair.

Hair Coiffures are very low and simple; some bandeaux ondés (waved bands) are seen, but this fashion is not on the increase, as smooth bands will keep a whole evening without being disarranged, for which reason they have the preference. The ringlets à l'Anglaise are not worn so long as they were last year, but fall more in clusters.

Gloves for evening wear are always very short, and are fastened with three or four buttons; they have now no trimming, as heretofore.

It is the fashion to wear several bracelets; antique and modern are often worn together.

Proposed Dinner to Sir Henry Pottinger, at Liverpool.—Sir H. Pottinger has accepted an invitation to dine with the merchants and bankers of Liverpool. The 12th of December was named, but the day will probably be the 17th, as on the former day the Judge of Assize (Mr. Baron Gurney) will probably dine with the Mayor.

A Good Windfall.—A well-known millwright at Sleaford, Lincolnshire, by a recent decision in the High Court of Chancery, immediately comes into the possession of a large estate near London, of the annual value of £13,000, as well as arrears of rent for the same for the last 20 years, amounting to the sum of £260,000.

NUMBER OF IRISH RESIDENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following table will be interesting to many of our readers

In Birmingham	4,683	In Liverpool	49,639
Bristol	4,039	London and Suburbs	79,133
Chatham	2,476	Manchester and Salford	34,300
Dundee	5,672	Newcastle	2,857
Edinburgh	5,394	Paisley	5,231
Glasgow	44,345	Sheffield	1,827
Greenock	4,307	Stockport	2,252
Leeds	5,027	Woolwich	2,316

The total number of Irish in England at the date of the last Census was	248,128
In Wales	5,276
In Scotland	126,231
In British Isles	3,531
Total	419,256

*** For the full details of the Census of Ireland, see our Supplement of October last.

Freemasonry.—On Tuesday a Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons was held at Coventry, for the purpose of installing Earl Howe as Provincial Grand Master of Warwickshire. The ceremony of installation was performed by T. R. Hall, Esq., Grand Registrar of the Order, assisted by a numerous assemblage of the fraternity from the metropolis, and from all parts of the county of Warwick and the adjoining counties. The company afterwards partook of a sumptuous dinner, at the Castle Inn, at which his lordship presided.

Fatal Accident at Gibraltar.—A very distressing accident happened in the forenoon of Wednesday, Nov. 13, at Gibraltar, by the sinking of a boat in the bay; the unfortunate sufferers were almost all our own countrymen, belonging to a detachment of Artillery, on their way to Corfu, by the troop-ship Apollo This troop-ship, which arrived at Gibraltar on Monday, the 11th, brought out detachments of men for all the regiments in the garrison, and, besides others for Malta, had one on board of Artillery, destined for the companies of Captains Snow and Goding, at Corfu. As the boats of the Apollo were not exclusively used to effect the disembarkation of the troops, many from the quay were also employed for this purpose, when, early in the forenoon, one of the latter, conveying on shore ten men, the greater part of whom belonged to the Artillery, for the purpose of procuring a few necessaries for the voyage, and with a female servant, a boatman and a boy, making in all a complement of thirteen in the boat, it was unfortunately run down by a Danish galliot which had just arrived from Malaga, and was proceeding to its anchorage-ground; six only out of the number were rescued from a watery grave. The owner of the boat, although an expert swimmer, has perished, and left a large family to deplore their loss; whilst the boy, who could not swim, was providentially saved by the timely assistance of one of the boats of her Majesty's sloop Scout. The Apollo only left Cork on the 2nd of this month. We subjoin a list of those who were drowned:—Sergeant Gritton; gunners Leaver, Bonsey, and Latter, of the Royal Artillery; sergeant Keneven, of the 97th regiment; Mary Ann Doyle, servant to Captain M'Quarrie, of the 42nd; and the boatman, John Ferro.

RYPE'S [illegible] COLUMN.

THE WINDS

T[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] &
O[illegible]e [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] in their stormy play.
Blast unto blast replying;
Bowing the woods 'neath their grant sway, the stubborn and strong defying.

They have taken the old oak tree,
Whose knarled boughs unbending,
Have seen a thousand tempests flee,
And marked their vain contending;
They have dashed him to earth in their savage glee, his mighty roots uprending.

And away, and away they fly!
Stern Desolation's minions;
They pierce the weals that round them lie
With keen, sky-clearing pinions;
They scatter the wreathed clouds on high, from the great Sun's blue dominions.

Aha! old Ocean roars
As he hears the far-off shrieking,
And his billowy legions forth he pours
As if to meet their seeking;
While the cavern-echoes from his shores y've back his stormy speaking.

The winds and the waves have met!
Woe, woe, to the bark outlying!
And winds and waves, a mightier yet
To join your strife is hieing.
Ere that pale-visaged sun hath set, lo! Death shall calm the dying.

Rage on, it lours to day
To mock man's weak endeavour;
We shrink before your fierce array;
We yield, but not for e ver.—
Oh winds and waves, your vaunted sway, your linked strength shall sever.

And those, the drowned King
Who laugh'st to scorn our weeping
The fiat of the Eternal Word
Stern watch o'er thee keeping;—
Thou too shalt be a chained thing, ne more thy harvest reaping.

ECONOMY OF GAS.

A lecture, by Dr. Jones, on the advantages of naphthalised gas, now forms one of the subjects of instruction at the Polytechnic Gallery. The naphtha distilled from coal during the manufacture of gas, when purified, is extremely volatile and inflammable, and when properly burned it yields a brilliant light, in consequence of the large quantity of carbon it contains. It has been ascertained that coal gas, when passed through naphtha, absorbs a portion, and its illuminating properties are thereby greatly increased by the larger amount of carbon. To effect this absorption, the gas is passed through a box containing shelves, whereon pieces of sponge dipped in naphtha are placed. By adopting this plan, and by using a dry gasometre, it is found that a saving of twenty-five per cent. in the cost of the gas is attained, after adding the expense of the naphtha.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

The weather on Sunday last in the metropolis was so thick that the commencement of the eclipse could not be observed. About midnight the darkness was intense. A little before one o'clock, however, the moon appeared tolerably clear, and for nearly half an hour before the last contact with the shadow was distinctly visible. We learn from Liverpool, however, that shortly after ten o'clock the clouds cleared away, and from that time the moon was unobscured save by the dark shadow which passed across its surface. The appearance of the moon when about three parts obscured was beautiful. The progress of the eclipse agreed closely with the calculations.

A POETICAL DIRECTION.

On Saturday last, a letter passed through the Sudbury Post-office, bearing the following rhymetical address:—

"Postman, convey this letter straight,
To Mr. Joseph Steel;
At London, 19, Orip legate;
And mind—don't break the seal."

OAKS IN HYACINTH GLASSES.

If an acorn be left for some weeks suspended by a string, at about half an inch over the surface of some water contained in a Hyacinth glass, it will throw down long white roots, whilst its stem will rise upwards, and become decorated with bright green and delicate leaves. When it grows over the top of the hyacinth glass, it looks a very pretty object. This experiment was first performed by the learned Doctor Munt, Bishop of Down and Connor, but has since been repeated with success by several others.

A CAPITAL SHOT.

I'll tell you of a peculiar cheap shot as I had with a single bullet. In at Farmer Sporin's I saw a coop ready to go to Brooklyn, with seven and forty ducks in it. So I said to Sporin, "How much will you charge me for a single shot among that brood with a single bullet, whole, and not split?" "Two dollars," said Sporin. "Done!" says I slick enough. So I took a little round corn and strewed it along the trough, and put in seven and forty heads of the ducks. Then I lay down on the ground right away, and taking a perspective horizontal view of the whole regiment sideways, I wish I may be teetotally submogulized if I didn't carry off the entire whole of the seven and forty heads.—*American Paper.*

M. JULLIEN A SOLDIER.

A writer in the *Times* says that M Jullien fought with us in the same field of honour at Navarino, alongside the British flag. On that eventful day the *corps dramatique* of the brave Admiral De Rigny, led by Monsieur Jullien, were distributed at the great artillery powderroom, performing the duty in bringing powder from the magazine, Jullien's gun, during his momentary absence, burst with a fatality so terrific as to destroy every man who served it. Experiencing a disgust at the scene of carnage which presented itself after the battle, De Rigny gave him his choice either to continue with him in the navy or to enter the Conservatory of Music at Paris. He selected the latter.

THE THEORY OF ECHOES

An echo is nothing more than a reflected sound. When the aerial vibrations strike against any obstacle of sufficient magnitude, they are reflected back to the ear, and produce a repetition of the sound, which will appear to proceed from the point whence they are reflected, so that the apparent direction of the voice becomes completely changed by an echo. A considerable extent of level wall will sometimes produce it in great perfection; for a smooth surface reflects sounds much better than a rough one.

A "FAIR" PUN.

I remember (says Lord Eldon) I was coming away from the Queen's drawing-room in my full dress as King's Counsel (Lord Carendon, then Mr. Villiers, was with me), and we came into the room where the maidens were collected to see the fashions. Said I, "Why, Villiers, I think that all the prettiest women are here." One of the girls, and a most amazingly beautiful creature she was, stood up, and said to another, "I am sure that gentleman is a *Judge*."

AN INDEPENDENT WOMAN.

There is something very manly (says a Canadian paper) about the following advertisement, published in Portland, by one of the fair sex:—"This is to certify, that I, Elizabeth Wright, have left my husband's bed and board on account of his misconduct. I do, therefore, give up all right and title to him for life, as I flatter myself that I can take care of myself, as I have always done since and before marriage."

ALIMENTATIVENESS.

Mr. Rumball, the Lecturer on Phrenology, in the course of an explanation of the organ of alimentiveness, recently described the indications of a desire for food. He remarked that Doctor Clarke had spoken of a very handsome Servian girl, whose appetite was so enormous that she ate twenty-four pounds of horseflesh in twenty-four hours; and mentioned journals notice the case of a French prisoner at Portsmouth, labouring under bulimia, or diseased appetite who devoured sixteen pounds in twelve hours, of solid food—six pounds of it cons sting of soup and candles. I, myself, said Mr. Rumball, had a patient who went into my larder, abstracted a loin of mutton, weighing six pounds, picked the bones, raw as it was, and then very coolly asked for his dinner

A TEMPLE OF THE MORMONITES.

A writer in an American paper gives the following account of the Temple in the course of erection at the city of Nauvoo, to be devoted to the worship of the Mormonites. The Temple is a magnificent structure, as far as it is advanced. It is 128 feet long, 88 feet wide, and the walls 57 feet high. The materials are white limestones. There are 30 pilasters projecting about 15 inches from the wall, the cases of which are wrought to represent the rising moon in its first quarter, and the capitals of the pilasters are human faces, the whole executed in a most elaborate style. The whole is to be surmounted by a splendid dome. In the basement is the baptismal font, 18 feet long by 10 feet wide, standing on the backs of 12 oxen—four looking south and four north, two east and two west. Nauvoo contains 10 000 inhabitants, and has an organised military force of 400 men. There have been within a year at least 12,000 people residing within the city.

A PIOUS SERVANT.

It is a fact, that in the window of the Servant's Registry Office, in Wells, Somersetshire, may be seen—"Place wanted, by a young woman, as cook in a respectable family, where a *pious* footman is kept, of *High Church Principles.*"

PAYMENT OF LITERARY MEN IN FRANCE.

The *Paris Gazette* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE RAINBOW TAVERN, FLEET-STREET.—A meeting took place at the Bankruptcy Court, on Tuesday, for proof of debts, and choice of assignees, in the case of Isaac Angert, a bankrupt, who was proprietor of the above tavern. At a former meeting, none of the trade creditors were in a situation to prove, in consequence of their having neglected to bring their books. Mr. Hodgson appeared on behalf of the bankrupt, and Mr. Cooke represented Mr. Cole. Some proofs of money lent to the bankrupt, which were not allowed at the last meeting, were now received, upon the production of certain books and papers, in which entries of the loans had been made, as collateral evidence. Amongst others, a Mr. Wells, of Upper Norton-street, proved a debt of £900 for an accommodating acceptance.—Mr. Cole, on the part of some of the trade creditors, having said that he formerly kept the Rainbow Tavern. He produced an agreement between himself and the bankrupt, in consequence of which agreement the latter became the occupier of the house. Angert was to pay so much a week for the use of the tavern. Several payments had been made to him by the bankrupt, but he did not keep any books in which entries of such payments were made. He had been in possession of the inn for the last fortnight, under an execution. He considered the bankrupt to be £1700 in his debt; £1080 on a bond which he had given to him for £1500—a third part of which has been paid off—and the remaining £700 on bills of the bankrupt.—None of the trade creditors having proved, Mr. Wells, the gentleman above mentioned, was chosen assignee.

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.—THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL *v.* CANDY.—THE SAME *v.* DEAN.—These cases were decided in the Court of Exchequer on Thursday. It was an information filed at the instance of her Majesty's Attorney-General against Messrs. Candy and Dean, the well-known silkmen, for illegally importing a quantity of silks without paying the duties. The case was not gone into, in order to give an opportunity for an arrangement. After a long consultation between the parties, the Solicitor-General stated it had been arranged that the jury should give a verdict for the single value of the silks at £114. Verdict accordingly. Verdicts were also returned, by consent, in three other cases, for single values of £848 8s., £2016, and £360. With these informations, we believe, all proceedings by the Crown against Messrs. Candy and Dean are brought to a close.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The first session of the present mayoralty commenced on Monday, before the Lord Mayor and other civic authorities. The following were the only cases of interest tried during the week:

THE GLORIOUS UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.—*James Johnson*, aged twenty one, wheelwright, was indicted for a burglary in the dwelling-house of Samuel John Weldon. Mr. Prendergast appeared for the defence. The Recorder examined the prosecutor, who, in answer to his lordship and to Mr. Prendergast, deposed that his name was Samuel John Weldon. He was an elderly respectable-looking person, but appeared to be rather naturally very dull or greatly confused. After a long and searching examination and cross-examination by the Recorder and counsel, who tried their ingenuity in turn in endeavouring to extract the precise truth of the matter, the witness deposed that he holds at present in his possession the certificate of his baptism, in which his name appears to be Samuel John Weldon, but he never was known by the name of Samuel, or called by any name but John, and he never, even on the occasion of his marriage, signed any other Christian name to any document or paper than simply "John." Nevertheless he had no doubt of his having been christened "Samuel John," and he was made acquainted with the fact of his having been so named by his sponsors upwards of sixty years ago. However, having been in his youth uniformly called John, and nothing else, he had never used the name of Samuel until called upon in the present case, in the indictment-office, to state his name in full. After a tedious and painful continuance of an examination, out of which the above were the simple facts elicited, the Recorder asked the jury if they could really make up their minds as to what the prosecutor's real name was? "The jury replied that they could not.—The Recorder said that the prisoner, being charged with a burglary in the house of Samuel John Weldon, if the jury could not find that the house belonged to Samuel John Weldon, they could not find the prisoner guilty. They should, therefore, at once acquit him. Under the Recorder's direction the jury accordingly returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."—The Recorder: Let the prisoner be detained in custody, however, as he must be tried for burglary in the house of John Weldon.—In the course of a desultory conversation which subsequently ensued amongst the gentlemen of the bar on the subject, it was asserted that no subsequent indictment could be so framed as to preclude the validity of a plea on behalf of the prisoner of *autrefois acquit*; the only d fficulty being the difficulty from poverty to try the issue.

THE SLAVE TRADING CASE.—The AMOZEAN.—On his lordship taking his seat in court on Wednesday morning, Captain Jennings, who has appeared on several occasions to take his trial, on an indictment charging him with carrying on an illegal trade in slaves during the time he was in command of the above vessel, attended in discharge of his duty, and was immediately placed at the bar.—The prisoner said he had to apply to his lordship to direct that he (prisoner) might take his trial during the present session. It had been put off from time to time, the consequence of which was, that he could not follow his avocations, that he was nearly reduced to ruin, having scarcely anything to pay his expences. His means of livelihood were exhausted; he therefore requested of the charge alleged against me. There is no just ground of complaint against me. (The defendant was proceeding to make some further remarks, when he was advised by his counsel to desist.) After a short consultation, it was ordered that the case should not be postponed for six months, in order to allow Capt. Jennings to take a voyage; and that he should be discharged from prison on the same bail renewing their recognizances.

POLICE.

FATAL OCCURRENCE AT A MASQUERADE.—At Union Hall, on Tuesday, *FRANCIS THOMAS PIERMONT*, a young man of respectable appearance, described as a commercial agent, residing in Star-court, Fenchurch-street, was charged with causing the death of John Slade, a young man, the son of a gentleman living in the Albany-road, Camberwell, and also with being the cause of such a serious accident to another young man, named John King, a bookseller at Walworth, that his life is despaired of. The first witness was a young man of the name of Tompkins, who stated, that on the preceding night a masked ball took place at Mott's Montpelier Tavern, in the Walworth-road, at which a large number of persons were present. That between one and two o'clock that morning witness, with several other persons, male and female, were in the act of ascending a staircase, which led to the ball-room, and when they got to the head of the stairs, standing on the landing, pushed the crowd back. He (witness) was near the bottom of the stairs at the time, when he heard the noise of the back fire arming way, and at the moment the two gentlemen fell backwards from the landing above to the pavement at the bottom, on their heads, one of whom (Mr. Slade) was picked up bleeding from the nose, mouth, and ears, and the other individual was also bleeding from a wound on the back of his head. Both the gentlemen were immediately carried into one of the rooms in the tavern, where Mr. Slade soon expired, and his fellow sufferer was in such a dangerous condition, that it was considered advisable to have him conveyed to the London Hospital, where he at present lies in a most precarious state. In answer to Mr. Traill, the witness said that he saw the prisoner standing at the door of the ball-room taking tickets at the money taken in, and that several persons were ascending the staircase for the purpose of going into the room. He saw the prisoner push them down the stairs; that he (witness) did not actually see the prisoner lay hands upon the two gentlemen who fell down, but that he was firmly persuaded the bannisters gave way in consequence of the manner in which the occurrence was described, and that to this was to be attributed the accident and loss of life which occurred. Witness considered that the height from which the two gentlemen fell was between eight and nine feet, and that it was a permanent undertaking.—Another witness stated that he was merely going up stairs to ask a question, when he was violently pushed down by the prisoner and on falling back with the crowd, he heard the bannisters break, and saw the deceased and the other gentleman fall from the landing place. The prisoner having been cautioned by the magistrate, proceeded to describe that on the night in question he attended at the complainer's house at the request of a friend of his named Emmett, who gave the ball, to take tickets at the entrance of the room. That while he was engaged in the performance of that duty, hearing a noise, and seeing his friend in a scuffle below, he ran down to assist him, and a that what he saw below the bannisters gave way, and the deceased and Mr. King fell from the landing, as already described. That he was the first to pick up the deceased himself, and was busily engaged in holding up his head, to keep him from being suffocated with the blood which was pouring from his nose, mouth, and ears, until medical assistance arrived, and the deceased expired. That he (the prisoner) presently observed that a person in the crowd, who was amongst those the witnesses, got into the house, and wanted to force their way into the ball-room without tickets, although he announced that none would be admitted who did not produce them. He (the prisoner) and his assistants, as the parties; and that, after the accident occurred, he made no attempt to escape, but quietly resigned himself into the hands of the police, conscious of his own innocence in the unfortunate affair. The prisoner was then asked, if he wished either hearing the prisoner's statement, whether they still adhered to th ir former evidence, as to the fact of their having seen him at the door of the ballroom, on the landing-place, at the moment the deceased and another gentleman fell from that spot? The answers given by the witnesses were in the affirmative.—Mr. Traill remanded the prisoner, in order to give him an opportunity of producing witnesses to prove he was down stairs at the time.

VIOLENT OUTRAGE.—At the Thames Police-office, on Tuesday, a young man named *Charles William Glover*, a labourer, residing in Whitehouse-lane, Stepney, was charged with feloniously wounding Ann Neal, a young married woman, in a critical state of health. It appeared, from the evidence of several witnesses, that on the evening of Monday week, the prisoner, whose conduct was more like that of a raving maniac than of a rational being, ran a-muck along the Mile-end-road, in a state of infuriate drunkenness, with a mason's trowel in his hand, striking at every person who crossed his path. He met a man named Green who was carrying umbrellas below the London Hospital, with such force, that for the blow would have nearly decapitated him. He [illegible] passed a young man named Hopkins, and then rushed on, striking furiously both right and left, Green and Hopkins being in pursuit. On arriving opposite the London Hospital, the prisoner struck Mrs. Neal so forcibly on the left side of the head, that the trowel brought her bonnet and laid open her cheek to the teeth, two of which were displaced, and hung loosely by light filaments from the gum. She fell senseless on the pavement, bleeding profusely from the wound, and was promptly conveyed to the London Hospital. Green and Hopkins continued their pursuit of the prisoner, who still ran on striking at all in his course until he was overtaken by the latter near Osborne-street, on which he turned and attempted to use his trowel, but Hopkins closed in on him, and they both fell in the struggle and rolled over and over in the mud. He was then given into the custody of two policemen, whom he kicked and cuffed about the face and on

INSTALLATION OF A KNIGHT OF THE BATH.

The shoes are of white leather, the spurs of gold, and the hat, which is somewhat high crowned, is adorned with a plume of white feathers.

Our illustration represents the Ceremony of the Sovereign investing a Knight with the Order, in the Throne room, at St. James's Palace.

An investiture took place on Tuesday, at Windsor Castle, by the Queen's command. At half-past two o'clock the Knights assembled in the Guard Chamber, and were there robed in the splendid mantles and collars of the Order, in which they afterwards proceeded to St. George's Hall. The Chapter was held in the Reception-room. Her Majesty and Prince Albert having entered the apartment, preceded by the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward, the ceremony commenced. The Knights Grand Crosses present were—his Royal Highness Prince Albert, first and principal Grand Cross, and Actng Great Master of the Order; his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Viscount Strangford, Sir Edward Paget, Sir George Murray, Sir George Cockburn, Sir Edward Codrington, and the Earl of Clarendon. The Queen, who wore the mantle, collar, and star of the Bath, was seated at the head of the table, having Prince Albert on her right, and the Duke of Cambridge on her left; the Knights Grand Crosses being seated on each side of the table. Sir Arthur Aston was then conducted from St. George's-hall between the two junior knights present, the Earl of Clarendon and Sir George Cockburn, preceded by the Gentleman Usher of the Order, and Bath King of Arms bearing the insignia of the order on a crimson velvet cushion. Sir Arthur was ushered to the right hand of the Sovereign, and, kneeling, the sword of state was delivered by the Lord Chamberlain to the senior Knight Grand Cross, who presented it to her Majesty. The Queen then conferred with it the honour of knighthood on the new Knight Grand Cross, who on rising had the honour to kiss the Sovereign's hand. The riband and badge presented by Bath King of Arms were received by Prince Albert, and handed to the Sovereign, who placed the same over the right shoulder of Sir Arthur, and also presented to him the star of a Civil Knight Grand Cross of the Order. The new Knight then withdrew. The Earl of Ellenborough was introduced between the Ean of Clarendon and Sir George Cock's urn preceded by the officers of the order, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him with the sword of state by his Sovereign. The noble earl was then invested by the Queen with the riband and badge of the Order of the Bath, and also received from her Majesty the star of a Civil Knight Grand Cross. His lordship then had the honour to kiss her Majesty's hand, and retired from the Royal presence. The Knights Grand Crosses were called over, and with the officers of the Order retired from the presence of the Sovereign with the usual reverences.

The Queen gave a grand dinner in the evening, to which all the Knights Grand Crosses of the Order of the Bath present at the ceremony were invited. The banquet was served in the Waterloo Chamber. The side service of gold plate was used on this occasion. Down the whole length of the middle of the table were a succession of beautiful specimens of ornamental gold plate. Opposite to her Majesty, in the centre of the table, was placed the St. George's candelabrum, flanked at a little distance by two large scent jars of the time of Queen Anne, in gold, and of most curious workmanship; further still were the beautiful candelabra designed by Flaxman, the subject "The Garden of the Hesperides," and at each extremity of the table were the "Venus icepaile," designed by Baily. The interstices in this line of magnificent objects were filled with epergnes of most elegant design filled with artificial flowers. Down each side of these, which formed the centre of the table, was placed a row of gold candelabra bearing a profusion of wax lights, and beyond these, towards the edge of the table, were placed the gold dishes of various descriptions, in which the viands of the banquet were served. Around the room was a succession of side tables, on which were displayed shields, salvers, and other articles of massive character, in gold plate. The apartment was also illuminated by the five brilliant crystal chandeliers.

STRIKE OF THE BARKING FISHERMEN.

Our illustration shows a group of fishing-smacks, belonging to Barking, in Essex; of which vessels, on Tuesday last, no fewer than sixty were lying in the river, a little below Woolwich, their crews having brought them home from sea, and struck work. The following details are abridged from the *Morning Chronicle*:—The total number of these smacks, nominally sailing from the port of London, is about one hundred and sixty, and they are one of the principal sources of supply to the Billingsgate market. They are wet-bottomed vessels, generally of from fifty to sixty tons, and carrying each three men besides the captain, and about the same number of apprentices. Their principal fishing grounds are off the coast of Holland, and during the cod season in the North Sea and about the Orkney Islands. In the summer and autumn, it is not unusual for many of them to work out of Harwich, Lowestoff, or Yarmouth, on the eastern coast. The kind of fish they are employed in catching varies with the season and locality: it is mostly cod, sole, haddock, or plaice. A smack's cargo commonly contains more than one of these varieties.

Where several smacks are the property of a single owner, or of two or three in the same family, they are generally worked in fleets of from fifteen to thirty sail, each smack in its turn bringing to market the fish caught by the whole fleet. In this way, a large fleet is enabled to keep up a regular and constant supply; thus a fair average of the market is secured, and the time of absence from home rendered less variable and uncertain. Frequently, however, the smacks only come up the river as far as Gravesend, and having discharged their cargo of fish into the hatch-boats that ply between that place and the London market, they take in fresh provision and return to sea. This is called making a "Gravesend voyage." It tends to keep the men longer from their homes and families, but effects a great saving of time to the owners. Formerly these Gravesend voyages were not so common as they are at present; and the men generally found means to get home on the average once a month. But to meet the increased competition that the supply of fish by railway has introduced, the owners have made them more frequent, till the usual time of absence has increased to six or eight weeks, and often more. One extensive proprietor, the owner of about 50 vessels, has also for the last year employed a very fast sailing cutter to carry provisions to his smacks, and those of the numerous small owners who are his dependents, and to bring their fish back to meet the boats at Gravesend. By this means, the crews of more than half the smacks belonging to the place have been kept out at sea for periods of from three to six months. This lengthened absence from home and its comforts, the working fishermen have long felt to be a great privation. The middle class of owners thinking probably that a partial return to the old system would place them on a more equal footing with the extensive proprietor above referred to, lent a favourable ear to their complaints, and with their concurrence the crews of seventy vessels have struck and returned home. The other owners have it is said, promised to take an additional hand in each vessel, to prevent any being thrown out of berth, should the men's demands not be acceded to. The apprentices, of whom more than two hundred are already on shore, will, of course, be thrown upon their masters' hands.

The demands of the men are for increased wages and shorter voyages. Their present rate of wages is: men fourteen shillings a week, and mates sixteen. They want this to be advanced two shillings in each case, and the time of absence to be limited to one month. The majority of the owners seem inclined to grant them this, but others are averse to all concession. If the strike continue long, the loss to large owners will be very great. Those who continue at sea will obtain high prices for such fish as they can bring to market, though it is doubtful whether this advantage will be more than overbalanced by their participation in the general loss.

BARKING FISHING BOATS.

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

RIGHT-HAND FIGURE.—A velvet hat, trimmed round the front with a plait of satin, and ornamented with an ostrich feather.

A satin pelisse, trimmed with velvet and bows of satin, with black lace round the top of the corsage and at the elbows.

LEFT-HAND FIGURE.—A coiffure of velvet, covered with a gold lace tissue and gold fringe.

A velvet dress, trimmed with lace.

RIGHT-HAND HALF-LENGTH FIGURE.—A tulle cap, trimmed with sat ribbon.

A silk dress, trimmed with lace.

LEFT-HAND HALF LENGTH FIGURE.—A lace cap, ornamented with flowers.

A silk dress, trimmed with flutings of ribbon.

GLOUCESTER COLLEGE SCHOOL

THE COLLEGE SCHOOL, GLOUCESTER.

The College School at Gloucester, of which the annexed view is an accurate representation, is one among the many foundations erected or revived at the Reformation in various places throughout the kingdom, for the encouragement of that species of learning, which, taking its origin from Constantinople, and enriched in its progress through Italy by the accession of native literature, had already begun, not only to excite the curiosity of the learned, but materially to affect the habits of thought of the masses in Europe, at the commencement of the 16th century.

The study of the Greek language in particular, as it had been one of the chief causes of the downfall of the Roman Ecclesiastical power, by opening the New Testament in the original, and affording an aid to scriptural interpretation hitherto unknown; so by the general spirit of liberty, created by the perusal of the profane authors, which constitute its literature, it had caused so complete a revolution in the views of the educated classes as to render them very ill disposed to submit again to that mental tyranny from which it had been one means of releasing them. Without question it was this policy which induced the advisers of Henry, in the educational foundations reconstructed by him, to make the reading of Greek an essential part in the system pursued, and to the example thus early set, may be ascribed the fact, that while in most foreign schools, the study of Greek forms a subordinate feature in scholastic and collegiate pursuits, and its acquisition is not generally considered necessary, in England the great test of Scholarship is based upon an accurate acquaintance with that noble language. That this taste for Greek in particular, has been fostered by the old Grammar Schools none can doubt, and to no one of them are the public more indebted than to the Cathedral School at Gloucester, for perhaps it may be but partially known that this school was the first to break down the barbarous custom of teaching Greek, through the Latin language, and first *dared* (for at that time it was a daring act) to assert in practice, that as the English was nearer the Greek in idiom, so it was the best medium for imitation into that language. One of the great reformers in this respect, whose name is well known to our literary readers, was the Rev. Thomas Stock, late Head Master of the College School at Gloucester, who by means of our wide circulation will be known at the same time, as not only the reformer of an absurd custom in the higher departments of education, but as also the originator of Sabbath Schools, for although Robert Raikes has generally had the credit of the establishment of these foundations, he, in fact, was only the trumpeter of Stock—the one *founded*, the other *filled* the schools. In the Gloucester College School, men of the greatest eminence in after life received their education. Dr. Waite, the famous orientalist and Bampton Lecturer, was taught there. Originally he was only a poor woolcomber, but afterwards he became Canon of Christchurch, and Professor of Hebrew in the University at Oxford. Among the school exercises is found, often repeated, the name of Mansel, late Bishop of Bristol, and Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Of living men, one of its brightest ornaments is the Rev. Joseph Parsons, Vicar of Newnham, in Gloucestershire, joint editor of the Great "Oxford Septuagint," a work of enormous labour, for which he is rewarded by the church with poverty and neglect, while his predecessor, Holmes, retired on a good Deanery. Though "last not least," Dr. Philpotts, the present Bishop of Exeter, was educated in this establishment, of whom it is sufficient here to say, that he has justly been exalted to the highest honours of his sacred calling.

Nor in the department of ancient literature alone does this old Grammar School still retain its creditable position. Dr. Evans, its present Head Master, has the good sense to perceive that something besides a knowledge of Latin and Greek is required in the present day. Mathematics, Drawing, German, and French, are studied by the pupils; and, as our reporter was able to ascertain, by an inspection of the Establishment without a previous appointment, the domestic comforts of the scholars are most carefully provided for. Recently, a most commodious suite of rooms has been built by Dr Evans, from designs by Messrs. Daukes and Hamilton of Gloucester, consisting of a dining-hall, a lavatory, and dormitories, most chastely fitted up and admirably arranged, all of which are well suited for the purposes for which they are intended.

The accompanying sketch of the building was drawn by Mr. J. H. Brown, one of the assistant-masters of the College School. On the right appears the spire of St. John's Church, to which is attached the first Sunday-school established in this kingdom.

THE CLOCK OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

The clock of our Exchange is now going, and what is of equal importance, it is going accurately. The citizens are proverbially fond of true time: no men spend so much in procuring a good chronometer; and no pride is greater, or less harmless, than that which they exhibit in showing its performance to others. And they are right. Correct time is an important thing in the metropolis of England; and a large share of its commercial prosperity may be traced to the habits of punctuality which its regular observance has induced. The old 'Change men, the minute watchers, the four o'clock men "to a tick," have accordingly been in raptures during the past month, in finding that they have at last got a public time-keeper, which rivals the Greenwich time-ball, in exact and constant accuracy. The clock of the Royal Exchange has not varied one half second during the last four weeks! They have reason, then, to rejoice, for the achievement is every way creditable to the gentlemen by whom it has been accomplished. We propose, therefore, to give

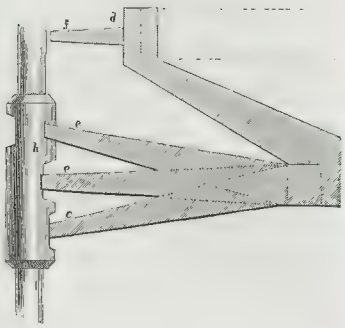


FIG. 1. APPARATUS FOR MOVING THE MINUTE HAND

some account of the various contrivances by which this marvellous time-keeping has been effected; and we hope to make our description perfectly intelligible by the accompanying very accurate engravings, drawn from the clock itself. Before, however, we proceed to the details, a few particulars may be mentioned, descriptive of the circumstances under which the clock originated. It appears that the Gresham Committee, for rebuilding the Royal Exchange, being desirous of procuring a clock which would give the instant of mean time at Greenwich, solicited the assistance of the Astronomer Royal in the adaptation and arrangement of the clockmaker's machinery, and generally in the regulation and approval of the entire work. This very responsible duty was undertaken by that gentleman with a zeal which bespeaks his love of science, and his readiness to serve the public to the extent of his great mathematical acquirements. The committee, in making the appointment, acted with great prudence, and with a just appreciation of Mr. Airy's talents; for we may mention that, in addition to his unrivalled knowledge of the exact sciences, he also possesses a most intimate acquaintance with practical mechanics, and a rare skill in combining its powers for the accomplishment of new purposes. One of his earliest papers, in the Cambridge Philosophical Transactions, written when a very young man, is a memoir on "*The Mechanism of a Clock Escapement*;" and one of his later ones, in the same publication, is a most important communication on "*The Curve of Wheel Teeth*." The committee, acting under Mr. Airy's advice, proceeded to advertise for a clock for the tower of the Royal Exchange, which, in addition to the ordinary excellences, should be

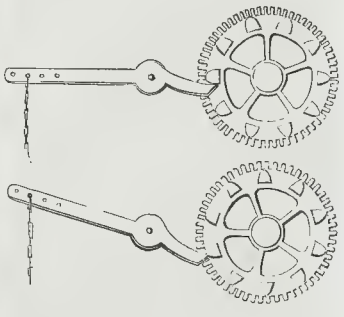
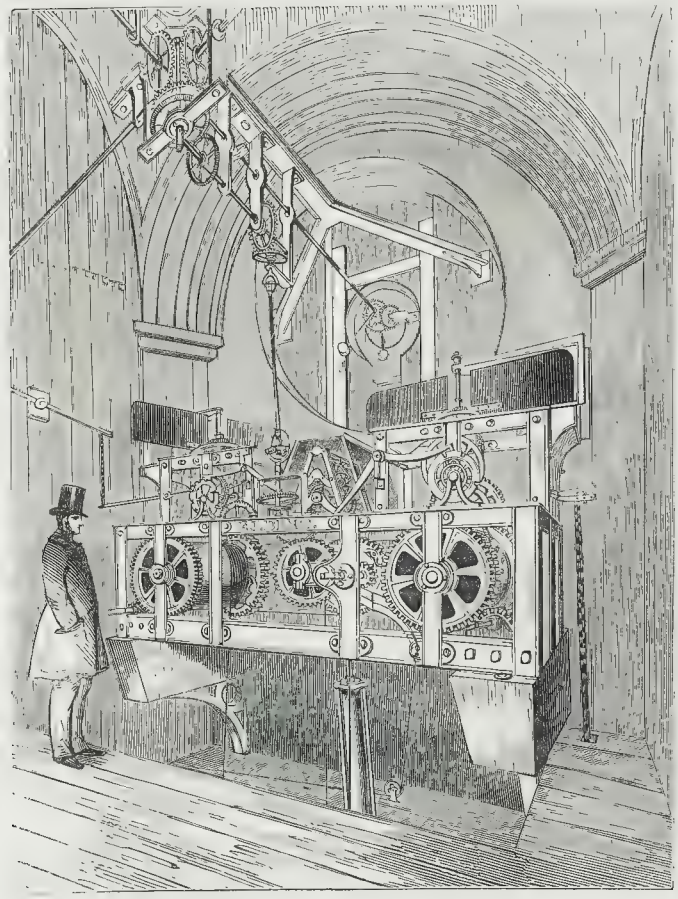


FIG. 2. APPARATUS FOR LETTING OFF THE CHIMES.

I. So true in its continuous action, that the first blow of each hour should be accurate to a second of time; and

II. That as a protection against varying temperatures, the pendulum should be a compensation one.

Several turret clock-makers were consulted on the subject, and many plans, "from all sorts of people," underwent discussion; but it was finally determined to commission Mr. Dent, the chronometer maker, with the charge of constructing the "perfect clock"—a task which it was considered his great experience in the arrangement of delicate and complicated mechanism eminently fitted him. Thus appointed, it became the aim of that gentleman's ambition, regardless of expense or labour, to do his bidding—as far as rust and friction, wear and tear, and all the infirmities to which this wasting earth is liable, perfectly, and shall we say so?—everlastingly. And nobly he has performed the work. In accomplishing the primary condition of the committee, the first arrangement that suggested itself to his busy mind was, that it would be necessary that the "train of wheels" up to a certain point in the mechanism should move forwards suddenly at certain small intervals (30 seconds) thus allowing the snail, or "let off," as seen at a, Fig. 1, to move instantly forward, so as to let fall the lever b, an operation which could not possibly be accomplished by the slow motion of the ordinary clock; for as a portion of the machinery (which is visible externally by the motion of the minute hand) passes suddenly forward three times in every minute, it will be evident that as the pendulum receives an impulse once in every two seconds, that an auxiliary train must be in motion while the larger wheels remain stationary, an arrangement which is technically termed by the French "a remontaire," and is generally used by the clock makers in France in the construction of their best public clocks. The clock in the Hourse at Paris is of this construction. Before referring to it in the subjoined drawing



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE GREAT CLOCK OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

(Fig. 4), we may briefly explain its construction, and what it is its use. At the place of introduction in the wheel work of this auxiliary-train, we must suppose the machinery to be divided into two separate trains—the first part, including all the larger machinery, with that for driving the hands; and the second part, engaged in raising a ball at certain intervals (30 seconds), which ball, falling through a small arc of about 40 deg., by its gravity causes an impulse to be given to the pendulum; and it follows that, so long as that ball is raised by the larger mechanism, the impulse to the pendulum may be fairly termed equal at all times, and not subjected to the variation of force to which public clocks are usually subjected from the varying friction, change in the fluidity of the oil by temperate, or the effect of the wind on the hands of the four faces which are nine feet in diameter. We will now endeavour to explain this auxiliary force. The internal toothed wheel, Fig. 1 d, and the long teeth, e, and the shorter teeth, f, are all firmly fixed on the same axis. g is a small wheel, acting upon the inner teeth of d, and it is by means of this wheel, that the ball c is raised every 30 seconds.

FIG. 3. THE COMPENSATION PENDULUM.

h, seen better in Fig e, is a hollow cylinder, having three openings, cut about half way through, each at an angle of 120 degrees, in very nice planes, and it is firmly secured on the escape wheel, or box, i. To explain this action, it is necessary to keep in mind, that the escape wheel revolves once in every minute, and as it is carried on its axis the cylinder, h, it will present an opening every 20 seconds to allow the long teeth, e, to pass through. The teeth of e is always kept pressed against this cylinder, except during the instant of passing from one tooth to the succeeding one; and the pressure of e is communicated from the flat wheel through the wheels, and at this junction the clock force terminates, and the auxiliary fore (or ball) is wound up at the instant when the succeeding tooth of e, is passing forward to a resting place on the cylinder, h. The moment a tooth of d, raises the gravity ball, c, to its maximum height, by means of the small wheel, g, which is seen to act in the inner teeth of d. We have endeavoured to exhibit in a popular manner the circumstance that *the impulse is given to the pendulum by the falling of this ball*, or, in other words, by gravity, and not by the clock weight, as is the case in the ordinary construction. The pins in the edge of the inner toothed wheel, are impact pins, and the short spring fixed to the pillar, on which it has a circular motion, is the impact spring: the force or impact of the long teeth against the cylinder is regulated; and from the shortness of the impact spring, its elastic force increases in a similar ratio to the momentum of the wheel.

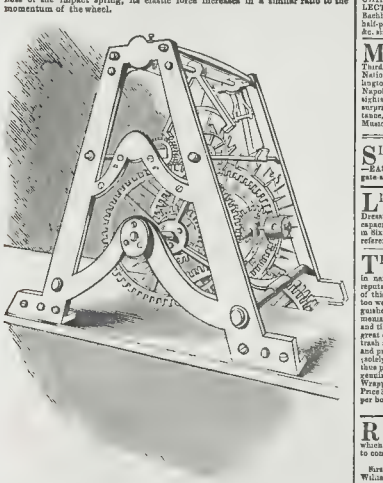


FIG. 4. THE ESCAPEMENT.

Mr. Dent obtained Mr. Airy's approbation of this arrangement; and he at the same time suggested that, in order to strike the first blow of the hour, it would be necessary the hammer should be raised nearly to its greatest height; but as it would have to overcome some obstruction in making the start, Mr. Airy proposed that the end of the hammer tail should be made to rest on a circular part of the lift, concentric with the wheel, or, if possible, that it should have a trifling inclination, so that the weight of the hammer should tend to move forward the wheel-work rather than offer it any obstruction. Mr. Airy's very important improvement is seen at s, in Fig. 2; and Fig. 1 shows the position of the hammer before it is raised for the instantaneous fall. By this arrangement the blow struck on the bell is as momentary as the mind is capable of determining.

We have alluded to Mr. Airy's zeal in the prosecution of mechanical science, and we have now to notice an invention by him introduced for the first time into a clock. It is a contrivance by which the clock is kept going, whilst it is being wound up. Harrison was the inventor of the going-force in a chronometer, but from it being contained in a wheel, it was of a very limited power. Mr. Airy, when erecting the Northumberland telescope at Cambridge, required a weight of several hundred pounds to keep the telescope in motion during the time occupied in winding it up, and the means which he then adopted for overcoming the difficulty, h has applied, with perfect success, in meeting a similar requirement in the clock The barrel on which the line pulls is placed in a separate frame from that of the frame, as seen in the large cut; to the end of this frame is fixed the end of the line, which has usually a permanent fastening; and when the re-winding commences, by means of the pinion, which is fixed to the barrel frame, during the wind-up commences, the end of the line, which is fastened to the end of the frame, instantly pulls round the wheel-work with the same force as when moved by the clock weight; and by the application of the principle of the lever, it affords the nicest adjustment in making both powers equal.

The compensation pendulum presented the next difficulty, but, like all others, it was promptly overcome. Its use is to alter the rate of going to correct the varying temperatures to which the clock must of necessity, in its exposed situation, be subjected. The compensation is effected by the equivalent construction and expansion of a system of combined rods of zinc and steel; the centre rod is of steel, the whole length of the pendulum; and at the bottom of the pendulum, as shown in Fig. 3, is placed the zinc column. It is evident, that if the rod lengthens downwards by an increase of heat, the column of zinc *standing on the nut*, perfectly free of the steel rod, will expand upwards. On the top of the column of zinc is fixed a metal cap, d, into which is firmly fixed two steel rods, and at the bottom of each the pendulum-bob, from which it follows that the bob hangs by means of these two rods from the top of the zinc column, and quite independent of the centre rod. The zinc column expanding upwards by an increase of temperature, raises the pendulum-bob, while at the same time the rod lengthens by the increase of heat. It will be seen that the zinc column is shorter than the steel rod, which at sees from zinc expanding and contracting more than steel, for equal increments and decrements of heat.

The clock being required to be set to within a fraction of a second, it was found that if the pendulum was stopped by hand, it would be next to impossible to put so large and heavy a mass as nearly four cwts., in motion, so such a small port on of time. Again, the difficulty of setting it, to vibrate in the same plane, as well as to give the usual extent of arc of vibration, rendered it impossible to accomplish the regulation, or, more properly, the "setting it," to the required precisely. Mr. Airy at once suggested an ingenious and simple mode of overcoming the difficulty. He diverted the clock to to be started at a very small losing rate, and then that a spring, shown at s, Fig. 3, should be brought against the pendulum, by means of a line, in the clock-room, so that it might be made to touch the pendulum slightly, and cause a corresponding gain in the clock, which it does to the minutest fraction of a second. In fact, it affords the means of putting the beats of a great turret clock and a comparing chronometer in coincidence.

The regulation of the pendulum, to bring it nearly to mean time, is effected by a screw at the bottom, taking care that the rate of going is always a *losing* one. The screw is not afterwards to be moved, but for the regulation of any small portions of time; there are weights prepared to place on each side of the bob of the pendulum-bob. By this plan, there is no occasion, at any time, to stop the pendulum; and the smaller weights will correct with certainty periods of less than a tenth of a second daily. Should the clock gain, the weights are, of course, removed.

We have only to add that Mr. Dent, in making this extraordinary clock, was obliged, like Lord Rosse in the construction of his telescope, to commence his labours by organising an extensive workshop for the manufacture of the tools necessary for the due performance of the various curious and important works required.

S. S.

THE QUEEN'S STAG HOUNDS.—The Royal Stag Hounds had a bye day on Wednesday, the first taking place at Salt Hill, at which the Earl of Rosslyn, Lord A. St. Maule, and a field of between fifty and sixty, were the special guests of the celebrated hind Eclipse, upon being uncarted in a field of Mr Mason's near the Farnham-road, took away towards Burnham, doubling to the right to West Burnham and Farnham Common, crossing to the Beeches, leaving Hall Barn Park to the right, and then on to Hedgrove-gate. Thence it made away for Penn, doubling round to Loudwater, and was taken at Wycombe Marsh, after an exceedingly fast run, especially to the Beeches, of an hour and a half. In consequence of the sharp frost of the preceding night, the stag was not turned out until one o'clock

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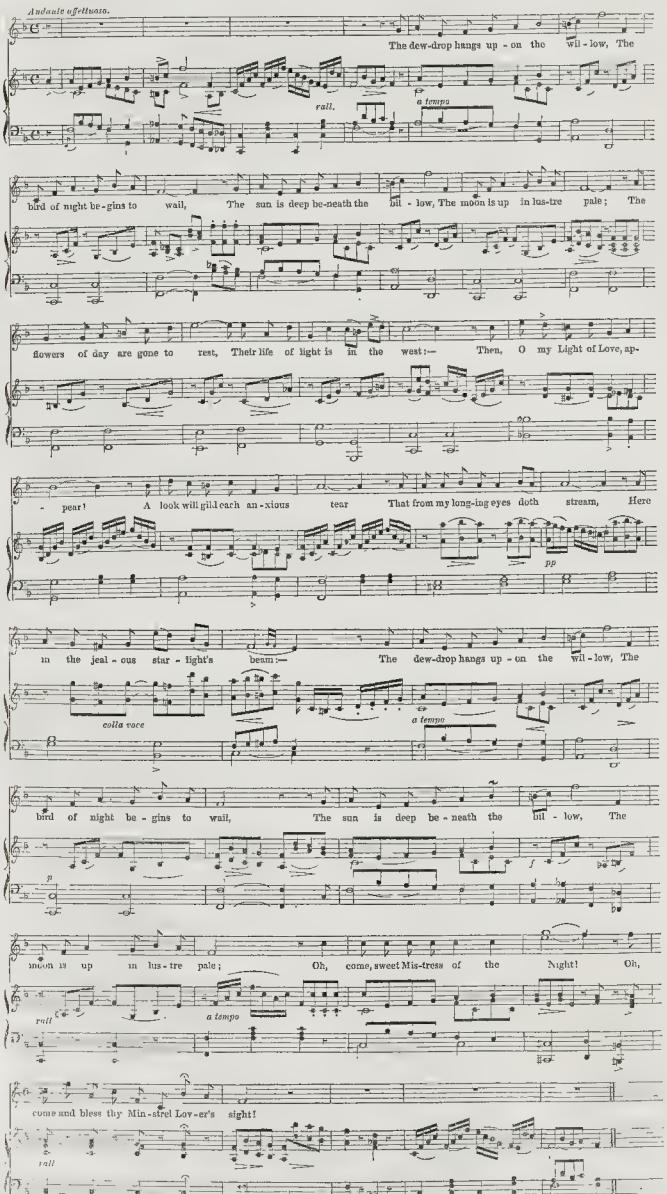

Andante ufferuoso.
The dew-drop hangs up - on the wil - low, The
rall.
a tempo
bird of night be-gins to wail, The sun is deep be-neath the bil - low, The moon is up in lus-tre pale; The
flowers of day are gone to rest, Their life of light is in the west:— Then, O my Light of Love, ap-
- pear! A look will gild each an-xious tear That from my long-ing eyes doth stream, Here
pp
in the jeal - ous star - light's beam:— The dew-drop hangs up - on the wil - low, The
colla voce
a tempo
bird of night be - gins to wail, The sun is deep be - neath the bil - low, The
moon is up in lus-tre pale; Oh, come, sweet Mis-tress of the Night! Oh,
rall
a tempo
come and bless thy Min-strel Lov-er's sight!
rall

THE MINNESINGER'S SERENADE.

(Continued.)

And when upon thy beauty gazing,
I'll think there's nought on earth beside,
That's worth thy Minnesinger's praising,
Thou'll be his only joy and pride;
My spirit shall not else rejoice
Than in thy smile and in thy voice:—
Then, O my Light of Love, appear!
A look will gild each anxious tear

That from my longing eyes doth stream,
Here in the jealous star-light's beam:—
The dew-drop hangs upon the willow,
The bird of night begins to wail,
The sun is deep beneath the billow,
The moon is up in lustre pale;
Oh, come, sweet Mistress of the Night!
Oh, come and bless thy Minstrel Lover's sight!

* The *Minnesingers*, which literally signifies *love-singers*, flourished in Germany contemporaneously with the eminent Troubadours of Provence, Castile Catalonia, and Italy.

NEW MUSIC.

THAT'S MY MARQUESA, a Seguidilla, written and sung by Mr. C. MATHEWS; the music partly composed and adapted by T. GERMAN REED. Reed and Sons, High-street, Islington.

A very pleasant melody, well harmonised. The different accents, however, on the words "*Marquesa*" and "*Rosa*," mar the rhythm, and make more nonsense of the words than they would have otherwise proved to be. We never heard of doves having blue eyes before Mr. Mathews informs us of the fact (?) in the second verse of this Seguidilla; and, moreover, we do not think that they are to be often found in Spain,

'Monget the Moor-tinted maidens of that clime.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*Many thanks to J. Kling, Esq., for his problems.*
"*A Lover of Chess*" and "*Rook.*"—*The Chess Studies by George Walker is published at* 10*s.* 6*d.*
"*M. L. C. C.*'s" *information is correct. The problem is by* "*Greco,*" *and was not quoted as an original problem.*
"*A. B. C.*"—*The King cannot castle when in check.*

The following game played at Vienna between Napoleon and the Automaton Chess Player must be considered more as a curiosity than as an example of a well contested game. Judging from the specimen before us, the great general does not appear to have been very *au fait* at this mimic game of war. Contrary to the rule laid down by the proprietor of the Automaton, Napoleon, who played with the black pieces, insisted on having the first move.

BLACK.	WHITE.
1. K P 2 sq	K P 2 sq
2. Q to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd
3. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3rd
4. K Kt to King's 2nd	K B to Q B 4th
5. Q Rook's P 1 sq	Q P 1 sq
6. Castles	Q B to adv. K Kt 4th
7. Q to her 3rd	K Kt to K R 4th
8. K R P 1 square	Q Bp takes Kt
9. Q takes Bp	K Kt to adv. K B 4th
10. Q to King's sq	Q Kt to adv. Q 4th
11. Bp to his Q Kt 3d	K Kt takes adv. K R P (checks
12. K to Rook's 2nd	Q to adv. K R 4th
13. K Kts P 1 sq	Q Kt checks K and Q
14. K to his Kt 2d	Kt takes Q checking
15. Rook takes Kt	Q to adv: K Kt's 4th
16. Q P 1	Bp takes K B P
17. Rook to his sq	Queen takes Kt's P and checks
18. King to his B'sq	Bp to adv Q 4th
19. King to his 2d	Mate in four moves

Solution to our last.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to adv. K's sq checking	K to R 2nd
2. Q Rook to adv. Q Kt 2nd and checks	Queen covers
3. K Rook checks at adv. K Kt 2d	Queen takes K Rook
4. Queen checks at adv. K Kt 3d	King to Rook's sq *
5. K B P takes Q and checks.	King to Kt's sq
6. K R P 1 sq and mates.	

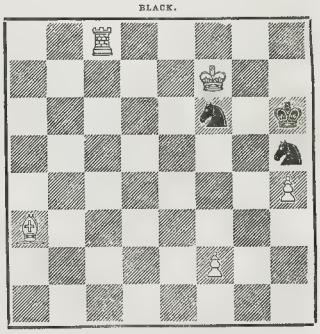
* If King moves to Kt's square, white moves K R P 1 sq and mates with K B's Pawn.

PROBLEM.

(From "La Palamede." *Number just received)*

White to mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The Solution in our next.

N.B. a Problem by J. Kling, Esq., will appear in the next number.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND BELGIUM.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains a Treasury warrant for the reduction of postage between England and Belgium, in pursuance of the treaty recently entered into with that country. After the 1st of December there is to be one uniform postage of 8d. on all letters sent from this country to Belgium, not exceeding half an ounce in weight. Letters may be pre-paid or not, at the option of the sender, but such sender is not to have the option of paying the British postage thereof only, and leaving the foreign postage to be paid in Belgium. The same postage is to be charged on letters transmitted between any part of the United Kingdom and the Colonies through Belgium. The charge is to be progressive on letters exceeding half an ounce. British newspapers may be sent from the United Kingdom to Belgium free. On newspapers published in Belgium, and sent thence direct to any part of the United Kingdom, the charge is to be 1d. each. There also is to be the following charges:—Printed prices-current, commercial lists, and courses of exchange published in the United Kingdom, and sent thence direct to Belgium, 1d. each; printed prices-current, commercial lists, and courses of exchange published in Belgium, and sent thence direct to any part of the United Kingdom, 1d. each; British newspapers sent from the United Kingdom to her Majesty's colonies, or foreign countries, through Belgium, 2d. each.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 136.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1844. [Sixpence.

DIVISIONS IN THE CHURCH.

IN PROPORTION as the attacks on the Church from without have diminished in number and virulence, its divisions have multiplied within. A few years ago it had to encounter the agitation against tithes; that somewhat settled, or at least abated in virulence, by the Tithe Commutation Act, it had to meet the excitement of the church-rate question, which was at one time made one of the watchwords of party, and had, like all other questions, its champions and martyrs. That storm, too, has blown over; there was never, probably, for the last half century, a period at which the Church of England had so little to battle with in the shape of active enmity. But in another direction the prospect is less satisfactory. Within the Church, there is dissension, uncertainty, confusion; opinions are in the full career of conflict; practices co-exist that are widely different; and, unless some authority is brought to bear on the questions that agitate the hierarchy of the English Establishment, there is no slight danger, at no distant time, of a complete division.

The section of the Church—for we dislike the word party in connection with such a subject—that has received the designation of Puseyite, sprang from the endeavour of a few conscientious clergymen to awake within the Establishment a more lively attention to the duties that devolve upon it, and to oppose a bolder front to the advances of dissent. It was, in fact, a revival. Much piety, much learning, undoubted zeal, were brought to the task, and had these been wisely directed, the result would have been one of more unmingled good than that which has actually been effected. But the piety and learning that could not be denied them had been excited and nourished among the works of men of other ages, and had grown more familiar with the practices of the past than they were with the requirements of the present. They attached over-much importance to outward forms and practices, seeing in them that significance and force which questionless did once exist, but which had long departed: and, noting this, they fell into the error of believing, that to revive those forms and observances would revive the spirit also from which they sprang. They failed in what they intended, and succeeded to an extent they probably did not dream of, in what they perhaps never meant. The people were startled by the revival of things so long forgotten as to be quite obsolete, and alienated from the reformed Church by practices that had so strong a likeness to those of Rome. On the other hand, those who had let their minds dwell on these forms, as ministers of them, became captivated by their symbolism, and became equally estranged from the Reformed Establishment, but in another direction. They were attracted towards the Church of Rome, and many, as it is known, openly became members of that body. So difficult is it to say to the mind when launched on any course of inquiry, thus far shalt thou go and no farther. This is the danger of reviving usages more or less kindred to another faith, and from it has arisen all the difficulties that now beset the Establishment. And that revival has been accompanied by other manifestations which, to large numbers of reflecting persons, were more alarming. The publications of the Oxford school were an evident bridging over of the gulf, between the Anglican Church and that of Rome—a gulf which, as long as either Church remains what it really is, can never be closed, the difference being one of essence and principle, not of forms or observances. These, in whatever shape they have appeared, have had one tendency, visible in many of the "Tracts for the Times," in more than one sermon, and in all the "Lives of the

ST. MARY'S NEW CHURCH, HERNE HILL.

INTERIOR OF ST. MARY'S NEW CHURCH, HERNE HILL.

Saints," which, long ago abandoned as legends only, have been revived as authentic, and are now held up as examples. The general impression to be derived from them is, that the authors and compilers, or editors, regard the reformation as an evil, cast a "longing, lingering look" towards Rome, and believe it to be even now a kind of fountain of truth,—of that truth which it was the belief of the Reformers could only be found in the Scriptures. These views are supported by the effect of the practice, the importance they attach to forms, their insisting on the wearing of the surplice in preaching, the changing of the communion table to an altar, the lighting of tapers, the revival of the offertory, and many other points which, if not directly popish, have a papistical tendency.

The effect of all this is the reverse of what is, perhaps, intended There are many things in which the people now will not let the clergy think for them, and believing that much of what we have pointed out is vain and not essential, they are shocked and estranged. Hence arise bickerings and differences between the pastor and the flock—between those who should be of one accord. The parishioners, startled at some innovation, remonstrate; they are answered that the rubric or the practice of the Church warrants it; but the rubric has in many points become a dead letter; whole generations of Bishops and Priests have passed away, knowing it is to be presumed what the usages of the Church were, and have not thought of reviving them; the plain, but reverend and impressive service of our Church, united as it is to its beautiful Liturgy, has been, as we are accustomed to it, from time immemorial.

The people, therefore, unsatisfied with the answer of the clergyman, appeal to the Bishop; and at this point the greatest anomaly and difficulty connected with the whole question begins to be visible. If all these usages were essential, and if the neglect of them was a culpable omission, who should have pointed out the error, and pressed for a stricter observance of them, but the Bishops, the Episcopi, the overseers of the Church? If they are not essential, why insist on them now to the creation of much bitterness and unseemly contention? The heads of the Church appear, with respect to this question, to have been the last to pay attention to it; while the inferior clergy went through the ritual according to the usual form, they were never blamed for neglect, nor told they were coming short of the duty incumbent on them. But when the innovations they introduce begin to excite remark, and the Bishops are appealed to decide, the latter seem to have no fixed rule or principle to guide them; the clergy were right who they accepted things as they were; they change them —without Episcopal authority—they are right also. The difference between the Bishops themselves is little less remarkable than that between the clergy and the people. One Bishop gives his opinion on the point of candles and surplices, and turning to the East, in such a manner as to compromise the dispute on all of them—not settle it. Another decides at once, and absolutely, that the innovations are right; yet, as a priest, he himself for the greater part of his life must have discharged the duties of his ministry in ignorance, at least in non-observance, of the very practices he now insists on so strongly, that he would not scruple to sanction his clergy in wearing the Alb! Another dignitary of the Church may be found, who evidently thinks these things vain and empty, and nothing worth. Yet all these are members of one body, governed by one code of articles, one rule, one rubric, which cannot admit of so many different interpretations. The evil of this discrepancy in matters of the highest importance is becoming to be felt, and with it is seen the nature of the remedy. The Bishop of Exeter has addressed a letter to his clergy, on what he well describes as "the diversity of practice in the worship of Almighty God, which, in concurrence with other unhappy causes, has threatened to involve us in a state of painful, I had almost said perilous, dissension." He has called together the General Chapter of his Cathedral, and sought their advice in the matter, and the result has been the advice to the clergy of his diocese to refrain from further change till time has been given to collate what is the practice of the several deaneries, with the view of establishing a general uniformity. But one diocese is not a whole kingdom, and it is over the whole kingdom that the evil is spreading. Unless the Bishops are content to give full scope to what their Right Reverend Brother of Exeter describes as "the fatal consequences of change, introduced, as it has elsewhere been, by private individuals, whether from simple desire of novelty, or as part of a systematic attempt to bring back our Church nearer to the corrupt usages from which it was reformed," they must determine what the practice of the Church really is, and not leave it to the caprice of individuals who have lost in the study of the Folios of the Fathers, all recollection that there has been such an event as the Reformation. At the point at which we have arrived a convocation of the heads of the Church seems to be the only remedy. There is some doubt whether the Bishops can meet as a body; but, from the urgency of the case, they must at all hazardsry if under our Constitution they have really less power than any other men engaged in one common object. The alternative is an endless series of disputes, with the necessity of Episcopal interference in every separate case, or allowing those who are infected with an overstrained admiration of the forms of the Romish ritual to introduce them little by little, till Churchmen are driven to become Separatists, or to take refuge in the arms of Dissent. The house that is divided against itself cannot stand.

ST. MARY'S NEW CHURCH, HERNE HILL, DULWICH.

This highly-embellished structure (from the designs of Messrs. Stevens and Alexander) has just been completed, and will very shortly be consecrated for divine service. Although it is not, as regards extent, comparable with some of the magnificent ecclesiastical edifices throughout the country, this new church, in ornamental beauty, may indeed be said to stand unrivalled. It occupies a commanding position on Herne Hill, near Dulwich and Camberwell; and its fine tower and spire are very effective, for a considerable distance. Throughout the whole structure, ancient architecture has been strictly adhered to. The style is that which is technically called the perpendicular Gothic, somewhat resembling that of the fifteenth century.

Through the liberality of the wealthy and respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, the architect have been enabled to complete the interior decorations on a truly superb scale. The whole of the windows have been filled with stained glass—rather a rare example in modern church building. The eastern window has emblems of the four Evangelists; the north and south have the arms of the Archbishop, the Bishop, and the Vicars of Camberwell and Lambeth. The west window bears the arms of her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Majesty the Queen Dowager. The side windows presented by the subscribers are emblazoned most richly with their arms. The fittings are low seats of polished oak, constructed after patterns of merit, in lieu of pews. The principal passages and the chancel are paved with encaustic tiles of various colours; and the steps to the chancel are of a most elaborate and beautiful design, in porcelain, on which the name of those who have subscribed £100, or upwards, are emblazoned. The Lord's Prayer, Belief, and Commandments, are beautifully written in illuminated characters upon porcelain slabs; and the panels of the pulpit are filled with paintings of the Evangelists, St. Peter, St. Paul, &c. The whole of the tile and porcelain work is the gift of Mr. Garrett, of the firm of Copeland and Garrett, of Lincoln's inn-fields.

The tile work is a very fine specimen of art and is the first of the kind ever executed. The whole of the ceiling is divided into panels, by moulded beams and Gothic tracery. After the ancient manner, the beams are decorated with scriptural texts, in illuminated characters; and the panels of the ceiling are painted with elaborate designs of Gothic character. Notwithstanding this abundance of colour and decoration, the general effect is solemn and subdued, arising from the equal distribution of the rays of light from the stained glass; and although the appearance is at first apparently gloomy, everything is efficient for the solemn purposes of worship. A good effect has been produced by placing the organ in a recess in the north aisle; and still more by the absence of all galleries, so that the design of the interior is complete and unbroken. The pulpit is also situate in accordance with the ancient custom: its exterior is of stone a portion being rough, and hammer-dressed.

The principal features of the exterior of the church are a lofty stone tower and spire. The general dimensions of the body are 80 feet long, by 50 feet wide; the total length is 120 feet. Accommodation is afforded for upwards of 700 persons. The total funds have been provided by private subscription, with the exception of a donation from the Church Commissioners. The original estimated cost was £4500, exclusive of all the ornamental work, stained glass, &c., for which sum the church has been built. The presents of ornamental work have been extremely generous.

From the contiguity of the structure to the metropolis, it will, no doubt, be an object of curiosity for some time to come.

The Church was entirely completed for the last three or four weeks, and the delay in the consecration, which the architects ascribe to a dispute respecting the endowment, has caused much disappointment. Several members of the nobility have expressed their intention of witnessing the ceremony.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Much interest has been created by the performance of three new choruses for female voices, composed by Rossini, and which, the ladies were reminded by him at the age of twenty. The execution of this new work of the great *maestro* took place at a musical *soirée*, given by one of the principal editeurs de musique, for this purpose. *M. Henri Herz* presided at the piano, and the audience consisted of some of the principal artists in Paris. What attracted most attention at this *soirée* after the *morceaux* themselves, were two portraits of the immortal composer—one a picture by Scheffer, the other a bust by the sculptor, Bartolini; the latter taken when in the full vigour of youth, displaying him young, handsome, animated, and witty; the other, in later years, old, morose, and with that expression of care, which years and experience have given him.

Constant interchange of presents takes place betwixt Queen Victoria and Louis Philippe. A *fête* has just been given at the Royal Park of Raincy, to celebrate the arrival of some superb cows, and a Durham bull, as a present from your Queen.

You have doubtless heard of the Sclavonian prophet, Towianzky, whose mystical fancies and questionable auguries have involved him more than once with the tribunals of justice. Another of his doctrines has just been revealed by a professor of the French college, which deifies Napoleon, supposing him to preside, as a mysterious spirit, over the destinies of man. Towianzky has till now inhabited Neitzer and, where he made a daily pilgrimage to the tomb of the great Kosciusko, and where he was surrounded by a crowd of disciples. He has now just left that country for Bourges, where he is to be followed by his wizard, but unhappy proselytes. He has some in Paris much wiser; they follow him, but in imagination alone Our "Prince of 1830," who stirred up the Poles to revolt, alas! now only affords them an extremely barren sympathy.

The anniversary of the Polish Revolution has just been celebrated, by a ceremony at which Prince Czartoriski presided. The speech of the Prince on this occasion was a model of simple eloquence, and moved the auditors to tears.

A dinner was given on St. Hubert's Day, by all the most distinguished huntsmen in Paris, in honour of the patron of the chase. On this occasion the centre of the table was occupied by a stuffed stag, killed by the editor of the *Journal des Chasses*.

A fertile subject of pleasantry—of satire, but bereft of its sting—with the Parisians, is the amount of duty which, from the recently published reports of taxes, appears to be paid by M. Guizot in his own *arrondissement* which elects him deputy to the Chamber. No more than twenty-five centimes (twopence halfpenny) is his assessment! It must be remembered, however, that in other *arrondissements* he pays something more. However, to the eternal glory of M. Guizot, he is remarkably poor in spite of so many high offices he has held and so many opportunities of making a fortune like his political rivals—at the expense of the State. I have often seen him in his present palace in his most palmy hours. But even in the Senate, where in France he is unrivalled, I have never been so struck by the innate greatness of the man as in the little apartment he has occupied for years in the Rue Ville l'Evêque, when (driven from power, the apartment is so small, there is scarce room to turn round in the area left by the piles of books and papers, and his little yard is en ruine; but you may see within the noblest work of God, an honest man, and the light of gen us sheds its glory on all around.

Our popular writers evince an inclination to divide in two classes, and to place themselves in the ranks either of *feuilleton* novelists or of imitators of Boileau. They dart their sat re in every direction, *à tout propos*, and very often on the most absurd and false grounds. Witness the late diatribe of the well-known poet, M. Barthelemy, against your country. This gentleman having received assistance from Government twelve years ago, on condition of never attacking it again, has just recommenced his periodical harangues, which are read with the avidity with which, unhapply for human nature, such publications are sure to be greeted every where. They give occasion, moreover, for general discussion; one answers another, and the more acrimonious the tone of bravery, assumed by him, another exalts him to the skies—in fact, he has done what is always acceptable to the Parisians—he has given them something to talk about.

Letters from Rome announce the death of one of the most eccentric celebrities of that city. A poor workman, by name Filippo Theodoli, of the Strada dei Bianchi, had for 29 years past amused the whole town by the comic and the drollery of his wooden performers as the Queen of Spain, and a host of such puppets the vehicle of jokes innumerable on all the personages, great and small, in Rome, and more than once had been sent to the Castle of St. Angelo to reflect on the impertinence of his jests. He had taken with the present name, by means of his wooden representatives—who were the worthy hears or rivals of the statue of Pasquinore in the Piazza, on whose pedestal, for six centuries, have been inscribed the epigrams and lampoons which are the terror of the monarchs and sages of Rome. The highest classes of society did not disdain to attend the performances at the Burratini, and a certain French prelate was amongst the most assiduous of the spectators. Theodoli died from the effects of a burning fever for every five evenings, in which he engaged to amuse the company for three hours!

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A most amusing spectacle strikes you on crossing any of the toll-bridges in Paris. Crowds of passengers are seen at all hours waiting at the toll-gates for the receipt of the five centimes (one halfpenny), which they are obliged to pay, in order that they may obtain restitution, in case the termination of the lawsuit now pending should abolish the payment of tolls. It is a sort of lottery, in which they put a halfpenny for the chance of drawing a prize in damages. Anything for excitement, is the motto of our volatile Parisians.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers, as might have been expected, are exceedingly annoyed at the recent attacks of Mr. O'Connell upon the French, and against Louis Philippe, and even the Republican and most violent press endeavours to give him unmeasured terms. The condition of Spain occupies much of the attention of the Parisian journalists, who condemn in an indignant and feeling strain the recent sanguinary conduct of the Spanish Government. Under the head of Spain will be found an account of the atrocious executions of the son of Zurbano and other persons, which have elicited the generous sympathies of our cont-mporaries.

The *Journal des Débats* contains an extract of a letter from Naples, dated Nov. 26, which gives an account of the celebration of the marriage of the Duke d'Aumale to the Princess of Salerno, which took place on the previous day, in the chapel of the palace of Caserta. The Duke of Aumale and the Royal family, the Prince de Joinville, &c. The chapel where the marriage ceremony was celebrated was brilliantly illuminated. After the accustomed forms, the Duke d'Aumale and the Princess of Salerno approached the altar. The Grand Almoner having asked the Duke d'Aumale if he consented to take the Princess Marie Caroline-Augusta de Bourbon, Princess of the Two Sicilias, as his lawful wife, replied in French in the affirmative. The Grand Almoner put the question to the Princess if she would take for her lawful husband Prince Henri-Eugene-Philippe Louis d'Orleans, Duke d'Aumale, son of the King of the French, and the Princess leaned forward scarcely audibly to express her consent. Under the head of Italy will be found an account of the atrocious executions of the son of Zurbano and other persons, which have elicited the generous sympathies of our cont-mporaries.

The Princess of Salerno, after the ceremony, then presented her husband to the Royal family, the Prince de Joinville, &c. The chapel where the marriage ceremony was celebrated was brilliantly illuminated. After the accustomed forms, the Duke d'Aumale and the Princess of Salerno approached the altar. The Grand Almoner, having asked the Duke d'Aumale if he consented to take the Princess Marie Caroline-Augusta de Bourbon, Princess of the Two Sicilias, as his lawful wife, replied in French in the affirmative. The Grand Almoner put the question to the Princess if she would take for her lawful husband Prince Henri-Eugene-Philippe Louis d'Orleans, Duke d'Aumale, son of the King of the French, and the Princess leaned forward scarcely audibly to express her consent. Under the head of Italy will be found an account of the atrocious executions of the son of Zurbano and other persons, which have elicited the generous sympathies of our cont-mporaries.

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The *Gazette de France* says:—"News was received a few days back from Tahiti, which the Ministry has not dared to publish. The restoration of Queen Pomare was therein announced and it was stated that the event took place in the midst of disquieting demonstrations. As was to be expected, the French were in consternation, and the English missionaries exhibited an insulting joy. The despatches which contained the orders of our Government were taken out by an English vessel, and this circumstance, it is said, has augmented the humiliation and discouragement of our seamen. At the moment when this intelligence left the island, a great fermentation reigned there, and grave complications were apprehended."

SPAIN.

Our letters from Spain give the details of the barbarous execution of Zurbano's son and brother-in-law, Juan Martinez, and two servants, at Logrono, on the 25th ult. It appears that the most urgent appeals were made to the Government for their pardon; but, so far from listening to them, General Cirbe was dismissed from his command only for suspending the execution. The Madrid correspondent of the *National* gives the following affecting account of the circumstances. His letter is dated the 28th ult.:—

"The Government has just caused General Oribe to be deprived of his command of Logrono, for not having immediately shot Zurbano's brother in law and son, after having merely proved their identity. Oribe is not suspected of compassion, but he was on the spot; he saw what interest Zurbano's relations excited in that country, where the services rendered, in the name of Isabella, by all his family, were well remembered. Men of all ranks and all opinions had brought the execution to be deferred, and the prisoner's wife had proceeded without delay for Madrid, accompanied by a deputation from the town and province, who went with her to implore the Royal clemency. A most heart-rending scene took place on this occasion. At the moment when the two Queens were leaving the palace, the young wife of Benito Zurbano threw herself at their feet, and, with tresses streaming with tears, and her voice broken with sobs, prayed and supplicated them at least to spare the life of a being so dear to her. The deputation joined in her request, and from the whole group arose expressions of the liveliest grief. All the persons who stood around appeared most deeply affected. The Queen Mother, it must be acknowledged, could not behold such a spectacle without feeling a strong emotion; and her daughter, the worthy daughter of Ferdinand, remained cold and unmoved as a statue. Neither the cries and despair of the poor woman at her feet, nor the supplication of the inhabitants of Logrono, nor the pity with the first moment affected her mother's soul, nor the emotion of the bystanders, could even cause a palpitation in this wretched creature's heart, who contented herself with only replying to the unfortunate wife, 'The Council will decide on the request.' The Council accordingly assembled; and, to be present, Narvaez interrupted the pleasure which he was enjoying at Carabanchel with the illustrious Munoz. No delight in Narvaez's mind is equal to that of ordering an execution. He, therefore, hurried to the Council as soon after the Council orders were dispatched, at the same time, for the dismissal of Oribe and for the execution of Zurbano's son and brother-in-law! Again blood! Always blood! They will spill it until its fumes suffocate them! Oribe, besides, is not the only one deprived of his post."

Benito Zurbano was a young man, aged 28, esteemed in the army, in which he held the rank of major.

The following are the circumstances out of which the arrest of Benito Zurbano was made. General Don Evisco, Colonel Gavala, and the Commandant Casanova, were at the same moment they were upon the point of crossing the frontier. They arrived at nine o'clock in the evening of the 24th ult. at Oleron, where they are detained. During the night of the 26th ult. Zurbano and the horsemen who accompanied him endeavoured to penetrate into the village of Arnegaraes. The inhabitants received them with a fire of musketry. It was in consequence of this affair that the insurgents abandoned their arms and horses, and the eldest son of Zurbano (Don), his brother-in-law (Martinez), and two servants, were captured.

Of General Zurbano himself there is no certain intelligence.

The Madrid news is to the 27th ult. The *Gazette* publishes an account that the second son of Zurbano, with seven other individuals, had delivered himself up to a detachment of the troops sent in pursuit of him. The faction of Leche, in Upper Aragon, it says, has been obliged to disperse before the Queen's troops, and its last retreat is in France.

In the sitting of the Chambers, articles 25 to 37 of the Reform Bill had been adopted.

It is stated that Narvaez was created a grandee of Spain, with the title of Duke of Ardos, on the same evening that he gave the ball to her Majesty. The following anecdote is related on the subject:—It appears that, after several preparations had been made for the Queen's appearance at the festivity, a scruple of conscience suddenly struck the Marquesa de Santa Cruz, who informed her Majesty that it was a horrible violation of etiquette for the Queen of Spain to wait any subject under the rank of grandee, and she feared that such a shocking occurrence would be attended with the most high fal consequences. On hearing this interruption to her amusements, the Queen began to get into her usual pet, and in a fretful manner told her *camarista* that she should have thought of telling her so before, and that rather than miss the opportunity of diverting herself, she would create Narvaez a grandee of Spain on the spot. The Marquesa wished for nothing better; the matter was soon got over, and before the Queen stepped into her carriage, the "Hero of Torrejon" was a grandee of the first class and Duke of Ardos! The ball had subsequently been arranged between Narvaez and the Marchioness.

The court-martial appointed to try General Aracs, at Cadiz, for participation in the late conspiracy, having found him guilty, orders were sent from Madrid on the 24th to execute the sentence.

PORTUGAL.

Our letters from Lisbon to the 27th ult. speak of the continued success of the Ministry. The Chamber, by a majority of eight, has passed the bill declaring all the edicts of the Government, twenty-nine in number, promulgated during the prorogation of the Cortes, and consequently without the sanction of the Legislature—that is to say, those of last January—and in a fretful manner told her *camarista* that she should have thought of telling her so before, and that rather than miss the opportunity of diverting herself, she would create Narvaez a grandee of Spain on the spot. The Marquesa wished for nothing better; the matter was soon got over, and before the Queen stepped into her carriage, the "Hero of Torrejon" was a grandee of the first class and Duke of Ardos! The ball had subsequently been arranged between Narvaez and the Marchioness.

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A frightful calamity by fire took place in Lisbon on the 31st ult., attended with the loss of twenty or fourteen lives. The fire broke out in the lower part of a house in the Rua Madalena, and spread with such rapidity as to prevent the escape of the families of any of the upper floors by the stairs. The inhabitants, however, were informed of their danger in sufficient time to have effected their escape, if ladders had been procured, and two were standing in the public square in the immediate neighbourhood of the fire, where some government works were going on; but repeated applications were made to the officer on guard in the square, for permission to take away these ladders, and these applications were barbarously refused. The unfortunate inmates of the burning house were driven to the windows of the rooms of the third floor, shrieking and calling in vain for assistance for upwards of an hour. At last six ladders were procured, and two or three persons were saved by the intrepidity of a French resident, and some of the officers of a French vessel of war that is stationed here, whose conduct is deserving of the highest praise, as was that of an Englishman, who rendered essential service on this occasion. The ladders were taken to the windows with the windows of the third floor, but from one of them a young girl jumped to a ladder, and was caught in the arms of a Frenchman, who contrived to keep his footing on the ladder while he held her, and her life was saved. Another woman made the same desperate attempt, but missed the ladder, and was dashed to pieces on the pavement. Some others flung themselves out of the windows and met with a similar fate. It is a strange circumstance that a house adjoining the one recently burned, was destroyed by fire thirty about years ago, when the loss of life was nearly equal to that which lately occurred.

In the course of the same day, Mr. George Vanzeller, a highly respectable merchant of this city, either shot himself or was killed by the accidental discharge of his fowling-piece. No person having been present at the moment the report was heard, it is impossible to say whether he fell by his own hand intentionally or otherwise.

The municipal elections throughout Portugal have been carried in favour of the Government, a result by no means surprising, when it is stated that even soldiers are allowed to vote at them.

TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople, of the 17th ult., announce several diplomatic changes. Among others, the displacement of Fethi Ahmed Pacha, the Sultan's brother-in-law, from the high and responsible post of President of the Supreme Council, which office is now filled by Moustapha Zarif Pacha, late Lieutenant-General of Riza Pacha, and President of the Military Board at Asantri. The celebrated Tahir Pacha has been appointed Governor of Adrianople, for which he will set out in the course of a few days. Some persons imagine that the object of the Ministry, in thus naming him, is to remove him to a distance from the capital, where he was suspected of maturing secret plans for the ultimate overthrow of the present Ministry. It will be remembered that before Reshid Pacha was appointed to Paris, he was named to Adrianople, and refused to go, even at the risk of being called for disobedience to the orders of the Sultan. The late governor of that city, Osman Pacha, has likewise been appointed Governor-General of Bosnia. The Ambassador in London, his Excellency Ali Efendi, is recalled to to Constantinople, and the well known Sarim Efendi appointed in his place.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The usual monthly Overland Mail has arrived with dates from Bombay of the 1st November, Calcutta of October 17th, and China of August 30.

The intelligence from India is comprised in the following summary. A revolt had broken out at Khelapoor, in the Bhawulpoor territory, which rendered it necessary for the British forces to interfere, and the consequence has been the storming and capture of a strong fortress called Samunghur, which took place on the 14th of October last. The circumstances of the affair are these:—

The Rajah of Khelapore being a minor, his government had been administered by agents, whose despotic and oppressive conduct appears to have provoked a revolt; but the Rajah having been persuaded by treachery to maintain 1000 men, they were sent into the provinces to put down the insurrection. The insurgents, however, soon routed them, and then returned within the mountain fortresses in the neighbourhood. The British troops were ordered by treaty to assist the Rajah in coercing his refractory subjects, marched, under Major General Delamotte, against one of these forts, Samunghur, which they took by storm, after a sharp conflict, putting many of the garrison, who continued their resistance, to the sword. The enemy endeavoured in the first instance to escape, but were effectually intercepted by the British cavalry. Between five and six hundred of the enemy were killed, and as many more wounded or taken prisoners. After the capture of the place, five hundred infantry, under Colonel Outram, the present political agent for the Southern Mahratta country, were despatched to Khelapore, whither in a few days the main body of the army, under General Delamotte, would proceed.

It was understood that the Rajah and Colonel Outram were about to visit the

disturbed districts, and endeavour to bring about the surrender of the forts and restore the general tranquillity. The British forces were to be divided into two brigades, one from Bombay, and the other from Madras, until a larger subsidiary force should be formed. Much blame had been attached to Mr. Resey, the late political agent, to whose rashness the outbreak is all-ged to have been in a great measure owing and who had been superseded by Colonel Outram.

The entire force of the fort of Samungloe, and the defeat of the whole body of insurgents that came to its relief, had in part lowered their courage, yet their demands were still as forcible as ever. They had lost about 500 men at Samungloe and near it; yet their reserves to defend their passes and their fastnesses were known to be unbroken. The Madras and Bombay Governments were exerting their utmost influence to put an end to those commotions.

The latest news from Kolapore was, that all hopes of a pacification by negotiation were at an end.

Her Majesty's 22d Regiment marched from Sattara for the disturbed districts, where there will be soon a little army assembled.

Scinde, it appears, is now perfectly tranquil. Sir Charles Napier had adopted the plan of marching the troops away from the rivers' banks during the time when the exhalations from the dried earth were rendered their residence very exceedingly dangerous. Sickness prevailed to any remarkable extent in only four regiments: one of which, her Majesty's 13th, was at Kurrachee, having marched from Sukkur, and two were at Shikarpore, viz., the 3d Light Cavalry and the 69th Bengal Infantry; and the fourth, the 64th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, was at Sukkur. The amount of sickness in those four corps was above 1100, being about half of the cases in the whole of the Scinde army. The other 18 corps, and especially the Bombay regiments, were very healthy.

There is no news of the slightest political importance from either Calcutta or Madras. Sir Herbert Maddock continues with his accustomed activity to discharge the duties of his office. He had already directed his attention to some local improvements, and to the establishment of a better system of education among the natives.

CHINA.

There is nothing important from China. The French Ambassador arrived at Macao on the 15th August. The French Ambassador had concluded a treaty similar to the one entered into by the British authorities, but with additional explanatory clauses. The latter was about to return to the United States.

A British expedition had been sent from Singapore, to root out the piratical tribes on the north west coast of Borneo. It was composed of her Majesty's ship Dido, Captain Sir James Brooke, the East India company's steamer Phlegethon. The expedition proceeded in the first instance up the river Sukarran. The boats were at first repulsed, but having been reinforced, the seamen and marines landed, destroyed the fortifications, and took sixty guns. Mr. Wise, the lieutenant of the Dido, Mr. Steward, and several men, were killed in the affair. The capital of the King of Kole, by whom the Honorable F Murray was murdered, has been destroyed. The ship Ceylon, D. Legnese master, from Singapore to Bombay, was lost, on the 1st of October, on the northernmost reef of the Laccadives, marked in all the charts eighteen miles too forward. The ship Brilliant, from Calcutta to London, was lost, on the 16th October, on the point of the Sauger Sands. The crews of both vessels were saved.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

INDIA.—The Calcutta Money Market, on the 7th ult., was easy. Capital for all purposes was abundant, and transactions of safe character were met by advances and accommodation on the same favourable terms hitherto obtainable in the market: the amount of unemployed capital consequent on the still unfavourable disposition of the remittance exchange was considerable, which pendured investment in the public funds and other securities, the valuations of which were forced up almost beyond precedent.

From Bombay, Nov. 1, it is stated that "the harvest, we believe, will be equal to the average of former years, but so long as the crops continue on the ground our market will continue dull." The trade in cotton and piece goods was dull. In twist and yarn some improvement had been manifested.

CHINA.—Our intelligence comes down to the 26th of August. At Canton, several heavy purchases of silk had been made. The teas which had been brought to market were all bought up at prices varying from 39 to 43 tads. The following are the prices at which purchases have been made:—Congou old, 12 dollars to 16 dollars; new ditto, 16 to 23 dollars; Caper new, 19 dollars to 22 dollars; souchong old, 15 dollars to 20 dollars; souchong new, 30 to 36 dollars; orange pekoe new, 27 to 34 dollars; orange, fine scented, 30 to 70 dollars; twankay, 14 to 24 dollars; young hyson, 36 to 55 dollars; hyson ordinary, 15 to 22 dollars; gunpowder, 43 to 70 dollars; imperial, 40 to 57. The market was dull for all descriptions of cotton. All the Hong Kong merchants were summoned into the city of Canton in August, the 15th, when the authorities demanded of them the payment of 5,000,000 of dollars as their portion of the Canton ransom money. The Hongs refuse to pay, and the general impression is that they will be imprisoned. Howqua, Mowqua, Sanqua, and some of the more wealthy of the Hongs, have left their Hongs.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

DEEDS OF GIFTS AND WILLS.—In the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday, a case was heard of Forrester v. Lord Hope. Mr. Forrester and others, Executors of Henry Philip Hope—which involved an important question as to the construction of a will by a deed of gift. It was an action of trover brought by the third son of Lady Beresford against the executors of his uncle, to recover a cabinet of diamonds and other precious stones, estimated to be worth £60,000, and which the plaintiff claimed under a deed of gift executed by the deceased in favour of the plaintiff, in April, 1838. It appeared that the deceased, Mr. Henry Philip Hope, who was the brother of the late Mr. Thomas Hope, of Duchess-street, was, like all the other members of the family, a person of large wealth, of which he expended a considerable portion in gratifying his inclination for articles of taste and virtu. He had a most valuable suite of rooms filled with objects of curiosities, another of bronzes, one of China, and a collection of diamonds and other jewels, worth about £60,000, the subject of the present action. He had three nephews, sons of Mr. Thomas Hope and of the present Lady Beresford, with all of whom he lived upon affectionate terms, and who were all the objects of his bounty, and to whom he gave considerable bequests by his will. To the eldest, Mr. Henry Thomas Hope, he gave his collection of bronzes; to the second, Mr. Adrian Hope, he gave the bronzes and china; and to the third, who was the present plaintiff, he gave the collection of precious stones which were the subject of the present action. The manner in which he intended the jewels to the plaintiff was, however, different from that in which he transferred the other legacies to the others. By the deed of gift, he executed a deed of gift, in consideration of natural love and affection, to Mr. Alexander Beresford Hope, whereby he conveyed to him absolutely and irrevocably the jewels in question, which he described in the deed as being contained in a casket of certain dimensions. The description of the casket being, however, inaccurate in this respect, was amended by the donor, who wrote the true dimensions over the original words and initialled the alteration in the margin. The object of conveying the diamonds by deed was to evade the payment of the legacy duty, which would attach upon a bequest by will, but neither the diamonds nor the deed were delivered to the donee, who, according to the evidence, appeared not to be aware of his uncle's intention until he received the deed of gift in a sealed envelope from Lady Beresford upon the death of Mr. Henry Philip Hope, in 1839. By his will, of which the defendants were executors, he left the residue of his property to his three nephews, and the question at present for consideration was, whether the deed of 1838 operated under the circumstances in such a manner as to vest the whole of the diamonds in Mr. Alexander Beresford Hope as a gift, or whether, supposing such deed to be ineffectual for that purpose, the diamonds became part of the residue, and so were divisible equally between the three nephews of the deceased. It was stated that one of the diamonds cost the deceased £14,000. Among the witnesses called for the plaintiff was Mr. Hertz of whom Mr. Philip Hope had purchased a great portion of the valuable jewels which he deposited in the state of the cabinet in 1839, and subsequently. He had seen the late Mr. P. Hope deposit the vellum writing in the drawer of the cabinet, and had been frequently informed by Mr. H. P. Hope that he had placed a cabinet in Mr. Alexander Beresford Hope. On his cross-examination by Sir Thomas Wilde it was elicited that between 1832 and 1838, a great many jewels, which had formed part of the collection, had been sold, and the

DEATH OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS SOPHIA MATILDA.

In part of our impression last week, it was our painful duty to record the death of the Princess Sophia Matilda.

An express arrived at Gloucester House yesterday (Friday) week, at two o'clock, confirming the melancholy intelligence, which took place at Blackheath, a little before one.

Her Royal Highness had taken her accustomed carriage airing the day before; on her return, however, a visible change was observed, and the medical attendants were summoned, but her Royal Highness continued to grow worse until she expired.

Her Royal Highness was sister to the late Duke of Gloucester, and in the 72nd year of her age.

This melancholy occurrence has occasioned an intense and painful sensation in the neighbourhood, where her Royal Highness's estimable character had endeared her to all ranks of society. This sudden termination of the Princess's indisposition was somewhat unexpected. For ten weeks her Royal Highness had not left her residence, until about a week since, when, contrary to all expectation, she appeared to rally considerably, and was enabled to take drives in her carriage. The Princess, we learn, was taken for a drive on the Tuesday, and, on her return, she appeared more exhausted than usual, yet not so as to excite any peculiar anxiety. Next morning she felt worse, and required the attendance of her medical adviser, Mr. Wattsford, who promptly waited on his royal patient, whom he found in a sinking condition, but not presenting any dangerous symptoms; and to whom he administered the proper remedies. He expressed a desire to remain with her Royal Highness, but, stating that she was disposed to sleep, she requested him to retire that he might attend on his other patients. Her maid remained in the room with her Royal mistress, but observed nothing particular until about half-past ten, when she observed a paleness overspread the features of the Princess, whom, on approaching the bed, she discovered to be dead; thus tranquilly had the severance of soul and body taken place in the most quiet and placid manner, unaccompanied by any struggle or convulsive agony. Miss Cotes was also with the Princess in her last moments. On the change being observed Mr. Wattsford was again immediately summoned, but life was extinct. Throughout her indisposition, her Royal Highness has received the most unremitting and affectionate attention from the ladies of her household, lady Alicia Gordon and Miss Cotes; and she has been professionally attended with zeal and skill by Mr. Wattsford, of Greenwich, who, for nearly a quarter of a century, has been her Royal Highness's sole medical attendant.

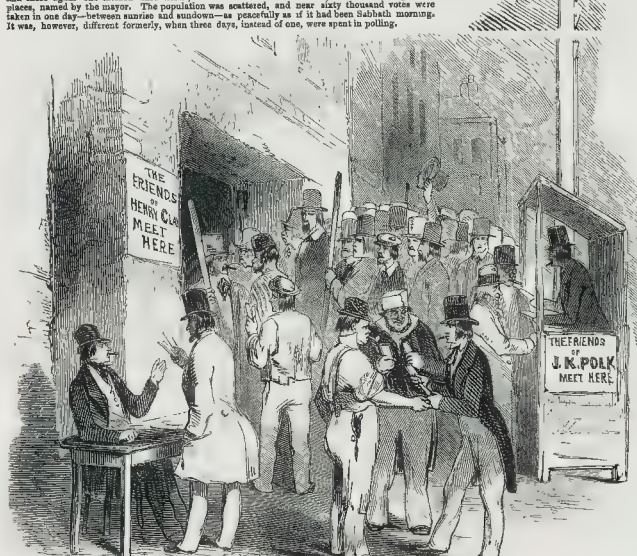
Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda was the eldest child of his late Royal Highness Prince William Henry, third son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and brother of King George III. He was born November 25, 1743, created Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh in Great Britain, and Connaught, in Ireland, 17th Nov., 1764, and died 25th Aug., 1805, having married, on the 6th Sept., 1766, Maria, daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, K.B., and widow of James, second Earl Waldegrave. She was born 3rd July, 1739, and died 22nd August, 1807. Their issue were 1st, Her Royal Highness, the Princess Sophia Matilda, whose decease we now record; 2nd, Her Royal Highness, the Princess Caroline Augusta Maria, born 24th June, 1744, died 14th March, 1775; and 3rd, his Royal Highness Prince William Frederick, the late Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, who was born 15th Jan. 1776, married, 22nd July, 1816, his cousin, the Princess Mary, the fourth daughter of George III., the present Duchess of Gloucester. His Royal Highness died without issue 30th Nov. 1834, when his honours became extinct.

The remains of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda will leave Blackheath about twelve o'clock, and will be interred in the family vault, in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, on the evening of Tuesday next, the 10th instant; and, in compliance with the wishes of her late Royal Highness, the ceremony of lying-in-state will be dispensed with, and the funeral will be conducted with as much privacy as is consistent with the rank of her late Royal Highness. The funeral will be conducted by Messrs. Taprel and Holland, her Majesty's undertakers.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contained an order for a court mourning from Thursday last to December 16, also for a general mourning for a week from last Thursday.

ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

Our Correspondent at New York has completed his illustration of this animated scene with the annexed sketch of the exterior of one of the polling-places, which, heretofore, had been held at taverns; but at this election, as much as possible, at private houses, engine houses, &c. The sketch represents one of the latter: scattered about, as you approach the entrance, are tables, or wooden shads, at which sit persons, dispensing Whig or Democratic tickets folded up; while others more actively ply the passenger on behalf of one or other of the candidates, and, not unfrequently, as they are folded, deceive you with a wrong one; so that it is very essential to open and examine the ticket before entering the room, which usually has an entrance and exit doors, at both of which are constables with crossed staves; who admit about a dozen at a time, or according to the size of the room. The voter quietly takes his place in the stream; and, in his turn, finds himself in front of a table or long desk, on which are two small mahogany or green boxes of various shapes, long or square; generally about a foot square, with a little aperture on the top, to receive the folded tickets, and respectively marked S. and E.—S.—State Governor, Members of Assembly, and E. Electors, who are respectively pledged to elect—the Democratic or Whig candidate—President of the United States. Behind the table are two inspectors—one of each party—well-known and reputable citizens, chosen by the mayor. To either of these gentlemen, the voter presents his two folded tickets; giving, at the same time, his name and residence. These the inspector repeats in a loud voice to the crowded room—waits a second or two—and then deposits both tickets into their respective boxes; and the voter retires by an opposite door to that he entered by. This is the usual mode, and all that is necessary; the person and politics of the great mass of voters in each ward being sufficiently well-known to the challengers of both parties, and immediately written down in their betting-books by two or three persons stationed near the table—under the head of Whig, Democratic, or Doubtful—so that, dividing the doubtful in half, a pretty near guess can be arrived at. These books are, of course, preserved from year to year, so that from the past they can form some anticipation of the present. If either party object to a man, on hearing his name, one calls out, "I challenge that man;" when, after undergoing a cross fire of questions, he is sworn, if a Protestant, on the plain bible; if a Catholic, on a bible with a wooden cross on the cover; there the matter rests, and his vote must be deposited. Sometimes, however, he is sent back for his naturalization papers; and, if proved to be voting illegally, instantly hurried off to the police-office, to await his certain sentence of hard labour in the States' prison. In the evening, the boxes are unlocked, the tickets unfolded, and Whig and Democrat transfixed on opposite wires, and, of course, eagerly counted by the crowd; however eager, earnest, or enthusiastic, they may be, all is sober, peaceful, forbearing, and decorous. At the late election, the city was divided into districts, and these again sub-divided into wards, in each of which were one, two, or more polling-places, named by the mayor. The population was scattered, and near sixty thousand votes were taken in one day—between sunrise and sundown—as peacefully as if it had been Sabbath morning. It was, however, different formerly, when three days, instead of one, were spent in polling.



EXTERIOR OF A POLLING BOOTH, NEW YORK.

MONUMENT TO THE EARL OF LEICESTER IN LONGFORD CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.

The memory of the late lamented Earl of Leicester—the father of the House of Commons, and the first agriculturist of his day—has been perpetuated by the erection of a most splendid monument in Longford Church, Derbyshire, it was completed at the beginning of last month; and the high esteem in which the noble earl was held, being fully proved by its expense being defrayed by individuals of all shades and classes of opinion, who, burying all other feelings than those of reverential regard, lent their assistance with the utmost cordiality.

The stone for the monument has been procured from the borders of Yorkshire, and is a fine magnesian-limestone, of a light colour. The plan is a rectangular niche, slightly recessed in the wall, and projecting therefrom about one foot. It is fixed upon a plain, solid base, three feet high. The opening of the niche in front, is about nine feet high, and about four feet three inches wide, and is flanked by shafted jambs, having floriated capitals with the ball-flower in the hollow, between the shafts; and the outer angles of the monument are strengthened by double buttresses, weathered in three stages. From the capital of the outer shafts, springs an equilateral moulded arch, with ball-flower enrichment; and from the inner shaft springs a trifoliated cinque-foiled depressed arch, the upper members of which form an ogive, connecting the under with the upper ribs. The spaces and spandrils between are filled with flowing tracery and carving.

From the level of the top of the capitals the buttresses rise two stages higher, the lower one being paneled and terminated with crocketted heads: and above these buttresses are lofty pinnacles, graduated in two stages, paneled on every face with hooded and crocketted terminations. The whole height of the buttresses and pinnacles is 14 feet 6 inches from the base. The outer arch is crowned by a high pitched pedimented hood, with carved patterns on the face, and also crocketted. The triangle formed by the above, over the crown of outer rib, is formed into a large trefoil, in which the armorial bearings of the late Earl, quartered with those of the families of Dutton and Keppel, is inserted. The arms, crest, and supporters are enamelled on a solid slab of china, executed at the Derby China manufactory. Between the jaumbs and upon the base of the monument, a plain slab is fixed, upon which the following inscription is carved in black letters, with illuminated capitals:—

To the Reverend Memory of
THOMAS WILLIAM COKE,
EARL OF LEICESTER.
Born May 6, 1754. Died at Longford, June 30, 1842. His public
Conduct as representative for
Fifty-seven years of the county of
Norfolk, was conspicuous for its
Decision, disinterested zeal, and unimpeachable integrity. Pre-eminent no less
For his generosity as a landlord than for his skill and enterprise
As an agriculturist, he secured the deep affection of an attached and prosperous
Tenantry, whose by his exertion and influence he extended, in a most
Remarkable degree, the cultivation and rural improvements of the country. In
His domestic relations he was most affectionate, kind, and hospitable,
His charity was munificent, without ostentation, and as piety
Simple and unaffected, but warm and sincere.
This Monument is erected by persons of various classes and opinions
Connected with this county,
As some record of an example, so excellent and instructive.

From the centre springs an octangular pedestal, flanked by paneling with foliated heads. A beautiful marble bust of the late Earl, from the studio of Mr. Francis, of London, is fixed upon the pedestal, and the whole of the back of the niche, above the slab and paneling, is dispered. The extreme width of the monument is 8 feet 9 inches, and its height from the floor about 20 feet.

It is fixed on the North side of the chancel of the church (which has been recently restored) and harmonises with the architectural character of that part of the building, which is a good specimen of the early decorated style, prevalent in the latter part of the 13th and commencement of the 14th century.

The work has been well executed by Mr. Hall, of Derby, from the design and under the superintendence of Mr. Henry J. Stevens, architect, of Derby.

STRIKE OF THE COAL-MINERS OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.—The accounts from Manchester speak of the existence of great excitement among the colliers. These were preparations for a general cessation from labour. Meetings of the miners have been held at Wigan, Ashton-under-Lyne, and other places, at which inflammatory language was used and a most determined spirit evinced to obtain higher wages. On Saturday last the whole of the miners in Lancashire and in Cheshire gave their employers notice that they would require at the end of a fortnight an advance of "twopence on the shilling," as they call it. These matters considered, there appears but little doubt that a general strike is in contemplation. At the Wigan meeting exhortations were made to the men to be firm, and they were told, that if they were, it would be impossible to resist them. At the Ashton-under-Lyne meeting, the following resolutions were carried:—"1. That it is the opinion of this meeting that, unless we organise ourselves, we can never better our condition. We, one and all, therefore, pledge ourselves to do so immediately, and will use every exertion in our power to obtain that which we, the miners, so richly deserve, viz., a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. 2. That this meeting agree to adhere to the question of restriction, knowing it to be the only safe way to gain our just demands."—It was announced to the meeting that upwards of thirty pits had given notice to their employers to strike work in fourteen days unless they received an advance.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE BLACKWELL YEW.

The yew tree is said to be a

> "Cheerless, unsocial plant, which loves to dwell
> 'Midst skulls and coffins, epitaphs and worms."

But this is a character more poetical than true. The situation in which it chiefly "loves to dwell," is the open chalk down, on which, in the midland districts of the country, it grows to a large size. The churchyard is not its natural habitat, having been placed there in the early ages of a credulous priesthood, to absorb the noxious vapours of the graves—a property which it was superstitiously believed to possess, and to which it still, in a great measure, owes its sepulchral celebrity. In Derbyshire, they serve the additional purpose of screening the entrance of the small wooden churches from the wind. Time, which impairs everything, has obliterated the traces of these fancied and real uses, and the "sturdy yew" is only known at present as an emblem of the dead, or as a symbol of the immortal youth to which our highest hopes aspire. It happens, however, that even in these respects, the "trusty yew" is unfortunate in its interpreters, for the church-yard tree is usually—since it has ceased to be generally planted—a ruined and mutilated object, and scarcely black or vigorous

YEW TREES IN BLACKWELL CHURCHYARD

enough in its vegetation, to serve the acquirements of any allegorical purpose. One such a wreck we have shown in our cuts: it stands in a nook near the secluded church of Blackwell, in Derbyshire—an ancient foundation dedicated to St. Werburgh. Many centuries have passed over its venerable "top," which is literally so thin, so starved, so shorn of its cedar-like branches, that

> "Scarce two crows could lodge in the same tree;"

the stem is split asunder, and the bass exhibits that ruddy bulbous surface that indicates approaching dissolution. It is regarded as one of the landmarks of the neighbourhood, and, as such, is cherished by the villagers of the neighbourhood with much of paternal affection.

The yew tree at Darley, a short distance from Blackwell, is reputed to be the largest in the world.

EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE'S RING.

At the request of an intelligent correspondent, we have engraved the annexed accredited relic of the celebrated Black Prince, who, for so many years, ruled Gascony, in the reign of Edward the Third. This treasurable *antique* is a very massive gold ring, and was long in the possession of the late General Ainslie, the author of a work on Anglo-French coinage, and himself a well-known coin-collector. The General was offered a considerable sum for this ring by a celebrated antiquary, but he would not part with it, and it is now possessed by the General's son, Captain Ainslie, at present serving with his regiment in England.

In 1827, General Ainslie published at Douai Nord, a dissertation in Latin, proving the authenticity of this interesting memorial of the flower of English chivalry. The original M.S. is in the Bibliotheque Royal, at Paris, and obtained for the General a gold medal; the following is a translation:—

"The ring, of which I am going to try and give a description and explanation, weighs 366 grains, poids de Marc de Paris, it is of gold of twenty-three carats, or, 958-1000.

"The letters are of that kind which Dom Vaisse, in his 'Dictionnaire Raisonné de Diplomatic' (Paris, 1774), describes under the denomination of Manuscripts Capitals.

"In the middle of the floor of this ring appears a large V, between the words E D and D I, underneath the V is found a P of rather smaller dimensions than that of the E D and of the D I, having on the heraldic right a molette, with six rays, and on its left a demi-lune or crescent.

"Under the point of junction of the two limbs which compose the V, is a vine leaf; and a cordon de perles surrounds the whole in following the form of the floor or field, which is octagonal.

"The ring, as may well be supposed, is *extremely massive*; the work is not deprived of a certain intention to ornament; it is grooved.

"The cutting proves that, at this period, this art has made but little progress, but the work of the letters is very superior, probably, because the first was more frequently sought after, than those of heraldic emblems, which had been introduced at an age, at least, before the period at which this ring appears to have been made.

"The meaning of the words, *abridged*, appears to me to be translated by the following:—

EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE'S RING.

P.
Parvum sigillum ou Pignus.
V.
Edwardi asconiæ, Principis.

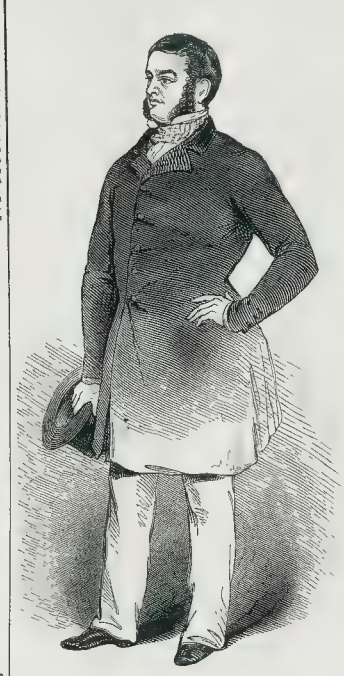
"The Dukes of Aquitaine received at their investiture, which constituted their sovereignty, a wreath of roses in gold, a gold wand, *and a ring*.

"This interesting relic of the feudal times, was found at a depth of six feet under a public edifice, in the *departement des Landes*, on the great road to Spain, the workmen who discovered it, disposed of it to a person who ceded it to me after having kept it for two years."

Mr. James, author of the "Life of Edward, the Black Prince," states that, "from the extraordinary pains he took to ascertain the accuracy of every statement before he made it, he was fully convinced at the time, and still is, that the RING is *indubitably genuine*;" and he adds, that "he has not even heard it questioned."

General Ainslie, in a letter dated "Douai, March 20th, 1827," says:—

"I think I said that the Royal Societies of Antiquaries of France and Normandy had spontaneously elected me a member of their academies, since which I have got the like honour from two more—the Académie de Science d'Agen, and the Société d'Emulation de Cambrai; the latter in consequence of a dissertation of mine, on 'My Ring,' which appeared in a periodical published in Paris, devoted to antiquarian researches, in which I have *proved (hitherto uncontradicted)* that the ring belonged to Edward the First, King of England, before his succession to the throne, and that it must have been given to him by Alphonso IX., King of Castile, when he married the sister of that Prince, in 1939.



DANIEL FORRESTER, AGED 45.

JOHN FORRESTER, AGED 30.

THE LATE ROBBERY AT THE BANK OF MESSRS. ROGERS AND CO.

The most contradictory reports have been circulated this week upon the subject of the above robbery. It was said that some of the stolen notes had been traced, and various other statements have been made, the whole of which, however, are mere inventions. We can state from the best authority, that hitherto no clue whatever has been ascertained.

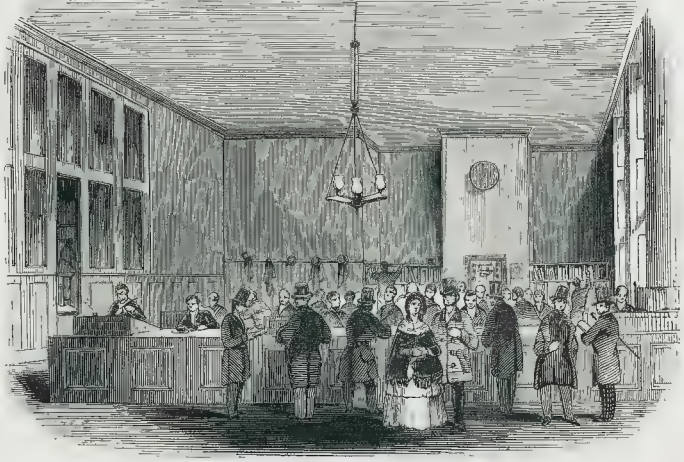
We annex an engraving of the banking-house of Messrs. Rogers, Olding, and Co., No. 29, on the east side of Clement's-lane, a thoroughfare exclusive rather than extensive. The banking-house is entered by a small lobby, and there are three apartments opening into each other: the banking-room, the parlour, and the strong-room.

The portraits of the two very active officers, Messrs. John and Daniel Forrester, are from sketches taken three days since.

The public is familiar with the great exertions used by these officers for the detection of offenders. Upon the recent apprehension of Burgess in America, John exhibited his accustomed dexterity and vigilance. It appears that when Burgess escaped from the hotel at Nahant, a small peninsula joined to the main land by a neck of land about four miles in length, he rowed in the dark for a considerable time, and at length, after having been tossed about, he landed, and made the best of his way to a small cottage in which a poor Irishman and his wife and three children resided. From thence he sent to the waiter of the hotel at Nahant his keys, with directions to take possession of the money contained in his bags, and convey it to him. John Forrester, who managed the whole business, with the ready assistance of the officers granted by the authorities, with consummate skill, took care to cut off the means of retreat or escape.

The most complete measures had been, we have been told, adopted by the Bank to render this first experiment upon the convention between England and America successful. A gentleman of considerable experience belonging to the establishment was sent over to manage one portion of the business, while John Forrester contrived and carried into execution the other.

One of the communications from America speaks thus of John Forrester:—"The utmost credit is due to Forrester for his untiring perseverance, his devotedness, and his efficiency. Sleepless in his efforts, and straightforward in his demeanour, he secured friends wherever he went, who were ready and anxious to stand by him, and also at once enlisted their goodwill in his behalf. No one could have discharged the responsible duties committed to him with more integrity, zeal, or success.



INTERIOR OF ROGERS'S BANK, CLEMENTS-LANE.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have great pleasure in announcing the completion of the SPLENDID ENGRAVING of the

PANORAMA

OF

THE RIVER THAMES,

showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thame;" its "Forests of Masts;" its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

Its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL:

And exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions; Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Scenes; embellished Street Architecture, Terraces, and Villas, Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvements, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

But it is impossible to enumerate one-tenth of the objects.

The PRINT will certainly be issued early in January next. It is printed on a beautiful tinted paper, manufactured expressly for the purpose.

Persons desirous of possessing this Great Work of Art, must immediately enter their names, as Subscribers, at their respective News-agents.

*** NEW TYPE.—Our first Number for the New Year will be printed with a new and improved Type, cast expressly for this Journal, which, it is hoped, will be a further attraction in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

BRILLIANT HIT and NIGHTLY OVERFLOWS to the New National Spectacle of the ROYAL FOX HUNT, at ASHLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W. BATTY. Monday, December 9 and during the Week, at seven o'clock (25th time), the Splendid Spectacle of THE FOX HUNT; or, THE RACE HORSE, and LIFE'S COURSE of MAN and STEED, introducing a real Fox chase on the Stage and in the Circle, by Lesley F x and complete Pack of Hounds. Equine Races and other sporting Features. New Scenes of the Circle, and entire Change in the Feats of Horsemanship. Concluding with the successful Farce of the WEAVER of LYONS, or, the FREE BURGHERS.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr W. B. BROADFOOT.—Box Office open from Eleven till Five.—On Tuesday next, on account of the Funeral of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda, the Theatre will be closed.

CHINESE COLLECTION, Hyde Park Corner.—On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings during this week will be produced, in a style of appropriate splendour, THE IMPERIAL DRAGON FETE, another remarkable Chinese Festival, which, from centuries prior to the Christian Era, has been continued to the present time, and is, at particular seasons, participated in by all classes of the Three Hundred Million Inhabitants of the Celestial Empire. The gorgeous decorations apparent, in the celebration of this Brilliant Fete, far surpass all the varied splendour of European pageantry. A Full Military Band will be in attendance every Evening. The Chinese Collection is Open Daily from Ten till Dusk, and in the Evening, Brilliantly Illuminated, from Seven till Ten.—Admission, 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The PROTEUSCOPE, a new apparatus for exhibiting OPAQUE OBJECTS in Nature and Art, shewing combined novelties. The PHYSIOSCOPE, ELECTRIC MACHINE DIVING BELL and DIVER, DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c. &c. Dr. RYAN'S LECTURE daily, and in the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Professor Barnard Jones's varied Lectures abound in interesting experiments. A LIBRARY. A SCHOOL has a prize.—A new edition of the CATALOGUE, containing 300 additions. Works of Art, &c. since the last revised, is just published, price 1s.

SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE SHOW—1844.—The Annual Exhibition of PRIZE CATTLE, SEEDS, ROOTS, IMPLEMENTS, &c. will take place on the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th of DECEMBER, at the HORSE BAZAAR, King-street, Portman-square. The arrangements for this year comprise a great addition of space and several improvements, added materially to the comfort and convenience of visitors. The space and accommodation is so ample, that ladies may now safely visit this National Exhibition. Open from Daylight till Nine in the Evening; Lighted up after Three in the Afternoon. Admittance, One Shilling.

ON A GOOD NEW WEEK

SUNDAY, Dec. 8.—Second Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 9.—Milton born, 1608.
TUESDAY, 10.—Grouse shooting ends.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—Charles XII. killed, 1718.
THURSDAY, 12.—Cromwell made Protector, 1653.
FRIDAY, 13.—Dr. Johnson died, 1781.
SATURDAY, 14.—Washington died, 1799.

HIGH WATERS at London-bridge, for the Week ending Dec. 14

	Morning		Afternoon		Morning		Afternoon	
	h. m.	A. M.	h. m.	P. M.	h. m.	A. M.	h. m.	P. M.
Sunday	0 51	1 18	1 42	2 10	2 36	3 5	3 28	3 50
Monday	1 28	1 55	2 19	2 47	3 13	3 42	4 5	4 27
Tuesday	2 6	2 33	2 57	3 25	3 50	4 19	4 42	5 4
Wednesday	2 43	3 10	3 34	4 2	4 27	4 56	5 19	5 41
Thursday	3 20	3 47	4 11	4 39	5 4	5 33	5 56	6 18
Friday	3 57	4 24	4 48	5 16	5 41	6 10	6 33	6 55
Saturday	4 34	5 1	5 25	5 53	6 18	6 47	7 10	7 32

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Y.*" *of Liverpool, speaking of our account of the Time Ball at Greenwich, asks,* "Is it by the hour of its descent, fixed at one o'clock, while noon is the all-important nautical hour?" *We answer, that although noon may be deemed an important time in nautical affairs, yet it makes no real difference the hour being one. But without going into detail, it will be sufficient to state, that one o'clock is a more convenient time than twelve at the observatory. The sun passes the meridian every day between about a quarter to twelve and about a quarter after twelve mean time, and, neither permitting, he is always observed at those times with the transit instrument to obtain his right ascension, and with the mural circle to obtain his north polar distance, and from that his declination; the observations thus taken can be used for obtaining the time, and the convenience, so obtained, furnishes one of the reasons for dropping the ball at one o'clock.*

"*Reuss.*"—*We have already engraved Sir John Soane's Tomb.*

"*H. L.,*"*Norwich.*—*Thanks for the two prints.*

"*J. W. S.*"—*Mr. Phelps.*

"*H. J. P.*" *Pigmouth.*—*Sir John Campbell was Attorney-General, and Sir Thomas Wilde was Solicitor-General in the last Whig Administration.*

"*G. F.,*" *near Newcastle-on-Tyne.*—*The Saracen's Head Inn, Snow-hill, still flourishes.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Counsinilick.*—*The mails for the Ionian Islands, via Falmouth, are made up in London on the Saturday nearest to the 15th of each month, and the last day for each month. Clos d mails, via Marseilles, are made up on the 4th of each month.*

"*S..*" *Tynemouth.*—*The firm is still in existence.*

"*Miss R.*" *Brighton.*—*Your note is too crumpled to go free by post.*

"*M.,*" *Little Friday street.*—*The suggestion shall be attended to.*

"*E. B.*" *Soho, is thanked.*

"*Miss N.*" *Bala.*—*The original prints may be purchased of any foreign printseller.*

"*J. Y. S.*"—*The wife can claim the letter if it be addressed to her.*

"*Grantham.*"—*The letter on the Belvoir Hunt has been referred to our Sporting Correspondent.*

"*T. M.,*" *Birmingham.*—*We do not know the person named by our correspondent.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Wigan.*—*We have no recollection of the document referred to.*

"*Anticaptor,*"—*We do not know.*

"*Befrustenati*" *is thanked.*

"*R. C.,*" *Llanwrst, should apply to a solicitor.*

"*J. P.*"—*The charge is legal.*

"*R. B.,*" *Bury.*—*The Duke of Wellington is in his 76th year.*

"*A Subscriber from the Commencement.*"—*The shooting will be legal.*

"*J. B.,*" *Brighton.*—*A man cannot legally marry his deceased wife's sister.*

"*J. O.,*" *Cambridge.*—*The Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha has a small military force.*

"*F. A. Y.*"—*The first Lord Exmouth's father was commander of a Falmouth packet. The family name is Pellew. Bosca is the ancient name of the County.*

"*W. G. S.*"—*Messrs. Dolland, St. Paul's Churchyard; or Messrs. Watkins and Hill, Charing-cross.*

"*G. M.,*" *Royston.*—*We have not room.*

"*John Jones.*"—*Three rooms.*

"*Lex., late B. A. L.*" *Dublin.*—*We fear there is little chance at present. We believe the marriage to be legal.*

"*J. O.*" *Exeter, should specify the title.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *New Ross.*—*Our journal may be had of any news-agent in Liverpool.*

"*C. B.,*" *Steyning.*—*To the second question: Yes.*

"*F. P.*" *There is a School of Design in Somerset House; apply to the Secretary.*

"*W. F. O.,*" *Banbury, had better apply to Messrs. Smith, Lisle-street, Leicester-square.*

"*F. G. R.*"—*Yes. The Queen has a half-brother and a half-sister living.*

THE LARGE PRINT.—*Correspondents respecting the publication of the Panorama of the Thames are referred to the present No.*

ERRATUM.—*St. Michael's Church, Stamford, was built by Mr. Brown, of Norwich, and not "altered and modernized" by him, as stated in our No. 341.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1844.

ON Monday last the first meeting of the "Society for the Protection and Employment of the Distressed Needlewomen, and for Clothing the Poor," was held. Lord Ashley was in the chair, and made a statement of what the Association has done, and of what it intends to do. Though it may fail, in effect, far short of its intention, yet even then it will have done much good. It contemplates operating on that received opinion among the employing and purchasing part of the public, that the miserable pittance now given for doing needlework is a necessity of the age; the employer is a trader, whose object is to make money; if he did not, he would soon cease to be a trader at all; he therefore gets his work done at the lowest possible figure. Others besides shirt manufacturers do the same thing, so the Society will have to remember that it is fighting against a general principle—one that is more rigidly acted on in England than in any other nation. It fights the battle, too, on behalf of those the least of all able to defend themselves against oppression—on behalf of those who are always weak, mostly ignorant, and universally poor. Heartily do we wish the band of champions success; but let not the benevolence of their task blind them to its difficulty. They have many a warm wish in their favour, though the spirit of modern commerce and the maxims of political economy, each the reverse of warm, are almost wholly against them; for the question of work and wages is one on which there is much to be said.

That "the labourer is worthy of his hire," is a truth of the highest importance; toil is the destiny of mankind, and though it is part of the primal curse, man is not "all unhappy," as long as he can labour; it is only when he cannot work, or, working, cannot make his wages suffice for living, that the full bitterness of his lot falls upon him. In both respects it is the vice of modern society that the difficulty should be almost universally increased. The competition of numbers reduces both the quantity of work to be done by each, and the amount of wages for that work that is paid to all. The liberal spirit that gave to the labourers taken into the vineyard at the eleventh hour the same payment as that bestowed on those who had borne "the burden and the heat of the day," actuates men no more. We have gone to the other extreme; we are not Utopian enough to expect men to be more than generous, but we may well blame them for being less than just; and from this reproach scarcely any employers of human skill, in any branch of human industry, can be pronounced wholly free. The wages of any kind of skill are calculated as much from the number and the necessities of those ready to perform it, as from the value of the work itself when done. The political economists say that this is the only true measure of value; and that if a certain quantity of labour can be purchased for a certain amount of money, it is really worth no more. If one will not do it, there are plenty who will; and so the one who is inclined to shrink from the prospect of living on sixpence a day, or even less, is driven to accept that, or the alternative of total starvation. And hence spring the "woes unnumbered," which meet us on every side—woes, sung by no "Heavenly Goddess" but recorded by the daily journals in the plainest and most mournful of prose; hence the pangs and sufferings of all those numerous classes whose labour is of that kind that the skill it demands is within the reach of nearly all, and whose universal penury joined to their numbers make them underbid each other, each individual ready to do more and take less than another for the sake of getting something to do at all. The capitalist who takes advantage of his own command of money and the general want of it, adds to his fortune, wealth increases, large houses flourish, we make a great name in commerce, we are a rich and powerful nation—but what is there beneath the surface? It is becoming evident that an abstract principle may be pushed too far, and that the relations between the employer and the employed, when the latter are wholly defenceless, require some degree of control; the opinion that such an interference can be made with safety, if judiciously managed, is gaining ground. We were driven to interfere in the case of the women and children employed in the coal mines, and if we may judge from recent accounts, not only no harm has arisen from it (as plentifully predicted there would be), but much positive good. Other instances of what is called interference between the employers and the employed are not wanting; there have have been numerous factory acts all compelling the capitalist to employ some portion of his money at all events in providing the means of increased safety to the health and lives of his labourers. The Legislature has not indeed ventured to fix the rate of wages, but it has done the next thing to it—limited to some extent the hours of labour. The principle then of some interference between two parties, one of whom may be said to stand almost at the mercy of the other, is established, and we are getting more and more convinced of the necessity of such interposition. The other principle, that of letting everything go its own way to any extreme, is obviously producing evils too great to be tolerated. The question next arises, what interposition is practicable? Sir R. Peel, in opposing Lord Ashley's Ten Hours' Bill, said, if the Government was to interfere with a limitation in the case of the Factory workmen, why should it not be called on to inquire into the evils attendant upon every trade and calling whatever? And as it was obviously impossible to do everything, the only alternative was to do nothing. The argument told exceedingly well in the House of Commons, but there is a fallacy lurking under it: carried out in another direction the same principle would put a stop to all charity and benevolent exertion, on the ground that as we cannot relieve all, it is useless to relieve any. Something it may be possible to do, even in a field where it is far beyond hope that all can ever be accomplished; and that something may, perhaps, be done, too, by other means than by calling for the interference of the Legislature.

An attempt of this kind is intended to be made by this society; looking at the vast amount of misery to be found in the labour market of this kind of industry in London alone, we confess we despair of its effecting a general change; it cannot make itself the channel through which all the work is to find all the workers, and competition will continue to keep down the rate of wages to the lowest point. But it may withdraw a few from the throng of applicants, and leave a little more room for the rest; it may accustom people to a scale of payment for this kind of toil calculated somewhat more liberally than that of the mere trader, and it may direct a large amount of private employment on some kind of system, where at present there is none at all. It may in fact be most useful as a charity, though it may not effect any great commercial reform in this direction; it will relieve a vast amount of distress, even if it should not go far to remove the causes of it.

THE arrival of the Overland Mail has not broken the political quietude of the week; the intelligence it brings from our Eastern Empire is quite destitute of what is called interest—a state of things on which both England and India may be congratulated. Scinde is tranquil, but the troops stationed there are still sickly. There have been some military operations in the native state of Kholapore, the Government of which has managed to drive the people to insurrection, and the East India Company, being bound by treaty to assist the ruling powers, have been obliged to interfere. The rising has not been against British interests or influence. The news from China is commercial only, and it speaks of the appearance of the markets there as somewhat overstocked with British goods.

THE Inquests held on the bodies of the two individuals killed by the collision on the Midland Counties Railway have terminated. In one case a verdict of manslaughter was returned against one of the officers of the Company; in the other, a deodand of £1000 placed on the engine, throws both the blame and the penalty on the Company itself. The last is the true mode of working a beneficial change. The imprisonment of a servant would be borne by a Board of Directors, with the utmost calmness and indifference; a money penalty must come out of their pockets, and makes itself felt in the part most sensible to such teaching. Undoubtedly, the subordinates were highly blameable; but the discussion that has been carried on in the newspapers has elicited a fact or two that tend to throw the far greater share of the culpability on the Management.

It seems that some time ago the staff of persons employed on the line was very considerably reduced in number, and those who remained suffered a diminution of salary. The consequences, as far as the public were interested in the arrangement, were most mischievous. They are well described in the language of a correspondent of the *Times*:—

> At the time of the change being first made, the result was an almost universal strike. The best engineers and the best servants—those whose experience could find them for the higher rates established on other lines—all left the employ of the Company. But not only was this terrible mischief and danger the result. Ever since the two railways in question have been in the hands of a set of men who came there to learn their business. They are mere lines of apprenticeship, in which no man will remain longer than is necessary to obtain a knowledge of his business. It is unnecessary to point out the extreme peril to the public of such a state of things. Trains at the stations are frequently not "set" at the time appointed for their actual starting, and "half an hour after time" is the rule, not the exception.

Thus the public have been entrusted to the care of inexperienced and underpaid men, no one of whom, even if he were ever so skilful, could do the work of two. Haste, hurry, and uncertainty have been inevitable, and the result is a public catastrophe. May the deodand have the effect of opening the eyes of the Company to the fact that there is such a thing as saving without economy.

IF anything could make the civilised world wish to see Spain blotted from the list of nations it is the butchery and bloodshed that have disgraced it during the last twelve months. Every day brings fresh cause of horror. Even those in power cannot seize those whom they are pleased to call rebels, their relations are caught and shot; Zurbano's movements were accompanied by his son and his brother-in-law, but what share they had in them seems hardly known. Zurbano has for the present eluded pursuit, but the son and brother-in-law have been taken and shot, without even the form of a trial. We know of only one case more atrocious—that of the shooting of Cabrera's mother by General Nogueras. Even Oribe, the commandant of Logrono, a man not at all remarkable for scruples in such matters, hesitated and suspended the execution till the result of an application for mercy should be known. The moment Narvaez heard that the wife and mother of young Zurbano were on their way to Madrid, he ordered the immediate execution of his victims and dismissed Oribe from his post for having exhibited this small indication of humanity! A people that can permit such butchers to govern them deserve to be enslaved, and, from every present indication, will soon be reduced to that condition.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday last the Queen and the Royal Family did not leave the precincts of the Castle, owing to the reception of the melancholy news of the demise of her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—This morning her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Royal visitors, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay officiated. Lord Charles Wellesley (Clerk Marshal) has relieved Colonel Arbuthnot in the duty of Equerry in Waiting on the Queen, and Major-General Sir Edward Bowater has relieved Colonel Wylde in the duty of Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert.

MONDAY.—The Chapter of the Order of the Garter, fixed for the 19th instant, at Windsor Castle, will be held on that day; but the intended banquet in St. George's Hall, in the evening, will not be given, in consequence of the decease of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda. The Queen and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha walked for some time within the precincts of the Castle grounds this morning.

TUESDAY.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and Duke Ernest of Wurtemburg, walked on the Castle terrace and in the pleasure grounds for some time this morning. At noon their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, attended by the Baron de Alvensleben and Baroness de Wangenheim, left the Castle to pay a visit of condolence to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, at Kew.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen walked some time this morning on the terrace, and in the private grounds about the Castle. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester visited her Majesty and the Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha this afternoon.

THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and the Duke of Wurtemburg, promenaded this morning in the private grounds in the Home Park. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice took equestrian exercises on their Shetland ponies in the slopes. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended by Lady Fanny Howard, visited her Majesty this morning. The Queen and Prince Albert took equestrian exercise this afternoon in the new riding school, attended by Lord Charles Wellesley and Major-General Sir Edward Bowater. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with the Queen and Prince Albert this evening with her Majesty and her royal and illustrious relatives on a visit to the Queen.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR CLARMONT.—WINDSOR, Thursday.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Reigning Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, will take their departures from the Castle on Saturday for Claremont, where the Court will remain until after the funeral of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, which will take place on Tuesday next. According to present arrangements, the Court will leave Claremont for Windsor on Wednesday.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—We have reason to believe that the Queen and her illustrious Consort intend shortly to honour the Duke of Wellington with a visit, at the noble and gallant duke's seat, Strathfieldsaye, Hants. The precise day is not yet named. The Duke of Wellington, on Saturday morning, went to Strathfieldsaye, from town, expressly to give instructions for alterations requisite for the reception of his august visitors. The Duke returned to Apsley House in the evening. It is said that all the necessary preparations are to be completed by the close of next week.

The Earl of Hardwicke has left Belvoir Castle, and has relieved Lord Rivers, from his duty as Lord in Waiting on the Queen. Colonel Berkeley Drummond has relieved Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, as the Groom in Waiting on her Majesty. The Queen will hold a Privy Council on Friday, the 13th instant, at Windsor Castle.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—Alexander Dundas Ross Wishart Baillie Cochrane, Esq., M.P., of Rochpots, was on Wednesday married at Fawley Church, Hants, to Annabella Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Andrew R. and Lady Elizabeth Drummond, of Cadlands Park, and granddaughter of his Grace the Duke of Rutland. The youthful bride is in her 21st year.—The marriage of his Excellency Baron de Neumann, the Austrian Minister, with Lady Augusta Somerset, daughter of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, took place on Thursday morning, in St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Ladies Somerset, Lord and Lady Fitzroy Somerset, and a numerous party of relations and friends of the noble family, including the Duke of Wellington, together with a number of the *corps diplomatique*, witnessed the solemnity. The Duke of Beaufort gave a grand entertainment in honour of the event, at his residence in Arlington-street.

EARL GREY.—We are glad to hear that this distinguished nobleman has so far recovered from the severe illness under which he laboured as to enjoy the society of his family as usual, and to take, weather permitting, an occasional drive round his domains.

Viscount Melbourne is passing the winter at Brocket Hall, Herts, and is in tolerable health. Lord and Lady Beauvale are still on a visit to his lordship.

DEATHS OF TWO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—We regret to have to announce the deaths of two members of Parliament—the Hon. Robert Otway Cave, M.P. for Tipperary; and Sir John Seale, Bart., for Plymouth. Robert Otway Cave died, after a short illness, yesterday (Friday) week, at Bath, where the hon. gentleman had repaired, with Mrs. Otway Cave, for the benefit of his health. The deceased was first and only surviving son of the late Mr. Henry Otway Cave, brother of Admiral Sir Robert Otway, Bart., K.C.B., and Sarah (now Baroness Braye), only daughter of Sir Thomas Cave, Bart., whose grandmother was eventually heiress of the first Lord Braye. He was consequently heir apparent to the barony of Braye. The hon. deceased married, the 19th of October, 1839, Miss Sophia Burdett, eldest daughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., M.P. for Westminster; and Sir John Seale, Bart., for Plymouth, in which family, which has been long settled in Devonshire, where it has considerable property and influence, and some church patronage. He was colonel of the South Devon militia, and was created a baronet under Lord Melbourne's Administration in 1838. In 1804 he married the daughter of Sir Paul Joddrel, and has left behind him a numerous family. At the time of his decease he was in his 65th year, and is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, born in 1806, Tanse deaths, of course, cause vacancies for two places.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces, that the death of Sir John Henry Seale, Bart., M.P. for Dartmouth, having been duly notified to the Speaker in writing, by a small issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the election of a member for the said borough, at the end of fourteen days after the insertion of the notice.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Rev. Dr. Cramer, Principal of New Inn Hall, and Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, is appointed by her Majesty to be Dean of Carlisle.

THE DIVISIONS IN THE CHURCH.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has replied to the memorial addressed to him recently, urging upon his grace the expediency of convening a meeting of the bishops, to consult upon the proper steps to be taken in the present divided state of the church. The memorial was signed by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, and was noticed in our paper last week. The Archbishop's reply consists of a simple acknowledgment of the receipt of the memorial, and is couched in terms of great courtesy and kindness.

The Hon. and Rev. H. W. Bertie, son of the Earl of Abingdon, and Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, has been presented to the living of Great Ilford, Essex.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.—On Wednesday a meeting of the inhabitants of Paisnes took place in Chelsea vestry-rooms in Gordon-square, for the purpose of concerting measures to establish baths and wash-houses in that district for the accommodation of the labouring classes. Mr. Harris was in the chair. Mr. Douglas, who acted as honorary secretary, stated that the meeting had been convened in consequence of a communication received by the vestry from the parent institution, calling upon the parish to aid the society as much as possible in the establishment of a baths and wash-house for the labouring classes in that populous locality, and the vestry deeming the principle a good one, although they had no power to place the parochial funds to such a purpose, felt it their duty to form amongst themselves a committee, and call upon the parishioners generally to aid in so beneficial an object for the poor. Mr. T. H. Smith moved a resolution in support of the object in view, which, after some discussion, was unanimously agreed to. Mr. James Bowsfield, one of the churchwardens, was then unanimously elected treasurer, and a numerous committee were subsequently appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting. Subscriptions were then entered into, the chairman heading the list with £5, and a considerable sum was collected.

EVIL EFFECTS OF THE WOOD PAVEMENT.—The frosty weather of the last few days has exhibited the dangerous character of the wood paving in a striking point of view. On Thursday the road opposite St. Clement's church was in such a slippery state that horses were falling down continually, and it required very great care to prevent serious accidents. Surely the authorities can find out something in such weather to prevent the ill consequences arising from wood pavement. Blacklairs-bridge is strewed with gravel in frosty weather, and on some such precaution is equally, if not more necessary on the wood pavement, and is to be hoped that the hint will not be lost upon those whom it may concern.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—Deaths, from all causes in the week ended Nov. 30, 1844, males 561; total 1074. Weekly average, 1074.

THE WEATHER.—The weather during the week has been excessively cold, but dry and pleasant, and the usual prognostics are rife of a severe winter. The thermometer was lower on Wednesday night than it has been this season, having fallen to 2°

WATERLOO BRIDGE.—Thursday the half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this much-mentioned bridge was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. The Rev. Mr. Bush presided. From the report it appeared that the receipts for the last half year amounted to £6838 2s. 2d., being £434 9s. 6d. more than in the corresponding period of 1843. The committee consequently were enabled to pay the interest of £5 per cent on the company's bonds, and also pay a dividend of 12s. 6d. on the annuities. There remained a balance of £2705. 17s. 8d. The report further stated that the toll receipts continued to improving, and also alluded to the several projected railways on the south side of the river having their termini in the vicinity of the bridge. The report was unanimously agreed to.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DINNER TO SIR ROBERT SALE AT SOUTHAMPTON.—On Monday a dinner was given to Sir Robert Sale at the Audit House, Southampton, on the occasion of his embarkation from that port for India. The room was prettily decorated with union jacks, flags, and other devices, interspersed with laurel. Immediately over Sir Robert was a banner with the words "Welcome, Sale," "Jellalabad," "Rancoon." On the right of the chairman sat Sir Robert, his nephew, Captain Barwell, Sir Henry Richardson, Peter Dickson, Esq., Captain Keele, &c., on the left, Colonel Hutt, Captain Doherty, S. Price Edwards, Esq. (collector), Major Farhill, Major James, &c. About eighty (the largest number the room could accommodate) sat down to the entertainment, the Mayor in the chair; who, after the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were disposed of, proposed the toast of the evening—"The health of General Sir Robert Sale," which was received with one tremendous burst of applause. Sir Robert, in rising to return thanks, observed that it had been twice his good fortune to receive a similar compliment at Liverpool to that he had now received at Southampton. It was his intention on approaching the shores of England, on his return from India, to have landed at that port, but the late hour prevented. He only hoped that God would protect the town in the way in which it deserved. It had its railway, steam companies, and docks, and he trusted that on his return five years hence he should see the endeavours of the town crowned with success. The principal part of the company shortly afterwards left and proceeded to the theatre, which was filled to an overflow; and here again Sir Robert and his lady (who had previously arrived) were received with an enthusiasm that must have left on their hearts a gratifying to their feelings. They sat in the centre box of the dress tier, at the back of which was a neat transparency, with the words "Honour to the Brave." The house was otherwise gaily decorated with flags, laurels, &c. Sir Robert and his heroic Lady sailed for India on Wednesday.

HEALTH OF GENERAL NOTT.—Letters from Wales state that during the past week the general has continued to gain strength, and he is now much better than he has been since his arrival in England. So satisfactory, indeed, is the state of the gallant general's health, that he may be said to be fast approaching to convalescence. Lady Nott has taken his good fortune to receive a similar lesson that her ladyship's health is improved.

MYSTERIOUS POISON AT WEST FAMILY.—On Thursday week, John Wall, of Oadby, Leicestershire, framework-knitter, aged 25, was examined before I. Hodgson, Esq., on a charge of attempting to kill his sister, mother, and brother, by mixing a quantity of poison in sugar, and administering some to them. The prisoner's brother and sister are partially recovered, but his mother still remains in a dangerous state. The only motive that can be assigned for the perpetration of so diabolical an offence is, that the prisoner wished to get possession of a sum of money to which he and his brother and sister were entitled on the death of their mother. He was remanded.

DEATH OF A BANKER AT LIVERPOOL.—Mr. Richard Leyland expired at his seat, Walton-hall, on Sunday last. His health had been sinking rapidly for some time, and for several days before his death all hope of his recovery had been given up. As a banker Mr. Leyland had been eminently successful, and his own accumulations, added to the large fortune which he inherited from the gentleman whose name he took, had rendered him one of the richest men, if not the richest man, in Liverpool. He died childless, and it is generally believed that the greater part of his immense property will pass as heir-at-law to his nephews

ACCIDENTS IN MINES ACCIDENT.—Another of those deplorable and lamentable occurrences which too frequently accompany mining operations, happened at Basford Iron works, Monmouthshire, in one of the mine quarries, or patches, on Tuesday afternoon, by which the lives of four persons were sacrificed. The unfortunate party were at that time engaged in pushing up the rubbish from for the purpose of clearing the remains of a "fall," when a piece of ground from the strata, being eight cords above, unexpectedly gave way, and fell directly on them, literally crushing nearly every bone in their bodies, and in a moment depriving them of life. It appears there is not the slightest blame attributable to the watchman, but that the occurrence has been the result of pure accident. The ground was apparently safe, and there was not the slightest intimation of danger. The names of the deceased are Isaac James, aged eighteen; Cecilia James, eighteen (brother and sister); Charles Pensham, twenty-one, and Margaret Davies eighteen.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT WINCHESTER.—A very melancholy accident occurred at Winchester on Wednesday. Mr. Kinderley, brother of Mr. Kinderley, of Lincoln's-inn, was out with the hounds in the morning, and in attempting to jump over something in his road, was thrown from his horse, and before medical assistance could arrive was a corpse.

THE BARKING FISHERMEN.—These mariners have almost all returned to their fishing smacks, and proceeded to sea, the employers having consented to their returning home every voyage, instead of stopping at Gravesend to unload their fish, and then going out to sea again without seeing their wives and families for six or nine months together. As regards extra wages, no concession, we understand has been granted, but a feeling that the more complaint is made respecting the voyages was attended to, having foregone their demand and returned to their employment.

THE ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER AT WORCESTER.—The County Assize Grand Jury have ignored the bill against Mr Hassall, of Stourbridge, charging him with manslaughter, in having accelerated the death of his wife.

A RICH VAGRANT.—Mary Jones, with her son, a lad of about 10 years of age, have been committed to the Carnarthen county gaol for vagrancy, to one month's hard labour. The woman is a native of Pembrokeshire, and was sent to gaol for begging. On her person were found the sum of £6 1s. 10d. in cash, and promissory notes from the Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire Bank and from several tradesmen in Newport, Monmouthshire, and elsewhere, to the amount of upwards of £200. Besides this large sum of money, she had in six or seven bags, 11 shirts, 16 caps, 3 cotton gowns, 15 handkerchiefs, 3 pairs of stockings, and 20 other articles of clothing. The promissory notes were sewed into the lining of her bonnet, but the cash was in her pocket.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, Mr. O'Connell proposed a resolution to the effect, that the Repeal wardens be called upon in every district to exert themselves to procure the registry of those Liberals who were entitled to register. This was agreed to, and Mr. O'Connell next moved the adoption of the report of the committee, containing a series of rules and regulations for the establishment of Repeal reading-rooms throughout the country, as a powerful auxiliary for diffusing amongst the people early intelligence, especially on the subject of Repeal. This proposal having also been adopted, the honourable and learned gentleman favoured the meeting with a very long, rambling speech, embracing a vast variety of topics. The most remarkable part of it was an exhibition of inconsistency in regard to Federalism. It will be recollected that Mr. O'Connell has hitherto spoken of Federalism as next to the cause of Repeal. Upon this occasion he completely threw it overboard. He said, "He was the apostle of peaceful exertion, and the preacher of moral combustion. As such he had invited the Federalists to join them; but instead of bringing them, they had deserted them. They were good-natured people enough, but they were not genuine Irishmen, for they thought that Irishmen ought not to govern themselves, and the love of fatherland did not burn brightly in their bosoms. He now declared that he repented no aid from them." Mr. O'Connell then commented at great length upon the ten propositions noticed in our Irish news last week. On referring to the tenth, that the Union enormously augmented the disastrous effects of absenteeism, he observed, that if they had a Parliament of their own, they would be able to tax absentees to the extent of 75 per cent., or even 80, in order to compel them to reside in Ireland, and that for the principle of taxing absenteeism they had a precedent in the income-tax of Sir Robert Peel, who hunted out the Irish absentees residing in England, and made them pay that tax. (Cheers and laughter.) The honourable and learned gentleman concluded a long string of his old and well-known topics upon his ten resolutions, by moving that they be referred to a committee to prepare an address upon them to the people of England. The motion being agreed to, the next for the week was announced by Mr. O'Connell to be £642 9s. 6d.

BRUTAL MURDER OF TWO BROTHERS.—A letter from Tullamore, dated Dec. 1, gives the following fearful account of the shocking murder of two human beings, brothers, named Thomas and William Sheppard, on the lands of Coolin, the barony of Ballyboy, in that county, about two miles on the mountain side of Frankford. The particulars of the sad circumstances, as gathered from the evidence given before the inquest held upon the scene of the catastrophe, are in substance as follow:—A family named Daly heretofore held a small farm, about twenty-four acres, on the lands of Coolin, but, getting into arrear, they were ejected for non-payment of rent, when Ambrose, Thomas, and William Sheppard (three brothers) got into treaty with the sub-agent, Mr. Fawcett, near Tullamore, for the farm. The negotiation getting publicity, a conspiracy was entered into between their near relations, Darby, Jesse, and Kate Sheppards, no way daunted, got into the occupation in the latter end of August last, when another notice was also served at said place, vowing death and destruction to them should they not quit. They still, however, remained in possession with indifference, at the same time using, as they thought, all due caution, having the house on the lands on which they then lived at Coolin well fortified against danger, having plenty of fire-arms, with a supply of ammunition, and a fireproof room erected therein, in which they nightly lay. Things latterly seeming to wear a friendly aspect, Ambrose weakened the garrison by quitting his place a few days ago to Derrycrin, to bring up his wife, family, and furniture; and on his return on Friday evening last, seeing their horse walking about the place with his tackling on him, and neither of his brothers appearing, he was on speaking to them, when he found a bullet lodged in parly sent; he pushed to the door and called his brothers, from neither of whom he received an answer. He immediately ran into Frankford to alarm the police, who quickly repaired to the spot, and on their arriving the house made they found Thomas dead, with his head broken into pieces, and the brain escaping. They then made a search about the place for William, but it proved a fruitless one owing to the night having set in, and the darkness prevented. They still awaited daylight to pursue

SPECULATIONS ON THE RAILWAY.

(ILLUSTRATED BY KENNY MEADOWS.)

LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—THE GREAT OUSE VIADUCT.

There are few of us who do not look back with pleasure to the time when we lost ourselves in the wonders of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments." Even now, we think we could enter as intensely as formerly into their gorgeous imageries—their glowing scenes of lights, genii, and music—

After the fashion of the time,
And humour of the golden prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid,

as Mr. Tennyson hath written in his book of sweet poetry. One story we especially remember—we forget the name, but it was towards

SHOREHAM.

the end, and treated of the efforts made by certain princes to restore some dear one, who was on the point of death. One had an apple which bore life in its very odour; another possessed a telescope that carried the sight to any spot that might be desirable; and the other owned a carpet which transported through the air any persons seated on it wherever they chose; and these wondrous things were all put in action on the emergency in question. Perhaps this is the only part of the "Entertainments" at which we should not marvel so much now-a-days. Science is a sad destroyer of romance; and modern inventions have made the magic treasures just spoken of less wonderful. Mesmerism, if we are to believe what we read, leaves the powers of the apple far behind; and telescopes, already advertised by cunning [illegible]ticians "to see about eight miles," we doubt not, will be so improved ere long as to see anywhere, especially when they can combine the polarization of light with electro-magnetism.

And then the transporting carpet—we always looked upon that as the most surprising possession—and it occupied our mind the deepest. There was a slip of stair carpet used as a nursery rug, which we always were convinced was the pattern, as firmly as a child's associations only allow; and we used to sit upon it and wish it would take us off—somewhere—anywhere—so long as we went. Alack! balloons and aerial ships have sadly reduced its importance, and railways, above all, leave us little cause to regret, that after all, there never might have been such a thing, except flying through the brain of the astonishing Scheherazade.

And wonderful is the railway transport of the present day! We are not of those who regret "the good old coaching times," and "the roadside inns;" the "four sparkling tits" and the other conventional things to be lamented. Nor had that much coveted position, "the box seat," any extraordinary charms for us. Beyond

TRAIN PASSING.

what was connected with the horses they were driving, and the public-houses they passed, we generally found the coachmen mighty dull and heavy men. A few miles, outside, in sunny summer weather, were all very well; but the cheerless umbrella-covered drag of a whole day, and night too, had in it nothing to regret. Now the chances are, we are comfortably housed at Brighton, before, under the *ancien regime*, our vehicle would have clattered up to the Greyhound at Croydon. The Brighton Railway is our especial favourite. The transit is rapid, and the contrast striking: you are not obliged to wander to out-of-the-way parts of London to get to the terminus and, above all, the scenery upon the line is unusually diversified and *champaigny* if we may use the term.

Who for one instant would compare the trouble and extortion of the old coachyard to the comfort of the station? We are snugly under cover, and have leisure to look about us, and make out our own histories of the people around. Carriages are revolving on the turnabouts, to be added to the train; luggage-barrows are rumbling down the platform, and porters are burying themselves in the lockers, head first, like bees in bell-flowers; some passengers are arriving; others are waiting for those who have not yet done so. Right before us is a widow lady—she must be the grandmother—guarding a fine chubby little baby, seated on a hamper, and crowing at the train; kicking, too, as far as the marvellous swaddling of shawls in which he is enveloped will admit of. He cannot be going to Brighton for health—his cheeks are bursting with it. London is not such an unwholesome place after all, then; in spite of all the squalid pictures of

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

countably, that the view from the window on the other side, is far more attractive than on his own, and consequently keeps his gaze fixed in that direction; and the young lady must be putting mesmeric influence into action, and reading with her fingers, for her eyes are anywhere but on the page, and she has not turned over a leaf for five minutes: what can she be thinking about?

Your regular second-class travellers are deep fellows. They come early to get a back seat—or at all events, to sit with their backs to

WAITING FOR THE TRAIN.

the virtuous-indignation gentlemen, it is wonderful to see the plump little fellows who roll out of doors and into the gutters, even in the Rookery. In this case, the father and mother, we wager, are already at Brighton; but they cannot get on well without baby, and grandmamma—she lives in the house—is entrusted with the charge. The pretty girl in the Polka mantle is conversing earnestly with the young gentleman whilst her valetudinarian papa is twaddling with one of the hangers-on. Be sure she has reminded him, for the hundredth time, to write to-morrow; and she is not without faint hopes of taking his arm on the Chain-Pier on Sunday.

The bell rings, the door slams, the last newspaper is sold, and the train is off. The gentleman walks by the side of the carriage containing the Polka mantle, smiling and nodding alternately, to the end of the platform; the cars move out of sight, and ere long, another set of passengers are waiting as before.

Although comfortable enough, there is little sociability in a first-class carriage on a railway; everybody seems to have an idea that he is the only one who is really entitled, by payment and position, to a seat therein, and so is afraid of compromising his dignity by speaking. There is, consequently, no conversation: the heads of the four corner occupants are usually looking out of the windows, and the centre ones looking at each other. By the same rule, however, that you rarely see a pretty woman in an omnibus, so you scarcely meet with ordinary ones in a first-class carriage. Look at the group opposite to us. The old gentleman in the centre is deeply absorbed, looking neither to the right nor left; the young soldier finds, most unaccountably, that the view from the window on the other side, is far more attractive than on his own, and consequently keeps his gaze fixed in that direction; and the young lady must be putting mesmeric influence into action, and reading with her fingers, for her eyes are anywhere but on the page, and she has not turned over a leaf for five minutes: what can she be thinking about?

Your regular second-class travellers are deep fellows. They come early to get a back seat—or at all events, to sit with their backs to the engine. They watch the weathercocks, too, and make their selection of place according to the wind; and if it be warm weather, are chatty and communicative, especially as many of them are in the habit of meeting every day in the train. The chances are, that they will joke about the engine, calling it a horse, alluding to "a feed of coke," saying "poor creature!" when it whistles, and indulging in other facete observations: except on Monday afternoon, when the talk is purely agricultural, and about the state of the fields on the side of the line, being carried on by the farmers returning from Mark-lane. But in cold weather the second-class travellers talk but little. They wrap up the minute they get into the train, preparing for the worst; and after a few exchanged courtesies—lending an umbrella to the outsider, or spreading a cloak over two or three pairs of knees—you hear their voices no more.

The rattling pig-pens upon wheels, misnamed third-class *carriages* (before the late alterations), were despicable affairs, with the wonderful property of always meeting the rain in whatever quarter the wind might be blowing. They were a species of horizontal shower-bath, from whose searching power there was no escape. A wet, steaming, dripping coach was a melancholy object enough, swaying through a village with its compact hood of umbrellas, looking for all the world like a large green tortoise lying over the top; but it was nothing in forlorn appearance to an open car. There was no escaping the rain. If you turned your back to it, it filled the nape of your neck; if you faced it, you had overflowing pockets, with an additional cataract from the front rim of your hat, which before long was as limp as wet brown paper. Some rash people covered their heads with their handkerchiefs, but it came all the same, it was only prolonging the misery, as you did not know next where to put the handkerchief when you removed it. Everything was ruined from your health downwards, and these were called "cheap excursions."

Ten to one, but in the second class carriages you will find "the old lady." We particularise her thus, for she is nearly always there. You first find her in great distress about her box—which is a box unlike any ever seen before—at the omnibus. Then it is a source of the deepest trouble when she arrives at the terminus, because it will not go into any locker or under any seat; and is finally put in a remote van, where the old lady would like to go too, if she were not nervous. Her ideas of steam-power are limited; she looks upon the engine as something between clockwork and gunpowder, which keeps her in perpetual dread; and gives herself up for lost from the instant she starts until her arrival, more especially when a train passes. The agony of the old lady, when she meets another train, is something terrible to see; and sometime elapses before she can be persuaded

SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS.

TUNNEL SIGNAL—"ALL RIGHT."

that a dreadful accident has not happened and everybody is crushed. But she becomes somewhat tranquillised by the time she reaches the next station; and at every stoppage inquires of the local policeman and attendant time-keeper if her box is safe: they knowing nothing in the world about it—or looks sharply after every passenger who gets out, for fear he or she should walk off with it. Besides her box the old lady has usually a supplementary parcel of miscellaneous purchases, half crammed into an odd basket half tied up in a pocket handkerchief.

Not the least source of wonder to us, on the railroad, are the various signals along the line. The mast-like bear-poles, with the letter O's and broad arrows at the top: the huge fans, and coloured bulls-eyes, like broken up chemist's windows, wandering along the line; the flags, and switches, and telegraphs are intensely mysterious. We have never been able to form the most remote or wildest notion as to their use or meaning, for nothing ever seems altered from the usual mode of progression in whatever state they are, and when we see the policeman, with upheld flag and extended arm pointing in the direction we are going, we rather incline to the belief that it is a sign of politeness on his part to welcome us into the tunnel, rather than any masonic understanding between the engineer, stoker, guards, and himself.

THE LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

Having glanced at the living characteristics of this very popular railway, let us introduce to our readers the details of the principal works upon the line.

Immediately upon the announcement of a railway to connect Brighton with the metropolis, there sprung up a very active competition, which must be fresh in the memory of many readers, with its lavish expenses, its numerous pamphlets, reports, and counter-reports: one party for avoiding tunnels at the expense of favourable direction; another fearlessly adopting them for the sake of obtaining the shortest line and the easiest gradients. The Parliamentary contest lasted two sessions, and cost, for a considerable time, £1000 per diem!

The line selected by the Government engineer was that laid out by Sir John Rennie, which was known also as the *direct* line. Shortly after the passing of the act, it was greatly improved, in consequence of a minute survey by Mr. Rastrick, to whom its construction was intrusted, aided by other engineers. Owing to these preliminaries, the works were not actually commenced until July 12th, 1838; and, exactly three years after that date, the greater part of the line was opened, although many of the works are almost unrivalled for magnitude.

The entire railway is fifty miles and a half in length, thus bringing the Daphne of the metropolis (as Brighton has been classically termed) within the length of the shortest coach road. The line traverses a considerable portion of the counties of Surrey and Sussex, and affords the passenger some charming prospects of Kent: so that in attractions for pleasure-trips it is scarcely equalled by either of the other metropolitan railways.

We will start from the quadruple terminus lately erected in a recess leading out of Tooley-street, near London-bridge. The structure is strikingly handsome, and has been engraved in our journal. We call this a quadruple terminus, because it serves for four railways—the Greenwich, the Dover, the Croydon, and the Brighton; the entrance to the latter being at the furthest corner of the building.

The remarkable connection of the four lines must be first briefly explained. Thus, for a short distance, there is but one line; then, the Croydon diverges to the right, forming to Croydon, also, the Brighton and Dover lines; from Croydon the last two depart, in undivided companionship, as far as Redhill, about 21 miles from London, where they separate, each to seek alone its respective destination.

Well—the train being fairly started, we bestow a parting glance at the Grammar School of St. Olave, a good specimen of Old English architecture, but most disadvantageously placed—and thus we leave the noble pile of offices reared on arches formed of upwards of 5,000,000 bricks. To the left, we look down upon one of the most singular districts in the vast capital of England—densely crowded with inhabitants, and buildings allotted to tanners and parchment-makers; there too are rope-makers' walks, and glue-makers' sheds; lofty chimneys pointed gables, and flat smoky roofs; the whole scene diversified with plots of well-stocked garden-ground. Next we reach the timber viaduct leading to the Bricklayers' Arms terminus of the South Eastern Railway. To the left

(Continued on page 364.)

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

EVENING MELODIES.—THE SERMON OF THE WOODS.

"Hark! how it breaks o'er hill and brook,
That first autumnal blast;
Look on our charms once more! then 'tis
look
In vain when thou hear'st the last.

"Our bloom, that with early spring began,
With the coming cold must die;
Is there nothing that thou canoidst do, O
man,
E'er we bid farewell to thee?"

So murmured the leaf on the noble oak,
And the flower on the fragile vine;
But in wild and careless tones I spoke,
As thus I answered them:—

"Oh, leaves and flowers! if ye needs must
die,
I will deeply mourn your fall:
And I'll press it on lips with a plaintive
sigh,
The last green leaf of all!

"And I'll take my harp where the rose grows
dim,
And the yellow oak-bough wave:
Midst the solemn swell of a funeral hymn,
Ye shall go down to your graves."

But they whispered, "Not thus, O man, not
thus.

Should thy farewell vary ne:
The passing wind can make moan for us—
There are other thoughts for thee.

"Hast thou asked why heart if thy mind is
blended
To a calmer, holier frame;
If passion's tears have less often gushed,
Than they did before we came?

"When thou turn'dst away from the freshen-
ing sea,
And the haunts of the woodland glen,
Hast thou felt more humbled before thy God,
More kind to thy fellow-men?

"There was ONE whose voice was in each
lone grove,
In the hum of each quiet scene,
And His spoke of a deep, calm, holy love—
Oh! wist has thine answered been!

"Of a love untainted, unconfined—
Of a love that should be giv n
To the flowers, to the woods, to all mankind,
But most of all to Heav'n?"

Then thought I how, when all earth was fair,
Thus he rt was far too wild
For aught like this to enter there;—
And I wept as a very child.

R. H. S.

A NOVEL SPECIES OF PLEDGE.

The passion of George Frederick Cooke, the actor, for strong drink was so great, that when he was without money, or means of raising it, he has been known to go to a pawnbroker's, where he was in the habit of applying, and to say, "I want five guineas; but I have nothing to pledge but myself—give me the money, they'll be sure to redeem me when they want me." And having sent word to the theatre of his situation, he has frequently been found seated on the pawnbroker's counter with a duplicate pinned to his button-hole.—*Ainsworth's Magazine.*

ABERNETHY AND THE YANKEE CAPTAIN.

An American captain, on being one morning shown into Abernethy's consulting room, immediately, in Yankee fashion, emptied the contents of his mouth upon the floor. The man of medicine stared, keeping his hands in his pockets, according to custom, until the patient should explain. "What shall I do for my dyspepsy?" asked the American Captain. "Pay me your fee, and I'll tell you," replied the doctor. The money was produced, and this advice given. "Instead of squirting your saliva over my carpet, keep it to masticate your food with."

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

The *New York Herald* gives the following odd account of the Siamese Twins:—The Siamese Twins, who married two sisters in Wilkes county, North Carolina, some two years ago, have now each a daughter. They contemplate, with their wives and children, making a tour through this country in a year or two. The twins enjoy excellent health, are very social, talkative, and apparently happy, and will doubtless prove more interesting and attractive in their second tour than they did in their first.

DO UNTIGE US FOR ONCE.

Parliament is announced to open on the 4th of February. Really, it would be a favour, Sir Robert, if you would put it off to the 29th.—*Punch.*

A STRANGE MARRIAGE.

Married at Moate Farrell (Ireland), last week, Polly M'Glynn, widow of the late Patrick White, James Gray, and John Hanley, at the early age of 89 years, to William Tuite, pig doctor in ordinary and dancing master extraordinary, at the youthful age of 84 years, after surviving his fifth wife. Their combined ages make a total of 173 years, and ten marriages.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S MEMORY.

The late Allan Cunningham spoke very partially of Scott, who was a great friend of his. I asked him if he credited the power of Scott's memory in reciting the whole of Campbell's "Pleasures of Hope" after a slight perusal of the manuscript. He doubted the truth, as Campbell and Scott were not intimate, being opposite in political opinions. He, however, gave credit to Scott's ability to do so. His friend, James Hogg, he said, told him, that when reciting one of his own ballads to Sir Walter Scott he stuck fast and could not proceed. Scott said to him, "I'll try, Jamie, if I can mind it." With this he went through the whole of the ballad, though it was three years since he heard it.—*Tweddale's Yorkshire Miscellany.*

WARMTH OF THE INTERIOR OF THE EARTH.

The increase of the temperature observed in mines is about one degree Fahrenheit for every fifteen yards of descent; and, should the increase go on in the same ratio, water will boil at the depth of 2 430 yards. Lead would melt at the depth of 8,000 yards. Everything would be red hot at the depth of seven miles. Gold would melt at the depth of twenty-one miles; cast iron, at the depth of seventy-four miles; soft iron, at the depth of ninety-seven miles. And at the depth of one hundred miles there must be a temperature equal to the greatest artificial heat yet observed.

CHANCE FOR THE LADIES.

A Liverpool ferrier, advertising in a paper of that town, informs those ladies "who wish to have a *really genuine* article," that he will be happy to make them muffs, hose, &c., of "THEIR OWN SKINS!"

ALPHONSE KARR AND HIS TAILOR.

The talented author of "Les guêpes" and various other *jeux d'esprit*—relates that he lately sent for his tailor to make his a coat out of a piece of cloth he had purchased. "Can't do it," said the tailor; "there isn't stuff enough." Karr then sent for another tailor, who, after carefully measuring the material, undertook to make the coat. In due time the garment was delivered, and Karr's first visit was to the tailor. "*Mes-sieu malheureux!*" said he; "behold me in the coat from the very stuff you said was insufficient! you see there was stuff enough after all!" "Very likely," said the man of measure, with imperturbable *sang froid.* "very likely; but *the son of the tailor who made it is* NOT SO BIG AS MINE!"

SKETCH OF THE WOMEN.

Ain't it curious, squire, wedn't it never out of woman's heads? They never think of nothin' else. A young gal is always thinkin' of her own. As soon as she is married she is a match-makin' for her companions; and when she is a grain older, her darter's weddin' is uppermost agin. Oh, it takes a great study to know a woman. How cunnin' they are! Ask a young gal the news, she'll tell you of all the deaths in the place, to make you think she don't trouble herself about marriage. Ask an old woman she'll tell you of all the marriages, to make you think she is takin' an interest in the world that she ain't. They certainly do beat all, do woman.—*Sam Slick.*

AN AMERICAN PROPHECY.

The American papers were some time since prodigiously occupied with what they term Millerism, (not Joe Millerism,) but a prophecy of a second advent, which was to precede the end of the world, which was to take place in October. The following is a copy of a placard pasted on the door of a tailor's shop in Fifth street, Philadelphia:—"This shop is closed in honour of the King of Kings, who will appear about the 22d of this October." In another paragraph the writer says—"Go! ready, friends, to crown him Lord of All." The destruction spoken of was to occur through the agency of a hail-storm, the stones to be about sixty-three pounds in weight.

CARROTS A SUBSTITUTE FOR EGGS IN PUDDINGS.

It is now generally known, and will not, perhaps be credited, that boiled carrots, when properly prepared, form an admirable succedaneum for eggs in the making of puddings. They must, for this purpose, be well boiled, and mashed, and afterwards passed through a coarse cloth, or horsehair sieve. A pudding composed partly of this simple material will be found to be considerably lighter than if the same had been made with eggs, and will impart a far more grateful and agreeable flavour.

A DEATH BED.

Louis IX., in his dying moments, caused himself to be removed from his couch, and placed upon ashes. In this situation he expired.—*Crowe's France.*

COMMERCIAL CURIOSITY.

A gentleman, near Aylesbury, has in his possession a Bank of England note for *fourpence*, issued in the year 1780, of which the following is an exact copy:—

No. 165.

I promise to pay to T. Caddel, or bearer, on demand, the summe of sixpence.—London, 8th day of May, 1790.

For the Governor and Company of the
Bank of England.
JOHN WAGS.

——6d.

The sum of *fifty* guineas has been offered for this curiosity.

SWEDISH CUSTOM.

The old Swedish custom of announcing each hour with a trumpet from the church steeple, and surging a song, to assure the people that no conflagration is to be observed, is still kept up at Upsala, and in all the ancient towns of Sweden. —*James's Tour.*

THE ROMAN ARENA.

The place where the gladiators fought in the Coliseum was called Arena, because it was covered with sand or sawdust, to prevent the combatants from sliding, and to absorb the blood.

VOLTAIRE IN ENGLAND.

Voltaire, during his sojourn amongst us in 1726 to 1729 published his Essays on the Civil Wars in France, and on Epic poetry, subjects connected with his "Henriade," as well as the dedication of that poem in English, his knowledge of which, then little cultivated in France, he perverted into an engine of detraction against our stage. In 1729, in his eighteenth year, on receiving from the late Joseph Gradicot, a copy of the tragedy of "Zobeide," partly declined, "Les Scythes," one of the feeble productions of the patriarch's old age, the homage was thus acknowledged, embodied in a complimentary letter not at present in Voltaire's published correspondence:—

"Thanks to your muse, a foreign copper shines,
Turned into gold and coined in sterling lines."

LITERATURE.

THE COMIC ALMANACK FOR 1845.

Cruikshank's plates to this very lively *brochure* are, as heretofore, its paramount attraction. The subjects chosen by this prince of graphic humourists are germane to the month; and, to the extent of our recollection, as novel as they were in the first year of this Almanack. Thus we have "Twelfth Night" for January; "Valentine's Day" for February; "The Day after St. Patrick's Day" for March, &c. "Going to St. Paul's" (June), affords the artist a treat—for, his spare charity-schoolboys, contrasted with the well-fed authorities, are admirable. Probably, the best plate, however, is "Boxing Night—A Picture in a National Gallery" (December): the variety of expression in the several faces, during a *mêlée* fight, are such as only Cruikshank could depict: the mixed fright and pugnacity of the holiday audience (?) are most ludicrously portrayed; in this class of subjects the artist still remains unapproached. Another excellent plate is "The Fall of the Leaf" (October), a dinner-table upset; but the poet shall tell his own story:—

THE FALL OF THE LEAF.

Mister and Mistress Henry Brown
Were in society but young beginners;
And their ambition was to gain renown,
By giving very nice *recherché* dinners.
It was their boast, they used to say,
Not to attempt a great display;
In a small house it would have been misplaced,
Therefore they merely aimed at perfect taste.
It was a standing joke with Master Brown—
A joke in which he held to be follow'd—
That there could be no other house in town
Where taste so ruled that roast—ay, and the boiled.
'Twas the commencement of the autumn season,
After some time in his own mind reviewing it,
Brown gave a dinner, simply for that reason,
That few—except himself—would think of doing it.
A London dinner-party in September.
Brown did opine, was something out of the common line;
A sort of thing to talk of and remember.
The arrangements having been completed,
The guests are round the table seated;
Of turtle soup each one has got a plate—
Some one remarked the summer had been brief
"Yes!" Brown exclaimed, "'tis in the season late,
We must be looking for the fall of the leaf."
He'd scarcely said the words when, with a crash,
Down came the dinner-table flop,
Sending some iced sauterne, with sudden splash,
Into his lady's lap.
Fish, water-bottles, knives and forks, *épergnes*,
Came trattling down upon her all in turns:
The sudden movement no one could control—
A slice of bread went off into a roll.
Decanters seemed disposed to fall,
As if they'd had a drop too much;
And stoppers never stopped at all—
In fact, refused to act as such.
'Twas a mishap, and yet, the truth to tell,
Master and Mistress Brown both had their wish;
They hoped that dinner would go off well,
And so it did go off—ay, every dish!

From among the miscellanies, we quote a few specimens, which is very pleasant quizzing of some of the hobbies of the day: they are truly poignant:—

GARDENING FOR LADIES,
WITH THE MAMMA'S CALENDAR FOR JULY.

Your daughters are now in their prime season. Dress and plant them in rows for evening parties. Weed poor relations. Sift Debrett's peerage well through, and do your best to nail the oldest branches. Lay traps for bets at races, and hoe young gentlemen for prizes. Nurse up the advantages of foreign, as compared with English husbandry, and cultivate whatever promises to turn out best. Remove younger daughters to the nursery, and towards the 30th transplant young sprouts to screen beds at preparatory schools. Cut your box at the opera, and look forward to Spa watering for the autumn. Trim your old man well, if he does not come out handsomely: if the trimming should fail, forcing must be resorted to. Shovel in moulin bags, and cart away loose furniture to the Pantechnicon. Graft slips on window-panes, labelled "To Let," and barrow your servants with board wages. Clear out your husband's purse, or, if he is rather backward this year, contrive to hook him to back kitchen; and, screening yourselves from exposure, drill policeman to say, "The family have gone out of town."

THINGS WHICH CAN BE MUCH BETTER CONCEIVED THAN DESCRIBED.

Getting out of an omnibus, and discovering you have left all your money on the mantel piece.

A woman discovering her first grey hair.

Putting the lighted end of a cigar into your mouth.

A person's indignation on being told "Queen Anne's dead."

Meeting a creditor, and being obliged to sit opposite to him "the whole way" in an omnibus.

Being asked, in a drawing-room of ladies, to take a few tickets in a raffle—"the ticket only is 2s."

Breaking your strap in the *pas seul* in "La Pastorale."

The wine at a public dinner.

CHINESE PROVERBS.

DEATH AND A GOOD NAME CHONG.

Never do anything hastily: remember it is the last cup of tea which is the strongest.

Be not too proud: the kettle when too full puts out the fire.

A little scandal is to tea what an olive is to wine.

Butter not your bread on both sides, lest in your old age you be left without bread to butter.

It is a wise washerwoman who knows her own twankey.

Measure your green according to your black.

Where is he who can make the rough with the smooth—the strong hyson with the fine pearl gunpowder.

Delays are dangerous—remember the hottest toast will get cold by standing.

AN ESSAY ON COMETS,
BY OUR OWN ASTRONOMER.

The word "comet?" has been derived by some from the Latin *coma*, a tail; but the better derivation is *comma*, because it never can come to a full stop

Many comets has it pleased the Lord to make, to be compared to some of those monster trains which are occasionally the subjects of newspaper paragraphs.

What a comet is we do not exactly know. It is certainly an eccentric body, but there are so many eccentric bodies in these days, that this hypothesis affords us no assistance.

A comet has a curious propensity to cut and come again, at very long intervals. Astronomers take the precaution of marking a comet from the earth, but as no comet ever came nearer than several thousand miles, when is anything but a mean distance, we should be glad to know the meaning the astronomers attach to the word alluded to.

The comet of 1779 has very shamefully broken its appointments with the astronomers, and shown a degree of unpunctuality, which is no less perplexing than it is unbusiness-like. Several comets ought to have entered an appearance, according to the law of comets, every five years and a half; but the eccentric body has been *non inventus* ever since, and we should be glad to see it regularly outlawed from the solar system.

Comets are generally called periodical bodies because their tails are so exceedingly lengthy, like those which are continued from month to month in some of the periodicals. They are, however, in one respect, the former being very luminous, and the latter utterly destitute of brilliancy.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

If this weather should last, "a hunting we will go" must cease for a time to be the chorus of your lover of woodcraft. Already we have had a succession of dry days that would almost prepare the sheep, but still to those we now have frost—and the ground rings under the hoof like bell metal. The late Lord Forester used to say, "as soon as I awake at Melton, I listen, and if I hear the sound of pattens, I jump out of bed, and into my boots, for I know it's a hunting morning." A friend of ours cannot look on while the streets are being watered without a shudder—it is too painfully prophetic of drought—

"The fallows dusty, and the furrows dry—
The sighs ungrateful to a sportsman's eye.

Still, albeit for the present the prospects of the fox-hunter are not genial, we will not close our article without putting before him an antidote to blue devils and frost of the severest nose—a stretch of the wheelbarrots of a pack, we beseech him, for Dian's sake, to taste the quality of the first open day.

During the week, there were several coursing meetings the only one of account being the Clapham meeting at Newmarket. The Allington Hill afforded plenty of racing, but no very superior sport, in consequence of the hare being bad. All the leading coursers of the south sent their dogs to this favourite rendezvous, as also a few of the northern ones, amongst the rest, Lord Stradbroke was the Napoleon of the long tails. The chief sporting item of the last six days, however, was the tryst on Monday, at Tattersall's, by command of the Jockey Club, for the settlement of the late Mr. Crockford's Derby book; the terms being, that on the giving of a guarantee to pay the late St James's-street millionaire's bets, by the representatives that they should be entitled to receive, and that all those, his debtors, who should neglect such order, would be pronounced defaulters, and dealt with as such. Now it's no joke for your legs or professional gentlemen of the ring to have the bread—which means the turtle and punch, the venison and champagne—taken out of their mouths, which would inevitably be the result of closing the subscription rooms at Hyde-park Corner and Newmarket against them. For this reason many of them attended to pay, though with a very bad grace—which, indeed, is the general fash on of their fundation of losers of honour. The necessary undertaking on the part of the Crockford party not being forthcoming, of course there was nothing done—save that smiles lit up certain grim visages, in lieu of the frowns that previously shut out the light of their countenances. It is time the true state of turf law on this point was laid down in the books. An extra regulation ought to be added to the existing rules and orders of the Jockey Club, declaring the practice to the latter, that the justice, the spirit of such a law must be against the precedent sought to be established in the case of Mr Crockford's book. The winners on that score will receive no remedy—are without a remedy, should the representatives of his estate think fit not to recognise their claims—a course they may adopt without any breach of personal honour, which would not have been the state of the question, had the principal survived over the settling day. Why should sporting gents have an opinion and the other nothing? Clearly, if the balance of Mr. Crockford's book be on the wrong side, his residuary legatee or legatees, would have cause of action against the executors who might part with money for the purpose of paying non-liabilities—clearly nobody ought to be called upon to pay irresponsible persons. This is our view of the matter—but as Sir James Graham says in an affair in which all people must take care of themselves.

And now a word of advice to recognisers of the new. There are among our readers youths of enterprise, and adults of sporting spirit; to such of these as may never have seen the Duke of Beaufort in the field we write with al, the emphasis they can put into steam-press—Go and do so. There is a railroad that will convey you to Badminton, after a hasty breakfast, if you be a metropolitan—but water to fetch you from Timbuctoo to Gloucestershire If antiquity or descent should regulate the precedence of fox-hounds, then none in the world should rank before the Badminton kennel. Some of their performances in the field have never been excelled, rarely equalled in the annals of the chase. Of the pleasure style in which their noble owner carries out, and the truly regal fashion of all his sporting arrangements, there would not be room to speak were there necessity. But these are household words with the fox-hunters—that their truth may be tested, let the reader give them tryst at any of the following places, and judge for himself.

The meets of the Duke of Beaufort's hounds—distances from Badminton House.

	Miles		Miles
Cross Hands	3	Tilup Inn	9
Bath Lodge	1	Beswell Lodge	6
Pass Lodge	4	Tronbe House	12
Hawkesbury Upton	4	Chevasnage Green	8
Nan Tow Jump	4	Shipton Moyne	8
Alderly	6	Hullavington	6
Lower Wyck	5	Stanton Park	10
Yate Rocks	6	Draycot	11
Yate Turnpike	7	Kingston Langley Green	10
Until put Down	7	Castle Combe	8
West Kingston	4		
Dodington	4½		
Giddy Hall	8		
Wexall	8		
Dyrham Moor	6		
Tetton	12		
Wick Rocks	10		
Silk Wood	6		
Hare and Hounds	7		

Alice Hawthorn has been parted with by Mr. Flumer to Baron Nieumann, who was united a few days ago to the daughter of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A considerable number of town and country subscribers put in an appearance this afternoon, under an impression that something would be done towards settling the late Mr. Crockford's account on the Derby. They were grievously disappointed; no one came forward with the required guarantee; no one attended on the part of Mrs. Crockford, and no money was paid either one way or the other; ergo, there are no defaulters, and the Stewards of the Jockey Club will be saved the disagreeable necessity of attempting to enforce a mandate which they must have issued with very considerable misgivings. As there was no attempt at agitation (this, we fear, will be left to the lawyers) business proceeded rather briskly on coming events at the following quotations:—

CHESTER CUP.—(NAME OR NOS).

40 to 1 agst Newsome (t)	40 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorn	40 to 1 agst Morpeth (t)	
40 to 1 — Foigh-a-Ba...gh (t)	(t)	40 to 1 — Agricu...turist (t)	

DERBY.

15 to 1 agst Forth's lot	25 to 1 agst Anti-Repealer	50 to 1 agst Lycurgus	
15 to 1 — Alarm (t)	30 to 1 — Rebecca (t)	50 to 1 — Lady Berner's colt (t)	
16 to 1 — Cobweb colt	33 to 1 — Weatherbit		
18 to 1 — Kedger	40 to 1 — Connaught Ranger	66 to 1 — Jinglepot (t)	
22 to 1 — Young Eclipse (t)		1000 to 30 — Christian colt (t)	
22 to 1 — Fam	40 to 1 — Collier		
25 to 1 — Idas	40 to 1 — Miss Whip c (t)	1000 to 15 — Manasseh (t)	

THURSDAY.—A reasonably good attendance for the season, and more business done than we have usually noted on the winter Thursdays. Nothing new turned up, but it may be remarked, that Young Eclipse (a be Lord George Bentinck's after all? it is so suspected!), Fam, and Anti-Repealer, the lions of Monday's betting, were again in considerable estimation, but without any change of position; Collier's betting was also in keeping with the previous quotations. Final averages:—

CHESTER CUP.—(NAME OR NOS).

50 to 1 agst Ratan	40 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorn	50 to 1 agst Morpeth	
50 to 1 — Alice Hawthorn	50 to 1 — Agriculturist	50 to 1 — Portobello	
50 to 1 — Foigh-a-Ballagh	50 to 1 — Young Gladiator (also Running Rein)	1000 to 15 against The Dean (t)	
50 to 1 — Ex emporo			
50 to 1 — Croton Oil.			

DERBY.

15 to 1 agst Forth's lot	22 to 1 agst Young Eclipse(t)	40 to 1 agst Connaught Ranger	
16 to 1 — Alarm	22 to 1 — Fam (t)		
17 to 1 — Cobweb c.	25 to 1 — Anti Repealer	66 to 1 — Miss Whip c (t)	
18 to 1 — Kedger	30 to 1 — Rebecca n.	66 to 1 — Calypso'a d (t)	
22 to 1 — Idas (t)	33 to 1 — Weatherbit	40 to 1 — Lady Exeter's c	
1000 even between Idas and Anti Repealer.			
1000 even between Idas and Young Eclipse.			

MR. CROCKFORD'S ACCOUNT.—We understand that a gentleman of long standing on the turf will produce the requisite guarantee on Monday next, and that the Derby on Monday will be fixed for the settlement of the account. You may "Call spirits from the vasty deep," &c., &c., says Shakspeare, but will they come?—*nous verrons.*

EXTRAORDINARY SPORT IN THE ROYAL PRESERVES, AT WINDSOR.—In consequence of the great care which has been bestowed, during several months past, in the breeding and preserving of game in the royal domains at Windsor, the game this season is far more plentiful than ever before known on the preserves belonging to the Crown. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by Duke Ernest of Wirtemberg, and attended by some of the gentlemen of the Royal household, shot over the preserves at Flemish Farm, in the Great Park at Windsor, on Monday last, and bagged, in about an hour and a half, the extraordinary number of 210 head of game, 110 of which consisted of hares in the finest condition, and the remainder comprising pheasants, partridges, and rabbits, with a fair sprinkling of woodcocks. A great portion of the game killed was distributed amongst the domestics of the Royal establishment.

The Earl of Mount Edgecumbe has been elected commodore of the Royal Western Yacht Club, in the room of the Earl of Morley, who has recently resigned the command of the squadron.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

THE ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A LADY, AT THE SOHO BAZAAR.—MRS. *Jane Tyrwhitt*, a lady who, it will be recollected, was recently charged with stealing a tarascope, value 2s. 6d., at the Soho Bazaar, was tried at these Sessions on Thursday. The charge on the part of the prosecutor was that the prisoner entered the Bazaar at half-past four o'clock, on the evening of the 26th ult., and after purchasing a thermometer, took the article named in the indictment. Numbers of persons of rank and respectability gave the prisoner a very high character for honour and probity, and the jury returned a verdict of acquittal. Mrs. Tyrwhit, who generally manifested through the trial much firmness, became deeply affected at hearing the verdict, and in a voice, almost inaudible from emotion, she said, "Before I declare my entire innocence."—The Learned Assistant Judge: Any protestation of innocence your party is uncalled for. The jury have declared you innocent. Mrs. Tyrwhit then walked from the dock, and was received by a number of friends, several of whom walked down from the bench to congratulate her. Upon reaching the hall of the Court on her way to her carriage, she was received with loud cheers, which were taken up by those outside on Clerkenwell-green, and were continued until she drove away, accompanied by her friends in their respective carriages.

ANOTHER LEGAL SUBTLETY.—At the same sessions, a boy named *John Barnes*, aged thirteen years, was indicted for stealing a till containing various moneys, which were the property of Thomas Wells and others. The circumstances of the case were of rather a singular nature. It appeared that a person named Sweetman, who kept a shop in Charlotte-street, Pitcroy-square, became bankrupt, when his property and premises were handed over to the keeping of one of the messengers in bankruptcy. On the 23th of November the young prisoner entered the shop of Mr. Sweetman, and crawled on his hands and knees behind the counter, from whence he took the till and moneys, and tried to get out of the shop. The messenger of the Bankruptcy Court, however, heard the noise, and took the prisoner into custody.—Mr. O'Brien, on the part of the prisoner, contended that the indictment could not be supported, inasmuch as the property was described as belonging to Wells, who was only the trade assignee, which, in point of law, the moment an assignee was appointed to a bankrupt's estate all the property became vested in the official assignee, who, in the case, was Mr. Groome. The learned counsel having quoted several authorities in support of his position, the Learned Judge said that the objection was fatal to the indictment, and directed the jury to bring in an acquittal, which was accordingly done, and the prisoner left the bar.

FRIENDLY WARNING TO REBELLIOUS JERSEY.—The Duke of Wellington is in a terrible passion with the Jerseyans. He declares if they do not keep quiet, he'll send all the cows down pumwors with their tails to dig the sand out of the ocean an bring the earth up to London to fill flower-pots.—*Punch.*

THE WOODEN WALLS OF ENGLAND.—A newspaper paragraph informs us that "if acorns be left for some weeks suspended by a string over the surface of some water contained in a hyacinth-glass, it will throw down long roots, whilst its stem will rise upwards, and become decorated with leaves." This is cheering to know, as the British Navy need never be in want of timber as long as there is a hyacinth-glass and a bit of twine left in the kingdom. The idea of growing oaks in a second-pair-back is so rich to us, that we intend to-morrow to plant four-and-twenty acorns on all our mantel-pieces, and have no doubt that in less than a year we shall have a perfect Windsor Forest in every room in the house. Let us hope that the Oaks will not be of such a nature as eventually to take us in.—*Punch.*

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL COACH ACCIDENT.—On Saturday an accident, attended with fatal consequences, occurred near to the entrance of the town of Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, to the Prince of Wales. Oxford coach. The coach left the Bull Inn, Holborn, at eight o'clock on Saturday morning. Driver, Mr. William Tarlin, one of the proprietors. At Uxbridge the horses were changed, and the coach proceeded on towards Beaconsfield, having at that time only two passengers outside, a second couple, who had a few days previously come up from Oxford just as the coach was ascending the hill at the entrance of Beaconsfield, the leader shied at a short white post at the side of a ditch, and at the same instant the reins broke, by which Mr. Tarlin lost all command over the horses; they drew the coach up a bank, and it was overturned. Mr. Taplin and both passengers were thrown to the ground with great force, and, when picked up, the two passengers were found to be in a state of insensibility. Mr. Taplin had three of his fingers broken, and his nose and face were most seriously cut and bruised. The male passenger had sustained serious injuries of the head, and his wife had her collar bone fractured, injury of the ribs, &c. The male passenger lingered until between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, when he died. Mr. Taplin is recovering from his injuries.

THE SUICIDE OF THE TWO LOVERS.—It having been reported that the bodies of the unfortunate couple would be interred in one grave, on Sunday afternoon, in Beaumont Cemetery, Stepney, a large concourse of persons of both sexes assembled to witness the sad, though proper, ceremony. They, however, were somewhat disappointed, as the relatives of the ill-fated young woman objected, notwithstanding her dying wish, to laying her remains with those of her deceased suitor. The parental officers expressed a hope that the bodies should not be buried together, as such a proceeding might be calculated to give a kind of countenance to such tragedies. Accordingly the body of the female was, on Saturday afternoon, conveyed to its final resting-place in Globe-fields burial-ground, Globe-road, Mile-end. The funeral was kept strictly private. On Sunday afternoon the body of the young man was privately interred in Beaumont Cemetery. It has not been noticed that a box belonging to the young woman was broken open, and all the letters which the poor girl had sent to him were found secured in an envelope, with the following superscription:—" Anguish and sorrow. The deepest letters were given to me by my dear Elizabeth. Let them be a living monument of my cruelties, and as a memento of grief—(signed) C. A. D."

TWO LIVES LOST ON THE SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.—A great sensation was caused at Dovercourt Wednesday night, by a report that two lives had been lost in one of the tunnels between Dover and Folkstone. Upon enquiry it was found to be too true: the sufferers were George Coveney and Edward Jackson; both have left wives, and, in the latter, a family. The deceased were employed as labourers on the South Eastern Railway, near the Warren, and when the accident happened, were on their way home from work. They were in the Abbots Cliff Tunnel, and probably were walking on the rails. The up-train which leaves Dover 40 m. minutes past 8, passed them; and it is supposed that from the noise and smoke they neither saw nor heard the down-train, which should reach Dover at 35 minutes past 8, enter the tunnel; in consequence of which they were knocked down by the engine, and the train passed over the bodies and killed them. The scalp of Jackson's head was dreadfully torn, and was lying on his breast; indeed, both bodies were fearfully lacerated. The bodies have been brought into Dover, and notice given to the coroner.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BLACKBURN AND PRESTON RAILWAY.—On Tuesday afternoon an accident occurred at King's Bank, Hoghton-bottoms, on the new line of railway now constructing between Blackburn and Preston, by which one man was killed, another so seriously injured that he is not expected to recover, and a third much hurt, though not to a dangerous extent. It appears that the line at King's Bank goes through a pretty deep cutting at the side of a hill, and the deceased, with the two others, were engaged in making the cutting, and were at the time of the accident in the excavation at the side and to a degree. They were just about to leave work for the day, when a large portion of the upper part of the hill it is calculated to the extent of nine or ten tons, gave way, falling upon and burying the men beneath. Assistance was immediately procured, and when the unfortunate men had been extracted from their position, it was found that one of them must have been crushed to death against the waggon instanta neously. The second was injured to a very dangerous extent, and his life is despaired of. The third, we are happy to state, was much less hurt, and it is hoped that he will speedily recover from the effects of the accident. Every possible assistance was rendered to the sufferers. As a proof of the narrow escape the third man must have had, we may mention that a snuff box, which was in one of his pockets, was completely crushed. The deceased was about eighteen or nineteen years of age. This is the second accident which has happened on the place.

FIRE IN THE NEW ROAD.—Early on Wednesday morning a fire broke out upon the premises of Mr Treeby, builder, Milton-street, New-road. In a short time there were in attendance six engines. The fire burned most brilliantly, the glare being distinctly seen from the bridges. Abundance of water being at hand, the engines were soon put to work, but not before a large of stock or building, except the walls, could be saved. The occupier is insured in the Phœnix. The cause of the fire is not known, no one being in the house at the time of the outbreak.

SHOCKING DEATH.—Last week two women had occasion to go up Llangattock mountain (Breconshire), and one of them took her little girl with her, who, by some means or other, separated from them, and was lost. Search was made, and on account of the density of the fog, the night passed without any trace of her being discovered. On the following morning, however, she was found in a sitting posture, with her hands crossed over her bosom, quite dead.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—The following removals of troops are ordered to take place:—From the 1st Queen's Dragoon Guards, Hounslow, to Dublin.—From Ireland to England, and the 67th Foot from England to Ireland. The 72nd Foot embarked at Cork for Gibraltar, on the 27th ult.

A FEW QUESTIONS.—Q. What is a "long stop?" A. Alderman Gibbs's accounts.—Q. What do you call a "good run?" A. At the Victoria Theatre, a piece that goes twelve nights.—Q What is "fielding?" A. The taking of a family bill. Q. What is the best way to put out the lights.—Q. When does a party change sides? A. When he's in bed, and got the fidge.s.—Q. What do you call "a long slip?" A. A hundred songs for a halfpenny.—Q. How much is game? A. It depends whether it's in season. —*Punch.*

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ACORNS.—Curiosity has been rife in Godalming during the last few weeks to account for the very extensive demand which has taken place for acorns. One individual, it is said, has been commissioned to buy up no less than 3000 bushels at 1s. per bushel, and so great is the competition for the article, that pig-keepers are quite unable to keep pace with the rise in price. Some suppose that they are wanted as a substitute for bark in tanning; others, while others, no less wise, hint that they are to be used for adulterating coffee. Be this as it may, they are all sent off as quickly as purchased, to London, there to be made some use of.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Tuesday week was caught in a net in the Thames, between Pangbourn and Mapledurham, by Mr. Ford's fishermen, a fine jack, in capital condition, weighing nearly thirty pounds. The hook, which adorned sport to the angler, many marks of the hook being apparent in his mouth, and one eye is destroyed.

The King of Sweden whilst waiting for the legislative modification of the criminal code, has issued an ordinance ameliorating the application of corporal punishment as far as the army is concerned. His Majesty abolishes altogether the punishment of the stick, which was both cruel and brutalising, and substitutes for it a few blows on the back with the flat part of the sword, by way of degradation than otherwise, or in certain cases a number of stripes with a rod, not to exceed 50.

The law officers of the Crown have given their opinion that the words of the Mutiny Act exempt, as they were intended to exempt, all military officers in uniform dress or undress, and their horses, from the payment of toll when passing through turnpike-gates or bridges erected by the authority of Parliament.

On Monday night, about eight o'clock, the northern lights, which are locked upon as the prognostics of severe weather, were visible for a considerable time in the neighbourhood of Islington, Kingsland, Hackney, &c. A deep red glare was first observed at the west, and then slowly moved toward the east.

The Senate and College of the Ancients of Hamburg have declared in favour of emancipating the Jews. What principally decided the two highest bodies in the state to act favourably in consideration of the petition of the immense sacrifices which the Jews of Hamburg have made to succour the numerous victims of the fire of 1842, and the spirit of patriotism and charity with which they have always acted for a long series of years. The final accomplishment of the Jews will be, it is said, complete, except that they cannot form part of the Senate.

According to the *Mannheim Journal* it is almost certain that Austria, next year, will make some important changes in its tariff, and reduce consideration of the duties, particularly on raw materials from foreign countries. The same journal adds that the duties on certain articles will be entirely removed.

The last American papers announce the loss on the 4th of October, off the banks of Newfoundland, Captain Hewitt, with, it is much apprehended, the sacrifice of twenty-two persons including the commander, the chief mate, several of the crew, and many passengers. She was on her passage from Liverpool to New Orleans, having on board for that port sixteen passengers, of whom there were a number of ladies.

It appears by letters from the South of France, that Lord Brougham and Mr. Leader, the member for Westminster, are at their beautiful seat at Cannes in the South of France, and that many English families are about to have residences built there, as that a sort of English colony will be founded. It is added that Lord Brougham is busily engaged in the correction of the proof sheets of his great work on the French Revolution. This work is very extensive apparently, and will be published on the return of the Noble Lord to London. He will leave his country seat in Provence so as to be present at the opening of Parliament. Mr. Leader is engaged with his magnificent building, the foundations of which are laid.

According to a letter from the banks of the Danube, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, the engineers appointed to survey that river, and report on the practicability of improving it, so as to facilitate navigation, have declared that there are no obstacles which cannot be overcome at a moderate outlay.

A letter from Alexandria of the 20th ult., states that the Pacha of Egypt has announced his intention of making a railroad on his own account to Suez The writer of the letter states that the distance is 84 English miles, and that the estimated expense will be only 2300l. sterling per mile. Mehemet Ali has resolved to turn a deaf ear to the suggestions made to him by the East India Company, for an amelioration of the means of transport of the Overland Mail.

Letters from Hofwyl announce that the death of the celebrated Fellenberg, at Hofwyl, on the 21st ult. Emmanuel von Fellenberg was born in 1771 of a patrician family of Berne. He was educated at Tubingen for the bar, but later took to the profession of teaching. He was professor at Pfeffel, near Colmar. He founded his agricultural school at Hofwyl in 1801.

The King of Hanover returned on the 25th ult., to Hanover, from his Majesty's hunting-seat at Grunewald.

Accounts from Berlin say that the Emperor of Russia has refused to allow Prussian officers to take part in the war in the Caucasus. We likewise learn that the Russian government has given orders to transmit to Prussia to the Zollverein, which it does not recognise as a power.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains a Treasury warrant, fixing generally at 4*l.* 4*s.* per cent the rate on all East Indian and colonial letters of not more than half an ounce weight.

The Lighthouse on the Goodwin Sands progresses well, upwards of 90 feet of the iron shaft or column having been constructed in Mr. Rush's caisson, so that it is now above high water at the spot that may be expected to be inundated by the 1st January next. The light is to be a pale blue, to distinguish it from any other in the same locality.

A subsidy of 24,000 francs has been granted to the Liege Theatre by the civic authorities.

Last Monday week a dreadful murder was perpetrated at Helder (Holland) by a mendicant, who, on his unexpected return from Amsterdam, found within his house a former acquaintance with whom he has long been at enmity. Urged by feelings of jealousy, on finding that his wife had received the individual during his absence, he took up an ancient cutlass, and plunged it into the heart. The poor woman died in a few seconds After an attempt at suicide, the assassin was arrested and conveyed to prison.

The Duke of Norfolk is about to present fifty acres of land to the people of Sheffield for public pleasure-grounds.

Lieutenant Selby, of the Indian navy, has recently ascended the River Karun, in Southern Persia, in the steamer Assyria, to a much higher point than ever had been visited before by European vessels. He reported as far as Shuster, a Persian town, containing a population of 6000 souls, and the Dusful, one of its principal streams, to within 15 miles of the town of Dizful, and about the same distance of the ruins of Susa, the ancient capital of Persia, and the Shushan of the Book of Daniel. This discovery throws open the richest provinces of Persia, which have hitherto been impenetrable, from want of roads, to English trade and commerce.

A dinner is to be given on Wednesday next, by the merchants of London, to Sir Henry Pottinger, at the Merchant Tailors' hall, and the merchants and manufacturers of Manchester have invited him to a banquet in that town on the 20th inst.

M. Duncker, director of the police of Berlin, has discovered the authors of the recent robbery on the Blucher family. They are four in number. The stolen articles have been recovered, but many of them are much injured. Amongst these articles were a valuable sword, presented to Blucher by the Prince Regent of England, and which had cost nearly 400*l.* sterling; the golden box enclosing the letters of the city freedom, conferred on the field marshal by the city of Berlin, and which was worth 4000 thalers (about 600*l.*); sixteen golden snuff-boxes decorated with valuable stones, valued at 11,000 thalers. The whole of the stolen articles are valued at about 300,000 thalers (about 30,000*l.*).

In answer to a letter from the Secretary of the Short-time Committee of Lancashire, Lord Ashley has written to say that he will endeavour to bring on the subject of the Ten Hours Bill on the first night of the session, so that a day may be fixed for its discussion.

SCOTLAND.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION AT KILSO.—Yesterday week an atrocious attempt at assassination took place at Kilso. The victim is James Cockburn, a farmer-grazier at Quiekwood, in the parish of Abbey St. Bathan's, who was on that night to have been married to Jean Steele, or Rankin, widow, residing at Linlaw, in the adjoining parish of Buncle. The bride and bridegroom were to have met at Dunse in the evening, in order to have had their nuptials celebrated. The bridegroom, with an acquaintance of the name of James Veall, was proceeding to the place of meeting in Dunse, and when at a place called Preston Cleugh, about half a mile to the north of Preston, at about half-past five o'clock in the afternoon, was fired at with a gun or a pistol from the plantation adjoining the east side of the road. The shot took effect in the back. Veall also received some of the shot in the arm; and being stunned by the murderous attack, and seeing Cockburn fall, he fled to Preston for assistance and protection to the house of Cockburn—having procured which, and returning immediately to the spot, Cockburn was found as he fell, but there was no trace of the murderer. On the examination of Cockburn's wounds, he was found to have received about 100 slug and round shot in the back, which was dreadfully lacerated. On recovering sensibility, he was heard to say "that it was a poor revenge," and when asked if he suspected any one to have done the deed, he said "he was afraid not." Cockburn, John Johnston, who resides at present with Jean Rankin, as hind for her, the uncle to Jean Rankin, to whom she has been married. Johnston at that time was in the room, and was then apprehended, and, having undergone an examination, has been committed for trial. The poor woman was much distressed at hearing what had befallen her intended husband, who is in a very dangerous condition, and not expected to survive.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A lamentable accident took place last week in the Mid-Lothian Coal Company's pits, situated at present forming under the New Town, Edinburgh, in connection with the Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton Railway, which proved fatal to no fewer than four of the workmen. How the accident occurred is not known, as all who were in the tunnel at the moment have perished; but it is supposed that the water, which had accumulated in the upper mines, had suddenly broken in upon them, and swept them all away in the torrent.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—We had a fair average quantity of English wheat on sale here to-day. As was the case on Monday, the best parcels were in steady request: but all other kinds were more dull, and the turn lower. The show of foreign was not large, yet the inquiry for it was heavy, at previous figures. Our supplies of barley, both English and foreign, are large, which caused the barley trade to be extremely heavy, and prices to have a downward tendency. Malt was in slow request, but not cheaper. Oats, beans and peas were steady, at full prices.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 6950 ; barley, 2640 ; oats, 2630 quarters. Irish: wheat, — barley, — oats, 14,670 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 1130 ; barley, 13,540 ; oats, 6800, quarters. Flour, 4710 sacks. Malt, 4760 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 52s to 57s; white ditto, 44s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 52s to 55s; ditto, white, 55s to 57s; rye, 37s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; distilling, 30s to 32s; malting ditto, 35s to 38s; Kingston and Ware, 45s to 48s; Chevalier, 50s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 20s; potato ditto, 24s to 26s; Scotch and Cork, black, 21s to 22s; ditto, white, 22s to 23s; tick beans, new, 31s to 37s; ditto, old, 40s to 42s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 35s to 37s; white ditto, 36s to 38s; harrow ditto, 36s to 38s; Town made flour, 45s to —; Suffolk, Stockton, and Yorkshire, 33s to 36s, per 28 lbs.

Foreign.—Fine wheat 50s to 54s; Dantzig, red, 49s to 47s; white, 42s to 48s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 27s to 28s; oats, 17s to 18s; feed, ios to 12s; beans, 31s to 34s; peas, 34s to 35s, per quarter. Flour, Canadian, 31s to — ; Baltic, 20s to — , per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Linseed sales are to a fair request, at fully the late improvement in the quotations. In all other kinds of seeds, comparatively little is done at late rates

The following are the present rates:—Linseed cakes, English, 4*l.*10 to 4*l.*15, Mediterranean, 6*l.* 12s to 6*l.* 10s, per 1000.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 7*d.* to 7½*d.* ; of household ditto, 6*d.* to 6½*d.* per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 45s 6d; barley, 35s 1d; oats, 21s 8d; rye, 32s 2d, beans, 35s 9d; peas, 35s 1d.

Six Weeks Average that governs Duty.—Wheat, 45s 11d; barley, 35s 6d; oats, 21s 5d; rye, 31s 2d, beans, 37s 3d; peas, 35s 1d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, —; barley, 2s; oats, 6s; rye, 5s 6d; beans, 6s 6d; peas, 6s 6d.

FLAX.—In this market, a very large business has been transacted, during the week, yet we have no further advance to notice in the quotations. The stock is now 39,0.6,000lbs against 30,030,000 lbs. at the same time in 1843.

Sugar.—All descriptions of sugar have been in somewhat inactive inquiry, since our last report. Holders have been firm, but buyers have mostly held off in anticipation of lower prices.

Coffee.—This article still continues to have a quiet appearance. The supplies in warehouse are small, if we except those of Ceylon, which are unusually large. The good ordinary qualities of the latter are selling at 80s per cwt.

Fruits.—Currants are in brisk request, at higher prices. The quantity cleared for home consumption during the past seven weeks, has been about 2700 tons. Valencia raisins are brisk, at 38s per cwt.

Rice.—There is only a moderate business doing in rice, yet the quotations are supported

Provisions.—The arrivals of Irish butter still continue small, owing to which, the demand is active, at fully late advance in the quotations. Clonmel, 94s to 96s; Cork, 92s to 94s; Carrick, 86s to 88s; Waterford, 73s to 78s. The supply of foreign butter is on the increase, yet sales proceed steadily, at 86s to 90s for Kos, and 76s to 80s for Friesland. The bacon market is steady, at 46s to 48s for prime sizeable Waterford, and 44s for heavy. Lard is in brisk request, at 60s to 62s for Waterford bladdered, 62s to 64s for Limerick; 56s to 60s for kegs, and 54s to 56s for Prime Other kinds of provisions are quite as dear

Oils.—Most kinds of oil continue to be taken off steadily, at fully last week's quotations

Tallow.—For P.Y.C. tarse is only a limited demand, at 40s 6d to 40s 9d on the spot, and 41s to 41s 6d for the tarse for months of next year. Orange P.Y.C. is selling at 42s, and fatness at 40s 3d, per cwt. Town tallow is in good supply, at 41s to 41s 6d net cash

Hay and Straw.—Due se meadow hay, 3*l.* 10s to 4*l.* 10s, useful ditto, 2*l.* 15s to 3*l.* 5s; fine up and ditto, 2*l.* 5s to 2*l.* 12s ; clover hay, 3*l.* 10s to 4*l.* 0s; oat straw, 1*l.* 10s to 1*l.* 15s ; wheat straw, 1*l.* 1s to 1*l.* 10s, per load.

Wool.—There is more inquiry for selected qualities of foreign and colonial wools, at full prices. English parcels are a mere drug.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes are on the increase, in consequence of which, the trade is heavy, at from 2*l.* 10s to 3*l.* 10s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Comparatively speaking, very little business has been transacted this week, in new pockets, yet prices are steadily supported. Bags, the supply of which is on the increase, command full rates of currency. Sussex pockets, 5*l.* 5s to 5*l.* 8s; Wealds, 4*l.* 15s to 5*l.* 5s; Mid Kent, 5*l.* 5s to 6*l.* 10s; East Kent, 6*l.* 7s to 6*l.* 8s; Choice ditto, 6*l.* 10s to 6*l.* 12s; Farnhams, 6*l.* 10s to 7*l.* 10s.

Coals (Friday).—Adairs, 17s 6d, Chester Main, 19s 6d; Townley, 17s 6d, Belmont, 21s 9d; Hylton, 21s; Lambton, 22s 6d; Adelaide, 21s 3d, per ton

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts here to day was somewhat extensive, but of very middling quality. For the primest Scots the demand was steady, at full prices, but otherwise the best trade ruled very dull. We had on offer 70 oxen and cows, together with 150 sheep, from Rotterdam, in good condition; while the arrivals from Scotland comprised 30 Scots. The numbers of sheep were small, yet the sale for that description of stock was heavier at barely Monday's quotations. Calves were in limited supply, and alarge demand for, at late rates. In pigs, very little was doing. Milch cows sold at from £ to £ per head.

Per Stone to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality do 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large oxen, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 4d to 3s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 8d; prime coarse woolled ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; large coarse calves 3s 8d to 3s 8d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; sucking calves, 18s to 32s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 1,210; cows, 130; sheep, 4,110; calves, 133; pigs, 278

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—There was a fair average amount of business done to-day, at full prices.—Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Inferior beef 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 2s 0d to 3s 4d; ditto small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d, prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 2s 0d to 4s 0d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d.

ROBERT HUKSLEY.

BRADFORD PRICE MARKET, Thursday, Dec. 5.—There is a full average attendance of merchants here to-day, and their operations a little more extensive, which, we expect, will be continued for some weeks, in order to enable them to get a supply of goods ready for the next fair at Leipzig in January. The change in the weather during the week is also looked favourably upon by the home trade houses, whose business has not been so extensive as was looked for. In prices no marked difference is noticed.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

[From our City Correspondent.]

The intention of the Bank of England to reduce the interest upon the usual quarterly loans to the same rate as that adopted for discount (viz., two and a half per cent.) has created but the effect of depressing the value of money to the extent anticipated. The Share Market, however, at the beginning of the week was very buoyant, from the belief that money would be procurable at an easy rate for some time to come. But as the week advanced the spirit of speculation became less active, it appearing that the leading capitalists were inclined to await the effect of the new French and Canadian loans upon the Money Market before they operated. This supposition is in a manner confirmed by the still declining state of Exchequer Bills, which have gradually receded in value during the week. Consols have, on the contrary, been very firm, from the number of investments that are usually made just previous to the shutting group them at one period a considerable advance upon the relative value of the heavier stocks. On Tuesday, which was the last day for transfer previous to the closing of the books for the dividends, Consols yielded a fraction, but Bank stock having sold scarcely, and re-purchased in Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. Nothing has occurred since to vary prices. Consols now quote, without the January dividend, 93¾ to ¾, and Bank stock, 198 to 200. Exchequer Bills closed at 10*l.* 5*s.* pm.; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 102¾; Bank Stock, 208; Exchequer Bills, 55 to 53; India Bonds, 73 to 79.

In foreign stocks of the week in the Foreign Market there appeared to be some disposition for speculation in the Foreign House. Spanish Actives quoted 24¾ ¾. Three per Cents, 36¾ ¾; and Mexican was 36¾. But although prices have been favourably maintained, there has not been any material change in any of the stocks worthy of recording. An appearance of a rise in Spanish or Mexican, or any of the low priced Stocks, always brings realisers into the market, which is not now sufficiently supported to maintain quotations, much less to rise upon, even small sales Portuguese quotes an advance, the news continuing favourable, and closes at 57¾ to 58 Spanish Actives are 24¾ to 25; Three per Cents, 36¾; Passives, 4¾; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents 58¾ Four per Cents ditto, 96¾; Belgian, 105¾; Brazilian, 88¾; Mexican, 30¾; Peruvian, 2¾.

The buoyancy of the Share Market at the commencement of the week has not been fully maintained. The Railways are somewhat flatter, and with the exception of Birmingham Stock and Great Western, shares in general are a trifle lower. The closing quotations stand as follows:—Birmingham and Gloucester, 98¾; Bristol and Exeter, 71; Caledonian 4¾; Chester and Holyhead, 9¾; Direct Northern, 2¾; London and York, 3¾; Great Western, 146; Birmingham, (Stock), 208; Brighton, 48¾; Croydon, 17; Manchester and Leeds, 117; Manchester and Birmingham, 22¾; Midland, 19¾; Newcastle and Carlisle, 53; Norwich and Brandon, 12¾; Rugby, 1¾; South Eastern and Dover, 38; Trent Valley, 8; Yarmouth and Norwich, 25; Sheffield and Lincoln, 1¾; South Western, 80; York and North Midland, 104; Banovers and Ambergate, 6; Orleans and Varzon, 11¾; Orleans, Tours, and Bordeaux, 7¾; Paris and Orleans, 41¾; Rouen and Havre, 22¾.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Consol Market was firm yesterday, and the closing price was 100 ex div. for the Opening. There was nothing of importance in the Foreign Market; and the Share Market was steady, but without any large increase of business. Edinburgh and Glasgow have been done at 61, and Rouen and Havre at 22¾.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 3.

This *Gazette* announces that the death of Sir John Henry Sea's, Bart., M.P. for Portsmouth, having been duly certified to the Speaker of the House of Commons in vacancy he will issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the election of a member to serve in the present Parliament for the town of Portsmouth in the room of the said deceased

BANKRUPTS.—CANNULLED J. SPENCER, jun., Liverpool, builder

BANKRUPTS.—J. LAIDO', Ramsgate, carver. J. FINLAYSON Russell-street, Finsbury-square. M. WAKERS, Fleet-lane, Farringdon-street, wholesale hardwaremen. C. HOOTEMAN, Rough Buckinghamshire, hotel-keeper. W. H. BARTON, Bedford-row, Commercial-road East, Chance-lane, Whitechapel, Chemist and Grove end, Paddington, Middlesex. W. K. ROBERTS, Abingdon-street, Westminster. W. NOFMAN, John-street, Tottenham-court-road pianoforte-maker. G. E. WHITE, Reading, tailor. W. KEEVIL, Newton Abbot, Devonshire, grocer. J. FEARON, Sunderland, Durham, ironmonger. J. WILKES and C. WHITE Jewry-street, Aldgate, builders. W. BURCHETT, Whitechapel-road, chemist. J. WILSON, Windsor, licensed victualler. W. PERKINS, Oxford, upholsterer. H. ROBINSON, Liverpool, brewer. T. WILLIAMS and J. DAVIS, Cardiff, co-founder J. WALLINGTON, Bristol, painter. I. KETCHUM, Liverpool, merchant. J. ROBERTSON, Liverpool, merchant. J. and J. ARMSTRONG and A. P. TURNER, Edinburgh, furniture broker. D. and W. TAYLOR, Dundee and Kinnen, merchants. D. MCINTYRE, Nairn, plasterer. J. MATHER and J. ALLAN, Montrose, grocers

FRIDAY, DEC. 6.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 6.—10th Light Dragoons: Lieut Lord G. A. Beauclerk to be Captain, vice Darlington; Cornet T. S. Carlyon to be Lieutenant, vice Lord G. A. Beauclerk. Shelley to be Cornet, vice Carlyon.

Rifle Brigade: Captain Hervey Bruce Col. W. T Knollys to be Major, vice W. Browne 46th: Lieut. and Capt. E. W. F Walker to be Captain and Lieutenant Colonel, vice Knollys; Ensign and Lieut. T. H. Powell to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Walker; J. F. Pennefather and Lieutenant, vice Powell.

11th Foot: Capt. J. J. Grant to be Captain, vice Story; Ensign H. M. Hall to be Lieutenant, vice Jamieson; R. W. Cardif to be Ensign, vice Hall. 13th Foot: Ensign Lord Lisle, vice Cassalet, Assist.-Surg. G. Stewart to be Surgeon, vice Stevenson. 31st: H. H. Massey to be Assist.-Surg., vice Jenkins. 33rd: Lieut. G. H. Cranfield to be Lieut. vice Smith; Sub.: Gent. G. M. Layton to be Ensign, vice Wingfield. 38th: Capt. V. F. Story to be Captain, vice Grant. 42nd: Lieut. A. C. Campbell to be Captain, vice Macdonald; Ensign Robert Barnett to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell. W. P. Orde to be Ensign, vice Barnett. 44th: Assistant-Surgeon E. J. Pratt to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Barnett. 46th: Captain Hervey Bruce to be Captain, vice Smith. Major C. Dashwood to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Sir Thomas Wilson, 54th: Lieut. J. B. Clark to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Wilcox; Ensign W. F. Brett to be Lieutenant, vice Clark; Cadet W. F. O'Brien to be Ensign, vice Brett. 57th: Maj. F. Shadwell to be Major, vice Dalrymple, 59th: Lieut. J. Harvey, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. L. Dundas, K.C.B. dead: Assist.-Surg. W. Smith, M.D., from the 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice J. Forbes; Cadet A. W. Cameron to be Ensign, vice M'Queen. 94th: Major J. L. Dennis to be Major, vice Cotton, 95th: W. M'Andrew, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Stewart

1st Wes. India Regiment.—Lieut. R. H. Miny to be Captain, vice J. Griffith Ensign W. J. Chamberlayne to be Lieutenant, vice Minty; Ensign J. T. Hurford to be Ensign, vice Chamberlayne

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—Second Lieut. H. Agar to be First Lieutenant, vice Suckling, Second Lieut. J. Dwyer to be First Lieutenant, vice Hutchman, to be Second Lieutenants W. Fennell, vice Agar. J. E. Tulk, vice Dwyer.

Memorandum.—Joseph J. Jameson to be Major in the Army; Captain A. M. Douglas to be Major in the Army

UNATTACHED.—Lieut. W. Lacy to be Captain.

BREVET.—Lieut. J. B Hamilton to be Adjutant, vice J. O. Burridge.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surgeon T. Atkinson, M. D., to be Staff Surgeon, vice Hutchinson. Staff Assistant-Surgeon—J. W. ROBERTSON and J. M'CULLOCH, Gentlemen, to be Assistant-Surgeons, vice Atkinson, Forbes, and Stewart.

Captain S. BUCKNALL, Hendon, carman. J. SAWYER, Kilburn, Surrey, butcher. C. CARTER, Sadd ington, Leicestershire, miller. J. MACKAY, Liverpool, merchant.

BIRTHS.

At Hawkthorne, the lady of the Rev. Edwin Jarvis, of a son.—In Old Burlington-street, the lady of Dr. J. H. E. Scambs, of a son.—At Grove Park, near Warwick, Lady Dormer, of a son.—At the Vyneuze, Herts, the wife of the Rev. Mr. H. C. Cholmeley, of a daughter.—In Grosvenor-street, Lady Sarah Hay Williams, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

At Tattingstone, Suffolk, John Evans Perry, Esq., of Duffryn, Glamorganshire, High Sheriff for that county, to Alicia Grace, second daughter of the late William Rushby, Esq. —At Bromley, Kent, Lieut. Col. Sir Thomas Reade, K.C.B., to Mary Anne, second daughter of Samuel Rapley, of Brighton.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Lisle Thomas, to Elizabeth, widow of Colonel Rathbone, of Kensington.—At Weybrook, Warwickshire, Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., to Miriam Sarah, daughter of the late James W. J., Esq. —At St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, Henry Taylor, Esq., to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Charles Rouse, jun., Esq.

DEATHS.

At St. Bernard's Monastery, Leicestershire, Father John Daniels, aged 23. It is supposed he fell a sacrifice to the change of habits and living in that establishment. It is to be hoped that this will prove a sufficient warning to all persons against these absurd institutions. It is far nobler to have the courage to battle with the world than to steal away like a coward from its duties and anxieties.—Mr William Williams, son of the late Mr. Thomas Williams, author of "The Cottage Bible," &c., aged 56.—John Crichton, Esq., of Bankhouse, Cannonstreet, in his 82d year.—At Teddington, Mary Anne, the wife of Rear-Admiral Collard.—At Stanerton Court, Gloucester, aged 21, Augusta, relict of the late William St. Clair, Esq.—In Queen street, Westminster, William John Kaye, Esq., many years one of her Majesty's foreign service messengers.—At Lartington Hall, Yorkshire, Henry Witham, Esq., High Sheriff of the county of Durham.—Edward Smyth, Esq., of Bedford-row, in the 76th year of his age.—The Rev. Charles Peyton, aged 35, Minister of Lendal Chapel, York.—At Croydon, in the 70th year of his age, Henry Courtney, Esq brother of the Rev. John Courtney, rector of Sandersteed, Surrey.

LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—BRIGHTON TERMINUS.

(Continued from page 361.)

branches off the Greenwich line; and at its extremity, the eye dwells with interest on Blackheath, the domes of Greenwich Hospital, the Observatory on the hill, and the charming country stretching from those edifices. There is a steep gradient here of one foot in every 100, which continues rising from the New Cross Station (in part destroyed by fire a few weeks since) to the Dartmouth Arms, 5¼ miles from town.

Speedily, the New Cross Locomotive Establishment is reached. "On the right, a delightful cluster of villages appears, inviting all to whom they are accessible, and they are easily so to multitudes, to many a delightful ramble. Camberwell, Peckham with its Rye Common, and its noble Forest Hill, Dulwich with its interesting gallery of pictures, Sydenham Common, and Norwood with its Beulah Spa, are all there. Nor is the left without great interest. There is Eltham with its old palace; Bromley, deriving its name most probably from the broom growing so plenteously around; the little church and the almshouses of the Licensed Victuallers, on Penge Common; the spire of Beckenham Church, backed by the beautiful woods of Gwydyr House; and the Addiscombe Downs knee deep in lichens and heather."—*Illustrated Guide to the London and Dover Railway.*

The actual commencement of the railway is at about nine and a quarter miles from London Bridge, the trains running for that distance, over the rails of the Greenwich and Croydon Railway Companies.

A mile onward, we reach the first of the great localities along the road—the Croydon station, where are four distinct lines of rails, an arrangement which ensures the safety of passengers at the stations; the main line being left free for the passage of any special train, and the current train being turned off into what are technically termed the "sidings." Croydon is a place of considerable interest, with its spacious collegiate church; and the Archiepiscopal Palace, and Addiscombe House in the vicinity.

We pass eastward of the town, with the Sanderstead Hills and Banstead Downs on the left, as we emerge from a short cutting, and advance upon an embankment about two miles in length.

Next we reach the Godstone-road station (12¾ miles), leaving the coach-road to the right, along which, perhaps, a snail-paced waggon may be creeping, as if in contrast with the almost electrical speed on the iron road; and, perchance, reminding us that near this very spot, some one and forty years since, was laid down an iron tramroad—though, for horse-power instead of steam. Nevertheless, this was one of the earliest germs of the grand railway system.

About a mile and a half onward is the Station with the genuine rustic appellation of Stout's Nest. From the junction with the Croydon line, the railway runs with this slope for about eight miles, to the high ground at Merstham, where a cutting of great depth keeps the railway far below the natural level of the country, being 150 feet deep in its greatest perpendicular descent; by which we enter the Merstham Tunnel, the first on the line, about 1780 yards in length, and the construction of which occupied three and a half years.

Regaining day-light as abruptly as we left it, by a slight inclination of the head, we perceived the interesting Norman church of Merstham, with its shingled spire immediately to the right. Next, upon an elevated ridge, flanked with noble trees, is the mansion of Gatton Park, formerly the seat of Sir Mark Wood, Bart., next of Lord Monson, and now the property of the Countess of Warwick. Adjoining the house is a small stone church in the pointed style, built a few years since by Lord Monson.

By an embankment, 20 feet high, we reach the Reigate Station (21¾ miles), where the Dover line branches off to Tunbridge. Reigate lies about two miles to the left, and is noticeable for its fine church, in the early English style; and its sand-rock caves, in which the Barons are reported to have held their meetings antecedent to the signing of Magna Charta. Immediately above is the site of the castle of the powerful Earls of Warren and Surrey, the entrance to the fortified ground being denoted by a modern gateway.

We next cross the beautiful tract called, from its geological structure, Red Hill, where is another station, and a few poles to the right, the new coach-road to Brighton, and its red brick inn.

Crossing the embankment at Earlswood Common, we gain a fine view of Leith Hill, the highest point in this part of England—nearly 1000 feet above the sea level. Thence the eye crosses a picturesque country to the wood-crowned range in which is the famed Box Hill, nearly over against Dorking.

At 25¾ miles, we reach the Horley Station, at a short distance from the village, with its pretty church spire. Here the line begins to rise, and the view continues uninterrupted.

At 29¾ miles, is the Three Bridges and Crawley Station, which is the nearest point to Crawley and Horsham. The line here passes over a long embankment and now commences a descent of 1 in 264 feet. After passing through several cuttings, we enter the Balcombe Tunnel, 1123 yards long, the construction of which was, indeed, a triumph of engineering skill. We soon reach the Balcombe Station, 33¾ miles; and in the valley beneath, may be traced the sinuous river Ouse.

This romantic valley is crossed by a beautiful viaduct, consisting of 37 brick arches, of 30 feet span: its total length is 1437 feet, or rather more than a quarter of a mile; and the height varies from 40 feet at the abutments, to 96 feet at the point where it crosses the river. This is the noblest work on the line: it is of Italian design, by Mr. J. U. Rastrick, F.R.S., F.S.A.; resident engineer, Mr. E. J. Maude. The entire structure is shown in the large engraving at page 360. The prospect from the road line is an unbounded scene of beauty, stretching across the Weelds of Sussex, Kent, and Surrey—a lovely succession of hill and dale, woodland and pasture, dotted with farmsteads, cottages, and churches—those matchless charms of an English landscape.

Passing through a somewhat monotonous cutting, we reach Hayward's Heath Station (thirty-eight miles), one mile from Cuckfield, the turnpike road to which we pass beneath, immediately on quitting the station, through a short tunnel of 700 feet. Aback for Cuckfield, Crawley, and Reigate, once the pride of the Brighton road—now occasionally re-echoing with the crack of a solitary whip!

A cutting of nearly two miles leads us to an embankment across St. John's Common, covered with furze and flaunting gorse. A minor station—Burgess Hill—is next passed, and we reach Hassock's Gate Station, seven miles from Brighton, and forty three miles and a half from London. Around this station is Ditchling, celebrated in olden time for its itinerant singers (probably a relic of mumming), and Hurst-pier-point, near which is Denny, a fine massive brick mansion, of the year 1525; and in the adjacent parish is a moated farm-house, of Caen stone, with indications of a portcullis, and other feudal appurtenances. The most interesting objects to the right of this portion of the line are a few half-timbered farmsteads, with massive brick chimneys, apparently of considerable antiquity.

Returning to the railway, we soon reach the Gothic entrance to the Clayton Tunnel, which, like that at Merstham, is cut through chalk, and is about a mile and a quarter long; a shaft of this tunnel crowns the highest point of the hill, and may be seen for many miles round.

Immediately beyond Clayton Tunnel is an immense open cutting through chalk and then we reach Patcham Tunnel, 1440 feet in length.

A succession of chalky precipices now indicates the approach seaward, and we soon reach the fiftieth milestone, and arrive at the Brighton terminus, engraved at page 364; an elegant structure in the Roman style, with a commodious portico, &c.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOLS, SHEFFIELD.

From this point is a branch line to Shoreham, a passage of ten minutes. After passing through a tunnel, we burst upon the sea-side, with the village of Hove and its little Saxon church; the walls of Aldrington church; and the villages of Portslade, Southwick, and Kingston; till by a continuous embankment, we arrive at Shoreham, near to its fine large Anglo-Norman church. The scene shown in the engraving is the most picturesque view of the town, with the handsome suspension bridge across the Adur, built by Mr. Clark, at the expense of the Duke of Norfolk, in 1833.

We find the cost of the London and Brighton Railway, stated at £2,634,058; cost per mile, £57,252; passengers per week, 11,317; receipts per week, £3,573.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The arrangements have now all been completed for giving possession of the various parts of this great work. All the shops and offices are let, and the agreements have been signed by the tenants, many of whom are in possession, and are fitting them up with considerable taste and effect. In Lloyd's subscribers'-room there will be mahogany seats and tables for the subscribers, 800 or 900 in number; and in the commercial or club-room, similar seats and tables are to be placed for the accommodation of 300 or 400 persons. Round the room and in appropriate stands will be laid the journals and newspapers from all parts of the world. In the merchants' area the tessellated pavement has been entirely removed, and the surface is now covered with an exceedingly hard and durable coating of the asphalte of Seyssel of a uniform and pleasing colour. The merchants' area will, it is confidently reported, be given up to the merchants on the 1st of January, and complete access will be given to all public portions of the building a week or ten days previously.

ANCIENT HOUSE IN GRAVEL-LANE.

This fine old mansion, in Old Gravel-lane, Ratcliffe-highway, has just been taken down: it was originally handsome and spacious, and appeared to be of the age of Elizabeth. The mansion has enjoyed considerable celebrity for years past, from a tradition of its having been the residence of the Count Gondomar, Ambassador from the Court of Spain to this country, in the reign of James I. To the intrigues of this nobleman is attributed the execution of the long-

ANCIENT MANSION, GRAVEL-LANE.

pending sentence on Sir Walter Raleigh; it being the object of James I. to secure the favour of the Court of Spain, to bring about the marriage of the Infanta with his son Charles I. The above mansion is mentioned in Pennant's "London;" and, being a fragment of Old London, is worthy of record by illustration.

ST. GEORGE'S NEW SCHOOLS, SHEFFIELD.

Considerable interest has been attached to the laying of the first stone of the above schools, on the 14th inst., by the Right Hon. the Lord Wharncliffe, Lord President of her Majesty's Council. His lordship on his arrival was received by the committee and clergy of Sheffield and its neighbourhood. Soon afterwards, the procession was formed (the children, about 800 in number, belonging to St. George's Schools passing the Grammar School, where his lordship and the clergy were assembled), and proceeded from Charlotte-street, up Portobello, and along St. George's-terrace, to the site of the schools, at the top of Best-street. The ceremony was commenced by the singing of the 100th psalm, after which several portions of Scripture were read by the Rev. W. Mercer. Prayer was then offered up by Mr. Mercer, and a glass bottle, containing a number of documents and coins, afterwards deposited by Lord Wharncliffe into the receptacle prepared for it under the foundation-stone. Some passages of Scripture were next read by Mr. Mercer, prior to the stone being lowered to its appointed place.

The stone was then laid by Lord Wharncliffe in the usual form. The handsome silver trowel used by his lordship on this occasion was kindly presented by Mrs. Hatfield, the lady of Mr. Hatfield, of the firm of Waterhouse, Hatfield, and Sanson.

Two verses of a hymn were next sung, after which

Lord Wharncliffe, standing upon the stone, thus addressed the assembly—"Now, my friends, we have this day begun a building for the benefit of the inhabitants of this neighbourhood. It is not necessary for me to say anything in these days of the advantages of education, nor is it necessary for me to impress upon you that no education is worth the having which is not founded upon religion. The inhabitants of this district will now possess the means of having their children educated in connection with the Established Church of this country, whose prayers, of course, include the class rooms. There will also be constructed a dwelling houses for the master and mistress; the basement of the building being occupied by library, soup kitchen, play-grounds, &c. The estimated cost, without fittings, is nearly £4000, which sum includes £1300 for the site alone. To meet this, about £1200 has been raised by subscription, £1393 granted by the Privy Council, and £640 by the National Society, and £300 from other available sources. The design of the building has been furnished, and the work will be carried out under the able superintendence of Messrs. Worth and Firth, architects.

After the conclusion of the ceremony of laying the stone, Lord Wharncliffe, the Clergy, and Committee of the Schools, proceeded to the Cutlers' Hall, where luncheon was provided. About a hundred and thirty ladies and gentlemen sat down, between one and two o'clock, to the repast. The Rev. W. Mercer presided, Lord Wharncliffe, in returning thanks for his health being drunk by the company, said, "I believe that mankind, in the country at least, are convinced that unless persons are educated—unless they receive not merely a secular education, but one founded upon religion—you cannot make them good men or good citizens. In all efforts for this object I beg of you all to bear in mind that the education which I firmly believe the Legislature and Government of this country will be willing to encourage, is an education founded upon religion, and connected, if possible, with the Established Church. But I say so without any disparagement of the efforts of other classes of religionists. They, undoubtedly, are the parties that have exerted themselves in this cause; and I am not quite sure, to speak fairly upon this subject, whether their efforts have not been the means of exciting yours in this work. Still we, I say, who belong to the Establishment, and who have adopted its creed, cannot but feel the advantage to the people of this country of an Established Church, and desirous to inculcate the doctrines of that church in the minds of their children."

We have abridged these details from the very interesting report in the *Sheffield Mercury*.

GREAT ANNUAL MIGRATION OF THE RUSSIAN TARTARS.

Recent letters from the Crimea are occupied with accounts of the descent of the nomadic tribes of that country from their summer residences in the *Yaf* hill tops to their winter dwelling places in the warmer temperature of the plains. The spectacle of a whole people in the act of migration—following, with hardly more intelligence than "the stork in the heavens, who knoweth its time," the impulses of the changing seasons—is one of serious and universal interest; and as these wandering Tartars themselves embrace at the present time a large share of European attention, we have felt the opportunity to be a favourable one for introducing a family of them to our readers. The cut represents a Tartar household pursuing their precipitous way down the side of a torrent valley, on their march to Christmas quarters in the genial neighbourhood of Balaklava.

Few more picturesque sights could be imagined than those which the incidents of such a journey would furnish. The *bivouac* of a party of the travellers at night, is said to present a picture of barbarous interest. They are described as crouching in wild groups round wood fires, busily engaged in cooking their *kukurutz*, and, ever and anon, breaking the general silence by loud vociferations of joy, vengeance, or disaster. In the English edition of Professor Pallas's "Travels through the Southern Provinces of the Russian Empire," published in 1802, a very interesting plate is given of one of these Tartar encampments, in which the Professor, notwithstanding the rudeness of his company, passed a very pleasant evening. The wealthy elders of the tribe had each formed their own little settlement, and the line of demarcation was distinctly drawn between their families, who occupied little knots of tents, round which their own herds were straying.

In one of the earliest works we have upon Russian Tartary, published in Holland, in 1609, we find their habits of life described as essentially those of a shepherd, dwelling like Jacob, in tents, "the drought consuming him by day, and the cold by night." And strongly indeed is this picture corroborated by their mode of life to the present day. We still find the same ancient and pastoral style of existence corresponding with that of the patriarchal princes; their wealth entirely consisting in their flocks, with which they wander from pasture to pasture, as their will leads them, having no fixed habitation or positive house property, but bearing their tents here or there, whenever it may suit them to make a settlement.

Sober and frugal in their habits, they are content with the spontaneous produce of the earth, and rarely crave more than the natural wealth they possess, as the shepherd princes of the land; living almost wholly upon bread and milk, even animal flesh is a rarity to them, for they spare the herds they own in consideration of the wool and milk, until unforeseen accident or natural death puts their flesh at their disposal. They possess little moveable property besides the utensils of cookery, tents, and horse furniture; being, in truth, as near savage independence as a man can well be who is not a savage. It has been conjectured, that to this severe mode of life, the absence of petty thefts amongst them is to be attributed.

Mr. Spencer, in his "Travels in Tartary and the Caucasus," says, "I have ever found them to be a peaceable, inoffensive, hospitable people, and their employment being pastoral, it is very rarely that any act of cruelty or violence is recorded against them; and I always preferred the shelter of their humble huts to the dwellings of the foreign colonists, many of whom are deserters and vagabonds from every part of Europe: the Christian population of the Crimea being a complete *mongerie*." It would seem, therefore, that Russia is not to be believed, when she circulates, as she has done extensively, reports prejudicial to the Tartar reputation. The object, indeed, of the oppressor of the Caucasian races appears to have been to frighten travellers, and particularly the moneyed English, from penetrating into those abodes of freedom, the mountain homes of Krim Tartary, by terrific bugbears of the dangers to be apprehended in purse and person from the natives.

The manner of travelling most commonly in vogue with the Tartar tribes is on the horse—of which they have several very hardy and sure-footed varieties; but the camel is very often used for conveying their wives and females. They also make use of the *mudjar*, a long narrow vehicle, covered with dried sheepskins, and supported by wooden wheels; the whole of this carriage is constructed without the use of iron, the bark of the linden tree being used instead of nails, and box-wood wherever the vehicle is subject to friction. This vehicle, however, is, notwithstanding its frailty, used in carrying astonishing loads. Owing to the fact that the Tartars never grease their wheels, the traveller has very frequently the pleasure of a serenade of one of the most detestable sorts of music that can well be imagined.

The tribes are not only rich in flocks of sheep, but are abundantly possessed of every variety of black cattle. These they use in drawing their chariots and luggage-carts, when camels are not plenty enough to supply their need; for this laborious animal is one of the best calculated to endure the climate and to do the toil required in the Crimea.

The costume of the tribe is moderately gay, but very inelegant—the inelegance principally arising from their injudicious mixture of colours. Silk, corals, and pearls are are not scarce amongst the wealthier Tartars, and they are generally (more particularly the females) provided with what they consider amulets and safeguards.

Russia is determined on subjecting the free spirit of the Tartar to its own servile acquiescement of political obedience. When this has been accomplished, the shepherd will make his last migration from the hills; his flocks and his herds will be sold to the highest bidder, and he himself will become the victim of "civilisation" (?). To this end, we are told, that since the Crimea has been more nearly connected with Russian settlers, the influx of foreigners has been greater, and the number of those "wandering" has imperceptibly diminished, and the people have become more keenly sensible to the charms of a settled life. But for all this, and in spite of its Christian professions, we may entertain a not very reserved opinion that Russia feels but little interest in the religious, moral, or political welfare of its Tartar subjects. She wishes them under her thumb, and desires to use them in the subjugation of others—that's all.

ANNUAL MIGRATION OF A TARTAR FAMILY.

THE THEATRES.

COVENT GARDEN.

M. Jullien is most fortunately gifted with the art of hitting the public, and suiting his productions to the popular taste. High-school musicians may deride his musical knowledge, and affect to despise his compositions as evanescent trash: but M. Jullien puts forward a Polka, or a national set of quadrilles, thousands go to applaud, and keep time to their inspiriting measure with heads, heels, sticks, and umbrellas; they are reiterated at public balls and evening parties, and the fortunate arranger finds the reward of his tact and ingenuity accordingly. Since last season the house has been entirely redecorated, and its appearance even surpasses that of last year. The buffet at the extremity of the promenade has a very striking effect from the front of the house, and all the ornamental arrangements are made in the best taste. On Tuesday evening M. Baumann, the bassoon-player, took his benefit; and, to judge from the look of the house, it must have been a very excellent one. The *beneficiare* executed, with his usual expression, the cavatina, "Una voce poco fa" from "Il Barbière," and elicited a most rapturous encore, which, however, he did not take.

The Welsh Quadrilles formed the conclusion of the first part of the programme, composed by M. Jullien, as a companion to the English, Irish and Scotch ones—although certainly not equal to them. There was an addition to the orchestra of nine harps, the leading one being played by Mr. Ellis Roberts, the gentleman to whom was awarded the first prize at the late congress of Bards and Minstrels; and who had the honour of performing before her Majesty at Burghley House. But the great attraction of the evening was the Distin family, who have been for the last six months in Paris and Germany, during which time they have lost no opportunity of improving themselves or their instruments. The latter, now used by them, are of silver, and were presented to them by Louis Philippe, in consequence of the pleasure he received from their performance during the late *Exposition*. Their instruments, termed "Sax Horns," were originally invented by M. Sax, of Paris, but have been greatly improved by the Distins, who performed, on Tuesday, the magnificent "Robert, toi que j' aime," and Donizetti's touching "Fra Poco"—the finale to "Lucia di Lammermoor," in both of which they were most enthusiastically encored. We really advise all who have not heard them to take an early opportunity of so doing.

M. Jullien advertises another grand Bal Masqué on the 16th inst. The amusement is scarcely germane to English notions: but certainly the last was the most brilliant and well-conducted affair [illegible] hour, when it behoved all to leave, that we had ever seen in London.

HAYMARKET.

"Young England," was the popular title of a farce produced here on Saturday evening with success, from the pen of Mr. Morton; and derives its name, not from any political characters of this "new generation" introduced into it, but from a little baby of a few months old, upon whom the plot turns. *Mr. Parley* (Buckstone) is left at the railway terminus, at Southampton, with an infant placed in his arms by accident; and his terrible perplexities arising therefrom, added to his personation of somebody else from motives of pure good temper, plunge him into all sorts of equivoques and dilemmas, in which Buckstone's absurd terror can be readily imagined. There was nothing very novel in the situations, but they were brought in with tact, and although wonderfully improbable, kept the audience in continuous laughter. It was announced for repetition amidst unmixed applause.

A second successful piece was brought out on Wednesday evening, called "Somebody Else"—an adaptation of Madame Albert's favourite piece of "Georgette"—we understand, from the pen of Mr. Planché. There is not much plot in it; but it is of that light class of pieces which formerly found such favour at the Olympic, in its palmy days, under the Vestris management very intelligible, very elegant, and, what is more, very safe. "The Swiss Cottage," from Adolph Adams's opera, "Le Chalet," is a good specimen of this style. A young Swiss wheelwright has fallen in love with a young girl confided to his care by her brother, who is from home. But he is engaged to another—a lively, mischief-loving lass; and at this time the brother returns, bringing with him a suitor for his sister. The coquettish *Minne* (Madame Vestris) pretends to be the sister, marries the new comer, and leaves the young wheelwright free to follow his own choice, after giving rise to an amusing equivoque.

It will be seen that there is not much in all this, but it went smoothly enough, telling well with the audience. There was a very pretty scene; and a very pretty song, sung by Madame Vestris, and encored. The lady was also called before the curtain at the end of

the vaudeville, which was announced for repetition amidst general applause.

ADELPHI.

What he management of this hitherto excellently conducted theatre could be thinking about, when it presented its audience with so unmitigated a piece of trash as "Sidonia de" sometime or another—we forget what—we cannot imagine. If the manager thinks he can make the Adelphi Theatre the rubbish-basket of the Haymarket, he is much mistaken, and will find it out considerably to his cost. It is true the pieces of this which the Adelphi requires is not of the highest order, but of that class they should be good; and there is as much art requisite in amusing this audience as that of a high theatre, although, of course, of a far different order. The food may be coarse and roughly seasoned with which they are fed, but it must be, procuring some sort of excitation of the palate, and not such a water-gruel phantom as the vapid translation which was dished up on Monday night. There was a sleepy, heavy method about it, which laid hold of the mind, already mystified by the entire unintelligibility of what it saw and heard, and lulled it into a lethargy; and not until the nightmare had disappeared, did a few strong constitutions show that they had sufficient vitality left to hiss. There is something healthy in a vivid and peremptory condemnation; and the rubbish thus explosively got rid of is forgotten; whilst such receptions as that of "Sidonia," linger on like fever and do infinite injury to the house. We shall not follow the example of our daily contemporaries, and commit ourselves by attempting to describe that which the piece does not possess—a plot. Let it suffice to say, that Madame Celeste plays the heroine, a milliner, and is married, in the first act, to a Duke, who is then immediately arrested by the Archduke of Austria, the time being the war of succession in Spain. In the second act she appears as a Franciscan Monk, which gives rise to some questionable pleasantries about religion. In the third act she is somebody with a hard name, very influential at court, is divorced from her husband, and marries an old lover. For further particulars we refer our readers to Messrs. Lacy and Pitt's Repository, where the original piece can be bought: if we mistake not, it is called "Le Duc d'Olonne. Some drawback on the general badness was effected by Miss Woolgar and Mr. Wright, who made as much of two bad parts as they could do, in rolos out of their line. It was announced for repetition amidst mingled hisses and applause. We confess we begin to weary of broken English and translated French. "Bankers' Clerks," "Satans," "Cæsar de Bazans," "Sidonias," may be very well in their way, and for a time, but they soon nauseate. Can no author be found to write a domestic English drama, such as the "Wreck Ashore," "Grace Huntley," or any others of that class for which the Adelphi was once so famed.

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CONTENTS:
The Houghton Meeting. By Craven
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Nimrod's Analysis of "The Dis y of a Hunts man." By Thomas Smith, Esq., late Master of the Crave.
Irish Gentlemen Horse Dealers. (A Tale of Truth, although, of course, a lie of an inferior grade. The food may be coarse and roughly seasoned with which they are fed, but it must be, procuring some sort of excitation of the palate, and not such a water-gruel phantom as the vapid translation which was dished up on Monday night. There was a sleepy, heavy method about it, which laid hold of the mind, already mystified by the entire unintelligibility of what it saw and heard, and lulled it into a lethargy; and not until the nightmare had disappeared, did a few strong constitutions show that they had sufficient vitality left to hiss. There is something healthy in a vivid and peremptory condemnation; and the rubbish thus explosively got rid of is forgotten; whilst such receptions as that of "Sidonia," linger on like fever and do infinite injury to the house. We shall not follow the example of our daily contemporaries, and commit ourselves by attempting to describe that which the piece does not possess—a plot. Let it suffice to say, that Madame Celeste plays the heroine, a milliner, and is married, in the first act, to a Duke, who is then immediately arrested by the Archduke of Austria, the time being the war of succession in Spain. In the second act she appears as a Franciscan Monk, which gives rise to some questionable pleasantries about religion. In the third act she is somebody with a hard name, very influential at court, is divorced from her husband, and marries an old lover. For further particulars we refer our readers to Messrs. Lacy and Pitt's Repository, where the original piece can be bought: if we mistake not, it is called "Le Duc d'Olonne. Some drawback on the general badness was effected by Miss Woolgar and Mr. Wright, who made as much of two bad parts as they could do, in rolos out of their line. It was announced for repetition amidst mingled hisses and applause. We confess we begin to weary of broken English and translated French. "Bankers' Clerks," "Satans," "Cæsar de Bazans," "Sidonias," may be very well in their way, and for a time, but they soon nauseate. Can no author be found to write a domestic English drama, such as the "Wreck Ashore," "Grace Huntley," or any others of that class for which the Adelphi was once so famed.
The pantomime at this house will be from the pen of Mr. Buckstone.
LYCEUM.
An indifferent drama, produced on Thursday week, has crept slowly through the intervening evenings, but we fear with little advantage to the treasury. It is called "Home Again," and is founded on a novel of Captain Chamier's, termed "Ben Bradshaw, the Man Without a Head." As it will not probably make its appearance much longer, it is unnecessary to analyse it; we will merely mention a very pretty ballad sung by Mrs. Keeley in the last act, composed by Mr. Rodwell. Beyond this, it was all "slow," although capitally played by the ladies and gentlemen concerned in it. The Christmas piece here will be a burlesque in the style of "Aladdin," and founded on the old tale of "Valentine and Orson"—Mr. and Mrs. Keeley taking the characters of the savage man and his knightly brother.
One of the drollest "unrehearsed stage effects" we ever remember to have seen took place at this house on Monday night during the performance of the "Seven Castles." The curtain had been lowered by mistake at the end of the first act, instead of the drop; and when the men discovered their error, they pulled it up again, after an interval of a minute or two, still ignorant of the change. The effect of the scene which presented itself to the audience was as follows:—Mr. Keeley was leisurely picking up some head-dresses which were lying upon the stage, previously to carrying them off. Mrs. Keeley was giving some directions to a stately female in plain private attire, who had an immense bundle of clothes in her arms. Two of the scene-shifters, in paper caps and blouses, were sitting quietly on the throne of the palace of Ferule, apparently waiting to remove it, whilst Miss Farebrother, whose potent wand had wrought the change in the last tableaux, was flying before a scene, which some men were hurrying, like a huge covered clothes-horse, across the stage. The effect upon the audience was indescribable. They took their seats, imagining that it was part of the play; next, they tittered, and then burst out into a roar of laughter and burlesque applause, amidst which the real act-drop descended.

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FURS.—RUSSIAN and CANADIAN FUR COMPANY, 346, Regent-street.—The Proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, and public in general, that their Stock for the ensuing season is now complete, and they can with confidence solicit the attention of their own introduction, which have met with the approbation of the highest patrons of fashion, the fine of the sea otter, which is particularly called attention to their Stock of RUSSIAN TABLE and ERMINE, which have produced them such very high reputation, and which are not to be excelled, for quality and price, by any other house in the world. Every kind of Fur, from the American and Russian Continents, may be procured at this establishment, as the Manufactory, 16 Lambs-conduit street, in immense variety, twenty per cent. lower than is usually charged. R. C. BOURNE, Managing Proprietor, Russian and Canadian Fur Company, 346, Regent-street.—N. B. Furs cleaned, altered, repaired, or exchanged. Price of cleaning Furs, Muffs, and Boas, 2s.; Cardinals, 3s.

MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 248, Regent-street, respectfully beg to inform the nobility, gentry, and public, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be purchased at this establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up, and a note per post declaring the number in family, will insure a perfect fit. Jet in town or country. Ladies requiring Silks or Velvets for Dresses, Mantles, Cloaks, &c., are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks and Velvets, manufactured at this house They will be found not only more durable, but the colour very superior, unaffected by the climate, and of great novelty. Messrs. Grey and Farey Mourning Silks, Cashmeres, Plaids and Merinos of every description. The New Corbeau Crapes, with every novelty for mourning, in millinery, flowers, Tulle and Net Sleeves, Collars Barbes, Head dresses, Bonnets, &c. &c. W. C. JAY and Co.

COD LIVER OIL.—Another extraordinary case of Cure, with additional Testimony to the extraordinary value of this Remedy in the CURE of GOUT, RHEUMATISM SCROFULA, DISEASED JOINTS, SPINAL and GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS, LUMBAGO, SCROFULOUS [illegible] and other external Diseases

OPINION OF DR. BENNETT, WITH REMARKABLE CASE OF CURE.

The Oil of the present season has been imported by Gustav Rhenius, and prepared to have acted upon the whole system, and when, as the result of long suffering the body is wasted, the process of digestion very slow, and the stomach will bear nothing, and the lips, gums, tongue exposed to the continuance, contraction of the muscles, &c. &c. Mrs Mowbray, aged 42 years, had been confined to her bed or room, and only in the warm summer months experienced a slight alleviation of her sufferings for many years. Her whole body was locked, but principally the inferior extremities, hands, and shoulders. Walking was entirely prevented by the intense pain, stiffness, and swelling of the joints. The patient was wasted, of a [illegible] whiteness, and had lost all hope of relief, although originally of a strong and robust constitution. The use of the Oil daily was followed by a beneficial result, and, after some time, she was restored to a perfect state of health. This person was, three years from the time he first saw her, perfectly healthy, well nourished, blooming, and of robust appearance

Sold in bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by JONES and Co. 201, Strand; RANSOM, Dock-street, Hull; and by all respectable Medicine-vendors in Town and Country.

CAUTION—Observe the seal and address of JONES and CO., 201, STRAND, on the wrapper

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 26, Cornhill, London.—Capital £600,000.—Empowered by Act of Parliament.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The steady success and increasing prosperity of the Society, has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a second Bonus, averaging 50 per cent., on the amounts invested on each policy effected on the Profit scale.

Age.	Sum	Premium.	Year.	Bonus added.	Bonus in cash.	Permanent reduction of Premium.	Sum the Assured may from on Policy.
	£.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
			14	170 9 5	17 2 9	0 2 9	186 2 3
60	1000	74 3 4	1826	144 2 2	8 5 0	0 16 4	295 13 4
			15	158 15 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	247 4 [illegible]

The division of Profits is annual, and the next will be made in December of the present year.

This institution offers many important and substantial advantages with respect to both Life Assurances and Deferred Annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the Policy, two thirds of the premium paid (see table) also the option of selecting benefit, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity. Assurances for terms of years are granted on the lowest possible rates.

F. FERGUSON CAMBOUE Secretary.

ALE! ALE! ALE!—Best, Brightest, Purest, and most in extent by connoisseurs, to be had in Eighteen or Nine Gallon Casks, at 1s. 11½ per gallon, by addressing to the John Bull Brewery Office, 50, Philpot-lane, City. Sent to any part of London carriage-free

SIX POUNDS of TEA, whether Black or Green, for 17s.; and small bright Gunpowder, 18s. Sugars, as 4s. 6d. per lb.; 48lbs. of Coffee for 3l. EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY'S OFFICES, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street.

VELVET BONNETS.—AT BRIGHT'S, 12, Ludgate-street, four doors from St. Paul's Churchyard. Ladies purchasing their Winter Bonnets will do well to inspect the elegant Parisian Stock of Bonnets, Caps, &c. Full trimmed Silk Velvet Bonnets and Caps, 15s.; every other style proportionately cheap. Dresses made and Wedding Orders executed in the most fashionable style, with the strictest regard to economy.

EDWARDS' PATENT FIREWOOD.—the cheapest invention for lighting Fires. Requires only one-fourth the time. No shavings, no paper, no watching. EVERY FAMILY SHOULD USE IT. DIRECTIONS:—Put some coals at the bottom of the grate, then the Patent Firewood; cover with coals and cinders, and light it.—Sold by all respectable Oilmen and Grocers at four for one penny. Licenses granted for provincial towns.—14, Wharf road, City road

DR. GRANDISON'S CHARITY PILLS.—Testimonial: The Rev. Thomas Grier of Mrs. Griffin, of New Basford, near Nottingham, who, after long four years of dreadful nervous suffering, which Dr. Blake affirmed would end in insanity, was perfectly restored by this Medicine, after every known remedy had been resorted to in vain, can be attested, either personally or by letter, by Mr. R. SUTTON, Bookseller, Nottingham.

EAU DE COLOGNE, 4os. per Case of Six, or 2s. singly, and upwards, since its first preparation, in 1709, has sustained an unabated supremacy over all other Do Silex Compounds, can be had genuine as prepared from the true original receipt, by appointment to H. SEIDLENBACH, 38, Pall-street, Grosvenor square, and Manufactory of Cologne. This Eau de Cologne is no spurious imitation of Farina's, but the genuine article itself; and, as such, defies all competition

HOME FOR LITTLE BOYS.—After the Christmas Vacation there will be VACANCIES for FOUR PUPILS in a Select and Old-established PREPARATORY SCHOOL in the vicinity of Blackheath, where Home Comforts are received from 8 to 12 Years of Age, and are thoroughly grounded in French, Latin, and every useful branch of Education. For further particulars address C. D. Gibson, per saloon. The most satisfactory References given. For Cards, address X. Y. Z., care of the Rev. H. Nicolson, 5, John street, Adelphi

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES burn without snuffing, like the finest wax, and are cheaper in proportion to the light given than the commonest tallow candles. They are sold by respectable Dealers throughout the country at or under One Shilling per lb., and Wholesale and Retail by EDWARD PRICE and Co., Belmont, Vauxhall, and PALMER and CO., Sutton-street, Clerkenwell. Purchasers must insist upon having supplied on the steps with "PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES," or they are very likely to get some of the imitations, on account of the greater profit afforded to the dealer by these latter.

COPPERY PLATE RE-SILVERED AND GILDING REVIVED.

UPTON'S PARISIAN SILVER-PLATING LIQUID, 1s. per bottle, restores the silver covering of old and much worn plated articles, by depositing a fresh coat of pure silver on the coppery parts and their Seal Devonport, 2s. 6d. per bottle, instantly revives Gilding, bringing it at once to its original splendour, at the expense of only a few pence for a large and fierce. Bronze and Lacquer Re-gerent, 1s. 6d. per bottle. UPTON and Co., sole proprietors of the Paris and Devonport Lamp, Oil, and Candle-shine Dealers. 33 George street, Hanover square, and 66, Basinghall-street, City.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS. [illegible] Manufacturer of Ladies' Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Envelope Cases, Writing Desks, Tea Caddies, Cabinets, Tea and Dinner Trays, Tea and Dinner Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots, Cruet Frames, Candlesticks, Table Lamps, Chandeliers, Gasaliers, Pillar and Pedestal Lamps, Portable Gas Lamps, Gas Stoves, Gas Fires, Gas Boilers, Gas Cooking Apparatus, Gas Tubing, Gas Fittings, Bronzes, Ormolu, Papier Maché, Tortoiseshell, Ivory, Bone, Pearl, Buhl, Mahogany, Rosewood, and Walnut Tree Work, Table Cutlery, Electro-plate Work, Hall and Street Lamps, Bronzed and Japanned Tin Ware, Fenders, Stoves, Kitchen Ranges, Register Stoves, Fire Irons, Fire Screens, Bellows, Brushes, Turnery, Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bedding, Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Sheets, Carpets, Rugs, Floor Cloths, Mats, Matting, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Kamptulicons, Cocoa Fibre Mats, Cocoa Fibre Matting, Cocoa Fibre Rugs, Cocoa Fibre Hearth Rugs, Cocoa Fibre Table Covers, Cocoa Fibre Kamptulicons, Cocoa Fibre Mattresses, Cocoa Fibre Bedding, Cocoa Fibre Cushions, Cocoa Fibre Chair Seats, Cocoa Fibre Brushes, Cocoa Fibre Dusters, Cocoa Fibre Sacks, Cocoa Fibre Ropes, Cocoa Fibre Cables, Cocoa Fibre Cordage, Cocoa Fibre Twine, Cocoa Fibre Yarn, Cocoa Fibre Netting, Cocoa Fibre Nets, Cocoa Fibre Horse Collars, Cocoa Fibre Saddle Cloths, Cocoa Fibre Horse Rugs, Cocoa Fibre Horse Brushes, Cocoa Fibre Curry Combs, Cocoa Fibre Horse Sponges, Cocoa Fibre Horse Cloths, Cocoa Fibre Horse Clothing, Cocoa Fibre Horse Mats, Cocoa Fibre Horse Matting, Cocoa Fibre Horse Rugs, Cocoa Fibre Horse Brushes, Cocoa Fibre Horse Curry Combs, Cocoa Fibre Horse Sponges, Cocoa Fibre Horse Cloths, Cocoa Fibre Horse Clothing, Cocoa Fibre Horse Mats, Cocoa Fibre Horse Matting, Cocoa Fibre Horse Rugs, Cocoa Fibre Horse Brushes, Cocoa Fibre

SCENE FROM BALFE'S NEW OPERA OF "THE DAUGHTER OF ST. MARK," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

SCENE FROM "THE DAUGHTER OF ST. MARK."

Our illustration represents the first scene of the second act of Mr. Balfe's already popular opera, entitled "The Daughter of St. Mark," performing at Drury-lane Theatre. The scene is the oratory of *Catarina*, with a vaulted stone roof: it is divided into two compartments; in the inner one is a large centre window, opening on a balcony, and looking over the Grand Canal, with a moonlight view of Venice. A lamp suspended from the ceiling throws a dim light over the room, and the scenic effect is altogether remarkably successful.

The action is at the close of the scene, at the moment that the curtain of a secret chamber on the left is undrawn, and the *Assassins* enter, preceded by *Moncenigo*:—

Mon. (*Exultingly*)
A kingdom and a crown those tears will dry—
Catarina!—
[*Pointing to the body of* Catarina, *then addressing the* Assassins.
With her to Cyprus his.
[*The* ASSASSINS *go up the stage, as* MONCENIGO *exit at the secret chamber door, and the scene closes them in.*

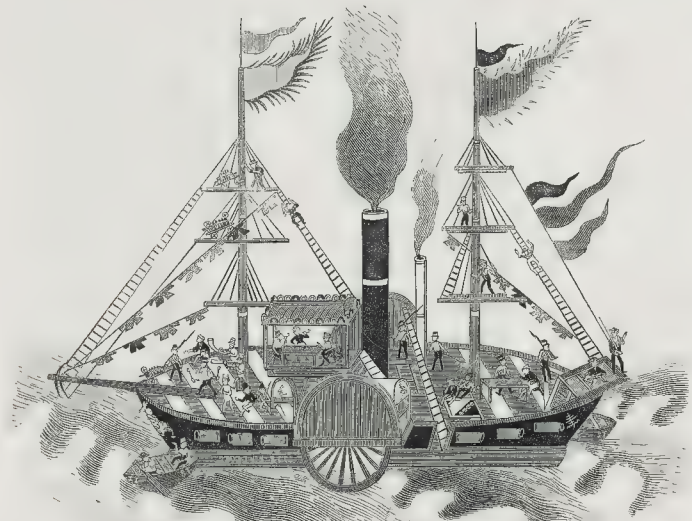
VICTORIA PARK.—A great many hands are now employed in the commencement of operations, and should the weather continue favourable for working, a very considerable progress will be made by the Spring. On Monday the workmen commenced laying down the oak posts and park railings on the boundary adjacent to the Grove-road. The line of road has been struck out for the new iron ornamental bridge which is to cross the Regent's Canal at Bonner's Hall and a circle has also been marked out for a handsome carriage drive to the chief entrance from Bethnal-green. The improvements on the Old Ford-road, which partly runs through the site of the park, have been nearly completed. The plantations of the park will form an Arboretum on strictly scientific principles.

ROYAL VISIT TO STOWE.—We are enabled to announce that her Majesty has signified her intention of honouring by an early visit his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, at his princely mansion in Buckinghamshire. The precise day is not yet fixed, but we believe we may state that the Court will leave Windsor for Stowe either during the week before, or the week after, Christmas.

CHINESE DRAWING OF AN ENGLISH WAR-STEAMER

Among our communications received by the Overland Mail, on Wednesday last, is a curious drawing of an English War-Steamer, executed by a Chinese artist, soon after its arrival at Hong-Kong. If we remember rightly, the term applied to one of our steamers, when first seen by the Chinese, was the uncomplimentary cognomen of "Fire-Devil."

The reader must make allowance for the low state of the art of drawing in China, in looking at our engraving; the colours of the drawing itself are, however, very superb. In drawings where perspective is not very strictly required, as in representations of birds, insects, fruit, and flowers, the Chinese artists are very successful; and Viscount Jocelyn assures us that the best pictures of Chinese life are to be found upon the porcelain tea-services manufactured in China.



CURIOUS CHINESE DRAWING OF AN ENGLISH WAR-STEAMER.

THE DISTRESSED NEEDLEWOMEN OF THE METROPOLIS.

A meeting of the Society for the Protection and Employment of the Distressed Needlewomen, and for Clothing the Poor, at which Lord Ashley presided, was held at Willis's Rooms on Monday.

The Report gave a pleasing account of the success which had attended the exertions of the Society to provide work for this class of females at a fair price, and stated the gratifying fact, that no instance had occurred of work being detained by the persons employed. It also appeared that the number of day workers recommended from the Institution, and engaged at wages of not less than nine shillings per week, was 975. The circumstance, that so large a number of females of good character have been recommended by the Institution since its establishment, affords a strong proof of the useful nature of such an establishment. It is satisfactory to add, that benevolent individuals had rendered such assistance to the Society, that there was a balance of nearly £400 after paying all the necessary expenses.

Lord Ashley, after dwelling upon the melancholy statements which have been made public, of the destitute condition of that industrious class of women to which the Society direct their especial attention, made a forcible appeal in their favour, and said the Institution had been founded for the purpose of carrying out that good and unquestionable truth, that "the labourer was worthy of his hire." The noble lord impressed upon the meeting, that in all the charities they instituted, in all the money they bestowed, and in all the advice they took upon themselves to give, they should do all they could to encourage that mainstay of our social system, that institution of God himself, the domestic system—the system under which the mother should be kept at home, there to learn and to exercise the high and holy calling of a wife and mother. After alluding to the privations to which poor girls were subjected, Lord Ashley, with equal benevolence and eloquence, proceeded to say:—

How was it that they heard of Needlewomen rising early, and late taking rest, or perhaps no rest at all? He knew one instance of a poor woman having toiled consecutively, day after day, for 20 hours without intermission, and she desisted only because nature would hold out no longer. (Hear.) But what had ground them down to the lowest point of remuneration, if such a term could be applied to such a wretched pittance? First of all, look at the workhouses. In those establishments work was taken by parties maintained at the public expense, who were occupied in making goods for warehouses in the neighbourhood at as low a price as a penny a shirt, and sometimes only at one half-penny. Thus the public funds were used to bring persons into that very house which was held up as a terror to them, for that very house was made the instrument of their ruin and destruction. (Hear, hear.) That was the first thing to be remedied. The Noble Lord then announced that her Majesty had contributed £50, the Queen Dowager a second donation of £10, and Prince Albert £25, to the funds of the Society. Lord Ashley concluded in these terms:—

"When Napoleon asked Madame Campan what he should do for the benefit of France, that excellent woman replied, 'Train up for us a race of mothers.' (Hear, hear.) That was true as holy writ, because it was derived from it; and he hoped they would that day do something effectual towards that great consummation, not being content with saying, 'Be ye warmed and filled,'" but, if a brother or a sister be suffering from want and nakedness, at once to acknowledge the relationship, and prove that all are the children of one common Father."

Resolutions pledging the meeting to use exertions to promote the prosperity and efficiency of the Society were agreed to. For ourselves, we may add that an institution which has for its object to succour and protect industry and virtue, deserves the most extended patronage, and if Lord Ashley had not already obtained the respect and gratitude of all who admire unaffected benevolence, his exertions in behalf of this institution must have insured them.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*Communications have been received from* "*G. M. G.*," "*W. H. B.*," "*Clericus*," "*C. Wood*," and "*A. T. R.*"

"*Mr. Frost.*"—*Both the problem and solution are quite correct.*

"*A Rugby Subscriber*," *and* "*R. Eyre*," *Dublin.*—*The King cannot capture any piece, if it be defended; the question of the defending piece being* en prise, *or unable to move, does not alter this absolute law.*

"*H. T.——r*," *Sunderland.*—*His problem is received, and thanks for his offer of assistance. If our space will allow of it next week, the match between the Sunderland and Durham Chess Clubs shall be inserted.*

"*R. Gardner*."—*If he will look at the solution, he will find that if* K*ing moves to* K*t's square, white can play* K R P, *and afterwards checkmate by taking the Queen with* K B P.

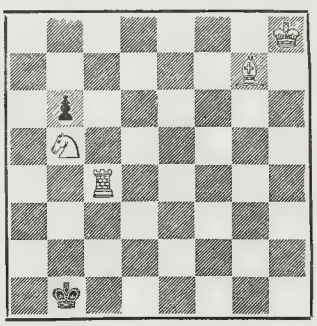
Solution to our last.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Rook checks at adv. K R sq	Kt covers
2. Bishop checks at Q Kt 2nd	Kt covers
3. K B P 1 sq	K to his R 4th
4. Rook takes Kt and mates	

PROBLEM by J. KLING, Esq.

White to move and mate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The Solution in our next.

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—The various new lines of street which have been suggested in the west and east ends of the metropolis, to effect which above 600 houses have been disposed of and taken down, are now nearly ready for the erection of the houses. At the east end the line is completely marked out from Spitalfields Church to the London Docks, the vaults for the buildings on either side, between High-street, Whitechapel, and Spitalfields Church, being erected. In Cranbourne-street, formerly Cranbourne-alley, several first-rate edifices are being erected, which will be finished in a few months, and south of Sidney-alley, where the opening will be, to form the line from Coventry-street, the houses are also nearly finished. Along the line between Oxford street and Holborn the gas-pipes are all laid down, and the water-pipes are being now placed in the ground, so that there only requires the order of the commissioners to receive contracts for the houses. Many applications have already been made for plots of ground. At the lower end of Panton-street three large houses are being built in the Elizabethan style, with red bricks and stone, under the direction of Mr. Pennethorn, the government architect, as designs after the others are to be erected in that neighbourhood. Nearly adjoining these, a French Protestant church, with school attached, will be raised. During the last few days about a dozen houses have been cleared away to form the line into Regent-street from Great St. Andrew's street, which has much improved that locality. In Belton-street, Christ Church, which is in the parish of St. Giles, and which a former of Kentish rags and bricks, is completed, and presents a handsome appearance.

CONVERSION OF A WHOLE CONGREGATION OF DISSENTERS.—The Bishop of Chester consecrated a new church at Soiton, on Sunday morning, under somewhat peculiar circumstances. The building was erected twenty-two years ago for the use of the Methodist new connection, and was always well attended, on account of the learning and eloquence of the preacher. About four years ago the minister and congregation held several meetings, the result of which was that they determined on conforming to the Established Church. Since that period the building has been occupied as a chapel of ease to the parish church. A district has been assigned to it under the provisions of the 5th and 7th Victoria, c 89, and on its consecration it became a parish church, under the name of Christ Church. The building is a plain brick structure, accommodating 80 persons, and is situated in the poorest and most spiritually destitute part of the town. The bishop licensed the Rev. Thomas Berry to the incumbency of the new parish.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 137.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1844. [Sixpence.

HEALTH OF TOWNS.

THE increasing attention paid to social questions by those who have leisure to think and power to act, is one of the most satisfactory symptoms that meet the observer of men and things in the present epoch. Political disputes and party contests we have still, loud and bitter enough, and shall continue to have them. But along with all these men are beginning to feel that there is much to be done that may be effected by other means than changes of ministries and the conflicts of hustings and polling booths. The time was when nearly all our energies were thrown into the field where party battled with party, and where the many, fighting for the few, forgot that the same amount of strength and activity, differently directed, would have wrought out ten times the quantity of real good for themselves and for those below, but not the less among, them. Of late, even the greatest question that agitates the political world is not so much one of constitutional change as of social policy; the largest and most completely organised association of the present day, is united solely by an opposition to the regulations that affect our trade and commerce, and includes within itself men of very opposite opinions on every other question, of very different parties in what are generally understood as politics. The agitating societies of former days were directed against the Church, against the power of the Crown, and sought for organic changes in the Constitution itself. The practical character of the present age is but little inclined to indulge in Utopian visions of impossibly perfect systems of Government. It looks at the actual condition of the world around us—inquires, examines, and elicits facts; and as more men will agree as to a fact than in an abstract opinion, when an evil is clearly pointed out, there is a greater chance of unanimity as to the remedy. There may be a difference of belief, even to the degree of violent hostility, on such a question as the extension of the franchise, but there cannot, among reasonable men, be two opinions as to the advantages of a good system of drainage, or an improvement of the habitations of the poor. It is the gradual operation of a feeling of this kind that is producing the discussions on the possibility of ameliorating the physical condition of the poor; the wealthy, the noble, and the influential, are beginning to perceive that all their duty is not discharged by the due payment of their poor rate, and hence we see societies for the Protection of Female Labour, associations for providing Baths and Washing Houses for the poor, and now the proposal of a society to procure and promote legislative and other measures for the Improvement of the Sanatory Condition of Towns.

This society was formed at a public meeting held at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday last, presided over by the Marquis of Normanby, who has paid great attention to the subject, and more than once brought it under the notice of the Legislature.

To one and all of these efforts we say God speed! Some may fail entirely, and others may not effect all the good they purpose; many men will say their objects are impracticable, if not impossible; but when conceived in the spirit of benevolence, and supported by zeal, who can say where is the limit of human exertion, or pronounce what will be its measure of success? Time and determination have ere now produced results little short of miraculous, and will do so again. It was a very few men who commenced the movement that terminated with the abolition of slavery, and who shall say that the evils that lie close around us cannot be conquered by effort guided by the same, or a kindred spirit?

With regard to the society just formed, it has such a wide field for exertion before it, and so many obstacles to overcome, that it would be rash to indulge in speculations as to its future progress. But its great object is one on which a few words may not be altogether useless.

We have heard the present age called "the age of great cities." In England, certainly, the effect of commerce and manufactures has been to congregate men together in immense masses; towns have grown up into cities, and villages have become towns; we have Liverpools, Manchesters, Birminghams, and a Metropolis that has expanded into a magnitude to which there is nothing in the world equal. This crowding of men together, and adding house to house, and street to street, till tracts that may be measured by miles become covered with bricks and mortar, has produced many evils which are too obvious to require pointing out. The districts inhabited by poverty are the seats of disease, occasioned by want, dirt, and bad ventilation, and drainage. The bills of mortality are sad indices of the extent to which these causes are operating, and lately both in London and the larger provincial towns the deaths have been above the average. There are localities in London which are never free from fever, as there are places in Constantinople where the plague may always be found striking down its single victims, ready for that conjuncture of causes which brings it forth to slay its thousands. It is these nests of contagion, where disease is bred and nourished, that should be watched, for there danger is always existing:—

> The pestilence that langeth in the clouds,
> The bright sun soon dispereth it,—but when
> The rank infection in some dunghill lies,
> There's work for bells and graves.

The poor, who are compelled to dwell in these abodes o

THE FRENCH BRIG QUADRON.—(See next page.)

wretchedness, cannot struggle against the paralysing influence of all that surrounds them; the rich are, for the most part, wholly ignorant of the state of neighbourhoods which often lie at their very doors. And yet the rich, as being exposed to the same peril that so often makes desolate the family of the poor, are interested in removing the causes of contagion, even if from no better or higher motive than personal safety. But a removal from immediate contact with an evil, too frequently causes it to be forgotten. Anything, therefore, that tends to awake attention to the subject, is praiseworthy, and the first step towards improvement. We are not sanguine of an immediate change at all; nor even at a distant date can we expect a total one; there are too many evils inseparable from poverty and destitution that cannot be remedied while that destitution exists. Bet more, much more, may be done, than has hitherto been attempted. In the future additions that are to be made to our cities and towns, the errors of former builders may be repaired, and their omissions supplied; proper drainage in every instance may be secured, and much misery. The means of cleanliness may be placed within the reach of all, and the young of another generation accustomed to the habit of it; these are the objects which the societies we have alluded to may endeavour to obtain. In justice to the Government, we must add that the question of the sanatory condition of our towns is engaging its attention. A commission, specially appointed to inquire into it, has already made one report, and is still engaged in farther investigations. The new Society must avoid any appearance of opposition or rivalry with the Executive or the Legislature in a matter that so legitimately falls under their cognizance. Properly conducted, the Society may be the instrument through which the public, or at least the more influential part of it, can materially assist the ruling powers.

THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON OF BRIGS.

Many complaints having arisen that the building of our ships of war was confided principally to the department of the Surveyor of the Navy, a School of Naval Architecture was established for the purpose of educating young men to all the offices of Master Shipwright, &c., at our naval dock-yards, and the result has been some clever pupils, who now fill those important stations. The Government willing to encourage science, granted permisson to certain persons (the Architectural School included) to compete with the Surveyor of the Navy in building 12-gun brigs on their own plans and specifications. The Flying Fish was built at Pembroke, by Sir W. Symonds. The Espiegle at Chatham, by a committee of the School of Naval Architecture. The Daring at Portsmouth, by Mr. White, of Cowes. The Mutine at Chatham, by Mr. Fincham, Master Shipwright of that yard. The Osprey at Portsmouth, by Mr. Blake, the Master Shipwright there (and one is now on the stocks at the yard of Messrs. Ditchburn and Mare, Blackwall).

In the construction of these vessels there was considerable difference, except that the whole of the builders adopted much of the plan of Sir William Symonds, by giving great breadth of beam, and in other particulars. They were appointed to sail together on a trial excursion and for the purpose of testing them with some of the old vessels—the Cruiser, 16, built in 1828, at Chatham; the Pantaloon, 16, built at Portsmouth; and the Waterwitch, 10, built by Mr. White, of Cowes, for a yacht, and afterwards purchased into the service, were ordered to join them in their trial of sailing—the squadron to be under the directions of Capt. A. L. Corry, in the Firebrand steam-frigate. The whole were commissioned on the 9th September, and assembled at Spithead, from whence they took their departure October 22nd, under the command of the following officers:—

The Firebrand steam-frigate, Capt. A. L. Corry, as Superintendent. He entered the service in 1805, and was posted July 23d, 1821.

The Flying Fish, Commander R. Herrie, who entered the service in 1817, and attained his present rank 8th June, 1841.

The Daring, Commander H. J. Matson (who as Lieutenant commanded the Waterwitch on the coast of Africa), entered the service in 1822, and was made commander 17th July, 1840.

The Espiegle, Commander T. P. Thompson, entered 1823, and present rank 29th November, 1841.

The Mutine, Commander R. B. Crawford, entered in 1814, and promoted to present rank 23d December, 1842.

The Osprey, Commander F. Patten, entered in 1814, made commander 10th January, 1827.

The Cruiser, Commander H. G. Fanshawe, entered 1823, present rank 29th August, 1841.

The Waterwitch, Commander T. F. Birch, entered in 1830, present rank 30th December, 1842.

The Pantaloon, Lieutenant E. Wilson, made 12th October, 1834.

The cruising ground in the first instance was about the latitude of 31 deg. north, and longitude 9 deg. 30 min. west; but the weather being at times extremely severe they were compelled occasionally to run for the coast of Africa as 46 deg. north. At the commencement of the trials, for about three weeks, they experienced hard gales, squalls, and heavy seas, that kept them continually wet. When not engaged in trial evolutions, the order of sailing was,

STARBOARD DIVISION.	LARBOARD DIVISION.
Espiegle	Cruiser
Daring	Pantaloon
Mutine	Waterwitch
Osprey	Flying Fish

Firebrand leading.

The following are the particulars relative to the trials:—The brigs were not brought into a line, or had any order in starting, but made sail from the position in which they happened at the time to be.

Soon after quitting Spithead a slight trial took place with the wind at East, and the course West-North-West. The Flying Fish had rather the disadvantage at starting, but after four hours run she gained the lead, with the Pantaloon second. The others were nearly in a line abreast, with the exception of the Osprey, which was about one mile in the rear. The brigs carried royals and studding sails.

Oct. 29. On a wind; moderate weather; royals set; rate of sailing seven knots. Time occupied 2 hours 35 minutes. Position at time of shortening sail: 1st, Flying Fish; 2nd, Daring, not far from each other; 3rd, Pantaloon; 4th, (considerably astern), Osprey; 5th, Waterwitch: 6th, Cruiser. The Mutine and Espiegle were not included in the trial.

Oct. 30. Beating to windward in a fresh breeze; topsails (single reefed), courses, jib, and boom mainsail; heavy head-sea. The Daring got to windward, with the Pantaloon second and near to her, and the Flying Fish at no great distance. The weather came on thick, and the others not placed, but much beaten.

Oct. 31. On a wind; nasty swell; top-gallant breeze; about seven knots. Position at close, after three hours trial: Pantaloon and Waterwitch leading; Daring and Flying Fish at no great distance astern; the rest far to leeward.

Nov. 5. (Daring parted company in the night previous). On a wind; variable; four hours run. Position at close: 1st, Flying Fish; 2nd, Pantaloon; (Waterwitch and Mutine out, the rest astern and to leeward.

Nov. 6. (Daring joined company) Going free; pleasant breeze; at the end of four hours, 1st, Flying Fish; 2nd, Daring; 3rd, Pantaloon; 4th, Mutine; 5th, Cruiser; 6th, Waterwitch and Osprey; 7th, Espiegle

Nov. 8. On a wind; double-reefed topsails; cross sea. After two hours start Flying Fish carried away her jib boom and struck her foretop-gallant mast. At the close of four hours the positions were 1st, Daring, well to windward; 2nd, Waterwitch; 3rd, Mutine; 4th, Flying Fish (without her jib); the rest to leeward.

Nov. 18. (No trial till now from the 8th; the squadron scattered by strong gales). On a wind; pleasant breeze; all sail. Position at close: 1st, Flying Fish and Daring close together; 2nd, Espiegle at some distance; all the rest far astern.

Nov. 19. Wind a-beam, rate about eight knots; under all sail; Flying Fish carried away starboard topmast studding sail yard, and shifted it. Position at the end of four hours: 1st, Flying Fish and Daring nearly equal; 2nd, Mutine; 3rd, Espiegle; 4th, Waterwitch; 5th, Pantaloon; 6th, Osprey; 7th, Cruiser.

Nov. 21, (Without the Pantaloon,) Wind a-beam; under royals; fine breeze; two hours' trial. Position at the close: 1st, Daring; 2nd, Flying Fish; 3d, Espiegle and Mutine equal; 4th, Waterwitch; 5th, Cruiser; 6th, Osprey.

Nov. 22. Little wind; trial of no importance.

Nov. 25. Stiff breeze; on a wind. Position at close:—1st, Daring; 2nd, Flying Fish; 3rd, Mutine; the others well astern, and to leeward.

Other trials took place, but with much similar results. The Flying Fish and Daring have proved themselves fine sea-boats; in rough weather, the former has the preference. The Daring takes the lead upon the wind, but she has a greater spread of canvass than the Flying Fish, draws two feet more water, carries seventy tons of ballast, whereas the latter has only thirteen tons. The two vessels may, however, be considered as nearly equal—the Daring, from the reasons we have stated, going to windward when close at it; the Flying Fish beating her when running free. The former rolls very much when before the wind, and pitches to straining everything in a head sea upon a wind. Still the Daring is, most assuredly, a beautiful vessel.

The brigs returned into port at Plymouth yesterday week, where they are ordered to refit; and it is reported that the Mutine, Espiegle, and Cruiser, are to proceed to the East Indies, the others to the coast of Africa, to suppress the slave-trade.

A Princely Purchase.—Luton Hoo, or Luton Park, Bedfordshire, with the mansion and estate of near 4000 acres of land, belonging to the Marquis of Bute, has been purchased by Mr. Wardle, of Clopton House, Warwickshire, for £150,000.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

At your very doors a marvellous change is preparing. When Louis Philippe was at Windsor, he said to a certain commercial deputation, "There is one available recipe for our our *entente cordiale*: join your money with ours; make railroads—peace and amity must follow upon community of interests, and the closest communication by steam which approaches nearest in rapidity to the interchange of thought." On the road to Boulogne this revolution is begun: in a year or two you may breakfast in London at eight, and dine at five in Paris. More conclusive the results!—how increase the time by stages? From ten to twelve hours to Dover, from five to twenty-four across the Channel (when feasible), was the time in 1815. Even the *malle poste* took thirty-eight hours for the journey from Calais to Paris; twenty-seven hours in 1826, and seventy-one now. But the great change is in the access to Boulogne; for two-thirds of the year western winds blow perpendicularly on Boulogne, rendering its approach almost precarious, and even possible, for sailing vessels; whilst steam-ships readily defy the danger. The first steam boat that entered Boulogne operated a great revolution in intercourse between Paris and England. Large numbers of travellers at first disembarked at Calais, and began the rush of Calais. Even so recently as 1831, the passengers annually to Boulogne were only 11,131; to Calais, 33,566; total, 44,797. Now, already in 1843, to Boulogne the number of arrivals was 56,866; to Calais, only 19,979; and the total for that year was 76,937; whilst the population of Boulogne has increased from 10 to 40 thousand! Calais, however, retains an enduring advantage from its past intercourse: a colony of 2000 artizans, manufacturers of tulle, has been established by the English in one of its suburbs.

Within a few days, the mechanics and artizans of the capital, clubbing their small savings together, have flocked to the Bourse in such numbers, that it is expected the Government must interfere, and prevent their becoming the victims of low and artful stock-jobbers. Two circumstances have created great excitement amongst the *littérateurs* in Paris. It appears decided that, against every assertion and expectation, the journal *La Presse*, availing itself of a slip of the pen in the treaty with the publisher who bought Chateaubriand's manuscripts, his "Memoirs Beyond the Grave" (*Memoires d'outre tombe*), are to be dealt out piecemeal in the *feuilleton* of the above newspaper. The two reviews, the most in vogue in France, "La Revue des Deux Mondes," and "La Revue de Paris," having enhanced upon the degradation of literature, through the instrumentality of the newspaper *feuilleton*, "Roman-feuilleton," Alexandre Dumas, seconded by all the most celebrated novel writers in France, has begun a war of the most terrible aspect against M. Buloz, the proprietor of both the reviews above-mentioned, and who is also Commissaire of the Roi for the supervision of the Theatre Français. Most extraordinary anecdotes, illustrative of the relations of authors and publishers have been revealed, and have created deep interest and excitement.

Literary men, philosophers, and philanthropists,—the whole of the thinking world was convulsed by Voltaire, when he seized on the execution of the Protestant Calas, to denounce the perversion of Catholic bigots, and the judicial murders committed through their influence. A great sensation has been produced in Paris by M. Mary Lafond proving, in his "Histoire du Midi de la France," by undeniable documents, that Voltaire had drawn on his imagination for his facts. In arresting forward the documents which determined the sentence of the judges, M. Mary Lafond proved—firstly, that the Capitouls, the grand judges of Toulouse, and the counsellors of La Tournelle did no more than obey the dictates of their conscience, in the condemnation of Calas; and, secondly, that if Voltaire, incited as much by his hatred of every form of religion as by his love of justice, had not persuaded the Cardinal de Berins, the Count de St Florentin, the Count de Choiseul, Nicolai, Richelieu, Damilaville, and even Mdme. de Pompadour, to exert all their influence in this affair, the memory of Calas would have remained stained with a fearful crime, instead of being cleansed by the philosophers as an innocent martyr.

Other novelties have likewise produced sensation in the Paris literary world. Heine, the celebrated German essayist and poet, a converted Israelite, for many years residing in Paris, has produced a new poem, entitled "Germany," full of reckless wit, here and there somewhat free-thinking and obscene; it attacks the King of Prussia and his measures with the severest and withering ridicule. The political world look at this work with anxiety, for it is published close upon that of Frœligrath, another popular poet of Germany, who, like his celebrated brother leaguist, Herwegh, now in Paris, returned with ignominy the pensions of the King of Prussia, and attacked him unsparingly—whilst the *Gazette d'Augsbourg* has migrated from the Bavarian dominions, in order to be able to vindicate its liberal opinions without censorship and restriction. The other literary novelties, independent of the amusing illustrated new-year publications, like the "Etrangers à Paris," are not very remarkable.

A pretty loudcr report than the Countess Dash, is related of the Louis XV. spirit and Pompadour perfume—"La Cause Ouverte"—"China Laid Open," by "Old Nick;" and the painter Bourgeat has higher merit; whilst a *vaudeville* founded upon which a hundred pens have written, not excepting Ben Jonson, in English; Voltaire, in French; and the witty Abbate Casti, in Italian (who, by the by, turned the subject into an *opera buffa*, to please the philosophical Emperor Joseph II.) This new subject, by the prolific Catalina Thomassin, Jouslin de Lasalle, and Mesnée, the author of "Clara Gazul," are the three new academicians elected. Now it happens that it falls to the lot of Victor Hugo to make the opening and responding speeches to the two first of these three characters on their reception, and they have been the most unsparing enemies of the romantic school, of which he is the head. Amidst the long orations and unsparing compliments which are customary on these occasions, a display of ill-concealed animus is expected to break out, and in the literary sparring nothing but "facers" will be given.

Parisian Society is at present agitated by the remarkable number of sudden deaths that have followed each other, even amongst the fair sex. But three days since, Madame Turrelle, the wife of a banker, fell down dead in the street; and the young and lovely Duchesse de La Chatenaie de Bethisy, an heiress, daughter of the Duke de Rohan Chabot, whilst playing in her bed with her infant suddenly fell back, and when the nurse raised her she was dead. The Parisian resource, however, for all misfortunes or deaths, is to drown sorrow in a whirlwind of pleasure. Masquerades and fancy balls are now to begin long before the ordinary period, and every means is employed to render these mad festivities as attractive and as intoxicating as possible.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR WINTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Every change of weather or of season, the most trivial circumstance, however trivial, or event however great, is seized upon by our Parisian élégantes as the occasion for new triumphs of toilette. What wonder then that the approach of the winter season should bring forth a host of new and charming forms, those becoming resources with which the fair coquettes shield themselves from its inclemency; at the same time that they enhance their charms. Fur, the symbol of rank, in the north, as gems and feathers in Oriental climes—fur is more than ever in the highest vogue. In all the carriages rolling along the Bois de Boulogne are seen ladies wrapped in Palatine mantles trimmed with Zibeline sables—Russian muscles for pelerine and collar—Siberian wolf, and even simple Vitchemes, which, when left open under the influence of a stray sunbeam, display a splendid lining of the same fur. Velvet bonnets, trimmed with crowning willows, or folleries, and feathers placed on the left, from which fall two lappets of rose-leaf shaded by tulle, producing a charming effect, encircling the face are much worn with these mantles. These bonnets are also often trimmed with two large rosettes made of velvet and blonde lace, from which fall two lappets of the same material. The prevailing shape for bonnets is perfectly straight and of a medium size. Heron feathers are much worn for the promenade and have a very distingué appearance.

Many of our élégantes wear, over high dresses, pardessus, or paletots, half wadded, drawn in at the waist, with a pelerine. The disadvantage of this form of dress, disappears and greatly adds to it when worn with good taste, is that a little exaggeration or alteration may make it quite the reverse.

The doudlettes, which have been laid aside for some years, are now again in vogue; but have undergone many changes in every thing and even sleeves are much used for this purpose. The Vicomtesse de B. wore one, with facings and cross folds, and a chitelaine in velvet. This latter material, now going so much out of fashion in male attire, becomes more precious for feminine toilette.

Our élégantes have added another to the list of their borrowings from our grandmothers, and have adopted (not, however, without alteration and correction) the caraco, or kirtle, which we find in all the journals of the year of 1796. One of the most distinguished of our hostess, the Duchesse de C., wore, the other day, a dress made in this manner; the body close up to the throat; the kirtle descended as far as the waist, as to admit of two little pockets placed obliquely, one on each side. The sleeves of this dress were nearly tight at the top, enlarging sufficiently at the wrist to show a full under-sleeve beneath, and were trimmed with a small jockey. This form of dress, made in Pekin velvet, a poult de soie glacé, or silk shot with four different colours, is extremely elegant; when made of one colour, it is trimmed with three little bands of velvet, like that worn by the Countess B. with the fur. Lace is also much in demand for these dresses—in fact it is in universal request for every species of garniture, especially for satin or velvet bonnets.

Folds and bands of velvet on satin bonnets are very distingué. I will give you, as an example, a description of the elegant morning costume worn the other day by La Mollle P——de T——; it was composed of a bonnet of deep blue satin, trimmed with mancelle of velvet, a narrow ribbon inside; a doudlette, iron-grey satin, with gimp and velvet to match, and a sable pelerine. Velvet capotes, trimmed with the same material, are in very good taste, but great care is requisite in the assortment of the colours to avoid a heavy look, which is to be fancied in the employing of this material for half-dress.

Caps and turbans in general aim at an Oriental tournure; materials brocaded in gold are much used for the purpose. We had a specimen of this at Italiens, at those few soirées which have antic pated the season, a cashmere turban of an entire new form. It is composed of a mauve coloured scarf, with a border embroidered in silver and coloured silk, and an Arabian fringe. Another coiffure in great favour is made of dahlia-coloured velvet, with a bouquet of velvet flowers, in colours to match, on the right side, and a deep fringe of pearls on the left. Aigrafes of flowers are so much in vogue that they are placed on bonnets as on dresses. But as the latter, for evenings, are so often worn with two skirts, something even prettier than these bunches has been imagined to loop up the outer skirt: the flowers are arranged in a chain, which is placed at each side on a line with the knee. These chains are made of mixed flowers, are narrow at the top and terminate with a large flower at the end. It is useless to say that the trimming of the body and sleeves is to match. The head-dress similar to the rest, encircles the head in the form of a crown, but on one side droops a graceful branch, also terminated by a flower larger than the rest. Another trimming equally pretty and new is composed of ten bunches of flowers, made of ears and other flowers of the colour of flamme de punch, as this colour has a very good effect by candle light. These ten bunches loop up the dress all round at regular intervals; rows of cord symmetrically arranged forming an tablier in front.

It is impossible, however, to form an idea of effect from the description of detached portions of dress—two toilettes which I have lately seen worn by elegantes of the first order will give your fair readers a far better notion of the ensemble. La Baronne T—— wore the other day, in the Champs Elysées, a black velvet bonnet trimmed with a single white marabout giaré black. Her dress was of garnet-coloured satin; the body made high, plain, and forming into a point in front; the sleeves rather loose at the top, and very large at the wrist—full under sleeves of muslin with very small cuffs. Aerates of a lozenge form to match the dress, surrounded the neck, were placed down the front, gradually increasing in size towards the bottom. A trimming of a similar kind ornamented the pockets which surrounded the opening of the sleeves; a handkerchief with an heraldic crest, and given a form of, completed this elegant costume. The Middle. de B——, so celebrated for her exquisite taste, appeared in a bonnet of garnet-coloured satin, trimmed round the front with lace, which also ornamented the crown, and was brought up under a bouquet of mixed flowers. Her dress à Caraco was chaméléon, and that with four different colours; the body high, opening in front, without a collar, the front à nervures. The line of the waist slightly sloped towards the middle, and the kirtle round and slightly cut away in front, like the fashionable coats of two or three years ago gradually increasing in depth behind. The sleeves tight at top and rather loose, and turned up at the wrist.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers announce an outbreak in Switzerland, arising out of religious differences. The movement appears to have been of a serious character, but details are not given. It appears that the Radical party in the Canton of Lucerne had made an attempt to overthrow the Government, but failed. In seeking to obtain possession of four pieces of cannon they were defeated. One letter expresses fears that a universal outbreak "against the Jesuits" would take place in all the Protestant Cantons.

The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale have returned to France. They were received at Marseilles with much enthusiasm. The preparations to receive them were on a large scale. A triumphal arch had been erected near that part of the port which touches the Canebiere. On its summit were on either side blasoned the arms and initials of the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale and the sides and front were decorated with trophies representing the battles of Tangier, Mogador, the Smala, and Bacors. They landed at the triumphal arch. The Princes were on horseback, and the Princess and the ladies of honour were placed in an open carriage, and escorted by a detachment of hussars, a brigade of gendarmes, and hundreds of lighted torches. They traversed the Canebiere, the rue St. Feriol, to the Hotel d'Orbient, in the rue de Grignon, the air resounding with the firing of guns, the ringing of bells, and the voices of thousands of persons shouting "Vive le Duc d'Aumale," "Vive la Duchesse," "Vive le Prince de Joinville," "Vive le Roi," &c.

At ten o'clock the Royal party went to the theatre; their reception was most enthusiastic. The Princess is not regularly handsome, but her general appearance is distingué and agreeable. She is very pale and rather short in stature, her magnificent auburn hair hanging tastefully on her well rounded shoulders. Her dress was simple and elegant—white satin; on her neck she wore a necklace of topazes, a present from Prince de Joinville.

The *Journal des Débats* states that a letter from Vienna alludes to a report from Constantinople, of the dangerous illness of the Sultan, but it does not seem to attach credence to the report.

After the dull domestic topic at Paris, as in London, is the weather. The cold is very severe in the former capital. On Monday morning, at six o'clock, the centigrade thermometer marked 9.4 degrees below zero (16 Fahrenheit). The last time such cold was felt in Paris was when the thermometer of the Observatory being down to 19 degrees centigrade (2 below zero of Fahrenheit).

It was believed that, should the temperature continue to fall for three days more, the Seine would be frozen over. The account received from the provinces, from Germany, Belgium, Holland, and Italy, concurred in announcing the increasing rigour of the season.

On Friday, the loan of 140,000,000f. was adjudged to De Rothschild, Brothers, at 84f. 75c.; the united houses of Hottinguer and Co., and Durand and Co., of Paris, and Baring, Brothers, of London, bid 84f. 95c. The new loan rose 1 per cent; exchequin in the course of the day.

A fire broke out on Sunday last at the wine stores of M. Buhner, in the Rue Cadet, which occasioned loss of life as well as much damage to property. At nine o'clock, as one portion of the premises, filled with liquor, had been relieved by a party from the Rue Vieux Colombier, a fresh disaster add.d to the calamity. A wall fell out into the street and crushed several persons. The dead body of a man has been withdrawn from the ruins with the wounded, two of whom shortly afterwards expired. A Municipal Guard had his foot crushed, and several persons of the neighbourhood, who had carried themselves most heroically, were more or less wounded. The Duke de Montmorency, Peer of France, and Lieutenant, who attended at the scene of desolation with one of his curates, shared the dangers of the humblest mechanic. The amount of property destroyed is said to be not less than 2,000,000f.

SPAIN.

The letters from Spain bring accounts of more sanguinary atrocities. On the 30th ult., the second son of Zurbano, a settler with Don José Baltanas, a captain in the army, and Zurbano's secretary, and Don Francisco Hervias, a cloth manufacturer of Estarey, were shot at Logrono, at seven in the morning.

Don Eleuterio Zurbano, the eldest son now alive, was a lieutenant in the army, and twenty-four years of age: his brother Don Benito, who was shot a day or two before, was eighteen. A great many arrests have taken place in the city of Logrono, amongst others Don Isidoro Gainza, formerly Minister, and who has been staying at St Sebastian for some time, has just been thrown into prison at Toloso, on the charge of being implicated in the late unfortunate movement. The Count de Mirasol, Duke de Castroterreno, and Count de Nunez de Lorente, who attended at the scene of desolation with one of his curates, shared the dangers of the humblest mechanic. The amount of property destroyed is said to be not less than £12,000.

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The letters from Madrid inform us that the Bill for the new Spanish Constitution has passed the Chamber of Deputies by a very large majority, so that the Cabinet of Narvaez may now be considered as firmly placed in power as it is possible for any ministry to be in Spain under existing circumstances. It is, however, a purely despotic Cabinet, as the recent executions prove.

PORTUGAL.

Our advices from Lisbon, which are to the 3rd instant, present nothing worth particular notice, and the passing of the Indemnity Bill in the Cortes, has divested the proceedings of that body of much of their interest. In the Chamber of Deputies, amongst other measures which were done in 63 labours.

The captain, officers, and crew, on this trying occasion, behaved with the most praiseworthy courage. The captain was the last to leave the ill-fated vessel. All hands were safely got into the boats, and steered for Carthagena, from which they were about nine miles distant. They landed in safety, and were hospitably received by the authorities. There were only three passengers on board at the time of the disaster.

The Acteon makes the fourth vessel lost since the establishment of the Royal Mail Steam Company, being a quarter of the number of steam ships at present afloat. They are—the Avon, the Medina, the Tay, the Solway (in which so many lives were sacrificed), and now this unfortunate ship completes the number. The Acteon, however, was the smallest of the four, being only 560 tons burthen. She was, exclusive of stores, &c., was about £28,000. It is not known whether the Acteon was insured.

INDIA.

The Capture of the Fort of Sumunghur.—In our last we gave the details of the capture of the Fort of Sumunghur, received by the overland mail. A correspondent, who was present at the engagement, has forwarded us some additional particulars, and also an accurate sketch of the fort. The interesting sketch is engraved, and will be presented to our readers next week, as the pressure of important subjects prevents us from doing so in the present number. The correspondent states that the fort was defended by 2 or 600 men, 70 were killed in the fort, 150 prisoners taken, and the rest threw themselves over the walls, or escaped through one of the gates, only to be killed by a troop of the 8th Madras Cavalry, under the orders of Captain Grenar. The colours of the 20th Regt. of M. N. I. were placed on the breach by Ensign Robson, assisted by Lieut. and Adjutant White, both of the same regiment.

To the list of officers whose daily rate of pay is twenty-five shillings, have been added the names of Major-General Sir Frederick Stovin, K.C.B., and Sir Guy Campbell, Bart., two Peninsular campaigners of considerable standing and merit.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The Repeal Association met on Monday. The Chairman was Mr. Henry Grattan, M.P., who indulged in a very long and rather violent speech. In the course of it he said the English must turn out the Tories, or be content to lose Ireland; for, in the words of Mr. Burke (whom he quoted extensively in the course of his remarks), they (the Tories) had violated the law, and proclaimed anarchy. Yes; thirteen of the best Judges of the land, and three of the law Lords had declared that they had violated the law by the State prosecutions; and yet up started the Prime Minister in his place in the House of Commons, and announced that he was ready to vindicate his atrocity. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Grattan) came forward, therefore, to join in demanding inquiry into the late State prosecutions against O'Connell and his fellow-martyrs, in order to prevent that anarchy which was sure to follow in any country where such acts of gross injustice as the present Tory Ministry were inflicting on Ireland.—Mr. O'Connell followed in a speech in which much strange language occurred. The hon. and learned gentleman excused himself for not reporting on his propositions about the Union, according to promise. He then launched into some furious diatribes against the English press for accusing him of inconsistency. As a specimen of this effusion, we extract the epithets applied by Mr. O'Connell to a writer in a Whig London journal. The hon and learned gentleman said, "The circumstances of his having given two characters of Lord J. Russell under different circumstances, was made the ground of atrocious and insolent calumny against him by a writer, a miscreant who, whilst he (Mr. O'Connell) had been labouring for his country, was grovelling in a garret. He had brought his country under the notice of the whole civilized world—he had made known her wants, her sufferings, her fidelity, her religious perseverance, and all those high qualities which distinguish her people; and was this the recompense he was to receive from a nameless scoundrel scribbler, Leader? (Cheers.) He had already replied to him in the severest language, and what other could he have used towards a base calumniator of that kind? (Hear, hear.) He had called him a miscreant, a calumniator, and a foul liar. He repeated these epithets, for they were suitable ones, unless, indeed the language could supply him with harsher, in which case he would admit that those terms were too mild. (A laugh.) Oh, the writer of that article was a base, brutal, and, perhaps, a bribed wretch, for assailing him in that way. He did not care whether he was bribed or not. If he were a rascal for nothing he only proved himself the greater scoundrel. (A laugh.) He pronounced upon the whole accusation to be a base one." Appropriate language this, for Conciliation Hall. Mr. O'Connell announced the rent for the week to be £2332 3s. 3d.

FRIGHTFUL PARRICIDE.—A murder of an atrocious kind was committed last week at Mullinahone. It appears that as William Shea, of Kilvemnee (within five miles of Callan), on the Feltard-road), was proce-ding to spread a quantity of earth where for his son-law, named Egan, who is sick of a fever, he was hindered from the performance of his charitable office by his son, Michael Shea, who struck him on the head with a stone, and afterwards with a spade, and left him on the spot. His skull is fractured in eight different places. It appears that young Shea had been at variance with his sister's husband, the aforesaid Egan, and hence arose the altercation. The Mullinahone police were speedily on the handsaw, but the parricide had fled; he afterwards came down himself, but was prevented by two men, who happened to have seen him. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned according to the circumstances. The parricide is a pedlar breaker. Had it not been for the timely interposition of a neighbour, his would, in all probability, have killed his wife also, with a stick or some weapon, on hearing her exclaim, "Oh, you murderer, why did you k ll your poor father?"

ANOTHER MURDER.—Mr Samuel M'Kevin, a respectable farmer, residing at Carrickbanaghan, county Sligo, about eight miles from the town of Sligo, was barbarously murdered on Tuesday night. He had just said his prayers in his bed-room, in a ground floor, and was stooping down to untie his shoes, when the assassin fired through the window a gun or blunderbuss, loaded with two balls, both of which entered his head, and he immediately died. There is no ground for believing that the crime proceeded from any motive of a religious, party, or political nature. The deceased was much liked by all classes, and of a most kind and charitable disposition; in fact, the universal feeling of the country is, that the awful deed originated in very different motives.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

FRACAS IN THE SPORTING WORLD.—On Tuesday, in the Court of Exchequer, an action was tried, Scott v. O'Brien, for an assault which took place on the 1st of July, when the famous Running Rein case was tried. The parties are well known in the sporting world, and the matter appeared to have originated out of some dispute connected with sporting transactions. The nature of it will be understood by the following evidence given by Captain Hugh Realxon Higgins. He stated that he was at the Manchester Hall on the 1st of July. There were a great number of persons assembled connected with the turf. Witness was walking with Captain Garth when Mr. Scott joined them. It was about six o'clock. Mr. Scott mentioned that Mr. Bartholomew O'Brien was approaching. He seemed so much excited that witness remarked to Captain Garth that he looked very wrinkle. As O'Brien passed witness, Captain Garth said to Scott, in the hearing of Captain Garth, "I see you have got with that wretch?" Witness had no doubt the observation was meant for Scott. Scott immediately replied by saying, "What do you mean, you thief?" O'Brien turned round, and struck Scott a stick out of Captain Garth's hand, but did not succeed. He then rushed at Scott, struck him several blows, and knocked him down. Scott got up with an intention of defending himself, but was immediately knocked down again. In fact, he had no chance whatever. Witness observed O'Brien take plaintiff by the hair of the head, and inflict on him several blows whilst plaintiff was endeavouring to get on his feet. There was no further provocation for the assault than what witness had stated. Witness saw plaintiff in a day or two after, and h.s face still bore marks of the assault. Witness had been there was a dispute between plaintiff and defendant, which was referred to Captain Rous, who had decided in Scott's favour. Witness also heard that defendant had given the plaintiff the guarantee of a most respectable gentleman for payment of a debt. Witness was acting scrutineer at the time when the assault took place. Knew plaintiff, but not intimately. Had dined with him once. Also knew defendant by meeting him at Tattersall's and elsewhere. Scott was a gentleman by profession. The day on which the assault was committed.—Mr. Travers, the eminent surgeon, was called to prove that he saw the plaintiff shortly after the accident, when his face exhibited some severe contusions, and was very much disfigured by the transaction.—Mr. Jarvis then addressed the jury for the defendant. He said it was now quite clear that Mr. O'Brien believed that Mr. Scott had been propagating reports to the turf prejudicial to his character, and that he had been anxious to obtain an explanation from him. Stung with these imputations, which were as slanderous as they were unfounded, and which went to charge Mr. O Brien with being a forger and deserter of his colours from his honourable engagements, Mr. O Brien, upon seeing Mr. Scott walking with Captain Garth and Captain Higgins did use the expression "wretch," as deposed to. Now "wretch" was an unmannerly word, it might mean anything; but the word "thief," which Mr. Scott used in reply, was far more offensive, espec ally when applied by him to Mr O'Brien. The defendant could not receive a greater provocation, and he inflicted such chastisement on Mr. Scott, as any man under such circumstances, might expect from a man whose temper was not under perfect control. The Lord Chief Baron thought that a gentleman who applied the word "wretch" to another must be surprised at the word "thief" being retorted. There was no evidence that the plaintiff had previously done the defendant any injustice.—The jury, after a short consultation, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, £100.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

A WOMAN ACCUSED OF POISONING HER FATHER.

At the assizes at Chester, a young woman of twenty, named *Mary Gallop*, was tried on the charge of poisoning her father, Richard Gallop, at Monk's Coppenhill, on the 3rd of November, by the administration of arsenic.

The Attorney-General for the Principality, Mr. Temple, and Mr. Townsend, were counsel for the prosecution; and Mr. Trafford for the prisoner.

From the evidence adduced in support of the charge, it appeared that about eight months ago, the deceased, who was a joiner, and his family, removed to Crewe, in the township of Monk's Coppenhall, for the purpose of working at the extensive works belonging to the Grand Junction Railway Company. The deceased and his wife did not live happily together, and about six months ago the latter committed suicide by cutting her throat. After that the family consisted of the prisoner, the daughter of the deceased by his first wife, and a female lodger named William Fraser. After the death of his wife, the prisoner's father treated her with considerable severity, and on one occasion, when she had roasted some potatoes too hard, he threatened to beat her with a strap. The girl she complained of to her half-sister, and said that as she had no comfort at home she would go to service. During the time the prisoner was residing in Liverpool she had become acquainted with a young man named Duryal, and about the beginning of October, there being a cheap train from Crewe to Liverpool, the prisoner announced her intention of going by it, but her father was very angry with her, and refused to allow her to go, as he said it was only for the purpose of seeing her sweetheart, and he disapproved of the connection. Shortly after that the prisoner purchased a pennyworth of arsenic for the purpose, as she said, of destroying rats and mice. Subsequently she purchased a second pennyworth, and on the second of November she purchased two pennyworth. About three weeks before the last-mentioned day the father of the prisoner became ill, and he continued up to that day, when, after partaking of some arrow-root, he was seized with violent vomitting, which increased during the night, and early on the morning of the 3rd of November, he died. A surgeon attended him during the night and treated him for cholera. On the Sunday morning a constable named Kinty went to the house and saw the prisoner. He told her he had come for the purpose of making inquiry respecting the death of her father, and cautioned her. After this he proceeded to put a number of questions to her, which, together with her answers, he produced.

Mr. Trafford objected to this evidence being admissible, as it had been made by the prisoner under inducement, and he cited the case of the King and Drew, quoted in the 2nd vol. of Russell on Crime, p. 829.

The learned Judge overruled the objection.

It was proved by the evidence of Mr. Stevenson, a surgeon, that the body of the deceased, on *post-mortem* examination, presented all the appearances internally of having been acted on by some irritant poison, and both he and Mr. Rayner, of Stockport, were of opinion that death was caused by the effects of arsenic.

It was attempted to elicit, in behalf of the prisoner, that she was labouring under insanity, but the only facts adduced to the witnesses on this point were that about six months ago, at the time her mother committed suicide, her conduct was rather strange, and that she did not sleep for a whole week, and that the mother of the prisoner had been insane, and several times attempted to destroy herself.

Mr Trafford addressed the jury for the prisoner at some length, contending that the case was enveloped in so much doubt that the jury could not safely convict, that the probability was that the deceased had taken the arsenic by mistake, and that if administered by the prisoner at all, it was when she was labouring under the effect of insanity.

The learned Judge briefly summed up the case to the Jury, telling them that if they believed the prisoner had administered the arsenic, it was their duty to find her guilty. As to the plea of insanity, his lordship observed that there was no evidence to support it. That was a species of defence too much relied on of late years, to the danger of public security, and the great hindrance of justice.

The jury consulted together for about five minutes, and then pronounced a verdict of Guilty, but begged strongly to recommend the prisoner to mercy.

The Judge.—What, recommend a prisoner to mercy who has been guilty of the murder of a parent!

The learned Judge having placed the black cap on, proceeded to pass sentence on the prisoner. His lordship said—"Mary Gallop, after a long and patient trial, you have been found guilty by the jury, upon evidence which could leave no doubt, of the murder of your own father. That murder was committed by the most odious and detestable of all means—those of poison—an act of deliberation, evidently meditated some time before, carried into execution with perseverance, with great art and contrivance, and I wish I could see any symptoms in the conduct you afterwards exhibited of repentance, or any feelings of remorse for what you have done. It is impossible for me to hold out any mercy. Prayers for that awful account to which you sent the author of your being with little or no preparation at all. Seek for the mercy of God; repent of this and all your sins; and by that means seek for that happiness hereafter which it is not in my power, consistently with my public duty, to show you here." His lordship then passed sentence of death upon her in the usual form, and the prisoner walked from the bar with a steadfast composed step, though somewhat pale. She seemed to have no consciousness of the situation in which she stood, beyond a wild and almost incessant roll of the eye, and an occasional flush of the countenance.

[The verdicts of juries have been much discussed of late. That given in the case of Belaney has been strongly censured, at least by implication; and in the recent case of alleged robbery at the Soho Bazaar, the decision has been impugned as if contrary to evidence, on a supposed leaning towards a rich prisoner, generally speaking, we think it is dangerous, or at least an unprofitable thing, to discuss the verdicts of juries. They hear the sworn testimony, and are the judge of various circumstances, some of which, perhaps, do not appear in the report, and credit should be given to them for coming to an honest and just decision. In the above case of parricide, however, there is a most strange circumstance. The Press in a case of parricide, where all circumstances of aggravation, in cases of murder, which reduce the punishment, but what extenuation there can be for parricide it would be very difficult to say. The Judge (Mr. Baron Gurney) could not have his sentence confirmed. If the jury did not believe the girl guilty, they ought to have acquitted her, but it would indeed be a novel thing to make degrees in the crime of parricide. We think the Judge did some service, also, when he discouraged the practice which has of late been too much abused, of endeavouring to explain away guilt by pleas of insanity.]

THE MURDER OF MR. INCHBALD.—At the assizes at York, on Tuesday, *William Kendrew*, aged 22, farm-labourer, and *John Kendrew*, 24, shoemaker, brothers, were charged, the former with the wilful murder of Mr. William Inchbald, at Dunsforth, in the parish of Aldborough, in the West Riding, and the latter with feloniously harbouring and maintaining the said Kendrew, well knowing him to have committed a felony in shooting William Inchbald. The circumstances will, no doubt, be in the recollection of our readers. The deceased was shot on the evening of the 26th of September, on the return from Boroughbridge market, and was found dying in the road. The deceased was in the habit of carrying large sums of money about him, and exhibiting them in public houses. It did not appear that he had any enemies on the occasion. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, and the jury, after an absence of ten minutes, returned with a verdict of Guilty against William Kendrew, and of Acquittal as regarded John Kendrew. Mr. Justice Coleridge sentenced William Kendrew to death. The wretched man appeared wholly unmoved, and left the bar in the most careless manner, exclaiming, as he went, "Thank ye, if that be all."

POLICE.

THE FORGED TRANSFER AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—COMMITTAL OF BURGESS.—On Wednesday *Burgess* was finally examined at the Mansion-house, the evidence of two witnesses having completed the case. Mr. Charles Chesham Lawrence, of No. 3, Lincoln-place, New North-road, Middlesex, stated that he was a cashier in the banking-house of John Jones and Co., situated in Mansion-house-street. On Thursday, the 3rd of September, about 20 minutes before two o'clock in the afternoon, the clerk produced for the sum of £2400, drawn by Mr. Charles Keyon for John W. Ladbroke, Esq., and presented to him for payment by a person who was not known to him, but who was accompanied by, he verily believed, the prisoner Burgess. Witness inquired the name of the party presenting the check, upon which the person who accompanied the prisoner gave the name of Oxenford. Witness then inquired how they would have the amount of the check—upon which one of them said, "in gold," or "part in gold," or words to that effect. Witness then said, that they wanted the money in gold, they had better get it at the Bank of England, and he would give them eight £1000 notes, and he accordingly gave the person who accompanied the prisoner the eight £1000 bank-notes produced.—The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Salomon, a solicitor on the part of the prisoner, but his evidence was not shaken. Mr. T. Ager, of No. 15, Edmondsmews, a teller in the issue department of the Bank of England, stated that about two o'clock on the 3rd of September, a person who was a stranger to him presented eight bank-notes for £1000 each produced, and required payment thereof in gold. Witness was short of money at the time, and determined to get £10,000 from the treasury, and accordingly went with Leonard Deane, one of the porters in the issue department of the Bank, to the treasury, which was in an adjoining department, to get the gold. They brought back ten bags, each containing £1000 in gold, and witness desired Deane to lay eight of the bags on the counter before the person who was then standing there, and who then produced two large carpet bags from a carpet-bag, which he had with him, and put both the bags into the carpet bags and then requested to count it, but was unable to do so, as it was satisfactorily proved by two gentlemen who entered the two bags at the office of the Bank. Cross-examined by Mr. Salomon. The bank-notes were presented by a stranger and by the prisoner. The stranger gave a description of himself. He did not get the person to put his name and address to the notes. Mr. Salomon then attended that the evidence did not affect Burgess, as he had not presented the notes or received the money. The prisoner was then remanded.—It appeared in evidence that the prisoner had performed any act calculated to show that he was aware that Foster, who had since destroyed himself, was any other than the Mr. Harrod of the Bank of England. On the 14th of September, the day after the robbery, the prisoner was a guilty participator, and decided upon committing the forgery.

ROBBERIES AT LINEN-DRAPERS' SHOPS.—At Bow-street, on Tuesday, *Lewis Rogers*, formerly in the police force, was charged on a charge of shop-lifting, and was again examined before Mr. Jardine. Two more cases were made out against her, and it appeared that about £60 worth of duplicates for silks and satins, which the prisoner had pledged, were found at her lodgings, Mitchell's-place, Brompton. Several shopkeepers, who were present, recognised the prisoner as having frequented their shops; and in some cases identified pledged property which had been stolen from them. The prisoner, who said nothing in her defence, was again remanded, in order to make the evidence in some of the cases more complete against her. It was stated by the officer who searched her lodgings, that she had been in the habit of paying some of the pawnbrokers whom she dealt with the duplicates of stolen silks. The prisoner is a small, dark, and rather ill-favoured person, and is lame.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE INCENDIARY FIRE AT WATTON.—At Hertford, on Saturday, Thomas Wade, who was remanded on Friday, was fully committed for trial at the next assizes.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.—Mr. James Bolesridge, landlord of the Three Horse Shoes public-house, Derby-road, who was a passenger in the up-train from Derby, and who received a severe injury in the collision, died on Tuesday morning at his own house. Mr. Bolesridge was about 45 years of age, and a remarkably good-looking man. He was formerly in the Life Guards, commanded by the late Duke of Cumberland, and held that situation for a great number of years. Shortly after the death of his master he commenced business as an inn-keeper in Nottingham; in this latter capacity he has been attended with an extensive assortment of misfortune. For a very short part of October last, three men took up their abode at his house for a night. On their departure the next morning it was discovered that they had found their way into Mr. Bolesridge's sleeping apartments, and stole from a pocket-book and notes to the amount of £206. Mr. Edward Roberts, the gentleman who has had his leg amputated, and who was in the same carriage with Mr. Bolesridge, is also a very precarious state. The other gentleman, and both the servants who were killed on the spot, escaped uninjured. The whole of the others, except the second class carriage, were more or less shattered by the force of the concussion. As the train advanced another engine followed in the rear, and it is stated had just reached the train, when a terrific explosion occurred. One of the guards stated that the first thing which alarmed him was a steam explosion, and the next instant it was followed by another explosion of far greater force than the preceding one, and which, with a subsequent tremendous crash, almost stunned him. The concussion threw him forward, and the carriage in which he was was so violently shaken that he thought it was falling to pie-s.

As soon as the steam and smoke had cleared away, he discovered the line to be completely blocked up with waggons, which were spread across the two lines of rails, and piled, many of them, upon each other. He with the rest of the guards called to the engine driver and also to his companion, the stoker, but receiving no answer, they climbed over the pile of waggons in the direction they expected to find the engine. On arriving at the other end of the train they discovered that the engine had burst, and had gone over the viaduct, and was partially buried in the earth beneath, whilst the tender was hanging over the side of the viaduct, torn and folded up as if it had been made of mere paste board, and it is stated had just reached the train, when a terrific explosion occurred. One of the guards stated that the first thing which alarmed him was a steam explosion, and the next instant it was followed by another explosion of far greater force than the preceding one, and which, with a subsequent tremendous crash, almost stunned him. The concussion threw him forward, and the carriage in which he was was so violently shaken that he thought it was falling to pie-s

OPENING OF THE LEAMINGTON AND WARWICK RAILWAY

KENILWORTH STATION.

The "opening train," unadorned, and in simple business guise—according to the custom of the London and Birmingham Company, who seem to have a natural horror of flags and bands of music—left Coventry a little after nine o'clock in the morning; and although the weather was far from propitious, its departure was witnessed and cheered by a vast multitude of well-dressed spectators. In its course past the numerous bridges, which give a character to the rail, and at other good points of observation, the same testimonies of respect were paid to the "courageous" inmates of the snug "first classes" on this, their gallant

MELBOURNE GRANGE VIADUCT.

venture. At Kenilworth, many ladies graced the triumph with their presence, and some danger was incurred by their very close proximity to the rails. At Leamington an immense assemblage of respectable persons, together with the *élite* of the neighbourhood, received the train, which was hereafter to put them within three hours and a half of the metropolis, with every mark of intelligent gratulation. The day then became a universal holiday. Business was every where suspended, festivities of all sorts were interchanged by the delighted people, and at night a grand dinner given to the directors and friends of the railway, came off in grand style at the Regent's Hotel, and crowned the "opening day." To those who would wish for particulars, we may say that the dinner was served at six o'clock, and that upwards of fifty first-rate gentlemen sat down to it. Capt. Musgrave (in place of Dr. Jephson) took the chair, supported by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Somerville, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Stracey, Mr. Drinkwater, and other gentlemen connected with the county. The dinner, consisting of all the delicacies of the season, was served with their usual skill and precision by Messrs. Breach and Jefferys. A deputation from the Nuneaton and Bedworth Railway Company, headed by Mr. Wilkinson, chairman, was present, and added greatly to the good fellowship of the meeting.

The tract of country through which the railway passes is picturesque in the extreme: well wooded hills, luxuriant meadows, and fertile vallies, alternate with romantic villages, and sites of abiding historic interest. The remains of Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth Castle and Abbey, Warwick Castle in the immediate neighbourhood, may be cited in illustration.

The distinguishing feature of the line (which for the present consists only of a single pair of rails) is found in the undulatory character of its gradients. The entire length rises and falls like the surface of a gently rolling ocean taken at any one moment of time, and these "ups and downs," or dips, as they are called, are so contrived that the impetus acquired in running down one incline is contrived exactly to compensate for the retardation of the succeeding ascent. An obvious example of this mode of construction occurs in the Melbourne valley, as shown in the accompanying engraving. The valley is of considerable depth, and in the formation of a permanent way across it, it was held expedient to build, not a horizontal, but a *curved* viaduct, the lowest point being near the centre, a mode of procedure which has produced a great saving of material, and a considerable gain in the working speed. It is built of brick and stone and consists of seventeen elliptical arches, each thirty feet span.

The stations are remarkable for convenience of arrangement, and simplicity of design. The one at Kenilworth is an elegant and very light structure, fitted with spacious booking-offices, comfortable waiting-rooms, &c.; and stands within a quarter of a mile of the village, with excellent approaches, and covered reception arcade, for carriages and passengers. We give a view of it, as a model of its kind.

The Leamington Terminus, about midway between, and immediately adjoining the turnpike road from Warwick to Leamington, near the Birmingham and Warwick Canal, contains all necessary accommodation for the usual routine of railway business; but, throughout, of a greatly superior character. The waiting-rooms are replete with every modern accommodation, and are elegantly furnished with ottomans, couches, &c. The booking-offices are fitted with care for the prompt despatch of business. At the north end is an Italian tower, intended for the reception of a forcing-pump and reservoir of water, so that a jet of water, in case of fire, may be instantly obtained.

The stations, and all the works on the line, as well as the formation of the permanent way, have been designed and carried out by Robert B. Dockray, Esq., the resident engineer to the London and Birmingham Railway Company.

The length of the line is nearly nine miles; and the sum expended in its construction amounts to nearly £175,000 a very large sum, the excess having been incurred in the purchase of expensive lands.

THE TOTTENHAM CHURCHES.

These churches have, of late, in connexion with certain rubrical observances, been the subject of much discussion; so that a brief outline of their structural character may be especially interesting at the present moment.

The village of Tottenham lies four miles east of the metropolis, at the verge of Middlesex upon Essex. The parish church, the subject of the first engraving, dedicated to Allhallows, is a vicarage in the patronage of the Dean and

TOTTENHAM OLD CHURCH.

Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral. It is situated upon an eminence, almost surrounded by the Moss, a rivulet which rises on Muswell Hill. The church is built of hewn stone, flint, and rubble; its architecture is of various periods, though, probably, none older than the thirteenth century. It must have undergone considerable repair about the reign of Henry the Seventh. There is a curious old porch, with an oratory, and priests' room above it, containing the ear lukes of a confessional, perfect, and places for holy water, &c. The font is elaborately sculptured, and is much admired; and there are several fine brasses about the church. The vestry attached to the east end of the north aisle, is a modern addition, in bad taste: it was built in 1696, at the expense of Harry Lord Coleraine, and beneath it is the burial place of his family. The staircases and other traces of the rood-loft remain. The parish registers contain information as far back as the reign of Elizabeth. At the east end is a painted glass window, the gift of John Wilmot, Esq., in 1807. We must not let pass, without censure, the unsightly vestry, the ugly wooden porch outside the chancel door, and the sad defacement with plaster of some fine sculpture inside the old porch. The church will hold from 1200 to 1300 persons.

The second, or new church, is a gratifying result of the very beneficial exertions for "church extension." It is situated in the district of Tottenham, known as Wood Green, a hamlet containing a population of about 400, and the church affords accommodation for about half that number. The building has attracted attention and elicited much admiration from its strict architectural propriety, and from the order and neatness of its internal arrangement. The style adopted by the architects, Messrs. Scott and Moffat, is the earlier variety of the Decorated, or that of the close of the thirteenth century. It is entirely of stone, Kentish rag and Broomhill stone. The plain portions of the exterior are of Kentish rag, hammer-dressed; and the quoins, window, and other dressings, are of a sandstone from the neighbourhood of Speldhurst, in Kent: it is of a pleasing colour, and forms an agreeable variety with the Kentish rag.

TOTTENHAM NEW CHURCH, WOOD GREEN.

The church consists of a chancel, internally about 14 feet by 22 feet; a nave, about 50 feet by 20 feet; a south porch, and a vestry adjoining the north side of the chancel. The pulpit and font are elegantly sculptured in Painswick stone, by Mr. Cox, of Oxford. The service for the holy communion, which is of silver, has been made after the fashion of that which was lately presented to the new church at Malta. The roof is open; the seats are also open, so that this church adds another testimony to the daily increase of a disposition to restore the poor to their privileges in the house of God.

The history of the building of this little church may afford a useful lesson to committees engaged in any similar undertaking. For some time it had been contemplated to make provision for the spiritual of Wood-green; but the resources of the hamlet were evidently not equal to the expense of building a church. An appeal, however, was made to the parish generally: contributions flowed in, many of them anonymously; and these, aided by a grant by the Incorporated Society, has enabled the committee to meet the cost of the church, about £700. The church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London, on the 3rd of October last, when the bishop preached, and a collection was made at the offertory, in aid of the building fund, to the amount of £161 3s. 4d. The festival of the consecration was celebrated with much joy, and, at the same time, with the strictest order and propriety.

Our readers may recollect that in noticing the elegant reprint of Drexelius's "Reflections on Eternity," a few weeks since, we stated that the profits from the sale of the work are to be liberally contributed to the building fund of the church at Wood-green, by the pious editor of the above work, the Rev. H. P. Dunster curate of Tottenham.

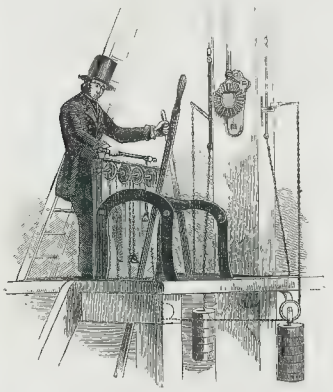
RAILWAY SIGNALS.

Obedience to the "signals" used on a railway is indispensable to the safe passage of a train. A moment's inattention to any one of their significant monitions may be followed by the instant death of heedless unsuspecting multitudes, while, on the other hand, a due observance of them at all times, in all seasons, by night as well as by day, divests the speed of even the fastest pleasure train of danger. It is, of course, most important that the servants of a line should become practically familiar with the things signified by the symbols used in their several establishments, but we also deem it to be of much consequence that the public itself should be acquainted with them, for, were such the case, we should cease to hear of the difficulty of obtaining evidence against negligent servants, which on occasions of accident has ordinarily prevailed. Every traveller would then be an observer and a judge of the means used for his preservation, and in proportion to the vigilance of his survey would be the attention of servants entrusted with duties so important to the lives and limbs of passengers.

The signals used on railways are of great variety. Most of the lines have systems peculiar to themselves; and, in consequence, no uniform observance prevails between them, which is a practice much to be regretted, as it tends to confuse the observation of men engaged on different lines, and of engineers who change one service for another. It cannot, however, be expected that so complicated an operation, and one, too, which has grown up under the management of independent companies, should speedily reach perfection. For the present, the signals are necessarily different on different lines; but we hope to see the day, when the act, which experience has proved the best, shall be universally and compulsorily adopted. We shall now describe the signals used on the more important lines.

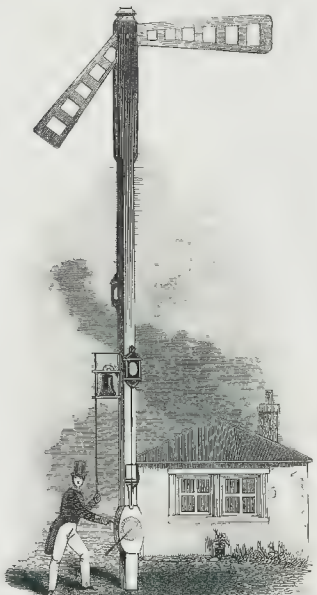
Those observed on the London and Birmingham Railway demand the first attention. They consist of Police Signals—Signals shown at Intermediate Stations and the Long Tunnels; and the Engine Signals.

1. POLICE SIGNALS.—When the line is clear, and no obstruction in the way of the onward course of the train is either seen or *suspected*, the policeman stands erect, with his flags in his hand, but showing no signal. See Fig. 1. If it be required that the engine should slacken speed, and proceed with caution, from another engine having passed on the same line within five minutes, a Green Flag is held up in the manner shown in Fig. 2. If it be desired that the engine should slacken speed, and proceed with caution, from any defect in the rails, the Green flag is lowered, and held as shown in Fig. 3. But if it be necessary that the engine should stop altogether at any given point, a Red Flag is shown, and

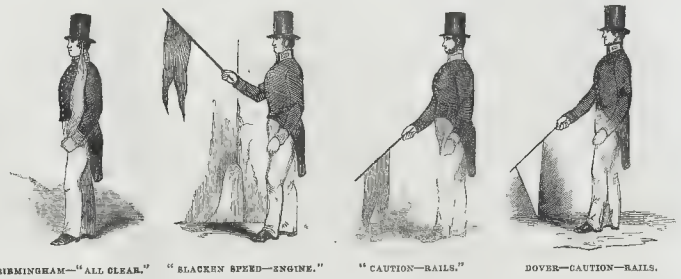


JUNCTION SIGNAL-MAN AT WORK.

waved backwards and forwards, the policeman facing towards the coming engine. At night the same signals are given, by means of coloured lamps. A White Light denotes the line clear: a Green Light requires the use of caution; and when the engine is required to stop, a Red Light is shown, but in place of being held steady, it is waved backwards and forwards. The engine-drivers and guards are, however, warned, that any signal, either by day or night, *violently waved*, denotes danger, and a necessity of stopping.



STATION POST SIGNAL—"CAUTION AND DANGER."



BIRMINGHAM—"ALL CLEAR." "SLACKEN SPEED—ENGINE." "CAUTION—RAILS." DOVER—CAUTION—RAILS.

2. SIGNALS SHOWN AT INTERMEDIATE STATIONS AND THE LONG TUNNELS.—Signal posts are erected on the "up" and "down" lines at the Intermediate Stations, and at the entrance of Primrose-hill, Watford, and Kilsby Tunnels, showing a Red Board of a large size, and a Green Board of a smaller size, as day signals. A Green or Red Light is substituted as night signals. On a train or engine *passing* an intermediate station, the Green signal is exhibited for the space of *ten* minutes, to denote that a train on the same line has passed within that period, and therefore due caution must be observed on the part of the drivers and guards. On a train *stopping* at an intermediate station, the Red Signal is shown, and continued for five minutes after its departure, when the Green Signal is turned on, to complete the ten minutes' precautionary signal. On a train entering one of the tunnels, the Red signal is shown for the space of ten minutes, to prevent another engine entering within that time; unless the policeman can previously see through that the line is clear, when the Red Signal will be turned off, and the Green shown, to complete the ten minutes' signal. Should the Red Signal be shown

DOVER JUNCTION: DANGER: UP AND DOWN LINES, BRICKLAYER'S ARMS. CAUTION, UP LINE; DANGER, DOWN LINE, LONDON BRIDGE.

an engine passing on that line is ordered invariably to stop on coming up to it.

3. ENGINE SIGNALS.—These consist of white and coloured boards by day, and white and coloured lamps by night, placed before and behind the train, to announce its character, whether it be on passenger, luggage, or special service. The whistle is an important adjunct to the system, as it serves to give an almost irresistible warning, to all parties within reach of its shrill and earnest notes.

In giving orders for the use of these signals, the most imperative obedience is enjoined on all parties concerned; but, at the same time, they are told not to rely on the signals being given at all times, but to exercise due and proper diligence, and on no account to be running before their proper time, or beyond their regular speed. The engine driver is also charged to stand by his "head gear," and to "keep a good look out."

In addition to these arrangements, a code of standing orders is issued, for precautions to be observed on the unexpected stoppage of an engine on the line and during fogs. For example:—Should any accident occur to cause the stop-

PLACING A FOG SIGNAL.

page of an engine or train on the line, the under-guard, or breaksman, is instantly sent back *at the least* 600 *yards*, with a Red Signal, to warn any engine that may be following on the same line.

It will be seen that these arrangements are very simple, and, as far, well planned to the not likeness of the ordinary working men to whom they are addressed, and for the requirements of a comparatively limited and uniform traffic. Signals of greater intelligence, will, however, be required when the great lines become, according to their original designation, *trunk* lines loaded with the traffic of numerous branch lines, and intersecting and various junctions in many courses. Engine must then be made to talk with engine, station with station, and line with line. And, that such facilities of communication will be obtained, our trust in the ingenuity of the combined talent now at work does not doubt. Sounds as well as sights have yet to be used, symbols have to be multiplied till the "parts of speech" are no longer confined to the grammar book, and, above all, the subtle agencies of electricity will be brought into play. We will bring the earth of the earth together. We have, therefore, much pleasure in noticing that every new railway, and every new arrangement of business on old ones, is, in most instances, accompanied with improved signals, and that the general and instantaneous correspondence of one part of the line with another, is, in a corresponding degree, facilitated and secured. One of the most recent of these improvements is to be found on the Brighton, Croydon, and Dover Railways, where an entirely new set of signals has recently been introduced. They consist of

1. HAND SIGNALS. Day:—The signal, All Right, is shown by extending the arm horizontally so as to be distinctly seen by the engine-driver. The Caution Signal, to slacken speed, is shown by a Green Flag; or (in the absence of a green flag by holding one arm straight up. The Danger Signal, always to stop, is shown by a Red Flag, or (in the absence of a Red Flag) by holding both arms straight up, or waving with violence a hat, or any other object.

Night:—The signal, All Right, is shown by a steady White Light. The Caution Signal, to slacken speed, is shown by a steady Green Light. The Danger Signal, always to stop, is shown by a Red Light; or, in cases of emergency, by waving any light with violence.

2 POST SIGNALS.—These are placed at all the stations. Our cut represents the first from London. These Signal Posts are furnished with two arms, one moving out on one side to give signal to trains on the down line of rails, and another moving out on the other side of the Signal Post, to give signals on the up line of rails. The signal, All Right, is shown by the left hand side of the Signal Post, as seen by an approaching engine-driver, being clear. The Caution Signal, to slacken speed, is shown by the arm on the left hand side being raised half-way to the horizontal position. The Danger Signal, always to stop, is shown by the arm on the left hand side being raised to the horizontal position. The position of the arm on the right hand side, shown by the right hand line, and in consequently a signal to trains running in the contrary direction. At night, the arrangements are as follows:—Each Signal Post is furnished with lamps, showing three colours, in both sides of the Signal Post, to signals on the up line of rails. The signal, All Right, is shown by the left hand side of the Signal Post, as seen by an approaching engine-driver, being clear. The Caution Signal, to slacken speed, is shown by the arm on the left hand side being raised half-way to the horizontal position. The Danger Signal, always to stop, is shown by the arm on the left hand side being raised to the horizontal position. The position of the arm on the right hand side, shown by the right hand line, and in consequently a signal to trains running in the contrary direction. At night, the arrangements are as follows:—Each Signal Post is furnished with lamps, showing three colours, in both sides of the Signal Post, to signals on the up line of rails. The signal, All Right, is shown by the White Light. The Caution Signal to slacken speed, is shown by the Green Light. The Danger Signal, always to stop, is shown by the Red Light.

3. JUNCTION SIGNALS.—These are of great importance, demanding from the servants entrusted with their management an almost automatic regularity in the discharge of their solemn functions—a regularity which, we are happy to say, they have hitherto fulfilled with the most praiseworthy diligence, no accident having ever occurred through inattention or mistake. A junction is furnished with two signal posts corresponding with the two meeting railways, and the signals for each railway are given on that signal post which corresponds with that particular railway. The signals for trains running to or from the right-hand railway are given on the right hand signal post; and the signals for trains running to or from the left-hand railway are given on the left-hand signal post. At both posts the regular day and night signals are given as described in the post signals. On a train or engine approaching any junction, the engine-man holds out his hand by day, or a white light by night, to the right or left of his engine, to point out to the switchman the direction in which the train or engine is to be passed. The cut (6) shows the Junction Signal Station at the point of union between the Croydon line and the Brick-layers' Arms branch of the Dover, near New Cross. In the distance, the wooden viaduct is seen, and the position of the train marks the spot on which the awful explosion and destruction of a luggage train took place on Wednesday morning. The cut (5) shows the machinery by which the signals and the switches are worked.

FOG SIGNALS.—In foggy weather both day and night signals are given; but in addition, when accident or any sudden emergency requires, "Cowper's Fog Signal" is used. This is a detonating compound, packed in the shape of a small circular box, with flanges to fasten it to the rail, and which on a train passing over it, explodes with a tremendous noise. The signal thus given is the warning *immediately* to stop the train. Our engraving shows a policeman placing one in front of an approaching train.

TRAIN SIGNALS.—Each train, after sunset or in foggy weather, is provided with White Engine and Red Tail Lights. The Brighton trains carry Two White Lights on the engine buffer beams. The Croydon trains, One White Light on the top of the smoke box and the Dover trains, One White Light on the buffer beam, and one on the top of the smoke box. Every train carries two Tail Lights placed horizontally. A Red Light by day or a Third Red Tail Light by night, indicates that a special, or extra train, will follow. Express engines or trains, which [illegible] also have, carry a White Board in front by day, and three White Lights in front by night. The tremulous sound of the whistle is the signal for the guard to put on their breaks.

By the arrangement and combination of the signals, the following very clear instructions have been issued to the men:—

The signals, both by day and night, are to be shown by the signal-man, until every passenger or truck in the train shall have passed him. In all cases where hand signals are used, the signal-man is to stand on that side or the opposite side of the railway that is most conspicuous to the driver and fireman, as well as to their own and guards, taking great care not to be in the way of any engine or train coming in the opposite direction. The Danger Signal is always to be made immediately after an engine or carriage of any description has passed. [illegible] and is to be continued for *five minutes*, it is also to be made when a tree is any obstruction on the line, or when the obstruction is from any unusual cause, or the state of the atmosphere, or the smoke, or any other cause shall make it at all doubtful whether the line within the tunnel is quite clear enough more than a carriage length, since the entrance of the last engine or carriage. The Caution Signal is always to follow the Danger Signal, and to be continued five minutes; it is also to be made whenever the state of the road or other circumstances may not seem to ensure the Danger Signal, make it less rable that the speed should be reduced. The All Right [illegible] only to be made when the signal-man has satisfied himself that the line is safe and unobstructed, and that there is no danger to the free passage of the engine or carriage. In case of a fog, the day and night signals must be used simultaneously. When Cowper's Fog Signal is used, it must be fixed to the upper flange of the rail by means of the fast clip, and, if possible, not less than half a [illegible] in place of obstruction. In the event of any accident occurring [illegible] any obstruction, or of a train stopping on the main line (except at a [illegible] in signal-man, or, in the absence of the guard, is instantly to display the Danger Signal, and send or himself hasten in the proper direction to stop any [illegible] following train, [illegible] at least a mile from the [illegible] Danger Signal shown, until *he knows* [illegible] Danger Signal shown is immediately to report [illegible] presence of a subsidence of the signals given.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 15.—1st Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY 16.—Lucanus died, 1778
TUESDAY 17.—Bonaparte's Milan decree, 1807.
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Rubens born, 1577.
THURSDAY, 19.—Queen Anne died, 1716
FRIDAY, 20.—Parliament [illegible] 1605.
SATURDAY, 21.—[illegible] day.

HIGH WATER at London Bridge, for the Week ending Dec. 21.

Morning	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 0	7 3	7 50	8 35	9 20	10 6
Afternoon					
6 0	7 45	8 29	9 14	9 57	10 42
					11 29
					11 51
					0 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS

"*F. W. H.*"—*There is a clock in the Palace at Hampton Court, which goes 12 months with one winding up. The method of lengthening the time of going is to add to the number of spurs to the wheel and increase the weight. A clock to go eight days, will require about 8lbs.; but, if wheels be added to make it go 12 months the weight would probably, be 35lbs.*

"*A Protestant of the Church of England.*"—*The two-fold designation was not intentional.*

"———" *Stockwell. Unanswerable.*

"*J. G.*" *Clapham Rise, is thanked for the correction*—*(see page 364)*—*where for Almshouses for licensed Victuallers, read Almshouses for Decayed Watermen and Lightermen and their Widows.*

"*A Subscriber and Constant Reader*"—*Russia leather or cedar-wood shavings will drive away moths from furs, &c.; but the best plan is to take them out of the drawer and shake them occasionally.*

"*J. D.*" *Your handwriting is not characteristic.*

"*A Constant Subscriber, and a Resident at Herne Hill*"—*The points of the New Church shall be explained in our account of the consecration*

"———" *London. A small treatise on the Daguerreotype may be purchased of any maker of philosophical instruments.*

"*J. W. Moulton, is thanked for the sketch of the Poor's Box; which, however, is one not worth engraving.*

"———" *Your Subscriber, Camberwell.*—*We cannot entertain the suggestion.*

"*C. D.*" *Norfolk crescent.*—*The play of "The Stranger" is by Kotzebue.*

"*R. H. B.*" *Long Sutton.*—*Perhaps, our correspondent will favour us with a sketch.*

"*B. G.*," *Glasgow.*—*Unclaimed letters are returned by the Post-office within about a month.*

"*A Lady, and Subscriber from No. 1.*"—"*The Church of England Magazine.*"

"*A constant Reader*" *Lancaster.*—*We cannot decipher the characters on the ring. Any person may bear arms, provided he pay the tax for the same. Inquiry should be made at Herald's College.*

"*H. B. F.*"—*A demon may be nominated chaplain to a nobleman.*

"*Cambridge.*"—*Sussex is not a man of colour.*

"*Norfolkensis.*"—*A letter addressed Messrs. Haring and Co., New York, will be sufficient.*

"*Promiscuous.*"—*The subject is not eligible for illustration.*

"*Z. O.*," *Leominster.*—*The question can only be decided by a magistrate.*

"*Civil Engineer*" *is thanked for his suggestion.*

"*The Man without a Name.*"—"*Philip Quarll*" *is a fiction.*

"*J. S.*"—*The illustrations shall appear shortly.*

"*A Country Admirer.*"—*George I. presented £1560 to the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields towards the purchase of an organ.*

"*A Subscriber from the Beginning,*" *Dublin.*—*When the Sheffield and Manchester Railway is opened throughout we shall, probably, illustrate it.*

"*A Constant Subscriber*"—*Drawing*—*On the third finger of the right hand.*

"*Bethgelert*" *should write to the gentleman named in the description of the Almshouses.*

"*L. K.*"—*We shall be glad to receive the block.*

"*H. J.,*" *Hurworth.*—*We are not aware.*

"*T. S. A.*"—*Received the engraving, which shall appear as soon as possible.*

"*W. K.,*" *Forres. The paper for Oct. 26 was duly sent. Our correspondent will receive the Large Print.*

"*Philomenus.*"—*Apply to the publishers of the work.*

"*P. R.*"—*The Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire is the Duke of Sutherland.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*We believe the statue was altered in the manner stated.*

"*Tun-y-Velin*" *had better apply to a respectable solicitor.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*A magistrate in such a case could convict.*

"*C. B.*"—*The Duke of Wellington challenged the Earl of Winchilsea; the difference arose from the conduct of the Government on the Catholic Question.*

"*A Country Squire.*"—*We know no work of the kind that can be depended on.*

"*An Original Subscriber.*"—*The contribution was omitted for want of room.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*Mr. Crockford died a few days after the last Derby day.*

"*J. B.,*" *Alton.*—*Indivisible.*

"*A. N. H.*"—*Mr. Belty has never played in London. It is reported that Francomi will perform here during the season.*

"*F. C.*"—*We ought to have taken a fresh desk.*

"*Clericus.*" *Burslem, should refer to Michael Angelo Titmarsh's clever account of the second funeral of Napoleon.*

"*Grantham.*"—*If the writer of the letter on the Duke of Rutland and the Belvoir Hounds will send us his name his observations shall have a reply.*

THE LARGE PRINT.—*A Loyal Subject; J. B. P., Braine; B. B., Ramsgate; J. N. A.; Caernarvon; E. W. Cooper; R. S., Goole; L. L., Anglesey; G. S.; A. B., Dursley; W. H. B.; H. R. H.; A., Exeter; H., Mullingar; B. G., Glasgow, will be entitled to the Large Print.*

*** Our Chess department is unavoidably omitted this week.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have great pleasure in announcing the completion of the SPLENDID ENGRAVING of the

PANORAMA
OF
THE RIVER THAMES,

showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thame,"its "Forests of Masts," its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL,

and exhibiting the winding of the "River Thames" through the mighty mass of Buildings that form the Metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions; Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes, embellished Street Architecture, Terraces, and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Cemeteries and Churchyards; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one-tenth of the objects.

The PRINT will positively be published early in January next. It is printed on a beautiful tinted paper, manufactured expressly for the purpose

Persons desirous of possessing this Great Work of Art, must immediately enter their names, as Subscribers, at their respective Booksellers.

Specimens will be issued to the Newsmen next week.

The Public are CAUTIONED against several disreputable Persons, using the name of the above Print, for the purpose of substituting trumpery Imitative Publications, instead of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Dec. 4, 1844

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—On MONDAY, December 16th and first following Evening.—Ninth Week of the Successful Engagement of the ROYAL FOX HUNT, on the Real Horse with Real Fox Chase on the Stage and in the Circle, by living Fox and complete Pack of Hounds.—Original and Festive Divertissements.—Box-office open from 11 till 5.—On BOXING-DAY, December 26th, will be produced a Grand Comic Equestrian CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME in conjunction with other Brilliant Productions.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. BRADFORD.—Mr. B. begs to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and his Patrons, that in compliance with numerous requests from the Country, and by special desire, he has determined on performing A Full Military Band will be in attendance every Evening. Equestrian Morning Fêtes and Fashionable Day Performances consisting of BATTY'S Splendid Scenes of Equitation. Gorgeous Pageant, and Novel Acts of Horsemanship in the Circle.—Performances every Evening at Seven o'clock each Week—Every Thursday three Morning Performances will take place on MONDAY, December 30th; and the following WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

GENERAL TOM THUMB.—The AMERICAN MAN in MINIATURE will return to London, and hold his PUBLIC LEVEES at the Gallery in Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, commencing Monday, December 23, and continuing through the Week, at which time he leaves for the Continent.—While in Edinburgh, the General was presented with a beautiful Highland Dress, of the Royal Stuart Tartan, manufactured by Messrs. Meyer and Mortimer, in which he will appear at each exhibition, in addition to his Chinese, Napoleon, and Court Dress. Hours of Exhibition from 8 even to One, Three to Five, and from Seven to Nine; Doors Open half-an-hour previous. Admission (regular fee of age), 1s.

CHINESE COLLECTION, Hyde Park Corner.—On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings during this week will be produced, in a style of unparalleled splendour, THE IMPERIAL DRAGON FETE; together with remarkable Chinese Festival, which, from centuries prior to the Christian Era, has been continued to the present time, and is, at particular seasons, participated in by all classes of the Three Hundred Millions Inhabitants of the Celestial Empire. The progress of these illusions apparent, in the celebration of this Brilliant Fete, far surpass all the varied splendour of European pageantry. A Full Military Band will be in attendance every Evening. The Chinese Collection is Open Daily from Ten till Dusk, and in the Evening, Brilliantly Illuminated, from Seven till Ten.—Admission, 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—MUSIC of DIFFERENT NATIONS.—Mr. C. E. HORN will recommence his LECTURES on the above subject, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 17th Instant, at Half-past Eight o'Clock, and will continue them on Tuesday and Thursday Evenings. The first only of will be the MUSIC of ENGLAND, with VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL ILLUSTRATIONS. Dr. RYAN'S LECTURES are delivered at a Quarter past Three daily, and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at a Quarter to Nine. Professor BACHHOFFNER'S LECTURES daily. The PROTEOSCOPE, PHYSIOSCOPE, DISSOLVING VIEWS, DIVING BELL, and DIVER, &c., &c.—Admission, 1s. Schools, Half-price.—A New Edition of the Catalogue is just published, price 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1844.

THE French Government has published a modification of its Tariff; any thing relating to the commercial affairs of one of the great powers of Europe is important to England, especially at a period when a great portion of the Continent, in pursuance of its own policy, or as a consequence of ours, exhibits a but too decided inclination to exclude us, if possible, from its markets. In France this inclination has been made more strikingly visible than anywhere else; national antipathies have sharpened commercial rivalries; the manufacturing interest of that country shares the general feeling that is often as ludicrously, sometimes also so painfully, visible in their public journals, of dislike of England and everything belonging to her; but among the commercial classes it is intensified, if we may use the term, and to them, we fear, we not only seem competitors, but enemies. To this feeling the French Ministry are of course compelled, in some degree, to yield; if it required all the political skill and sagacity of Louis Philippe and Guizot combined, to keep the war party of France from openly flying at our throats, we cannot be surprised at their not venturing on any plan of commercial reform that would expose them to the suspicion of "favouring England." And we must confess the modification of the French Tariff just promulgated is not open to any such suspicion; the Ministry may meet the Chambers without any fear of attack from the Opposition, on the ground of a prejudice in favour of England. In the whole scale of duties there is no change that can be called more than nominal; it is a change that alters nothing, and a concession that concedes as little as possible. The reductions are made on articles that no one uses, or they are so slight in amount as to be of little visible advantage. In fact, the whole scheme is open to the same charge that was so often made against the Tariff of Sir R. Peel; it deals with numberless small articles, and does not touch the great staples of commerce; the life of nations, the well-being of a people as far as they are dependent on food and clothing, are very slightly affected by remissions of duty on mother of pearl, croton oil, and rattans. If France would admit English woollens and hardwares, and if England would admit French wines, both nations would gain something in wealth and comfort. But here occurs the difficulty as to who is to make the great relaxation first; and we must confess, that as we are not free from reproach on the same matter, we cannot with much justice blame our neighbours.

The Governments of both nations will probably arrive at commercial wisdom by degrees; and, in the meantime, no small consolation may be derived from this fact, that the exercise of the people of each nation are gradually breaking through the barriers that confine and embarass, but cannot altogether restrain them. In no one article which England exports on a great scale, has France relaxed her tariff; on the contrary, on some she has increased the duties. Yet, in spite of this, superior skill and our natural advantages will prevail, and much as French Ministries and French manufacturers may wish to see the commerce of England crippled, the first are compelled to see it flourish, and the latter are obliged to buy. In the last ten years the imports of France from England have nearly quadrupled! And, we believe, we take from France goods to a greater amount than they take from us; except the United States, we are the best customers the French possess in the markets of the world. But what we are to each other is as nothing to what we might and should become, did not hostile tariffs, that seem constructed on the principle of retaliating injury for injury, interpose; they are, from time to time, as in the present case, modified, but with no improvement that is appreciable; and, from the present state of French party, we can hardly expect it to emanate from any Government that can hold power in a nation afflicted with a thing so monstrous as a "war party," utterly opposed to, and destructive of, the intercourse and commerce of mankind, and more anxious to seek national greatness from battles than barter.

A SPEECH from Mr. Ferrand to his constituents at Knaresborough has broken the political flatness of the week. It has the defect of being excessively long, and the merit of being peculiarly personal; we call the last a merit in this case, because it will probably obtain for it that which its bulk would, under ordinary circumstances, prevent—a reading. The matter of the speech is not new; it is little more than a re-statement of the scenes and squabbles in which the Member for Knaresborough was a principal party concerned, during the last session—in all which implications, explications, and replications, valuable time was consumed, which the country thought might have been much better employed. Besides re-statements of what Mr. Ferrand did do, and did not do, and dared the House of Commons to do—with all which the public are familiar—there are various descriptions of the political characters of Sir R. Peel and Sir J. Graham, which are quite the reverse of flattering, and some prophecies of what will occur to this doomed nation and people, if they are much longer suffered to be at the head of its affairs. His glances into futurity are of very Cassandra-like gloom and despondency, and we must be excused for receiving them with very Trojan disbelief. His premises are sadly exaggerated; and his conclusions false in proportion. It is a curious phenomenon, that, according to the solemn declarations of violent party-men, it is always the worst and most worthless men in the country that are trusted with the ruling it. Thus, Sir R. Peel, according to Mr. Ferrand, is "a lunatic or a traitor:"—a lunatic on the score of his Canada Corn Bill, and a traitor, because, having got O'Connell safely caged in Richmond Penitentiary, he did not put him on the prison dietary —a bread and gruel regimen, in the opinion of the Member for Knaresborough, being the best possible quencher of political agitation. Having omitted to seize that one opportunity of distinguishing himself as a statesman, and having, over and above supporting the Poor Law, compared Mr. Ferrand to the "bottle conjurer," who did *not* perform what he promised, in Sir R. Peel there is no safety—he will ruin the country—he will beggar the landed interest—he will betray the Protestant Church! There is nothing he will not do, except perhaps good, of which Mr. Ferrand pronounced him incapable. "As sure as we stand here to-day, the present race of farmers will be ruined, and one-half the land of England will change hands in ten years, unless Sir R. Peel is driven from office." "Sir R. Peel has ruined the home trade:" England certainly never had so fatal a Minister, and yet the funds perversely indicate anything but alarm, for Consols have this week been at 100! It is the same abroad; we are going to ruin headlong; not a bale of British goods will leave Liverpool in a British bottom, if nations refrain from cutting each other's throats. "It is my conviction, that if peace continues throughout the world for a few years longer, our foreign trade will be entirely gone." Sad, if the prospect indeed; he is equally decisive as to China, and foreshadows the commercial policy of the Celestial Empire:—"The Emperor of China has but slight hold of the affections of his subjects, and when the poor of that country find themselves without the means of existence, by the trade forced on them from England, they will drive the manufactures of England from China, and compel their own Government to rescind their commercial treaty with England."

Were ne'er prophetic sounds so full of woe.

And for all this there is but one remedy—Sir R. Peel out of Downing-street. But, like many other men, who let their passions prompt them rather than their reason, Mr. Ferrand overdoes his enmity. People will ask if, perchance, there is no personal hostility at the bottom of all this raving about national ruin and social destruction? "All seems yellow to the jaundiced eye;" but there is no persuading the healthy one to see things in the same colour. We are no champions of the Poor-law, and we give up the cold heartlessness of much that occurs in the working of it to Mr. Ferrand's zealous detestation, wishing only that he had discretion and knowledge enough to make his enmity effective. But when he denounces as rotten the whole gigantic system of modern trade—which he has not taken the trouble to understand —and makes the most reckless accusations against a minister whose policy he cannot comprehend, he must be content to be set down as speaking from that unreasoning bitterness, which animates the disappointed partisan, angered with the position of others and dissatisfied with his own. He spares the people as little as the Premier, and declares that England has degenerated into "a nation of humbugs." Looking at the whole of the Hon. Member's public carreer, we fancy he speaks more from an intimate knowledge of himself than acquaintance with his countrymen; but if we are so fallen, he may stand as the type of the whole.

Behold a nation in a man expressed.

THE French police is falling into disgrace with the Parisians. It has been so long and so successfully used as a political instrument, that it has ceased to be effective for the prevention and detection of crime, or rather its constitution and management did not so well fit it for that purpose as for the other. As far as person and property are concerned, the good people of Paris are left pretty much to take care of themselves; against the dangers of political meetings and the immorality of the outward expression of free opinions, there is not a better watched and guarded people in Europe. But the number of robberies and murders in the streets of the capital have so increased, that serious alarm has been created, especially as the police appears utterly unable to check these crimes, or even to discover them.

A trial which has recently taken place has brought to light the existence of a gang of regularly organised assassins and robbers, who have existed for eight years and who have during the whole of that period been carrying on their nefarious trade without being discovered by the police. Fifteen have now been convicted and sentenced to different degrees of punishment, which will relieve society of their presence for a good many years; but this result has been obtained, not by the exertions and intelligence of the police, but by a quarrel among themselves, which induced one of them to give a clue to the authorities of the practices and haunts of his companions. This is the fourth gang of the same kind that has been discovered within the last few months, and, curiously enough, the police had not the merit of bringing one of them to justice. In every case one of the rogues (generally the greatest) turned King's evidence, and betrayed his companions

Paris is, in fact, in the state London was a century and a half ago, when to walk the streets by night was an actual danger. The whole patrol system, of a guard passing round at a stated time, is even worse than that of our old and inefficient watchmen, that was broken up by Sir R. Peel for the introduction of the present police; the continual vigilance that is thus kept up in the streets, in conjunction with our generally-well supplied gas-lights, renders outrages almost impossible; the quiet and safety of our metropolis at all hours, make the dreadful crimes detailed by the Paris papers appear almost incredible. But it is the natural effect of perverting a system of police from its true purpose, and making it a political instrument, for watching opinion rather than actions. A conspiracy in Paris could scarcely escape detection; a citizen may be strangled and robbed in the streets with something approaching impunity. The facts given in the above quotation have awakened the Parisians to a perception of their true interest in the matter, and it has been seriously proposed to establish a police similar to our own. Remembering how loudly the superior skill of the French police has been vaunted, and the great opposition and dislike shown by the people to our force when first formed, this result is a great proof how well the plan was calculated to secure that great object—public safety.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert took their departure for Claremont on Saturday last. On Sunday they attended divine service accompanied by the Dukes of Saxe Gotha and Wurtemberg. Archdeacon Wilberforce officiated. On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert took their usual walks in the gardens. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal children and the illustrious visitors, returned to Windsor on Wednesday afternoon. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, and the Countess Wratislaw, joined the Royal circle at the Castle at dinner in the evening.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the reigning Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, and the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, and attended by members of their respective household, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore, this morning. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Dukes of Saxe Coburg and Wurtemberg skated on the lake, in front of the mansion; the illustrious party returning to the Castle to an early luncheon. A chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, at which nearly the whole of the Knights Companions were present, was held in the Throne room, this afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. The Queen being seated in the chair of state, the Knights Companions took their respective seats at the table; the Prelate standing on the right hand of her Majesty, and the Chancellor of the Order on the left. The Registrar and Black Rod stood at the bottom of the table. His Royal Highness the Duke Ernest of Saxe Coburg and Gotha was, by her Majesty's command, conducted from an adjoining apartment, between the two senior Knights Companions present, to the Chapter-room, where his Royal Highness was received by the Queen and the Knights Companions, standing. The Queen then announced to the Reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha that his Royal Highness had been elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. His Royal Highness was then invested with the insignia of the order, with the usual formalities, the Chancellor pronouncing the admonition. Her Majesty then gave the accolade to the newly elected Knight; and his Royal Highness received the congratulations of each of the Knights Companions present, passing round the table, and shaking hands with each. The Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl De Grey, the Earl of Powis, and the Earl Talbot, were afterwards elected Knights Companions of the Order, and introduced and invested with the customary ceremony. The Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms and the Yeomen of the Guard were on duty at the Castle. A Guard of Honour from the Scots' Fusilier Guards, with the band of the Regiment, were stationed in the Quadrangle; the band performing select pieces of music during the imposing ceremony. It was the intention of her Majesty to have given a grand banquet this evening, in St. George's Hall, in honour of the occasion, but the recent demise of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, caused this arrangement to be abandoned. Dinner was served this evening in the grand dining-room, covers being laid for twenty-eight. The infant Royal Family were taken out for their accustomed airing this day at noon in the private plantations in the Home Park.

BENEVOLENCE OF HER LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS SOPHIA MATILDA OF GLOUCESTER.—On all occasions of a public nature, whether a church was to be built or a school founded, her Royal Highness was always first to contribute her subscription on a most liberal scale. She was an annual subscriber to every charity in the parish. A year before her demise her Royal Highness placed in the hands of the vicar (the Rev. W. A. Soames) £100, to be invested for the Jubilee Almshouses, and £100 for the Blue-coat Girls School; but her liberality was chiefly felt in acts of private charity, which were dispensed with a most judicious discrimination

DEATH OF THE EARL OF LIMERICK.—We are sorry to have to announce the death of the venerable the Earl of Limerick, which took place at his lordship's seat, South Hill Park, near Bracknell, Berkshire. The deceased nobleman, Edmund Henry Pery, Earl and Viscount Limerick, and Baron Glentworth, in the peerage of Ireland; Baron Foxford, of Stackpole Court, in the county of Clare, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was born on the 8th of January, 1758, consequently had nearly completed his 87th year. He succeeded to the barony of Glentworth on the demise of his father, 4th of July, 1794, was elected a representative peer for Ireland by the Act of Union, created Earl and Viscount Limerick, 11th of February, 1803, and enrolled amongst the peers of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Foxford, 11th of August, 1815; married, 29th of January, 1783, Alice Mary, only daughter and heiress of Henry Ormsby, Esq., of Clognan, county of Mayo, by Mary, his wife, sister of Sir Henry Hartstonge, Bart. His lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his grandson, the Hon. William Tennison Pery, now Earl of Limerick, who is at present in Australia. We understand that the Earl of Rosse is likely to be the new representative peer of Ireland, in the room of the late earl.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER LADY FLOYD.—We regret to hear of the sudden death of the Dowager Lady Floyd, mother of Lady Peel. Her ladyship, who was at the banquet given at the Royal Exchange in honour of the Queen's visit, in the enjoyment of excellent health, a fortnight back left this country for Italy, with the intention of sojourning a short time at Nice. On reaching Paris, however, the deceased lady was seized with symptoms of indisposition, which in two days terminated in her death. The deceased was relict of the late General Sir John Floyd, Bart., whom she had survived twenty-six years. By that gallant general her ladyship leaves issue Lady Fuller, widow of the late Lieutenant-General Sir J. Fuller, who died in October, 1841, and Lady Peel, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Wednesday the marriage of Count de Jarnac, eldest son of Viscount de Chabot, K.C.H., and nephew of the Duke of Leinster, premier secretary to the French Embassy, and the Hon. Geraldine Augusta Foley, second daughter of the late and sister of the present Lord Foley, was solemnised at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a large circle of relatives.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO STRATHFIELDSAYE.—We understand that the Duke of Wellington has received an intimation from the Queen, that the day intended for the visit of her Majesty and her Royal Consort to the ducal seat in Hampshire (which was to have taken place in the course of the ensuing week) must be postponed until after Christmas. We also learn that her Majesty's visit to the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham, at Stowe, has been deferred until after Christmas.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.—This theatre is likely to open with *éclat*. Shakspeare, who has been lately banished from the national stage, will again be introduced to it. Henry Betty, who has acquired considerable renown in the provinces is to play *Hamlet* on the 28th instant, and will also, we hear, appear in *Macbeth* soon afterwards. M. Laurent is an enterprising manager; and, if report speak true, he has in preparation various novelties of an enticing character.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A lusty winter,
Frosty but kindly.—SHAKSPEARE.

With the present week frost commenced its reign of rural monopoly—seizing on earth and water with ruthless vigour, and scattering the sylvan pleasures before the petrifying breath of its nostrils. No longer is the merry horn heard within the covert, nor the jocund fowler seen in the field: rural sports have ceased, and men and youths have but one excuse for deserting the chimney corner—the ice—the bonny ice! What a passion for skating exists in this country! The most timid rush upon a gelid death as fearless as Curtius into his chasm and cockneys make oblations to the Serpentine as desperately as Hindoos to Juggernaut. Notwithstanding this universal taste, the use of the skate is probably the only art or science without a professor in this metropolis. Some time ago, indeed, a gentleman announced that he was prepared to lay down surfaces in drawing-rooms, and the like, on which the pastime of skating might be pursued; but the novelty had a short life: either it died a natural death, or was assassinated by the Polka. In this dearth and difficulty of instruction and as there is every indication of a long visit from the elementary despot, we cannot do better than volunteer such hints for the aspirer after the honours of the ice as experience of the slippery subject enables us to furnish.

The first thing to be done is to procure the tools. Let the skate be plain—by no means fluted—a poor invention. Having procured his skates, the novice may learn how to affix them—as also to walk with them when attached—in doors. This is the first lesson in the balance. Next as to costume. Skirts should be eschewed, as they get foul of the legs; a dress coat is good, but a sailor's jacket best. Let the trousers fit close, and the boots lace; this will be found a great support to the ancles. Now he may take his way towards the water he has selected for his *début*. We would not recommend the learner to begin on the ornamental waters of the parks—but penetrate a few miles into the suburbs, if a Londoner; the inhabitant of the rural districts will have no trouble on this head. If the ice be a little rough, so much the better; and, donning the iron, let him make his essay. At the first step—which, like all of its class, is the most trying—let him avail himself of a friend's hand, holding his feet not far apart. Losing this support, he will scramble about for a space, but, presently finding his legs, he will be able to attempt a tolerable perpendicular. Now he may strike out, keeping the leg which is on the ice straight, or bringing it into that form as soon after making his stroke as he can. Let him incline his person slightly forward, but not, like the foolish fellow in "The Pilgrims and the Peas"—

"Hobbling with outstretched b—— and bended knees."

His whole bearing must be free from constraint or rigidity; the secret of the art is *balance*. Having learnt to stand and slide on the inside edge, which the inclination of the foot opposes to the surface, by pressing that edge against the ice, a means of propulsion is obtained. Then he should place the foot used in propelling, in advance, and repeating this, he will soon be enabled to shove himself onward alternately with both feet, and the first step is accomplished. He will soon, as it were instinctively, commence inclining towards the outer edge, on which all graceful skating is performed. To make the first essay easy, he should throw forward the left shoulder the instant he has impelled himself on the right foot, bring his right arm back, and look over his right shoulder, inclining his whole person decidedly and confidently towards that side. He must be in no fear of his foot-hold forsaking him, but lean over bodily: "one trial will prove its efficacy." Reversing the order, he should then give his other leg a lesson, and so on till he has vanquished all uncertainty of stroke, and accomplished "the outside edge"—the degree of A B in the science of skating. Having attained this amount of knowledge he will go on in the embellishments of his art, and according to the extent of his boldness and agility: in one season the most perfect command of the skates may be acquired by any one who combines courage with manly activity. In case of accidents, the following maxims should be borne in mind. Lose no time. Avoid all rough treatment. Never hold up the body by the feet. Strip, and rub it dry, wrap it in hot blankets, and lay it in a warm room, with the head somewhat elevated. If possible, place the patient in a hot bath; at all events, rub him briskly with the hand. Should he appear lifeless from intense cold, rub the body with snow, and restore animation by slow degrees: afterwards treat it as above; but the immediate application of heat in this latter case is full of danger.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

It is currently reported and generally believed, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer intends proposing the reduction of the Three per Cents., on the meeting of the ensuing Parliament, having met with such great encouragement in the reduction of the Three-and-a-Half per Cents., which is the cause of the continued rise of the New Three-and-a-Quarter

DINNER TO SIR HENRY POTTINGER.—A splendid entertainment was given to Sir Henry Pottinger by the principal merchants in London, in Merchant Tailors' Hall, on Wednesday. The Chairman, John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P., in proposing the health of the guest, dwelt on the advantages which would be derived from the commercial treaty concluded under his auspices. Sir Henry Pottinger, in returning thanks, explained the results to which that treaty would lead. He said he believed the treaty included every thing that was favourable to England and to other nations. After the time that had elapsed since the ratification, he was still of opinion that, in all the main features of the treaty, no amendment could be made. Everything had been so arranged as to be mutually beneficial to the Chinese and English. An erroneous impression had gone abroad as to the value of Hong-kong, compared with other islands that we might have claimed. Among these the island of Chusan was named, but, taking into consideration the population, and other circumstances, he was still of opinion that Hong-kong was the more suitable for the purposes of a British settlement. The meeting had nothing of a political character in it. Indeed both Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston were present, and Lord Aberdeen congratulated the latter noble lord on having been the means of obtaining for this country the eminent services of Sir Henry Pottinger.

THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE.—The Anti-Corn Law League resumed their meetings at Covent Garden Theatre, on Wednesday. Nothing remarkable, however, occurred. The theatre, as usual, was excessively crowded, and there were long speeches from Mr. Villiers, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Bright. Scarcely a new argument was brought forward. The Chairman, Mr. Wilson, however, asserted that the exertions made by the League, at the Registrations, would produce a difference in favour of the League of sixty-four votes (or thirty-two members) on Mr. Villiers's annual motion in behalf of free trade. Mr. Wilson also detailed at great length the exertions which the League were making in creating new votes for counties by purchasing freeholds. In this respect, Mr Wilson stated the League had met with great success, and they believed they had already created a sufficient number of votes to secure the representation of South Lancashire, North Cheshire, York West Riding, and other counties.

METROPOLITAN PAUPERISM AND DESTITUTION.—By Returns sent to the Rev. W. Tuckett, M.A., St. George's in the East, it appears that on November 27th, 1844, there was a decrease, compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, of paupers in the various unions and workhouses of the Metropolis and its suburbs, to the amount of 888, and in mendicants, vagrants, and destitute persons, to the amount of 445; and by comparing the two years together it will be perceived that when the Houses of Refuge were not open, the unions and workhouses were more frequented, and the vagrants, &c., were more scattered amongst the different parishes; but as soon as the refuges are open, no doubt, fresh arrivals will flock into the Metropolis, and take up their abodes in these places; and by supposing the refuges to be full as last year, and consequently less in the workhouses, &c., the numbers are not the tens of thousands, as generally supposed, but in round numbers the average number of these nightly wanderers is about one thousand.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—Deaths from all causes, in the week ended Saturday, Dec. 7:—Males, 518; females, 470; total, 988.—Weekly average: Males, 493; females, 463; total, 946.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Bilboa, dated the 4th inst., states that a Spanish vessel had just arrived, in thirty-two days, from the island of Cuba, with the intelligence that the Havannah had been nearly swept away by a terrible earthquake. No further details are given respecting this dreadful convulsion.

It may be mentioned as an instance of the improvement in commercial affairs, that the Customs' revenue of Liverpool for the past year is likely to yield upwards of £4,500,000 sterling, a sum greater by very nearly £500,000 than the amount contributed last year.

A letter from St. Petersburgh states that the Emperor of Russia, considering the expenses necessary in 1845 for the construction of the railroad between Petersburg and Moscow, orders that a loan of twelve millions of silver roubles shall be opened abroad, on the same basis as that of the 3d 4 per cent. loan. The inscriptions of 500 silver roubles each are to be divided in 184 equal sections, and to bear interest from the 1st of August this year.

According to a private letter from Oran, the colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Hussars, who was detached with his regiment, to Sebdon, having gone to shoot game with the surgeon and some privates of his regiment, was surrounded by a number of Arabs, who carried off the entire party. It is supposed that this feat was performed by some of Abd-el-Kader's troops, who are encamped on the frontiers of Algeria.

Daniel and John Forrester, the celebrated Police officers, are natives of Carmarthenshire. They were born at Nantycaws, three miles from Carmarthen, their father having kept the public-house now occupied by a man named Levi Llewellyn. Another brother was accidentally shot near Nantycaws.

Advices from Ichaboe to Oct. 3, state that there were at that date upwards of three hundred vessels lying at Ichaboe, and that four or five vessels were loading with guano at each pit, and vessels were arriving daily. A previous letter, dated Sept. 20, states that there was sufficient guano on the island to load all the vessels that could be loaded for the next six months at the then rate.

Mdlle. Brohan, an actress of the Theatre Français, some time back was knocked against in the street by a man carrying a heavy package. The blow struck her on the bosom, and caused acute pain. For two months she suffered constantly, the part affected being exceedingly swollen and inflamed. Recently, an eminent surgeon gave it as his opinion that some substance had got into the flesh, and caused the pain. He prescribed certain remedies, and two or three days after a needle worked its way out. It is supposed that having been accidentally placed in Mdlle. Brohan's dress, it was forced into the flesh by the blow. The lady is now doing well.

A letter from Brussels of the 7th inst., states that the mercury in the centigrade thermometer had fallen to 11 deg. (8 deg and a half Reaumur) below zero. The navigation in the canals from Brussels to Willebrook and [illegible] was completely stopped and also the canal of Louvain. The ice was already several inches thick. The rivers Dyle and Senne were beginning to freeze.

The High Court of Appeal has reformed the sentence against Tschech (the intended murderer of the King of Prussia), inasmuch as he is to be beheaded, instead of being executed by the wheel. It may be expected that this sentence will again be transmuted into detention or transportation. The behaviour of Tschech was, without a moment's weakness, unchangeably firm and resolute. He insisted upon having acted by motives of general well-being, without being instigated by any accomplices. Nevertheless it is the general belief at Berlin that Tschech has acted under the influence of a conspiracy.

A letter from Tahiti, June 2, states that the chiefs of Wallis's Islands and of the Island of Fontana are henceforward under the protectorate of France, this step, which was applied for several months back, being consented to by the French Government. The Governor of Tahiti has, in consequence, dispatched a vessel to these islands to notify that they were to be occupied. The protectorate of the Gambier Islands has also been notified.

POSTSCRIPT.

SMITHFIELD CLUB DINNER.—Yesterday (Friday), the annual dinner of the members of the club took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. The Right Hon. the Earl Spencer presided, and there were present the Duke of Richmond and several very influential agriculturists. The secretary, Mr. Gibbs, and the officers connected with the society, were congratulated on the manner in which the three days of the show had passed off. Dinner was on the table at half-past four o'clock.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—The visitors, yesterday (Friday), were quite as numerous as on Wednesday and Thursday. The room containing the farming implements, &c., attracted considerable attention. A general meeting of the club took place at one o'clock, which was attended by the Earl Spencer, President, the Duke of Richmond, and other distinguished individuals. Some business connected with the distribution of the prizes was gone through.

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Yesterday (Friday) the first general meeting of the members of this society was held at the office, 17, Old Bond-street. The Duke of Richmond presided, and was supported by the Duke of Cleveland, Mr. Pusey, M.P., Mr. Blackstone, M.P., Mr. Miles M.P., and several other members of Parliament. A long report of the proceedings of the society was read by Mr. Byron, the secretary. The question of the introduction of Canadian corn was entered into very fully. The noble chairman said he would move for certain papers on the matter on the meeting of Parliament. The report was adopted. The annual dinner is fixed for the 2nd of February.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY MEETINGS.—Two important railway meetings have been held at Liverpool this week: first, for the purpose of submitting the conditional agreement entered into by the Liverpool and Manchester Company with the North Union Company, for the amalgamation of the lines, and other minor matters; and, secondly, to obtain the sanction of the proprietors of the Grand Junction Company to the consolidation of the Manchester line with theirs. The latter proposal was agreed to.

THE WEATHER.—The weather continued to be excessively cold yesterday. Last night there was a cutting N.E. wind, and the thermometer was three degrees below freezing point. During the day the skaters continued to amuse themselves in the parks, although the ice is not yet by any means secure.

ANOTHER STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSION.—We regret to learn that a steam-boiler explosion occurred on Monday, at Messrs. Lloyd and Foster's colliery, near Wednesbury, by which the engineer was killed.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE DOVER RAILWAY.—This unfortunate occurrence has attracted the serious attention of the officers and directors belonging to the line, as well as of the other metropolitan railway officials, several of whom inspected the spot yesterday for the purpose of collecting information, for it has not previously occurred that the boiler of a locomotive, while running, has exploded. On further search being made by Mr. Cubitt (the engineer of the line), Mr. George, and other gentlemen, it was discovered that the safety valve was hard down, from which it was inferred that the explosion arose solely from the circumstance of the engine-driver having neglected to open it. The steam then, having no means of escape, had caused the casing to collapse, and the explosion that followed. The engine was quite new, and had only been shipped on to the line a few days since from Liverpool. The inquest was expected to have taken place yesterday, but it being doubtful whether the body was lying in Mr. Payne's district or that of Mr. Carter, some time was lost before information was sent to the right coroner, and the warrant for impannelling the jury has not been received. The body of the engine-driver, which lies at the Bricklayers' Arms-station, is that of a fine young man upwards of six feet in height, and from the appearances it is probable that death was instantaneous. The neck was broken and also the left arm where the waggon wheel passed over. The damage done to the viaduct, engine, tender, and waggons, was roughly estimated at £5000. The stoker, Aaron Wilkinson, died last night. During the time that the men were employed in removing the waggons off the line, another accident occurred, which nearly cost an excavator his life. He, with several other men, were clearing the line, when a waggon slipped from the top of another one, and to save himself he ran forward and fell through one of the holes to the bottom of the viaduct. When picked up he was perfectly insensible.

MORE INCENDIARY FIRES IN HERTFORDSHIRE.—On Monday night a fire broke out on the Parsonage Farm at King's Walden, near Stevenage, occupied by Mr. G. Roberts, an eminent agriculturist. The whole of the buildings, with the exception of one barn, a cow-house, and the farm-house, which stood at a distance from the barns, were reduced to ashes. The loss is estimated at £2000. Suspicion has fallen on two labouring men. On the following night (Tuesday) another fire occurred in a wheat stack on the Bedford-road, about a mile from Hitchin. Near the stack in which the fire originated were three other stacks, and the flames extended to these with great rapidity, ending with their total destruction. The loss is estimated at £700. These fires are believed to have been the work of incendiaries.

THE LATE BANK ROBBERY.—The intention of the Bank of England to call in all the £1000 notes dated 13th May last has been officially noted to all the banks by Mr. Hobler, with the view of adopting some measures for cancelling those stolen from Messrs. Rogers.

A LAD SHOT BY HIS RELATIVES.—A youth, named Birch, was yesterday shot, while out in Chiswick fields shooting birds. The parties charged are the brother and cousin of the deceased, who were yesterday examined at Hammersmith Police-court, and remanded, but admitted to bail. It appeared from the evidence of a witness that he was with deceased and the two prisoners and others that morning, about eleven o'clock, in the Home Fields, Chiswick. They had for some time been engaged in shooting birds. The prisoner Wakeman (the cousin), had the gun which belonged to the prisoner Birch, and was going to shoot a bird, when the prisoner Birch went up and laid hold of the gun to take it away from him. A scuffle then took place between the two prisoners as to which of them should have and fire the gun, which was loaded with shot, when the gun exploded, and the charge entered the body of the deceased, who was standing within a yard of witness, and about two or three yards from where the two prisoners were struggling about the gun.

THE FROST.

The severe weather has continued; the thermometer at seven o'clock on Sunday morning, at the Receiving-house, Hyde Park, was 29 degrees (three degrees of frost); and during the day it varied only from 29 to 30 degrees, and at six o'clock the mercury was at 29 degrees, with a dense and cloudy sky. The parks and Kensington-gardens were throughout the day thronged by respectably-dressed persons.

The Serpentine River, in Hyde Park, was entirely frozen over; the ice was however, not more than an inch and a half thick, and was, therefore, dangerous. During the day full 5000 persons ventured, at the risk of their lives, upon the ice, notwithstanding the repeated cautions they received from the icemen of the Royal Humane Society. Shortly after four o'clock an accident occurred, which had nigh proved fatal to no less than ten persons. The first that became immersed was a young man, named Charles Fane, residing at No. 3 Harris's-place, Oxford-street. The ice gave way in the centre, between the Receiving-house and the bridge, where there were six feet of water. Sparks and Hughes, two of the icemen, instantly hastened to his assistance, but on approaching the edge of the breakage, the ice gave way, and they also were immersed, the sinking man clinging to them. At that juncture several of the icemen and other persons came to their aid, when a third breakage took place, through which seven more persons were immersed. A sailor courageously jumped into the hole, and got out three, while the others were got out by the icemen. One of the men got out by him, named Martin Connell, living at No. 3, Barrett's-court, Oxford-street, was in a very faint state, and both he and Fane were instantly conveyed to the Receiving-house, where they received proper attention, and after a hot bath, &c., were able to proceed home. On the Round-pond in Kensington-gardens, the ice round the edges was thin and insecure, although in the centre it was very firm. About 1500 persons were on it during the day without accident. On the Long-water, that portion of the ice between the islands and the Bayswater end, was most secure. About 2500 persons, during the day, were on the upper part.

On the lake, in St. James's Park, there were also a great number of person on the ice.

About four o'clock when some thousands of persons were engaged in sliding and skating, the ice gave way on the north side of the island, at the east end, and seven or eight men and boys were instantly immersed in fourteen feet of water.

Iceman Joseph Clapstone repaired to their assistance, with ladders, &c., but then, from the rottenness of the ice, giving way, he fearlessly sprang into the water, and, with the aid of one of the park-keepers and bystanders, succeeded in extricating five.

Some of the daily papers gave accounts, evidently furnished by the same reporter who every winter describes in inflated terms, and indeed in the same phraseology, under the same head, "The Weather and the Parks," the various "moving accidents" upon the ice. Some persons having fallen into the water, the attempt is made to invest the account with a certain sort of interest, by stating that a hat or handkerchief was found upon the ice, and that men have been employed in dragging, "as it is feared some persons have met a watery grave." We have watched these statements from day to day, and are happy to find that here is no confirmation of the supposition. On Thursday, the alarming state-

SKATING IN THE REGENT'S PARK.

ment of this reporter dwindled down to the fact that an owner had been found for the property, which the writer describes in these terms in one of the morning papers:—"The hat and the blue handkerchief, and also the white handkerchief marked 'E. H., 5,' which were found on the previous day while dragging for the bodies supposed to be under the ice, were yesterday identified, and claimed by T. Lane, of 85, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square." As statements like those to which we allude sometimes create pain and unnecessary alarm, we think it right to give this explanation respecting them.

An unpleasant accident took place at the west end of the lake, near Buckingham Palace, where the ice broke completely across from the northern to the southern shore, and about fifteen persons were suddenly thrown into ten feet of water.

The whole of these persons were, however, extricated and restored, and were enabled to proceed homeward.

The first snow storm of the season occurred on Sunday night, between seven and eight o'clock. Within one hour it fell rapidly, and in the outskirts of the metropolis, more particularly at Islington, Dalston, and the northern districts, the ground was speedily covered.

At seven o'clock on Monday morning, the mercury stood as low as 24, eight degrees below the freezing point.

The Parks were from an early hour again thronged.

It is computed that from 8000 to 10,000 persons were on the Serpentine during the day.

In the Regent's Park, the ice was visited by several thousand persons.

The number of persons on the lake of St. James's Park was limited, in consequence of the extreme insecurity of the ice in many places.

The frost during Tuesday was considerably diminished in severity, but there was by no means any appearance of a thaw.

The ice on the Long-water and Round-pond in Kensington-gardens was very strong and in good condition, and on them during the day the number of skaters was upwards of 2000. On the north bank of the Long-water, the Skating Club had their marquee erected, and several of the members skated on the ice during the afternoon. No accidents, we are happy to say, occurred.

On Tuesday about 3500 skaters ventured on the Serpentine, and the banks were thronged by respectably and fashionably-dressed persons. One accident only occurred during the day, and that took place about ten minutes to three o'clock, when a man named William Somers, who was engaged on the north bank of the Serpentine at the east end in cutting the ice for removal to the ice-wells of Buckingham Palace for the use of her Majesty, became immersed in ten feet water, but was speedily extricated.

The ice on the lake in St. James's-park was on Tuesday about two inches in thickness, and rather less dangerous than on the preceding day, but by no means safe. During the day there were several thousand skaters, but no accident whatever.

During Wednesday the number of persons on the Serpentine exceeded 5000, but no accidents occurred. On the Long Water the ice is very good, and the number of skaters there was about 2000. Amongst them were several of the members of the Skating Club, whose admirable skating attracted the attention of the large and fashionable assemblage who witnessed it. The ice on the Round-pond was also very good, and about 2000 persons skated there. No accidents of any description occurred in the gardens during the day.

On the ornamental lake in St. James's Park the ice was very dangerous, owing to so much of it having been broken, but the number of skaters on the more secure parts was nearly 8000. About a quarter to three o'clock P.M. a man named George Wilson, residing at No. 1, Ebury-street, Pimlico, broke through the ice, in the act of skating, but immediately succeeded in extricating himself, and went home. No other accident occured during the day.

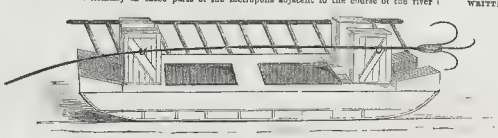
On Thursday last, the skating was continued on that part of the water in St. James's Park next the Palace. The ice was much broken on the water next the Horse Guards, and no persons were in consequence allowed to approach it. Skating was also resumed in Hyde Park, Regent's Park, and the Surrey Zoological Gardens.

Up to the time of our going to press the frost continued, and the weather was intensely cold. It has been very foggy at intervals during the week. On Wednesday, a dense fog hung over the greater part of London all the morning, particularly in those parts of the metropolis adjacent to the course of the river Thames. It hung over the town like a dull, opaque, dirty brown pall; candles and gas were in requisition in all these districts throughout nearly the whole day. In some of the northern districts the day was cloudy, but the fog only slightly obtruded business. The river navigation was nearly suspended.

In the Regent's-park the ice was about three inches in thickness, and the number of skaters 6000. No accidents occurred.

Our Engraving represents the spirited scene, with some of the most distinguished members of the Skating Club; a sketch of one of the "icemen" of the Humane Society, and a Double Boat, constructed this season, for the rescue of persons from drowning. It is of cast-iron, sunked, and consists of two boats, connected by cross planks, placed at such a distance, that in cases of submersion by the ice breaking, the boats being brought to the spot, and the space between the planks being just over the aperture in the ice, the iceman may, with greater facility, extricate the person in danger; the boat is also provided with a ladder, hook, and other implements.

HUMANE SOCIETY'S ICEMAN.



BOAT FOR SAVING PERSONS FROM DROWNING.

We have received from a Correspondent the following

LINES,

WRITTEN UPON SEEING THE SKATING CLUB IN REGENT'S PARK.

Oh! slipp'ry sport, that oft brings heads and heels
In closer contact than quite pleasant feels
To bodies corporate, or even slender
(An icy fall's not over nice or tender),
Thou at here, at last attained thy true perfection,
Under the gallant Skating Club's protection!
Such whirls and darts—such swallow skims and turns—
With nose and fingers cold, our bosom burns,
In emulation warm, as hundred feet
Before our weeping eyes, like visions fleet!
Hail, noble art! ethereal science, hail!
A double power is on thy freezing gale;
The young, the gay, the rich, may all endure
Its icy wing; but oh, the houseless poor!

THE CATTLE SHOW OF THE SMITHFIELD CLUB.

The annual exhibition of prize cattle, extra stock, and agricultural implements, collected under the auspices of the Smithfield Club, was, on Wednesday, for the fifth year, opened to the public at the Horse Bazaar, King-street, Portman-square, and from an early hour in the morning up to a late hour in the evening, the vicinity of Baker-street and the surrounding locality was one continued scene of bustle and excitement, and it is computed that upwards of 10,000 persons visited the building.

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon the annual meeting of the Smithfield Cattle

SMITHFIELD CATTLE-SHOW.—RED STOCK DEER FROM WINDSOR.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CHRISTMAS CATTLE SHOW.

ARRIVAL OF PRIZE CATTLE AT THE BAZAAR, BAKER-STREET.

Club took place in one of the rooms of the Bazaar, Earl Spencer, the President, in the chair. The meeting was very fully attended by the members, and amongst a large number of distinguished agriculturists present, were his Grace the Duke of Richmond, his Grace the Duke of Bedford, the Hon. Captain Spencer, Mr. Pusey, M.P., Earl Radnor, Mr. E. J. Barnard, M.P., &c. The report as to the state of the affairs of the club was read by the secretary, Mr. B. T. Brandreth Gibbs, and was unanimously approved and adopted. The award of the judges, with respect to the cattle, stock, &c., exhibited this year, was then read and confirmed, and several gentlemen congratulated the Club on the general excellence of the animals produced for competition as compared with former years.

The club then proceeded to the settlement of various questions in dispute concerning the improper entries of cattle, &c., and Earl Spencer having been unanimously re-elected president of the club for the ensuing year, and the Dukes of Richmond and Bedford, and several noblemen and gentlemen, vice-presidents, Mr. B. T. Brandreth Gibbs was unanimously re-elected to the office of secretary. After a vote of thanks to the noble chairman, the meeting broke up, and the members of the club proceeded to view the various specimens of cattle, at which they expressed themselves generally much gratified.

Soon after the opening of the bazaar to the public, considerable competition was exhibited among the butchers and salesmen to obtain possession of those animals which had secured to their owners the highest prizes.

Prince Albert's beautiful polled ox, of the Scotch breed, bred by his Royal Highness at the Flemish Farm, Windsor, was purchased by Mr. Bannister, of Threadneedle-street, butcher to her Majesty, for the sum of 60 guineas. The ox which obtained the first prize of £20 and the silver medal, bred by Mr. R. Smith, of Burley-on-the-Hill, near Oakham, Rutland, was purchased by Mr. Minton, of Windsor, purveyor to her Majesty, at the enormous price of 70 guineas. In class 2, the 4 years and 8 months old Hereford ox, belonging to Mr. J. T. Senior, of Broughton-house, near Aylesbury, and bred by Mr. James Nash, of Aconbury, near Hereford, which obtained the second-class prize of £20, was sold to Mr. Joseph Armfield, of Brook-street, Bond-street, for £60. The prices of the other prize oxen sold varied between 40 and 60 guineas.

In class 6, the short-horned cow bred by Earl Spencer, and which obtained

PRINCE ALBERT'S ANGUS POLLED OX.

the prize of £10, was sold to Mr. Ryder, of Southampton; and in class 7, his lordship's heifer, which obtained the £20 prize, was purchased by Mr. Bannister, of Windsor. The first prize in class 17, for pigs, of £10, bred by Mr. J. Buckley, of Normanton-hill, near Loughborough, was sold to Mr. J. Garland, of Oxford-market; and in class 16, Prince Albert's pen of pigs, which obtained the 2nd prize of £5, was purchased by Mr. Smelter, of Knightsbridge. The purchasers of the South-down and other sheep, bred by the Dukes of Richmond and Bedford, for which prizes were obtained, have not yet transpired.

Those animals which had obtained the highest prizes appeared throughout the day to attract the earnest attention of the visitors, but the most prominent objects of interest appeared to be the Scotch ox belonging to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the splendid deer brought up by Mr. Pook, of Windsor, and bred in the Windsor Great Park.

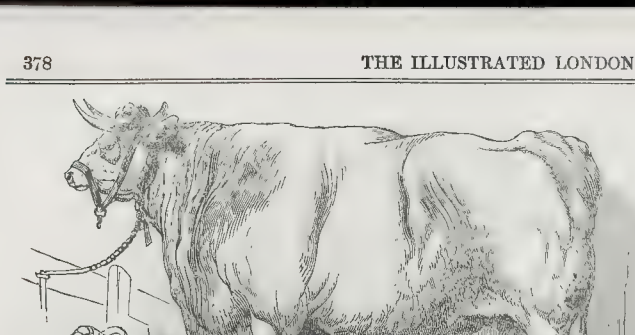
The whole of the arrangements for the accommodation of the public, both with respect to the cattle department and that in which the implements of agriculture are exhibited, were excellent in the extreme.

The show this year surpasses both in numbers and the quality of the things exhibited any former years. The Leicester sheep and the Southdown sheepare of the first quality, and the oxen and cows are many of them very superb specimens. The pigs are also good. It will be seen that his Royal Highness Prince Albert has obtained the second prize for pigs. Lord Spencer has not been so successful as in some former years, though he has obtained a prize. The Duke of Bedford has obtained several prizes, and the Duke of Richmond is also amongst the winners. The implements of husbandry and the other things connected with husbandry are more than usually numerous.

On Thursday the attendance was much greater than on the preceding days. Several purchases of sheep and cattle from the Extra Stock were made by gentlemen who attended from various parts of England for the purpose. The butchers in London and its vicinity were also very prominent amongst the buyers. The council issued a notice to the effect that a silver medal will be awarded to the butcher that shall lay out the largest sum in the purchase of cattle, not, however, including the Extra Stock. His Royal Highness Prince Albert's stock was the subject of much interest amongst all the visitors. Some sheep of the south

MR. BUDSON'S 3 YEARS AND 10 MONTHS OLD HEREFORD OX.—PRIZE £15.

MR. SENIOR'S 4 YEARS AND 8 MONTHS OLD HEREFORD OX.—PRIZE £20.



MR. SMITH'S 3 YEARS AND ¾ MONTHS OLD SHORT-HORNED STEER.—PRIZE £20, AND SILVER MEDAL.

down breed, fed by his grace the Duke of Manchester, at Kimbolton Castle, were much admired. They were sold to Mr. Ramsey, of Bath. A prize of £5 was awarded to his grace the Duke of Richmond in the sheep class. In that class Mr. Barsley, M.P., and Mr. Barnard, M.P., had some very fine stock. The Red Deer bred in Windsor Park, and the property of Mr. Pauk, of that town, excited considerable interest: the age of this animal is sixty months.

The agricultural implements were exhibited in a large room over the yard; the collection was much greater than those of former years, including manufacturing carriages, ploughs, and harrows. Mr. Webster, of Houndsdown, near Southampton, exhibited one of his newly-invented levris, the design of which had been approved of by the Agricultural Society of England. Amongst the other articles exposed for view in this room were specimens of sheep and lamb clipping, composition potatoes for planting, grass seeds, mixtures for irrigation or water meadows, and for upland sheep walks, turnips, carrots, parsnips, mangold wurtzels, cabbages, with hundreds of others too numerous for detail.

We subjoin an account of the award of the prizes.

JUDGES.

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.	SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP AND PIGS.
Mr. Worthington	Mr. Morris
Mr. Ladds	Mr. Townsend
Mr. Franklin.	Mr. Crisp.

AWARD OF PRIZES.

OXEN.

CLASS I.—Oxen or Steers, of any breed, under 5 years old, without restrictions as to feeding, yet the kind or kinds of food must be certified.

Mr. John Hudson, of Castle-Acre, near Swaffham, Norfolk, a 3 years and 10 months old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. John Longmore, of Orlton, near Leominster, and fed on grass, hay, swedes, linseed cake, and mangold-wurtzel. Travelled to the show by van 100 miles.—Second Prize, £20.

Mr. T. L. Mercer, of Cound Arbor, near Shrewsbury, Shropshire, a 3 years and 11 months old Hereford ox, bred by himself, and fed on cake, pea and barley-meal, boiled barley, grass, hay, turnips, and mangold-wurtzel. Travelled to the show on foot 2 miles, by van 7 miles, by canal-boat 50 miles, and by railway 160 miles.—Third Prize, £10.

Mr. Robert Smith, of Burley on-the-Hill, near Oakham, Rutland, a 3 years and 112 months old, improved short-horned steer, bred by himself, and fed on oil-cake, barley and bean-meal, vegetables, and hay. Travelled to the show by van 30 miles, and by railway 160 miles.—First Prize, £20 and a Silver Medal.

CLASS II.—Oxen or Steers of any breed, under 6 years old, weight 80 stone and upwards, that shall not have had cake, corn, meal, seeds, grains, or distillers' wash, during 12 months previous to the 1st of August, 1844.

Mr. James Butt, of Kingston, near Taunton, Somerset, a 4 years and 10 months old short-horned steer, bred by himself, and fed on hay, grass, swede turnips, 360lb. of flaxseed, 5 bushels of peas, 11 bushels of barley, and 9 bushels of beans. Travelled to the show on foot 5 miles, and by railway 163 miles.—First Prize, £20, and Silver Medal.

Sir John Henry Palmer, Bart., of Carlton, near Rockingham, Northampton, a 4 years and 3 months old Durham ox, bred by himself, and fed on grass, hay turnips, carrots, mangel-wurtzel, cabbage, 1445lb of oil-cake, and 420lb of bean-meal. Travelled to the show by van 25 miles, and by railway 60 miles.—Third Prize £10.

Mr. J. T. Senior, of Broughton House, near Aylesbury, a 4 years and 8 months old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. James Nash of Aronbury, near Hereford, and fed on grass, hay, and 960lb. of oil-cake. Travelled to the show on foot 4 miles, and by railway 43 miles.—Second Prize, £20.

CLASS III.—Oxen or Steers of any breed, under 5 years old, under 100 stone and above 70 stone weight, that shall not have had cake, corn, meal, seeds, grains, or distillers' wash, during 12 months previous to the 1st of August, 1844.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford, of Park Farm, near Woburn, Beds., a 4 years old Hereford ox bred by his grace, and fed on grass, green tares, hay, turnips, 560lb. of lent-seed meal, and 560lb of barley meal. Travelled to the show by van 42 miles.—First Prize, £15 and Silver Medal.

Mr. Henry Chamberlain, of Desford, near Leicester, a 4 years and 10 months old Hereford ox, bred by himself, and fed on grass, hay, green vetches, turnips, 1680lb. of cake, and 625lb of pea-meal. Travelled to the show on foot 10 miles, and by railway 103 miles.—Second Prize, £10.

CLASS IV.—Oxen or Steers, of any breed, not exceeding 4 years and 3 months old, and under 80 stone weight, that shall not have had cake, corn, meal, seeds, grains, or distillers' wash during twelve months previous to the 1st of August, 1844.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford, of Park Farm, near Woburn, a 3 years and 9 months old Hereford ox, bred by his grace, and fed on grass, green tares, hay, turnips, 560lb. of barley-meal, and 560lb of linseed-meal. Travelled to the show on foot 3 miles, by van 6 miles, and by railway 41 miles.—First Prize, £10, and Silver Medal.

Mr. John Manning, of Harpole, near Northampton, a 3 years and 10 months old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. James Williams, of Culmington, near Ludlow, and fed on grass, hay, 896lb. of cake, and 4 bushels of bean-meal. Travelled to the show on foot 7 miles, and by railway 692 miles.—Second Prize, £5.

CLASS V.—Oxen or Steers of any breed, under 4 years and 6 months old, and under 90 stone weight, without restrictions as to feeding, yet the kind or kinds of food must be specified.

Mr. W. J. Bailey, of Shenley House, Stoney Stratford, Bucks, a 3 years and 8 months old Hereford steer, bred by Mr. W. Wheeler, of Ivington Park, near Leominster, and fed on grass, hay, and cake. Travelled to the show on foot 5 miles, and by railway 50 miles.—First Prize, £10, and Silver Medal.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

CLASS VI.—Fattened Cows or Heifers, under 5 years old. Freemartins and spayed Heifers are not qualified.

Mr. Henry Brown, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, a 4 years and 6 months old Durham heifer, bred by himself, and fed on oil-cake, barley, grass, cabbage, swedish turnip, and hay. Travelled to the show by van 25 miles, and by railway 99 miles.—First Prize, £20 and Gold and Silver Medals.

The Right Hon. Earl Spencer, of Wansford, near Stamford, Nottinghamshire, a 4 years and 5 months old short-horned cow, bred by his lordship, and fed on hay, turnips, rapeboages pea-meal, barley-meal, and oil-cake. Travelled to the show by rail 20 miles, and by railway 172 miles.—Second Prize, £10.

Sir Thomas Wm. Cave, Bart., of Aswarby Park, near Folkingham, Lincolnshire, a 3 years and 9 months old Durham heifer, bred by himself, and fed on linseed-cake, bean-meal, oil-cake, hay, and vegetables. Travelled to the show by van 38 miles, and by railway 107 miles.—Third Prize, £5.

CLASS VII.—Fattened Cows or Heifers, of 5 years old and upwards. Freemartins and spayed Heifers are not qualified.

Mr. John Rea Bury, of Chapel Brampton, near Northampton, a 5 years and 4 months old short-horned cow, bred by himself, and fed on grass, turnips, mangel-wurtzel hay, linseed-cake, and oat-meal. Travelled to the show by van 9 miles, and by rail 61 miles.—First Prize, £20, and Silver Medal.

Mr. John Cox-Crudine, of Marsh, near Leominster, a 5 years and 11 months old Hereford cow, bred by the late Mr. John Morris, of Stratford Bury, near Leominster, and fed on grass and oil-cake. Travelled to the show on foot 4½ miles, and by railway 113 miles; has had 1 calf.—Second Prize £5.

CLASS VIII.—Fattened Cows, of 5 years old and upwards, that shall have had at least 3 live Calves at separate births.

Mr. George Brown, of Welbourn, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, a 12 years old short-horned cow, bred by himself, and fed on linseed-cake, swedes, turnips, hay, clover, and lucerne. Travelled to the show by van 49 miles, and by railway 100 miles has had 6 calves—Second Prize, £5.

Mr. J. S. Burgess, of Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham, a 7 years and 5 months old short horned cow, bred by Mr. Robert Burgess, of Colwgrove-place, Nottingham, and fed on cake, beans, vegetables, and hay. Travelled to the show by van 5 miles, and by railway 136 miles—has had 3 calves—First Prize, £15, and Silver Medal.

EXTRA STOCK.—CATTLE.

Mr. R. Morton, of Peakill, near Spalding, Lincolnshire a 4 years and 8 months old short-horned ox, bred by himself, and fed on linseed, turnips, cabbages, and carrots. Travelled to the show by van 55 miles, and by railway 70 miles—Silver Medal.

SHEEP.

CLASS IX.—Long-woolled fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, that have never had cake, corn, meal, seeds, or pulse.

Mr. J. S. Burgess, of Holme Pierrepont, Nottinghamshire, a pen of three 20 months old long-woolled wethers, bred by himself—First Prize, £20, and Silver Medal.

Mr. Thomas Twitchell, of Wellington, near St. Neots Beds a pen of three 20 months old Leicester wethers bred by him self, and rame bred of Mr. Samuel Bennet, of Rchemage Park, near Woburn, Beds—Second Prize, £5.

CLASS X.—Long-woolled fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, under 8 stone weight that have never had cake, corn, meal, seeds, or pulse.

Mr. J. S. Burgess, of Holme Pierrepont, Nottinghamshire, a pen of three 20 months old long-woolled wethers, bred by himself—Prize £10, and Silver Medal.

CLASS XI.—Long-woolled fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, without restrictions as to feeding.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford, of Oak ey West Farm, Bedford, a pen of three 20 months old New Leicester wethers, bred by his grace—First Prize, £20, and Gold and Silver Medal.

Mr John Painter, of Burley, near Oakham, Rutland, a pen of three 21 months old Leicester wethers, bred by himself, from a ram hired of Mr. Thorpe, of Clifton, Nottinghamshire—Second Prize, £5.

CLASS XII.—Long and Short-woolled cross-bred fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, without restrictions as to feeding.

Mr. W. Bennett, of Lewsey-Farm, near Dunstable, Bedfordshire, a pen of three 21 months old Down and Leicester cross wethers, bred by himself—Second Prize, £5.

Mr. C. Tomson, of Sundon, near Luton, Beds., a pen of three 21 months old South Down and Gloucester cross wethers, bred by himself First Prize, £10, and Silver Medal.

EXTRA STOCK.—LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

Mr. Charles Large, of Broadwell, Oxfordshire, a 56 months old new Oxfordshire ewe, bred by himself—Silver Medal.

CLASS XIII.—Short-woolled fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, without restrictions as to feeding.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, near Chichester, Sussex, a pen of three 20 months old South Down wethers, bred by his Grace. Second Prize, £5.

Mr. Samuel Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a pen of three 20 months old South Down wethers, bred by Mr. J. Webb, of Babraham—First Prize, £20, and Silver Medal.

CLASS XIV.—Short-woolled fat Wether Sheep, 1 year old, under 8 stone weight, without restrictions as to feeding.

Mr. Henry Upton, of Oving, near Chichester, Sussex, a pen of three 20 months old South Down Wethers, bred by Mr. A. Farmer—Prize £10, and Gold Medal and Silver Medal.

CLASS XV.—Short-woolled fat Wether Sheep, 2 years old, without restrictions as to feeding.

Mr. E. G. Barnard, M.P., of Gosfield Hall, near Halstead, Essex, a pen of three 32 months old South Down wethers, bred by himself—First Prize, £20, and Silver Medal.

Mr. Stephen Grantham, of Stoneham, Sussex, a pen of three 32 months old South Down wethers, bred by himself—Second Prize, £5.

EXTRA STOCK.—SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.

Mr. John Harris, of Hinton, near Abingdon, Berkshire, a 2 months old South Down wether, bred by himself Silver Medal.

CLASS XVI.—Pigs of any breed, above 13 and under 26 weeks old.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, of Windsor Castle, a pen of three 25 weeks and 4 days old Suffolk and Bedfordshire pigs, bred by his Royal Highness, and fed on milk, barley-meal, and pea meal—Second Prize, £5.

Mr. W. F. Rolfe, of Mark Hall, near Kelvedon, Essex, a pen of three 25 weeks and 4 days old improved Essex pigs, bred by himself, and fed on oats, peas, meal, potatoes, mangold-wurtzel, and milk—First Prize, £10, and Silver Medal.

CLASS XVII.—Pigs of any breed, above 26 and under 52 weeks old.

Mr. J. Buckley, of Normanton Hill, near Loughborough, Nottinghamshire, a pen of three 37 weeks and 2 days old Neapolitan and Warwickshire pigs, bred by himself, and fed on meal—First Prize, £10, and Silver Medal.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor, of Coleshill, near Farringdon, Berks, a pen of three 44 weeks and 1 day old Colesnill pigs, bred by his lordship, and fed on whey, barley-meal, and potatoes—Second Prize, £5.

EXTRA STOCK.—PIGS.

Mr. W. F. Hobbs, of Marks Hall, near Kelvedon, Essex, a 25 weeks and 4 days old improved Essex pig, bred by himself, and fed on oats, peas, meal, potatoes, mangold wurtzel, and milk - Silver Medal.

The Red Deer has been in the possession of Mr. W. Pook, of the Star and Garter Inn, Windsor, since October, 1841. It cast its antlers on the 9th of November, 1841; again in May, 1842; in November, 1842; and, lastly, about the 4th of November, 1843. The deer is 8½ years old, 12 hands high, and weighs 40 stone.

MUSIC.

GREENWICH.

An excellent evening concert was given in the Lecture Hall of this town on Monday last, which was principally filled upon the occasion by a highly respectable audience. The programme contained the names of Madame Albertazzi, Miss Dolby, Miss Davies—a pupil of the Academy, and Mr. John Parry, as vocalists; with Miss Dinah Farmer, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. Blagrove, as instrumentalists. Mr W. H. Holmes conducted with his usual ability. We were happy to find our country woman, Madame Albertazzi, looking much better in health than at the close of last season. She was in brilliant voice, and in Benedict's aria, "Prendi per me," was rapturously applauded. It was, if we mistake not, her first appearance since her return from Milan, where she has been staying during the autumn to recover from a severe indisposition. Miss Dolby was, as usual, most successful; and Mr. John Parry was twice encored. A series of these attractive entertainments is announced for the winter, at the above institution; and the programme contains the names of our very best vocal and instrumental performers

"HE THEATRES.

The approach of Christmas brings with it a temporary quiet in theatrical proceedings; that is to say, as regards the production of new pieces, for, behind the curtain, every member of the establishment for the time being, from the authors down to the carpenters, is fully employed, in order that everything may be ready by "Boxing Day." And getting up a pantomime or fairy burlesque is no joke: those who assemble to see it are little aware of the many intelligent heads, whose united brains all work towards one point, to produce the simplest effect. The history of a play, where machinery and transformations are required, or where the "stage business," as it is called, is more than usually complicated, would make an entertaining paper.

At the HAYMARKET on Wednesday, Mr. Archer, the box bookkeeper, took his benefit. No individual connected with the theatres is more respected than Mr. Archer; for his conduct to the *habitués* of the house is at all times most courteous and attentive. It is no wonder then, that the house was filled by his friends, literally as full as it could hold, although little was put forth in the bill, beyond the ordinary pieces, which we have already noticed in detail. Several pleasant polkas, and Julien's mazurka, were played during the evening; and Mr. J. L. Hatton accompanied himself in a song, written, as we were told, for the occasion. The points, if anything, were somewhat too broad for the Haymarket audience, who require a more polished style of humour. With them a neatly-turned allusion produces more laughter than the most palpable pun ever made. On the Saturday previous, in consequence of the sudden indisposition of Madame Vestris, the part of *Lady Alice Hawthorn* in the new comedy, was undertaken at six hours' notice by Miss Woolgar, and, what is more, played remarkably well, with very little assistance from the prompter. This young lady who has been fast rising in favour with the public since she came to town, last year, acted throughout with great spirit; and was loudly called before the curtain at the conclusion of the comedy.

What is to be done at COVENT GARDEN still remains one of the "Mysteries of London." The list of the company at present put forward is certainly weak for such an establishment, but we believe it to be all that is available. In the interim M. Jullien's concerts are crowded every night; and the nearer the termination of his series approaches, the more eager do the public appear to be to visit them.

At the ADELPHI, Victorine has been playing to very excellent houses as the *Fairy of the Lake*; and, on the occasion of a benefit, several of the Haymarket company appeared, including Mr. Webster and Mr. Buckstone. Mr. John Parry also lent his assistance, and was loudly applauded in "Fayre Rosamonde" and "The Polka Explained."

The LYCEUM is going on steadily and well, and the *divertissement* still forms an agreeable feature of the entertainments. Miss Farebrother dashes through the Polka with great spirit, and Mesdemoiselles Julie and Louise are equally effective.

At the PRINCESS', Balfe's opera of "The Castle of Aymon," has been played every night, with "The Rent Day," or "Don Cæsar de Bazan," as an afterpiece.

The houses have been, for the period, very well attended.

DRURY LANE.

Drury Lane continues to be well attended, with the united attractions of opera and ballet. On Saturday night, the performances were, in a two-fold sense "The Fall of Mr. Balfe;" not only as regards the treasury receipts, but also the incident we are about to relate. At the close of the opera ("The Daughter of St. Mark") Mr. Balfe was presented with a superb breakfast service of plate, in commemoration of the hundredth representation of his "Bohemian Girl," which took place some short time since. The audience at the fall of the curtain, loudly cheered the composer, on his retiring from the conductor's seat in the orchestra. After the principal performers had responded to the call of the audience, and received the customary ovation of applause, Mr. Balfe, led on by Mr. Bunn, the lessee of the theatre, advanced to the foot lights. The curtain then rose, displaying, on a table, the superb "Testimonial," tastefully arranged. Mr. Bunn retired, bowing to the audience; Mr. Balfe then spoke in acknowledgment of the high honour accorded to him, in which he was frequently encouraged by the cheers of the audience; the composer then retired amidst a tumult of approbation, and the curtain fell.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Very few fresh arrivals of English wheat have taken place for our market since Monday; and from the supply of that article here, to-day, was small. Owing to the severity of the weather, the millers were rather anxious buyers, and a clearance was readily effected at very full prices. In fine foreign wheat rather an extensive business was transacted, but at an improvement of quite 2s per quarter on Monday's rates. The barley trade was much in the same state as last annual The supply of English was only moderate, but that of foreign was large. Very little was doing, whereby was no need in the demand for, or prices of, malt. The large brewers are holding off for an improvement in quality. Oats, beans, and peas were stationary.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2870; barley 198; oats 10 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, —quarters. Foreign: wheat, —; barley, 3840; oats, 3700, quarters. Flour, 1140 sacks. Malt, 1760 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 32s to 47s; white ditto, 44s to 54s. Norfolk and Suffolk, red, — to — ditto, white, 40s to 47s; rye, 27s to 30s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s; distilling ditto, 30s to 32s; malting ditto, 34s to 38s; Scotch and Norfolk malt, 51s to 52s; brown ditto, 45s to 48s; Kingston and Ware, 53s to 60s; Chevalier, 60s; Yorkshire red, 44s to 46s; white ditto, 52s to 56s; harvest ditto 54s to 58s; Tavgleal and Cork, black, 28s to 30s; ditto ditto, 32s to 33s; tick beans, new, 36s to 37s, ditto, old, 42s to 43s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple, 34s to 36s; white ditto, 36s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 40s, per quarter. Town made flour, 44s to —. Suffolk, Stockton, and Yorkshire 38s to 39s, per 280 pounds. Fine wheat in the north, Dorking, and to the west, white, 42s to 46s *In Bond*—Barley, 22s to 23s; rye, 19s to 20s; tick beans, 24s to 25s; harrow beans, 24s to 25s, grey peas, 22s to 24s, per quarter. Flour, Canadian, 24s to —, per barrel.

The Seed Markets.—With the exception of clover and rapeseed, as well as cakes, selling freely, at fully the late advance, the seed trade is heavy, and previous rates are barely supported.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed cakes, English, £12 to £13; ditto, foreign, £7 12s to £8 10s, per 1000.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d, per 4 lbs. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 43s 2d; barley, 34s 9d; oats, 21s 10d; rye, 31s 2d; beans, 37s 5d; peas, 36s 4d

The Private Trade that governs Duty.—Wheat, 43s 10d, barley, 35s 5d; oats, 21s 7d; rye, 33s 4d; beans, 37s 10d, peas, 38s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s, barley, 3s; oats, 6s; rye, 9s. 6d; beans, 6s 6d; peas, 7s 6d.

Tea.—On Thursday public sales of 16,000 packages took place. The buddings were firm, and a fair general demand found buyers. In private contract, a good business is doing in all descriptions, and the rates are well supported.

Sugar.—As is almost invariably the case at this period of the year, exceedingly little is doing in the market. However, the late improved currencies have had an alteration to which other trades are quite 6d per cwt. lower. Stands a lump and is selling at 72s 6d to 73s; and brown dito, 71s 6d to 72s, per cwt.

Coffee.—All descriptions of coffee continue in low request, and, to effect sales to any extent, concessions must be granted. Ceylon may be had at 52s 6d per cwt.

Rice.—The supply of Rice, offering in a very small parcels only which, buyer rates are demanded. Low white is fetching 11s to 11s 3d, and middling to fine, 11s 6d to 12s 6d per cwt.

Fruit.—For currants, the market has now become quiet, as most of the large grocers are well in stock. High rates are demanded for fine fruit. Prunes are in good request, at 60s. The value of all other kinds of fruit, though the supplies are good, is well supported.

Provisions.—In Dutch butter a very steady business has been doing, at 110s to 112s for Friesland. 108s to 108s for Kiel, and 104s to 108s for Holstein The makers for all kinds of Irish butter is steady, at fully the late rates. Bacon is in increased inquire. Lard is firm at 48s to 51s, for kegs landed. Other trade of provisions support previous figures.

Tallow.—The demand for tallow is quite limited in this article. P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 40s 3d to 40s 6d, and for delivery, 40s to 40s 3d per cwt. Town tallow, 41s net cash.

Oils.—Linseed, Coca, or meadow hay, 28s 3d to 28s 6d; cassia, 27s to 27s 6d; cocoa, 27s 6d; spanish ditto, 26s or 27s per tun. Rape, £1 10s to £1 10s; brown straw, £1 8s; pale, £1 8s, per load.

Spirits.—The supply of spirits here being considerably on the increase, the sale for them is inactive, at from 4s to 2s per gallon.

Hops.—Brewers.—As at the last week, notwithstanding the case at this period of the year, the demand for hops is quite dull, and buyers are very sluggish state. In prices however, we have an alteration to notice, as parties appear forward to an improvement in them.—1844's. Sussex pockets, £7 to £8 5s; Weald, £8 5s to £9; Mid Kent, £9 5s to £10 10s; East Kent, £7 7s to £9 15s. Choice ditto, £10 0s to £12 0s; Farnhams, £10 0s to £10 10s

Sugar Exchange, 20th Dec.—East Retreat, 2s 3d; Stewart's, 2s 3d; Cassop 2s 6d; Caradoc, 2s 6d; Lambton, 2s 3d; Tees, 2s 6d, per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—As might be expected from the approach of the great Christmas market—which will be held on Monday next—the supply of beasts on sale to-day was large, and, generally speaking, of superior quality. The primest Scots, &c. sold readily, at an advance of 2d per 8lb; but all other breeds were heavy, at previous currencies. Only 6 beasts from Rotterdam were brought forward, but from Aberdeen we received 170 Scots—25 of which were pronounced to be prime. The numbers of sheep were only moderate, yet the mutton trade was inactive, at barely Monday's quotations Prime old—calves sold freely, at more money; but all other kinds were dull. In pigs a good business was done. Milch cows moved off slowly, at from £16 to £18 each.

The folks to visit the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 6d; second quality do. 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large ones, 3s 8d to 4s; prime small ditto, 4s to 4s 2d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; second quality ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 4s 10d to 5s 0d, prime Southdown ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; large coarse calves 3s 4d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d, large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d, suckling calves, 18s to 30s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 1429; sheep, 160; calves, 147; pigs, 479

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a large supply of meat offering here to-day, yet the trade was active, at our quotations:—Per 8lbs by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 3s; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d, prime large ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d, small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large pork, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton 2s 8d to 3s 2d; middling ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 8d, veal, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d.

ROBERT BARKER.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The principal topic of conversation at the Stock Exchange during the week has been the delay in announcing the name of the successful competitor for the Canadian Loan. Friday, the 6th of December, was the day appointed for the opening of the tenders, since which nothing has transpired till within the last day or two, either with regard to the names or prices of the respective biddings. It appears that all the tenders, with the exception of one, were sent by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. This left two or three open to him, one to declare the limit, and affording a chance to those below it; the other to propose to the parties whose offer had exceeded it to take the remainder on the terms of such offer. The latter course was adopted, but Messrs. Hammond, Scott, and Co. did not accept of more than their original offer, amounting to £720,000 at 11s. Reduced Three per Cents, 100¾; New Three-and-a Quarter per Cents, 103¾; Exchequer Bills 8s to 6s; Consols for the Opening, ex. div. 100¾.

The financial aspect of the Portuguese revenue has produced a favourable impression in the Foreign Market, and Portuguese has advanced in consequence. From a detailed statement it appears possible that for 7 contos may be relied on as a balance of the year's revenue after meeting all current expenses. It must be remembered, however, that the proportion of converted bonds that has hitherto remained a passive security, will come into operation as a Three per Cent Stock from January next. The closing quotation of the week for the existing stock is 66¾ to 67¾. The new French Three per Cent Scrip made its first appearance here on Tuesday, and some bargains were done in it at 84 prem. It afterwards improving to 85. Spanish has also evinced an increase of activity having improved from 24¾ to 25¾ for the Five per Cents; the Three per Cents, 37¾. The latter have only maintained their price, although the dividend upon them is advertised closing at 37¾ to-day. Dutch Certificates have receded to 94¾ to 95. Brazilian continues about 82¾. Mexican, on Thursday, made an advance and closed at 37. Dutch Five per Cents have also improved to 97¾ to 98. The Two-and-a Half per Cents, 69¾ to 64; Belgian New Scrip is 1¼ prem. Columbian, 14¾; and Belgian, 101¾ to 102¾.

The Share Market has maintained tolerable firmness, although business has not been quite so brisk during the past week. Considerable purchases are still said to exist in the French lines, which continue to have an upward tendency. It must be, however, remembered that this is rather the result of purchases made on account of the Paris Bourse (where extraordinary speculation is now indulged in) than from any increased estimation in this country. A reaction in Paris would, therefore, have a most depressing influence on the English Share Market, and is a circumstance to be constantly apprehended. The Orleans Railway has improved from 34¾ to 35¾ for the Paris and Lyons, 39¾; Paris and Rouen, 39¾; Boulogne and Amiens, 5 to 5¼; Orleans and Bordeaux, 7 to 6¾; Orleans and Vierzon, 10¾ to 11¼; Rouen and Havre, 32¾ to 33¾. The English lines close as follow:—Bristol and Gloucester, 37 to 4½; Caledonian, 4¼; Cambridge and Lincoln, 1¾ to 2; Churnet Valley, 3¾; Eastern Counties, 13¾ to 14; Edinburgh and Glasgow 6¾; Great Western, 147; Birmingham Stock, 231 to 232½; Blackwall, 8¾; Brighton, 56; Greenwich, 9¾; South Western, 83¾; London and York, 4¾; Lynn and Ely, 24½; Glasgow and Dumfries, 24×; Lincoln and Sheffield, 23¾ to 24¼; Manchester and Leeds, 118; Midland, 100¾; Newcastle and Berwick, 60¾; Norwich and Brandon, 12¾; Dovers, 38½; Trent Valley, 82; Sheffield and Manch-ster, 97¾ to 98¾.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The result of the negociation for the Canada Loan transpired yesterday. The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared his *maximum* to be 11¼, at which price, Messrs. Hammond and Co. have taken the remaining £80 000. Mr. Maubert, it appears, bid for the whole amount, at 11¼; and Messrs. Hammond, and Co. rejected the last offer, he would have been entitled to the next preference. Both the English and Foreign Markets were flat yesterday. Consols closed at 100¾ to ¼ for the Opening. The Railway Market was also less animated, with a small amount of transactions.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 10.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—WILLIAM OWEN, Shelton, Staffordshire, plasterer

BANKRUPTS.—T. ROSS, of Nurseling, Hampshire, brick burner. J. T GIBBONS of Exton, Hampshire, grocer. J. PEET of Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, corner. G. AYLING, of Leeds, cabinet maker S BUCKNELL, of Hendon, Middlesex J. MARTIN, of Bath, brush maker. St. Leonard, Shoreditch, tallow chandler. C. MAIDSTONE, of Cambridge, milliner. W S. DRURY, of Chester, ironmonger. E NEEDHAM, jun., of Little Hourston Lancashire, flogger J. BEALE, of Cadoxton, Glamorganshire, grocer. W. S. KENDLE, of Penzance, Cornwall, tea dealer

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. WALLACE, of Catrine, Ayrshire, grocer. R. BROWN, of Gar.ferry and Milbrae, lime merchant.

FRIDAY, Dec. 13.

WAR-OFFICE, Dec. 13.—15th Light Dragoons. Sergt.-Major W. Doyle to be Cornet, vice Hoare.

9th Foot: Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Cameron K.C.B. 48th: Assist. Staff-Surg. D. Dyce to be Surgeon, vice Edward M'Iver. 52nd: Major Gen. Sir J. Lobbs, K.C.B., to be Colonel vice Sir T. Arbuthnot. 54th: Lieut. Col. T. G. Carrow to be Major, vice Read. 57th: Lieut. H. H. Warren to be Paymaster vice Daniel. 68th: Major General C. Nicol to be Colonel, vice Sir R. Gubbins, 72nd: M. Inst. M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon. 77th: Ensign the Hon. W. J. G. Chetwynd to be Lieutenant, vice Davis; R. M. Hickson to be Ensign, vice Chetwynd. 79th: Lieut. H. Le Gresley to be Lieutenant, vice Smith; Lieut. W. Cookson to be Captain, vice Marsh; Ensign W. W. O. St. John to be Lieutenant, vice Cookson; H. W. J. A. Bratton to be Ensign, vice St. John.

2nd West India Regiment: Lieut. F. Bolton to be Lieutenant, vice Godley

Ceylon Rifle Regiment: E. S. H. O'Brien, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Powell

H. F Dalrea to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Swettenham.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Staff Assist.-Surg J M Gregor to be be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice D. M. Gregor; Assist.-Surg. G. W. Powell, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice M'Gregor. Assist.-Surg. W. K. Swettenham, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Price.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—H. HIGGINS, Leeds, cloth merchant

BANKRUPTS.—C. SNEZUM, Wingrave street, victualler. ATTWATER, Devon shire street, Queen-square, dyer S. LIBBIS, Stanton Saint Mary, Norfolk, innkeeper E. STOCKLEY, Ramsgate, upholsterer. J. FORSBER, Leeds, cloth manufacturer. S. CREIGH and T. CREIGH, Newcastle upon Tyne, carvers. H. BENTLY, of Cambridge, innkeeper S. SNELL, of Cambridge, corn factor. T. KNIGHT, of Kenton the Hon. W. J. G. Chetwynd to be Lieutenant, vice Davis; R. M. Hickson to be Ensign, vice Chetwynd. 77th: Ensign the Hon. W. J. G. Chetwynd to be Lieutenant, vice Cookson; H. W. J. A. Bratton to be Ensign, vice St. John.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. WALLACE, of Catrine, Ayrshire, grocer. R. BROWN, of Gar.ferry and Milbrae, lime merchant.

BIRTHS.

At Farnham, Surrey, the lady of the Rev H R. Johns, of a daughter.—The lady of Henry Adams, Esq. of Somerset-river, Hyde-park, of a son. —At Haughend, Yorkshire, the lady of Courtney Kenny Clarke, Esq., of a daughter.—At Ongar, Essex, the lady of Richard Thomas Swinnerton Dyer, Esq., of a daughter —At Barnsbury-park, Islington, the lady of the Rev. Thomas Smith, of a son.—At the Cottage, Romford, Essex, the lady of W. H. Clifton, Esq., of a daughter. —In Great Marlborough-street, the lady of Charles Marshall, Esq., of a daughter.—In West-street, Finsbury-circus, the lady of the Rev. Henry Brown, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

At Barnbarrock, Wigtonshire, Edmund Richard Jeffreys, Esq., to Mary, daughter of the late Colonel Vans Agnew, C.B., of Barnbarrock and Sheuchan.—At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Mr Francis Trevithick, of Crewe, Cheshire, to Mary, daughter of Mr Francis Ewart, of Newcastle upon Tyne.—At Roehaven, Frances D. Perry, Esq., Lieutenant of the 4th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons, to Sarah Anne, only daughter of H. F. Bergood, Esq., of Rochaven Court, Devon. —At Bath, Augustus Maxwell Sandeman Jamieson, Esq., M.D., to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Kingsley, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Rome Frances Mary Thompson, daughter of the late George Lowther Thompson, Esq.—At Beresford, aged 78, Juliana Lydia, daughter of the late Mrs Trimmer —At Torquay, Henry Dunbar, Esq., at the residence of his brother, Major General Dunbar.—At Edward Wood, Esq. of Northumberland-street, Strand.—At Pinnsmore place, Christiana, wife of Major Lutyens.—At Norwood, Surrey, Miss Ann Mahley, aged 87.—At Norton-crescent, Mrs. Hamilton. At 20, Park-street, Grosvenor square, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl —At Bognor, Sussex, Sir Isaac Wilson, Knight, F.R.S.—At Squire-hill-park, Marton Topper, Esq., F.R.S.—At Clapham Newpark, Major W. Henry Grote.—At Boddington-grove, Kensington, Miss Vale.

LYING IN STATE AND FUNERAL OF THE LATE PRINCESS SOPHIA MATILDA.

Meek Spirit of as noble charity
As ever grac'd the land of royalty,
How many welcomes must have met thy flight
As Thou wert upwards borne to realms of light
On angel's pinions—many a soul in Heav'n
To whom on Earth thy pious hand had giv'n
Relief in sad and long extremity,
Will clap their wings and greet the crystal sky
And shout with joy to see thee soar above
Into the mansions of Eternal love!
Pity and Charity Handmaids here—
With Memory they'll often weep a tear
Upon thy honoured grave, and sighing say:
A gentler Spirit never pass'd away!

THE LYING IN STATE.

It having been publicly announced that the remains of her late Royal Highness would, according to the usual custom on the death of any member of the Royal Family, lie in state on Monday at the Ranger's House, Blackheath, there was a considerable influx of visitors to Greenwich from the metropolis during the morning. In the course of Saturday the necessary arrangements were made for the melancholy ceremonial, and the entrance-hall, staircases, and different apartments through which the public were to pass were hung with black cloth, and illuminater with wax lights, daylight being completely excluded from all the apartments.

The route laid down for the spectators was marked out by barriers erected through the entire range of apartments thrown open to the public.

Very long previous to the hours appointed for the admission of the public, a vast number of highly respectable persons assembled in the vicinity of the Ranger's House, anxious to be among the earliest visitants when the doors should be thrown open. The great majority of those present were of the fair sex, and there was scarcely one who did not pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased Princess by appearing in mourning.

A guard of honour of the Coldstream Guards was on duty at the principal entrance, the colours of the regiment covered with crape. The officers wearing black silk sashes with crape fittings, and the drums muffled. The troops lined the corridor leading to the hall, which was entirely covered with black cloth.

The Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's household, arrived in the forenoon at the Ranger's House from town.

The dining-room was appropriated for the mournful solemnity. At twelve o'clock the Lady Alicia Gordon, Lady in Waiting on her late Royal Highness, entered the apartment, conducted by the Lord Chamberlain. Her Ladyship, who was attired in the deepest mourning, took her seat as chief mourner at the head of the Royal corpse, supported by Miss Coles and the Hon. Mrs. Cust, Bedchamber Women to the late Princess, also dressed in deep mourning. Pages of her Royal Highness stood at the feet of the corpse.

The ceiling, sides, and floor of the room were completely covered with black cloth. Over the Royal corpse was a large canopy, the interior fluted and gathered to the centre, formed by a white rosette. The cornice of the canopy was silvered, and the drapery black, with white fringe.

The body was covered with a very large pall of black velvet. Having a deep border of white satin, each side of the pall having three escocheons, containing the arms of the Princess in a lozenge, and her Royal Highness's coronet above. The pall was removed at the feet of the body, displaying the coffin of crimson velvet with silver ornaments.

The whole of the arrangements connected with the funeral were under the superintendence of Mr. Banting, of St. James's-street, the Royal undertaker, to whom much praise is due, for the very efficient manner in which the whole ceremonial was conducted. The lying in state, and fitting out of the apartments at the Ranger's House, Blackheath, gave much satisfaction to the Lord Chamberlain, and those ladies and gentlemen who had composed the household of her late Royal Highness. The following is an accurate description of

THE COFFIN.

The outside coffin is very similar to that which contained the remains of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. It may be necessary to add, that the corpse is also enclosed in a leaden coffin, according to the usual custom. The outside case is made of stout mahogany, and is covered with crimson Genoa silk velvet, of a very costly description, which is finished by a margin of silver studs most appropriately wrought. There are ornamental engraved plates at the angles, with the coronet on each encompassed by lines of studs. The sides, top, and foot are panelled in three compartments by triple rows of studs also. Very massive panels adjoin each of the handles, which are composed of solid silver. The lid which is panelled to correspond, contains a raised silver coronet, denoting that her royal highness was a junior princess. The centre panel bears the inscription plate, &c. At the foot of the coffin is a raised ornamental device of a flambeau reversed, encircled by a serpent, which signifies the end of time. The inside of the coffin is lined with white satin trimmed. The entire length is about six feet four inches, and the breadth two feet four inches. The case was constructed at the establishment of Messrs. Taplin and Holland, but the remainder of the work, including the ornamental portion, was executed at Mr. Banting's establishment. The pall, which bore the escutcheon, was of rich black satin.

The inscription on the coffin follows :—

DEPOSITUM
ILLUSTRISSIMÆ PRINCIPISSÆ
SOPHIÆ MATHILDÆ
FILIÆ ILLUSTRISSIMI PRINCIPIS
ADOLPHI DUCIS
DE BRUNSWICK LUNENBURG
DUCIS GLOCESTRIÆ ET EDINBURGI
COMITIS DE CAMBRIDGE
ET NOBILISSIMI ORDINIS PERISCELIDIS
EQUITIS DEFUNCTI
OBIIT VICESIMO NONO DIE NOVEMBRIS
ANNO DOMINI MDCCCXLIV.
ÆTATIS SUÆ LXXII.

On the coffin rested the coronet of her Royal Highness, as a junior Princess of the Royal family, having a cross paté with strawberry leaves, instead of the *fleur de lis*.

Above the chief mourner, at the back, was a large and handsome escocheon of the Royal arms with supporters, surrounded by a number of silver escocheons of various sizes.

On each side of the coffin were massive silver candlesticks with large wax burners, placed on circular pedestals covered with black cloth.

The room was lighted by silver sconces, each sconce containing two wax candles, and at the sides of the room, between the rows of sconces, were inserted small escocheons of the arms of her late Royal Highness in a lozenge surmounted by a coronet.

The chief mourner and her attendants being seated, the public were admitted to witness the ceremony by the grand entrance, passing thence into the hall, the ceiling, sides, and floor of which were entirely covered with black cloth, sconces with wax tapers lighting the apartment.

From the hall the public entered the dining-room, and, after viewing the lying in state, quitted the mansion by a different entrance, through an ante-room, which was covered with black drapery.

At two o'clock the Hon. Mrs. Legge relieved the Hon. Mrs. Cust. The pages of the late Princess were relieved every hour.

A succession of spectators continued to pass through the rooms without any intermission, from the commencement of the ceremony until its close, preserving throughout the greatest order.

The fittings up of the different rooms and arrangements for the ceremony were executed by Mr. Banting within a very limited period, under the direction of the Lord Chamberlain.

A party of the metropolitan police was on duty during the day, under the command of Mr. Mallalieu, and maintained the greatest facility of ingress and egress.

The domestic household of her late Royal Highness passed through the rooms a short time previous to the public being admitted to the ceremony.

The demeanour of the public was extremely creditable, all persons observing a solemn silence during their progress through the apartments, and evincing their sympathy and respect for the amiable Princess, who had been a kind and liberal benefactor to the poor of the town and its vicinity. During the day the bells of the several churches were tolled at intervals, and the flags of the steamers and shipping in the river were hoisted half mast high, and so continued until after the funeral ceremony.

THE FUNERAL.

On Tuesday the ceremony of the interment took place, and great numbers of persons assembled at an early hour, near the Ranger's House, Blackheath, to witness the funeral obsequies of one so generally respected, and, locally, so much endeared by acts of private benificence.

Shortly after eleven A.M. a company of the Coldstream Guards took possession of the ground in front of the Ranger's Mansion, and a party of Life Guards, under the command of Lieutenant the Hon. Mr. Cotton, attended as a guard of honour.

About half past twelve o'clock the vicar, curates, churchwardens, and a number of the respectable inhabitants of Greenwich, who had previously assembled in the vestry-room of St Alphage Church, arrived, along with the governors, overseers, and children (two hundred boys and girls) of the parochial charity-schools, Chesterfield-walk, and were marshalled in the procession

Precisely at one o'clock, the coffin, containing the body of her late Royal Highness, was borne on the shoulders of ten gentlemen, and placed in the hearse, the troops presenting arms, and the gentlemen around taking off their hats.

The procession having been formed, it moved slowly down Blackheath-hill in the following order :—

Four of the Metropolitan Patrol Police.
The Knight Marshal's Men, in uniform, with crape on their caps, and wearing black silk scarves.
Charity School Children, headed by Inspector Field and Mr Fuller, High Constable of Greenwich, each wearing black silk scarves with crape fittings.
Eight poor Widows, who lived upon the bounty of the late Princess.
Thirty Greenwich Watermen, dressed in blue jackets and trousers, wearing crape in their hats.

Cove nors of the Parish of Greenwich.
The Parish Beadle in full dress.
Overseers of the Poor of Greenwich.
Churchwardens
Curates of Greenwich.
Vicar of Greenwich
Tradesmen of Greenwich, all in deep mourning.
A Mourning Coach drawn by four horses, in which were the Pages and Dressers of her late Royal Highness.
The Carriage of her late Royal Highness, drawn by six horses, in which was the Coronet of her late Royal Highness, on a crimson velvet cushion,
Attended by Sir Archibald Murray, Bart
Four Mutes on horseback, bearing mourning emblems.
Trumpet, Life Guardsmen.

THE HEARSE,

Containing the Body, drawn by eight horses, decorated with Escocheons of her late Royal Highness's Arms

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, conveying the Executors and Executrixes named in the will of her late Royal Highness.
A Detachment of the First Life Guards.
A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, conveying the Chaplain and Medical Attendant of her late Royal Highness.
A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, containing the Lord Chamberlain's Officers
The Carriage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, drawn by six horses
A Detachment of the Second Battalion of the Coldstream Guards.

The procession moved over Blackheath-hill, through Deptford, New-cross, Peckham, Camberwell, Camberwell New-road, Kennington-oval, over Vauxhall-bridge, up Grosvenor-place, through Hyde-park, and along the Edgware-road to the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway, which was reached at five o'clock P.M.

The hearse was then transferred to a truck, and with the mourning coaches, conveyed by special train to Slough. The journey was performed with great rapidity, South that the speed was slackened between Ealing and Hanwell, where the down trains have to pass on the up line, on account of repairs to the down line.

PROGRESS OF THE PROCESSION FROM SLOUGH STATION TO WINDSOR.

The military appointed to receive her Royal Highness's remains at Slough marched from Windsor shortly after five o'clock.

The troops consisted of a company of the 2d Battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue). The former, under the command of Capt. Hamilton, were stationed along the platform as a guard of honour, at the point where the hearse was transferred from the railway; and the latter, under the command of Captain Corbet, who were also drawn up in line within the station-yard, formed the escort to conduct the procession from Slough to Windsor.

The cavalry each bore a lighted flambeaux, and every third man of the infantry did the same.

The train conveying the hearse and mourning coaches drew up at the Slough Station, precisely at twenty minutes to seven o'clock. The same activity in removing the carriages from the trucks prevailed here as at Paddington, and notwithstanding there were upwards of thirty horses to remove from the boxes and reattach to their respective carriages, at a quarter past seven the procession was reformed, and being here considerably increased by the addition of the equipages of the various members of the Royal Family, in a very few moments it moved towards Windsor in the following order :—

Knight Marshal's Men.
Footmen and Grooms of the Roy. Family, in state liveries, with silk hatbands and gloves, bearing flambeaux.
Footmen and Grooms of her late Royal Highness, in deep mourning, bearing flambeaux.
The Mourning Coaches, the Carriage of her late Royal Highness, and
THE HEARSE,
In the same order in which they proceeded from Blackheath
The Carriages of
THE QUEEN,
The Queen Dowager,
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumbridge,
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester,
Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia,
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

The road between Slough and Windsor was kept by the Royal Horse Guards, two privates of that regiment being stationed at short intervals throughout the whole distance from the railway station to the Castle-yard.

The cavalcade, as it emerged from the Slough station, and proceeded towards Eton, had a very striking effect, and the darkness of the night, not a star being visible in the firmament, contributed to increase the interesting character of the scene.

The inhabitants in Windsor and Eton, which had been partially shut during the whole day, out of respect to her Royal Highness's memory, were wholly closed before six o'clock.

The mournful cavalcade passed over Eton shortly after eight o'clock, and crossed Windsor bridge as the clock chimed the quarter past that hour. Both in Eton and Windsor the inhabitants were for the most part assembled at their doors, and as the procession passed in solemn silence through the streets, nothing could possibly exceed the decorum observed by the whole of the spectators assembled.

ARRIVAL AT WINDSOR.

The necessary preparations for the interment of the deceased Princess were in the choir of St. George's Chapel were completed at an early hour in the morning, and during the afternoon, by permission of the authorities, the public were admitted to view them. There was nothing in the arrangements beyond those invariably made upon such similar occasions. A platform, covered with black cloth, extended along the entire length of the centre aisle of the nave, from the west door to the entrance of the choir. A temporary porch was erected in the Castle yard, at the south door, where the procession entered the chapel, and this as well as every other portion of the fittings was hung with black cloth.

In the north aisle of the nave a gallery was erected capable of accommodating about five hundred persons, and here those of the public who were fortunate enough to obtain tickets of admission took up their stations before seven o'clock.

The nave was lighted by pascal candles, placed in candelabra, which were arranged at short distances on either side the raised platform.

The only ornament in the choir which was hung with black cloth, in character with the other portions of the sacred edifice, was a Royal escocheon in front of the pulpit.

The portion of the chapel was lighted by six magnificent gilt chandeliers suspended from the roof, and containing wax candles.

A company of the second battalion of the Scotch Fusilier Guards, under Colonel Muncrieffe, were drawn up within the Castle yard, in double lines, extending from Henry the Eighth's gateway, to the entrance of the chapel, every third man bearing a lighted flambeau.

The procession entered the Castle yard at twenty minutes past eight o'clock, its approach being announced by the military band playing the Dead March in Saul.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONY AT ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

The Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, and Sir Charles Young, Garter King of Arms, received the Royal corpse at the entrance of the chapel, where also a number of the ladies and gentlemen who formed part of the procession, and the Dean and Canons of Windsor were assembled.

The procession moved down the south aisle, the choir singing, "I am the resurrection and the life saith the Lord" (Croft), and the procession moved down the south aisle and up the nave into the choir in the following order:—

Pages of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.
Pages of her late Royal Highness.
Medical Attendant upon her late Royal Highness.
Chaplain to her late Royal Highness.

Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.
Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.
Groom in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.
Groom in Waiting to the Queen.
Lord of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.
Lord in Waiting to the Queen.
Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

The Chief Mourner.
The Canons of Windsor.
The Dean of Windsor.
One of her Majesty's Gentlemen Ushers.
One of her Majesty's Gentlemen Ushers.
Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.
The Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household.
The Coronet of her late Royal Highness, upon a black velvet cushion, borne by Sir Archibald Murray, Bart.

Supporter of the Pall. Supporter of the Pall.

THE BODY,

Supporter of the Pall. Supporter of the Pall.

Covered with a Black Velvet Pall,

PRINCESS SOPHIA OF GLOUCESTER, DIED 29 NOV.R 1844.

Adorned with Eight Escocheons of her late Royal Highness's Arms.

Gentleman Usher.	Garter Principal King at Arms.	Gentleman Usher.
Supporter to the Chief Mourner, Veiled.	THE CHIEF MOURNER, Veiled, Her train borne by Miss Waldegrave, Veiled.	Supporter to the Chief Mourner, Veiled.

The Executors and Executrixes named in the will of her late Royal Highness.—The Hon. H. Legge, Mr. George Bankes, Curator Baron, the Lady Alicia Gordon, and Miss Cotes.

THE LADIES INVITED.—Lady Georgiana Bathurst, Lady in Waiting on the Duchess of Gloucester; Lady Fanny Howard, Lady in Waiting on the Duchess of Kent; Lady Caroline Murray; and Miss Vyse.

THE GENTLEMEN INVITED.—Sir John Morillyon Wilson, of the Queen Dowager's household; Baron Knesebeck, Equerry to the Duke of Cambridge; Colonel Sir George Couper, Bart., First Equerry to the Duchess of Kent; the Hon. Captain Liddell, First Equerry to the Duchess of Gloucester; Lord Wrottesley; Captain Fead, R.N.; the Hon. Major Legge; the Hon. Captain Waldegrave; the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay; and the Rev. Mr. Cotes.

The Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, had on his right Sir William Martin, Gentleman Usher, and on his left Sir Noel Harris, Gentleman Usher.

The Pall was supported at the feet by Mrs. George Bankes and Mrs. Morier, and at the head by the Hon. Mrs. Henry Legge and the Hon. Mrs. William Cust.

Sir Charles Young, Garter Principal King of Arms, carrying his Sceptre and wearing his Badge of Office, was supported on each side by a Gentleman Usher.

The Chief Mourner was the Countess of Gainsborough, veiled, her train borne by Mrs. Waldegrave, veiled. The countess was supported on the right by Lady Gardiner, veiled, and on the left by the Hon. Mrs. Brand, veiled.

Arrived within the choir, the coffin was placed upon trestles near the centre, the feet being turned towards the altar. The coronet and cushion were placed upon the coffin. The chief mourner sat at the head, the supporters on each side of her. The supporters of the pall sat near on either side, and the Lord Chamberlain at the feet of the corpse. The other members of the procession took their several places. The choristers occupied their usual positions. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, wearing his Field-Marshal's uniform, with a mourning scarf, occupied his stall as a Knight of the Garter. The Marquis of Exeter stood on the right of the Prince, at the south side of the choir, wearing his insignia of the Garter. Sir Edward Bowater was next the Marquis of Exeter, and the Earl of Hardwicke and Colonel B. Drummond stood at a short distance to his right. On the north side were the officers of the Guards and some other gentlemen who took part in the ceremony. The rest of those who had formed the procession through the nave stood on the floor in the body of the choir.

The burial service was performed by the Dean of Windsor, Dr. Hobart.

During the service the coffin had remained where it was first deposited, near the centre of the choir. It was now brought down to the grave, near the Sovereign's stall, and, the pall and coronet having been removed, it was lowered. While it was being brought down towards the grave the choir sang—"Man that is born of a woman," by Croft, with the verse by Purcell, "Thou knowest, Lord, the secrets of our hearts." The Dean, who now stood over the grave, then read the prayer, "For as much as it has pleased Almighty God." After which the choir sang—"I heard a voice from Heaven." Then the Dean read the Lord's Prayer and the prayer, "Almighty God, with whom do live." After which the choir sang the second anthem, "Her body is buried in peace, but her name liveth evermore."—Handel. The ceremony concluded with the final prayers.

The Garter King at Arms then proclaimed her late Royal Highness's style, according to the usual form, and while those who had been present at the ceremony were leaving the chapel, Dr. Elvey, the organist, played the "Dead March."

The choir consisted of Messrs. Salmon, French, Palmer, Harris, Mitchell, Turner, Mudge, Bridgewater, Foster, James Mitchell, and Smith, assisted by the 10 chorister boys. The choral parts of the service were chanted in a manner fully bearing out the high character of this choir. The whole of the musical arrangements were under the direction of Dr Elvey, the organist of St George's Chapel.

The whole ceremonial was as private as it could be, consistently with custom and the rank of the deceased.

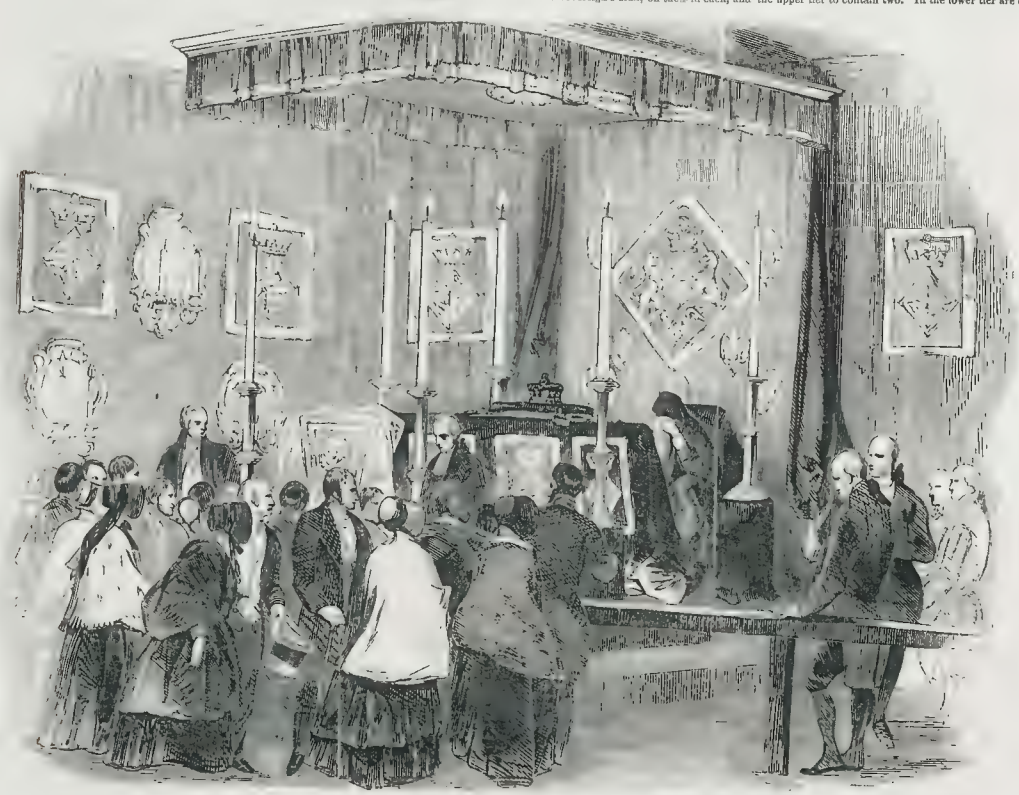
The attendance of the military within the chapel was on this occasion dispensed with.

The musical service, which was very beautifully performed, was chiefly selected from the score written expressly for the funeral of Queen Caroline in 1737.

At the conclusion of the service the public, previously admitted by tickets to the nave, were permitted to enter the choir and view the coffin as it rested, which remained stationary a few feet below the surface of the ground.

The body was deposited in the vault of the Gloucester branch of the Royal Family, which is situated near the Sovereign's stall, on the right, upon entering the choir. The ceremony was concluded at half-past nine o'clock.

The tomb in which the remains of her late Royal Highness were deposited is at the south-western extremity of the choir, and close to the stall of the Sovereign of the Order of the Garter. At the eastern end of the vault, which is between seven and eight feet square, are eight catacombs to contain that number of coffins—two tiers for three in each, and the upper tier to contain two. In the lower tier are de-



CEREMONY OF LYING IN STATE AT THE RANGER'S HOUSE, ON MONDAY LAST.

DEPARTURE OF THE FUNERAL PROCESSION, ON TUESDAY.

posited the bodies of the following members of the Royal Family; we give the names as they are emblazoned on the stones in front of the respective catacombs:—

William, Duke of Gloucester, 1805.
Maria, Duchess of Gloucester, 1807.
William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester, 1834.

The remains of the Princess Caroline Augusta Maria of Gloucester the sister of her late Royal Highness, who died in infancy, in 1775, are deposited on the left hand of the second tier.

ARRIVAL OF THE FUNERAL PROCESSION AT ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.

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CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS. The approaching season is believed by one of the most delightful offices of friendship—that of presenting a memorial of the affection of the donors, and is, therefore, the time for the receivers. With large sums are expended upon the purchase of articles of mere show and temporary use, be supplied with a most delightful and salutary preparation, the proprietor presents this ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL for the Hair, ROWLAND'S KALYDOR for the Skin and Complexion, and ODONTO or PEARL DENTIFRICE, for the Teeth, which infallibly lead to the acquisition and of that imposing exterior, which Lord Chesterfield justly observes is "a card of recommendation."
Beware of SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of "ROWLAND'S" articles.

BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY CAPSULED.—Consumers of Brandy are respectfully informed that J. T. BETTS, Jun., and Co. will not be responsible for any BOTTLED BRANDY that is not protected against fraudulent substitution by the Patent Metallic Capsule, manufactured by Messrs. PRIESTLEY and SON, Birmingham. Sold by the most respectable wine and spirit merchants in town and country, at 6d. per bottle the bottle included. Betts's Patent Capsules are to be had of Messrs. PRIESTLEY and SON, 21, Bartholomew-close, and 4, Bartholomew-row, Smithfield, and of their Agents in all parts of the Kingdom. Attention is especially requested to the secret symbol on the Patent Capsules. Country dealers are advertised that the genuine Capsules can be had of London dealers may be obtained at the Distillery, where quantities of not less than two gallons must be supplied in bond at 16s. per gallon, and in bottle, the cases and bottles included, at 20s. per gallon.—7, Smithfield-bars.

FURS.—RUSSIAN and CANADIAN FUR COMPANY. 214, Regent-street.—The Proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, and public in general, that their Stock for the ensuing season is now complete, and consists of actual Novelties of the present season, which, with the most extensive Assortment of the highest patronage of fashion the elite of the aristocracy. They particularly call attention to their Stock of RUSSIAN TABLE and FEMALE SABLE, which have gained high reputation, and which are not to be equalled, for quality and price, by any other house in the world. Every kind of Fur, from the American and European Continents, may be procured at the Establishment, or at the Manufactory, No. 3, Lambs-conduit street, in immense variety, twenty per cent lower than in other houses.—N. C. BOURKE, Manager. Furs cleaned, altered, repaired, or exchanged. Prices of cleaning Furs, Muffs, and Boas, 2s.; Cardinals, 3s

WATCHES by WEBSTER, Rand SON, Chronometer makers to the Lords of the Admiralty. W. and Son's establishment for the manufacture of Watches and Chronometers is the largest in London, and contains a most extensive stock for selection, finished with the utmost care, at the lowest prices consistent with respectability. Their Watches are made on the Patent Lever principle, which has undergone many improvements, and is now brought to great perfection, and is recommended where time is required to be kept with accuracy in all climates. Gentlemen's Watches, in gold cases, of the best quality, jewelled in four holes, with the last improvements, 5 guineas; Ditto, jewelled in six holes, 6 guineas; Ditto, with seconds, 7 guineas; Ditto, with chronometer balance, 8 guineas. Ladies' Watches, in gold cases, of the best quality, jewelled in four holes, 5 guineas; Ditto, jewelled in six holes, 6 guineas; Ditto, with seconds, 7 guineas; Ditto, with chronometer balance, 8 guineas. Every Watch is skilfully examined, timed, and regulated, and a written guarantee for two years given with each. Silver Watches, in great variety, from 2 guineas upwards. Second-hand Watches, in gold and silver cases, of every description, at moderate prices. Watches sent to any part of the country, with the terms for cash or by instalments, on receipt of a reference. Watches and Clocks carefully repaired by experienced workmen, and warranted. Watches and Clocks purchased or taken in exchange.—W. and SON, 74, Strand, corner of Bedford-street, opposite Exeter Change.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.
Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2 William IV.
CHAIRMAN—The Right Hon. THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—HENRY FREDERICK STEPHENSON, Esq.
The following are some of the advantages offered by this Society:—
LOWER RATES of PREMIUM than those of any other Office which entitle the assured to participate in the profits, and considerably lower than those of any other Mutual Office in the Society.
The PROPRIETARY participate in the profits, the whole being divided among the Assured.
To the Assured a bonus of 16 per cent. on the Premiums paid.
Thousand at the end of 1849, ditto £31 ditto added the last do. do.
Ditto ditto £62 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto
In addition to which, all policies entitled to the absolute bonus, will receive a contingent prospective bonus of £1 per cent. per annum on becoming claims before 1849.
Assurances effected on the equal scale of premiums in the year 1844, will participate in the Bonus to be declared in 1849. CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING SCHOOL, Hoddesdon, Herts, Established for General and Scientific Education, including every branch of Agriculture. Resident Head Master, Mr. HASLAM.—Agriculture: Professors Austin, Gosden, &c.—Botany: Professor Cooper, F.L.S., author of "Botany of Beginners," &c.—Chemistry: Professor Holmes, five years Lecturer at St. Thomas's Hospital.—Geology: Professor Richardson, F.G.S., of the British Museum, author of "Geology for Beginners," &c.—Management and Diseases of Cattle. Professor Youatt, M.R.S., author of "The Horse," "The Dog," "Cattle," &c.—Veterinary Surgery and Medicine: Mr. Spooner. The Course embraces the Classics, Mathematics, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Natural History, Geology, Land Surveying, Drawing, the French Language, Practical Agriculture, Mineralogy, Geology, Land Surveying, Drawing, the French Language, Practical Agriculture, and Lectures on the Breeds, Management, and Diseases of Cattle. The School Session is divided into two terms, viz.—from the 14th January to Midsummer, and from 20th July to Christmas. A library, museum, and laboratory, are attached to the School, and the charge for board, lodging, washing, lectures, &c., is so arranged by the Committee of Management as to include every expense, except for books, at Twenty Guineas the Half-year. A Separate Class will be formed of those pupils who are not sufficiently advanced to attend the Senior Professor Richardson, F.G.S., of the British Museum, author of "Geology for Beginners," &c.—Management and Diseases of Cattle. Professor Youatt, M.R.S., author of "The Horse," "The Dog," "Cattle," &c.—Veterinary Surgery and Medicine: Mr. Spooner. The Course embraces the Classics, Mathematics, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Natural History, Geology, Land Surveying, Drawing, the French Language, Practical Agriculture, Mineralogy, Geology, Land Surveying, Drawing, the French Language, Practical Agriculture, and Lectures on the Breeds, Management, and Diseases of Cattle. The School Session is divided into two terms, viz.—from the 14th January to Midsummer, and from 20th July to Christmas. A library, museum, and laboratory, are attached to the School, and the charge for board, lodging, washing, lectures, &c., is so arranged by the Committee of Management as to include every expense, except for books, at Twenty Guineas the Half-year. A Separate Class will be formed of those pupils who are not sufficiently advanced to attend the Senior Lectures, the charge for which will be fifteen Guineas the Half-year. The Introductory Lectures, the charge for which will be fifteen Guineas the Half-year. The Introductory Lectures of the several Professors will be public, of which due notice will be given. Prospectuses of the course are ready, and applications for admission to be addressed to "The Head Master, Agricultural Training School, Hoddesdon, Herts," of whom every information may be obtained.

THE DISTIN FAMILY.

THE DISTIN FAMILY.

The first appearance of these highly-gifted gentlemen at M. Jullien's Concerts, was noticed in our journal of last week. They have repeated their performances, with increased effect, during the past week.

Mr. Distin and his four sons have been for several years before the public. Mr. Distin, sen., for more than nine years, was principal trumpet in the private band of King George IV.

The Distin Family have visited various parts of Scotland, Ireland, and England, and have given upwards of seven hundred concerts. In December, 1843, they proceeded to the continent, and were invited to make a trial of some newly-invented instruments, manufactured by M. Adolphe Sax, in Paris. Upon the introduction of the Distin's improved Sax Horns in Paris, they at once ensured success. Invariably receiving the most enthusiastic applause, Mr. Distin was requested by M. Habeneck, the Director of the "Conservatoire Royale de Musique," to perform some of Sebastian Bach's and Handel's compositions—(the former, in particular, having very difficult passages for the trumpet)—which he did, and also the obligato to Handel's "Let the Bright Seraphim."—This composition had not been played in Paris for many years, as no French trumpet-player would attempt it.

Mr. Distin's reception was a most brilliant one, the audience and orchestra manifesting their delight by the most enthusiastic plaudits. The directors then presented him with a handsome silver medal, accompanied with a very flattering letter and address (an honour unprecedented for an English artist in Paris). Mr. Distin and his four sons were also presented with a splendid silver medal by the Committee of the "Société libre des Beaux Arts," with a very complimentary address, for their performance at their great concert at the Hotel de Ville.

The Distins are at present the only performers on the Sax Horn, which unites the powers of the French horn and those of the cornet à-piston, but is infinitely superior to both, for it combines the mellowness and sweetness of the former, with all the brilliancy and power of the latter. The pieces which the Distins perform are of their own arrangement, and do credit to their musical skill.

SCENE FROM BALFE'S OPERA "THE DAUGHTER OF ST. MARK."

GENERAL NARVAEZ.

Ramon Maria Narvaez is the Minister at War and President of the Council in the present Ministry of Spain; he is, in fact, the Dictator of that country, having had talent and energy enough to seize the reins that fell from the hands of Espartero. He has been unscrupulous in the means he has employed to attain his position, and to keep it appears to be perfectly ruthless, shedding blood with a frightful indifference. At this moment the attempt at revolt, headed by Zurbano, having failed, that position is firmer than ever, though his policy is universally condemned, and is now censured even by the organs of that French party by whom he was at first supported. Narvaez is the son of a farmer of the province of Arragon, who, to the business of a cultivator of the earth, added the more profitable calling of a contrabandista or smuggler. His son entered the army, and during the convulsions of the long civil war has been thrown upwards to the higher ranks of his profession, and through his military influence has now reached the highest rank in the state. Such a career has not been without its perils, and to judge by the number of conspiracies that have been discovered, or said to have been discovered, during his administration, the excessive precautions he takes to secure personal safety are not unnecessary. On the 5th of November, 1843 he was fired at while proceeding in his carriage to the theatre; the assassins missed their aim, but the general was covered with the blood of his aide-de-camp, who was mortally wounded beside him. He has restored Queen Christina, subjugated her daughter, and is now abolishing the Constitution, thus re-establishing in Spain as perfect a despotism as ever existed there.

NARVAEZ.

As the political state of Spain is daily assuming a more interesting complexion, we have despatched one of our artists to Madrid, for the purpose of sketching the principal scenes and events, which we shall shortly present to our readers.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—On Tuesday, being the anniversary of the foundation of this national institution, the usual meeting was held in the evening for the purpose of distributing the premiums to the students for the works performed by them within the walls of the academy during the past year. The present is the distribution for what is called "the intermediate year," the grand distribution, which includes premiums for original composition, being "biennial." About nine o'clock the President, Sir M. A. Shee, accompanied by the principal members of the Royal Academy, entered the large exhibition room; having assumed the chair, he, in a few prefatory remarks, complimented the students generally on the exertions they had made and the ability they had evinced in the competition. The prizes having been distributed, the president again addressed the students, urging them to endeavour to make progress in their art.

LEAMINGTON SPA.—The winter season of this favourite resort of the *haut ton* was commenced with its usual gaieties, and, to judge from the number of houses taken and the rank and fashion already arrived, it may fairly be anticipated that it will be one of the most splendid seasons this fashionable watering place has ever seen. The first subscription ball at the Upper Assembly-rooms took place last week, and was most numerously and fashionably attended. And, considering the early period of the season, the hunting gentlemen have mustered in good numbers. The hounds are in excellent condition, and have already had some good runs.

SUDDEN DEATH IN HOLBORN.—Mr. Wakley has held an inquest on the body of Mr. Francis Soutter, aged fifty-eight, a Swiss Jew, and formerly a bill and exchange broker, well known in the City, whose sudden death we mentioned last week. It appeared that on Sunday week deceased came stumbling into the shop of Mr. Jones, chemist, 171, High Holborn. He afterwards fell on the floor, and whilst Mr. Jones was administering a cordial he breathed his last. Mr. C. Ravenhall, stockbroker, of Old Broad-street, said he knew deceased, who was a bill and exchange broker of many years' standing. He was much reduced in circumstances. His lodging was unknown, and so were his relatives, if he had any. Mr. Bennett, surgeon, opened the body, and said the cause of death was apoplexy. Verdict, "Natural death."

THE LAST SCENE OF "THE DAUGHTER OF ST. MARK" AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

This extraordinary scene is, in the language of the libretto, a "Public Place in Nicosia," the capital of Cyprus. In the centre is an elevated stage, or scaffold, hung with black cloth, upon which stands the headsman; and an avenue of soldiers extends from thence to the front of the stage. On either side are erected superb pavilions for the King, Court, Archbishop, and Clergy. In the square formed by the soldiery, Black and Grey Penitents are kneeling. Immediately beneath the headsman stands a herald; and before him kneels the suppliant *Catarina*. The populace crowd on all sides, up to the extreme extent of the scene; the King conceals his face in his hands; *Moncenigo* stands by his side; a deep bell tolls, and muffled drums are beating.

CHORUS OF PENITENTS.
Pray for the soul's repose,
Pray for the peace of those
Whose thoughts on Heaven are bent.
Cat. That Heaven knows
I am innocent.

CHORUS OF WOMEN.
Pray for a sister's woes,
Whose erring days now close.
May Heaven forgive a life misspent!
Cat. "That Heaven knows
I am innocent!"
Herald, For treason to the State,
Deem'd fatal in the Council's eyes,
For dishonour to the King,
Catarina Cornaro dies!

(*Addressing* CATARINA.
Wherefore the law should stop its dread intent,
What canst thou plead?—
Cat. —That I am innocent.
Herald (aloud). Who can allege a reason why
The guilty should not perish?—
And. (rushing frantically through the Soldiers.)
—!!

This is altogether one of the most effective *tableaux* ever placed upon the stage; and is, to our thinking, superior to the stupendous staircase scene, with Famagosta in the distance, in the previous act of the opera. In the scene here engraved, the painters have succeeded admirably in depicting the vast crowd of spectators; in the distance is the church of St. Sophia, a fine Gothic building, converted into a mosque—excellently painted.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 138.—Vol. V.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1844. [Sixpence.

CHRISTMAS.

PUBLIC men, public measures, and public opinion, so far as all of them are merely political, are, at no period of the year so completely forgotten and overlooked as during the preparations for Christmas, and the festivities of the season itself. Nor is it to be regretted; the evil spirit too often evoked by the conflicts of men and parties should sometimes be exorcised and laid to rest; and at what season could this be more fitly done than at this, when the thoughts are recalled by sacred associations to things holy and solemn, and by social usage to those kindly and cheering observances that have given—and we hope long will retain—to Christmas the adjunct of "Merry." It was a beautiful belief—one we can scarcely bring ourselves to call a superstition—which disarmed, at this season, the malignant beings of the popular imagination of all power to harm mankind at the epoch of the birth of man's Redeemer.

> Some say that ever 'gainst that season comes,
> Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
> The Bird of Dawning singeth all night long,
> And then, they say, no spirit dares stir abroad.
> The nights are wholesome: then no planets strike—
> No fairy takes—no witch has power to charm
> So hallowed and so gracious is the time.

But there are other spirits than these, and unhappily they are almost ever present, who are our worst tormentors; the most potent enemies of man are his own bad passions, his strifes, uncharitableness, and envyings that "suffer not to rest."

That there should be one period of the year, then, when these can be, even in part, forgotten or suspended, is a thing to rejoice over. One of the great sources of public bitterness being politics, it is pleasant to see all that belongs to them put for a short time in abeyance, and as far as we are able we will heartily assist in doing so, turning with pleasure to the many other associations which the recurrence of Christmas brings.

Some of them are too sacred to be dwelt on here; the feeling of reverence that should surround the cradle of the Divine Founder of our faith, cannot permit that they should be brought into conjunction with lighter and trivial things; they may be alluded to, inasmuch as they cannot but be remembered; but more than an allusion would be out of place. Remembering, then, the humble roof in the village of Bethlehem, which was once the shrine to which came the star-guided steps of the Eastern Kings, with offerings of gold and incense, foreshadowing the homage the nations and monarchs of the world were yet to pay to the Christian faith, let us pass over all the mighty space of time between that hour and this, and noticing not the wondrous changes it has effected, let us come at once to our own day and time, to the period in which our own lot is appointed.

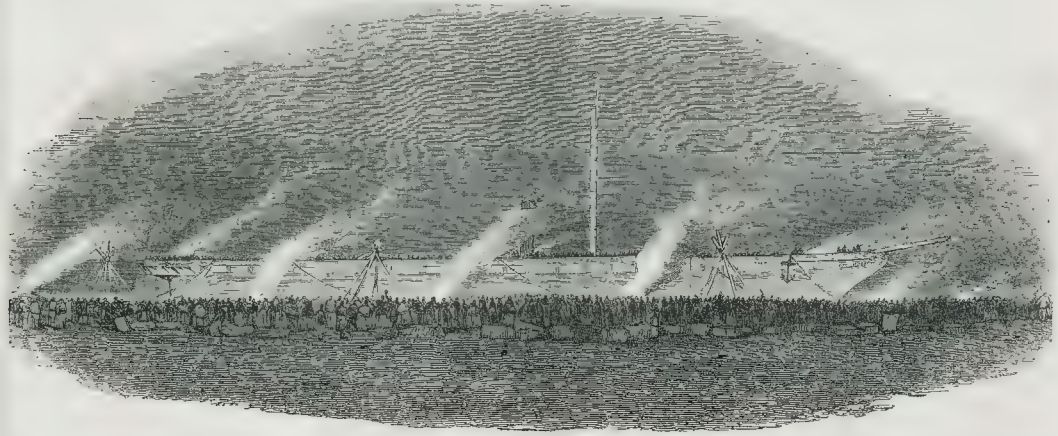
How did last Christmas leave us? How will this Christmas find us? In two things there is a certainty that will apply to all; we are older in time and richer in experience; in all else what variety of change; which, however, great as it is, does not diminish the heartiness of the welcome we all give to Christmas!

Why should it do so? It is a good, old, and hearty English festival, that has received much of its spirit from the character of the nation, and national peculiarities are the last things that ever alter. The Frenchman of to-day is the same as his ancestor was described by Cæsar, and the Englishman is now what he was in the days of Cressy and Agincourt. Steam and Railways, and the modern manufacturing system, have not changed his spirit; they have merely given his energies a new direction. Nay, is it not his energies that have produced them? Why then should Christmas be less welcomed than of yore? We have more than our forefathers means of celebrating it worthily; let not the only thing lacking, be the heartiness and goodwill with which our predecessors went about it. "Old England" did its part in this respect, and it is one of the best points as yet visible among the peculiarities of "Young England," that it is disposed to observe more freely the spirit of our Festivals. It wishes even to restore those which have died away—a thing we take to be impossible. But if it will turn its attention to the very few—we might almost say the solitary one—yet spared us, it may effect some good. Mayday is gone, nothing but a miserable mockery of it remaining; but there is body, life, and spirit in Old Christmas still; it is one of things we hope the world will "not willingly let die." So far from it we trust to see it flourishing yet in all its pristine vigour. Our hope is founded on many indications of better influences at work among us than society has as yet received credit for. Christmas was once famous above all things for its carols and songs; this was when we were a musical nation, ere mirth and music too perished under the sway of the fanaticism of the Commonwealth. Are we not becoming a musical people again? Do not teachers of the art count their pupils, and not unskilful ones, by thousands? Is not Exeter Hall vocal with the choruses of Handel, and does not Crosby Hall give a fainter, but still a kindred response; while both are, beyond a doubt, gradually, but surely, forming the taste of the many? The old social essentials of Christmas were good cheer, song, and charity; that we are not deficient in the first let our shops and markets testify; they look as if a horn of plenty had verily been poured out in each of them; the sight of them shakes for the moment our belief in the possibility of hunger and want till it is too quickly restored by the sight of some famishing creature gazing on the abundance like Lazarus on the table of Dives. And the sight immediately recalls the necessity of that third great essential, Charity, with all the force of contrast. Now much is said of the hard, utilitarian, commercial character of the age, nor do we mean here to dispute that in many things "the world is too much with us." But at the same time we should not underrate the extent of what the age does for the poor and destitute, with all its utilitarianism. To say that England raises a greater amount of money every year for the poor, will not be perhaps admitted as a proof of the prevalence of charity as a national feeling; it will be said the fund is greater than that raised by any other nation, because more than in any other nation it is needed; and it is besides a compulsory one. But is not the amount given as alms by private benevolence vast also, to say nothing of our countless institutions which have the relief of suffering and destitution of various kinds for their object? Much of the misery we see, exists because those who could relieve it, are ignorant of it; but when brought to their knowledge, we do not see any culpable reluctance to give the relief required. Were not thousands of pounds raised last winter directly it was known that human beings were herding in the Parks by night without shelter or food? Is not every case of more than usual distress exposed at the police-office, followed by abundant contributions, even though some of them prove to be impositions? That the ignorance in the upper ranks of much that exists below them, is great, we admit, but that benevolence has diminished, we deny.

And Christmas is the season at which a still more active exercise of it is called for; it is one of the best acknowledgments of individual and national blessings. Our country is at peace:—

> No war nor battle's sound
> Is heard the world around:
> The idle spear and shield are high uphung;

and no alloy of national hate diminishes that "goodwill towards men," which was the first blessing that heralded the coming of the Prince of Peace. The people are busy and labour is employed. An abundant harvest crowned the year with increase—and the people are fed. For all these blessings thanks at this season of joyfulness are due. But let us not forget the while, that in these blessings, all are not partakers. There is the workless hand, the cold hearth, the shivering frame, the hunger-wasted countenance. These we have with us always, the dark contrast to the bright side of the social picture. To say to these be ye warmed, and be ye filled, is not enough. We must act as well as feel; relieve as well as commiserate; and one of the best companions to the cheerful hearth and plenteous board which welcome Christmas in thousands of happy English Homes, is the thought that Charity has shed a reflex of their light in some dark retreat where that light was sorely needed.



"THE GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP LEAVING CUMBERLAND BASIN, BRISTOL.

"THE GREAT BRITAIN," STEAM-SHIP.

At length this Leviathan of Steam Navigation has been released from her long imprisonment, in Cumberland basin, Bristol. The scene was, indeed, a spectacle in every stage; and merits minute detail and illustration. The mighty vessel itself, our readers will remember, has already been described in Nos 63, 64, and 65, of our journal; with several engravings.

The morning of Wednesday, the 11th, about seven o'clock, being the highest tide in December, was appointed for the passage of the Great Britain through the lock of Cumberland basin, the last barrier to her free egress to the sea. To

allow this, the bridge which crossed the lock, and a portion of its masonry, had been removed; and, all things being thus prepared, at the above early hour, notwithstanding the severity of the frost, and the cutting of a bleak easterly wind, one of thousands had assembled to witness the great labour. They were, however, doomed to disappointment; for the tide not having risen as high as was expected, on the first movement of its being evident that there was not likely to be sufficient water, the great vessel was hauled back. No sooner had the water fallen than large gangs of masons were set to work, under the scientific and practised eye of Mr. Brunel, to open the space for her passage on the evening's tide; and everything was done to render the vessel's draught of water as light as possible.

As in the morning, so at night, Captain Hoskin was obliged to make a dash at the lock, at the very last moment of the tide's rising, which it did to thirty-three feet, and no more. The following details of the mighty spectacle, and of the trial trip, on Thursday evening, are from the *Bristol Mirror*:—

"We cannot attempt to describe in appropriate language the splendid appearance of the Great Britain as she entered the lock, and passed as it were through the crowds of people assembled on the occasion. On either side of the lock blazed barrels of tar, with very short intervals between them, to the distance of more than 200 yards, the illumination from which, on the giant ship, the water, and the faces of the multitude, is not to be described. She passed through at a rapid pace, touching nothing but the rail of one of the bridges, which was hooked by the anchor and carried away like a thread. She was moored by the side of the wing wall outside the lock for the night, to be ready for her passage down in the morning.

At about seven o'clock in the morning, vehicles began to arrive from the country, and by eight o'clock every possible place where there was standing room seemed as on the night before to be occupied by anxious gazers. At about ten minutes past eight, the Sampson steam-tug, of sixty horses power, in which was Captain Claxton, R.N., was seen to take her in tow, and very soon after the word was given to turn ahead. Slowly and majestically, she left the entrance amidst the cheers of thousands, which were re-echoed by those on board. It was extraordinary to see with what ease she appeared to gather way, and to steer, even before two other steamers were attached, one on either side to her quarters, although the flood tide, which was against her, had not done running.

After passing the Horseshoe, the steamers alluded to added their powers to those of the Sampson, and the crowds of people who accompanied her by the side of the river were very soon brought to a run. She passed Round Point with the greatest ease, and all the other points of the river, and reached Ringrood, a distance of nearly seven miles, in an hour and eight minutes, three-fourths of the way without any tide in her favour. Considering that she was towed by steam-boats whose united power did not exceed one hundred and twenty horses, it is to be assumed that she is admirably calculated for gliding through the water upon the most approved principles.

Having arrived at Ringrood, preparations were made for putting her engines in motion. They were pronounced to be ready between eleven and twelve and the steam tugs, which up to that time had been holding her against the wind and tide, were ordered to let go, and the word given to turn a-head. It was not deemed prudent to put the engines at first to the test of a severe trial, and for some time they were kept going at about seven revolutions, which were allowed gradually to increase up to the time of her arrival at the Holms, when they had reached between eleven and twelve, the speed of the ship being in the proper proportion to the progress of the screw, at this time it having reached about eight knots. Long before she arrived at the Holms she had left behind one of the steam tugs; the other, well known to be the fastest steam paddle-boat out of the port, more than held her own up to this time. Near the Holms this gallant ship was twenty minutes, and she came round much less time, and in a much smaller circle, than, from her extreme length, and the strong breeze blowing against her could have been anticipated.

A near storm threatening it was deemed prudent to put her head homewards, with the view of arriving at her anchorage before dark. She returned at about the same speed until she came near Blackmore, about four miles from Kingroad. The fast Sampson was then sent ahead, about half-past four, alongside of her. The engines were then allowed rather to exceed sixteen revolutions, which is equal to forty-nine of the screw; the speed of the ship suddenly increasing to better than fifteen knots, when she left little comparatively quickly behind. She came to an anchor about five o'clock; and we understood, on board, from the scientific gentlemen concerned, that no doubt remains on their minds as to her being able to accomplish the whole of her fifteen knots, without the aid of her canvass, none of which was bent on the trial. The ship, or loss of the screw, was eight per cent.; the loss, we were told, of paddle-wheels in sea-going steamers under similar circumstances would have been 30 per cent. The steam was cut off at a foot, and six of the fires were not lighted at all, so that even at twenty revolutions or upwards, there is no doubt there will be plenty of speed. The driving chain and the shaft of the screw-main no cause whatever. In the fore-cabin nobody would have known that an engine was at work, and in the after part it was necessary to feel the pillars with the hand to ascertain whether there was really any vibration.

It may be as well to state, as an answer to the objections that have been made to the navigation of our port, that a vessel of such vast dimensions as the Great Britain were down on a mud bank, and came up a dead low water; having gone on the last of the ebb, and came back on the first of the flood.

We will our hearts we congratulate the Directors and the Company upon the result of this great undertaking. Late enemies converted, we may have to tell of rubs upon many points; but it is now our conviction that this ship is destined not only to work a great revolution in naval architecture, but, in conjunction with our well-tried Great Western, to monumentize this Company for the risks they have incurred, and the anxiety they have gone through."

At three o'clock on Thursday, a large party sat down, in the saloon of the ship, to an excellent cold collation, which being despatched, several toasts were drunk; including the health of Mrs. Miles, who had christened the Great Western and the Great Britain; of the Directors, of Mr. Guppy, Captain Hoskin, and Mr. Smith (the patentee of the screw), and, last, though not least, "the health of Captain Claxton, R.N.," was received with overwhelming cheers. "He was," says the *Bristol Mirror*, "the life of the meeting, as he has been the very soul of the undertaking, and most sincerely do we rejoice at the magnificent result of his unwearied exertions." Shortly after the meeting broke up.

The ship having arrived in Kingroad, the visitors landed at about seven o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

"Germany," the poem of which I spoke to you before, as a satirical writhy work, by Heine, residing here, creates a great sensation in Paris, where one translation has already been published, and others are handed about in society. The following, translated from the original German, is a sample of the more innocuous parts of the poem —

> Paganini had a familiar spirit—
> A little devil, called Napoleon visit,
> Upon th'eve of events and great occasion—
> A battle, perhaps, or a foreign invasion.
> Secretes, too, did imp there buy and carry,
> To do his biddings night and day.
> I, too, when writing at night's lone hour,
> Behold a spirit of night and pow'r;
> Stands silent behind me; and larid and bright
> Shines under his mantle a flickering light.
> Lofty his stature, with eye like the sea,
> Wand'ring and shifting in Kaiser fair;
> Yet, silent and still he'd stand's the distance,
> Ne'er daunting my labours with slightest resistance.
> And time past on, and I'd lent him quite,
> Till the Spirit again, one moonlight night,
> Dogged my steps to sweet Cologne.
> 'Neath the Master's shadow cold and lone,
> And I turned appalled, nor longer could bear
> His marble aspect and eyes' cold glare.
> "Speak! what art thou! tell me, pray!
> Why, when to lofiest moods a prey,
> And breathing thoughts by mind elear,
> Thou standest, strange being ever behind?
> Why 'neath thy mantle terribly shines
> That light, has the spirit of ruby mines?"
> And the Spirit it answered, crabbed and sour,
> "Pray don't be pathetic, for this is mine hour.
> Of the first no phantom or poignes I,
> But calm and practical, silent and dry;
> Your mind's meditations, your every thought,
> By me to fruition is ultimate brought.
> I execute slowly, but surely act!
> Thou art the Judge—Executioner, I.
> At Rondo, as you will, in days of yore,
> An axe was carried the Consul before.
> Thou too, hast thy lictor, but he follows behind
> With the axe of the headsman.
> * * * * *
> Then linger not longer; hence! forward! haste!
> Thou most of strange thoughts!"

One pend not be a conjuror to be able to predict that the Paris season which formerly dovetailed so exactly with our own, will soon run neck and neck with it, to the injury of both. The pleasures in private society have not yet begun; the diplomacy alone re-kindles, as it announces. The hunts, the most popular of such pleasures, are those of Lady Cowley, Countess d'Appony, Countess Brignolé, and the Prince de Ligne. The Countess d'Appony is the most renowned for her *fêtes*. She was that first friend on the Paris, after the balls, where she is wont *dîner* of the city thronged, although daylight is cruelly trying for the skins of our Parisian beauties. These morning balls soon became the rage, but being limited by all classes on account of the economy of illumination, they have now lost all fashion, and even the accomplished Countess would not revive them at

twenty toast at Auteuil, near Paris, the season before last.

The excitement weather victimizing the crowds thronging at this season to Paris, the present is a glorious time for the triumphs of empiricism. Homœopathy, Hydropathy, and Mesmerism, have now outlived the liking of the Parisian *gobemouches*. Now the system in vogue is that of the well-known Raspail, a great natural philosopher, and a still greater radical, and carrying the most singular eccentricity in all his opinions. He avers that the diseases of the body depend upon the two great affluence of parasytic animals preying upon our organs, and, although invisible, as democratically present as the monsters you behold in a drop of water, at your Polytechnic. His universal panacea and antidote is camphor, which destroys these invisible enemies, and the camphor must be inhaled. This system, in all Christendom, is only practised in Paris, persons moving about, having gulls in their mouths: in these gulls are bits of camphor, which they inhale with the air they breathe. Thousands of persons flock to consult Raspail, and all his advice is gratuitous, which renders it probable he will have no disciples amongst the doctors.

Mesmerism affords, at Paris, as elsewhere, a fertile subject of discussion, and the incredulous, who always form a large portion of society on the continent, are now triumphing in the failure of a recent experiment, made by two zealous believers. They presented themselves a short time ago before the Academie de Sciences, affirming that it was possible by the mere influence of will to imbue a piece of iron with a large quantity of magnetic fluid. M. Arago was delegated by that learned body to examine into this phenomenon. The experiment failed, but these gentlemen attributed its non-success wholly to the influence of the determined scepticism of M. Arago. A French Abbé, M. Lorebert, has recently published a book on the so-called science, defending it from the attacks of disbelievers, on the one hand, and the disapprobation of the church on the other.

I told you in a former letter, how much the number of sudden deaths, which have lately taken place in high society, had affected every one. Another is now added to the number. The Duc de Lorges, who, as you remember, lost his amiable wife shortly after her return from England, where she had, with her daughter, graced the salons of the Duke de Bordeaux, has now sustained another heavy affliction. The Countess du San D'Allemans, his sister, died at the château de Font Perthius, after an illness of three days, in the arms of her mother, the Dowager Duchess de Lorges. Her funeral was attended by crowds of weeping peasants. By this event, the great legitimist families of La Rochejacquelin and Civrac are placed in mourning.

Another death has contributed to cast a gloom over Parisian society, especially that of the faubourg St. Germain. It is that of the young and talented Prince Elim Tcherzky, the author of a collection of French poetry, as yet unedited, and of the tragedy destined to the genius of Mdlle. Rachel. He has been carried off by an inflammation of the chest. One of the most distinguished and witty of our poets, M. Emile Deschamps, has undertaken the editorship of these works of his youthful and lamented author.

The faubourg St. Germain has another cause for agitation. Prince Robecq de Montmorency, who bears one of the proudest and most illustrious names in France, has been brought before the Police Correctionelle, and sentenced to a month of imprisonment, and a fine of a thousand francs. You heard of the late trial of this nobleman, for endeavouring to cause sedition among the people. He was found guilty by the French Government, unwilling to lose hold of him, have now accused him of a delinquency which falls under the cognisance of the police—that of distributing without a licence, a quantity of bats of the Duc de Bordeaux, and of Mdlle. Rachel. He has been carried off in a cab to the principal squares of the Hague.

The danger to which one of our *elegantes* has been lately exposed, and her rescue by a *sportsman* afford another topic of conversation in Parisian society. This lady, taking an excursion with a friend, in her carriage, which was harnessed à la *Daumont*, and drawn by two horses—the one on which the postilion rode, was frightened by the hoot of a cabriolet which was passing, and after throwing his rider, set off at a furious pace, dragging his fellow horse along with him. The danger was extreme; the carriage threatened every moment to be shattered to pieces. A young and fashionably-attired gentlemen who was passing, rushed forwards, seized the horses' heads, and although the frightful rapidity with which they were going caused him to be dragged forwards some yards, to the imminent risk of his life, he managed at last to master and to stop them. After having calmed the horses, and given them back to the care of the young postilion, who was more frightened than hurt, he did not wait to receive the thanks of the grateful ladies, but disappeared immediately. It has been since ascertained that this courageous individual is a young and noble Spaniard, the Marquis de St. Jago.

Accord ng to one of your correspondents, M. Guizot has been attacked by an affection of the larynx, so severe that his doctors do not answer for his cure should he persist in sustaining his official duties this session.

The Marquis Lucien Murat, grandson of Murat, the King of Naples, and brother-in-law of Napoleon, has lately married the Princess Frida de Hohenollern Sigmaringen, daughter of the reigning Prince. The young couple is in Paris.

The Parisians amuse themselves with running on a late threatened collision of two Royal personages:—The King of Hanover and the Duke of Brunswick, both travelling on the Hanoverian railway in two trains going in different directions, an accident like the late deplorable one detailed by your newspapers appeared inevitable, but the carriages were most fortunately stopped in time to avoid the disaster.

The Royal Family are now all assembled, including the King and Queen of the Belgians, but the arrival of the youthful Duchess d'Aumale amongst them must have appeared to her husband's relations a most fortunate event for the last days of sisters of her passage: the weather continued unpropitious to the end; and on the morning after her arrival at Paris, the eyes of the young bride—accustomed to the cloudless sky of Italy—were saluted by a November fog. Her mother greeted with a fog so dense, that it would have emulated your *brouillard de Londres*, and a white sheeting of snow, which had not even respected the dwelling of Royalty, or the Temple of Hymen in the Tuileries, in two inches lying

Wright, 17, lodged at the bailiff's cottage, on the opposite side of the road to the farm-house, and in consequence of the severity of the cold, they had begged the bailiff's wife to warm their room. On Saturday last, the night being very cold, she allowed them to do so, and as the bed-room had not a fire place, she procured a stable lantern, filled it with charcoal, and placed it in the centre of the room. About eight o'clock on Saturday night Stedman retired to rest, and he was followed about an hour afterwards by the other two, Webb and Wright. Nothing was heard of them until next morning. Not coming down stairs at the usual hour, about seven o'clock, the bailiff went up stairs to rouse them. Wright was found lying on the floor behind the door; he had evidently dropped down dead the instant he entered the room, which must at the time have been filled with carbonic gas. Webb was lying on his back on the bed, with his hand to his handkerchief, as if he had been seized by death in the act of untying it. Stedman had his jacket off, and had partly removed his trousers from his person, and had fallen back on the bed. At the inquest, which was held on Monday, the jury returned a verdict—that the deaths of the young men were accidental, caused by suffocation by charcoal being burnt in the bed-room.

IRELAND.

REPEAL DEMONSTRATION AT WATERFORD.—What is called a Repeal demonstration has taken place at Waterford, in the shape of a banquet, over which Thomas Meagher, Esq., the mayor of that town, presided; but it was rather a sorry affair. There was very little in Mr. O Connell's speech worth notice. The honourable and learned gentleman spoke very confidently about procuring Repeal. He said he was as certain of it as of his own existence. Various circumstances might lead to it at once: but he harped principally upon the idea of its being brought on by the threat of danger to England. He said:—"There is no event menacing England—there is no event menacing the public peace of the world that will not give us Repeal more readily than I can pronounce the word. (Cheers.) England would then want the people of Ireland, and the people of Ireland she can have by buying them, for they want a price for their services, and that price is Repeal. (Loud cheers.) It cannot be remote when we consider the accumulating strength of such a nation as the Irish, amounting, I may say from the first authority, to 900,000 grown up men—not including the boys of from eleven to fourteen, who are rather handy. (Laughter.) Yes, circumstanced as Ireland is, with the physical force she contains—with the determination she is evincing—with the combination that is rapidly accumulating into an entirety—with those facts before us and with the state of Europe in our contemplation, I say it is impossible that the Union should not soon be repealed." (Cheers.) Mr. O'Connell next touched upon the old grievances, and mooted a new and very singular one—the apathy of the English people and the indifference of the English press to the affairs of Ireland. "The English press will not report the real state of the country, nor put forward our grievances. They would do so if the English people felt an interest in the subject, for then their own interests would be affected if they did not do so, but their interests are not affected by their neglect, which proves the foregone apathy of the English people. (Hear.) It is all the same to them, for they have us fettered and handcuffed, as they think, in the chains of the Union, and that we are not able or willing to break them. They were never more mistaken since the world began. (Loud cheers.) We are both able and willing to break them—(cheers); and with the blessing of heaven we will break them into fragments. (Cheers.) The Irish shall not continue in chains. (Cheers.) The hour of thraldom is going by, and it is the duty of those who require security for the integrity of the empire and its continued consolidation under the same crown, to look to our complaints, and endeavour to mitigate them by doing us justice." This is really very rich. The English press has been literally swamped with "Ireland and the Irish," and yet O'Connell has the face to complain that the press neglects Irish interests. So far from not reporting "Irish grievances," the columns of the English papers have been choked with them, very often, no doubt, to the annoyance of their readers.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, Mr. O'Connell made a speech of considerable length, but of little novelty or interest. Much of it was devoted to attacks upon the English press. The impudence and insolence of one writer, he said, was only equalled by his ignorance. Mr. O'Connell said he was again unprepared with the report from the committee on his ten propositions. The learned gentleman of course again alluded to his trial. He said:—By the Clontarf proclamation the Government had challenged the people of Ireland to war, but finding that they would not fight, they went to law with them. From October to May the litigation had been going on, and would he could turn his back on those who caused that litigation, and he defied them to state any crime of which he had been guilty. There were crimes committed, but not by Repealers. They had the satisfaction of keeping him in gaol for 100 days, when they had no right to detain him for the hundredth part of a minute. Mr. O'Connell, in conclusion, called on the people to rally as if they were only really beginning to agitate for Repeal (cheers), and as if all they had hitherto done were as nothing. 1843 was the year for monster meetings; 1844 for peace, patience, and for legal triumph; 1845 should be marked by the weekly collection of the Repeal rent." (Cheers.) Surely Mr. O'Connell has something better to promise for 1845 than the weekly collection of the Repeal rent. This the people have been well accustomed to in former years. Mr. O'Connell announced the rent for the week to be £179 12s. 2d.

SHIPWRECKS OFF KINGSTOWN.—A letter from Dublin, dated Dec. 16, states that there has been some boisterous weather, which has produced the most disastrous effects. The shore at Seapoint, a mile and a half on the Dublin side of Kingstown, is strewn with butter barrels and the wreck of a vessel of very considerable size. It is supposed she was bound from Cork for London, with a cargo of butter. Several other serious injuries have been done to the shipping both in Kingstown and in Dublin harbours.

MURDER IN THE COUNTY OF CLARE.—Another murder has been committed in Clare, where the magistracy had assembled last week to devise measures for bringing to justice the persons concerned in the assassination of Mr. Arthur Gloster, a magistrate. Yesterday week Thomas Heffernan, a farmer, residing near Ennis, the assize town of the county, was fired at by some miscreants who lay in wait, and died instantly. The murder was committed about three o'clock, and it is stated that some of the neighbours of the victim were quite near at the time. This murder, like almost all the crimes perpetrated in the south, was connected with disputes about land. It appears that Heffernan was proceeding by ejectment against his mother and brother-in-law. The latter, whose name is Clancy, has been apprehended on suspicion of being accessory to the murder.

MORE MURDERS.—On Friday week a murder of a most atrocious nature was committed on a female respectably dressed, but whose name could not be discovered. On the following day an inquest was held, and adjourned till next day, in order to ascertain, if possible, some clue to the perpetrator of the foul deed. But the police were unsuccessful in their pursuit of the murderer. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased and the supposed murderer were travelling on the road from Tramore to Annstown, at one o'clock on the Friday; and at two o'clock on the same day the poor woman was found on the road, about one hundred yards from a cabin, into which the murderer went to light a pipe, with her head completely smashed, and it appeared from the appearance of the body that death must have been instantaneous, as no signs of struggling or protracted death appeared on her person. The *Tipperary Vindicator* gives the following account of another murder:—"It affords us the deepest pain to record another of those crying murders which have brought down on our county a notoriety so unenviable. In this case the parties were nearly related. An uncle was the victim, two brothers the alleged perpetrators of the awful deed which has deprived him of life! Britt is the name of the persons; the scene of the dreadful deed near Inch, Borrisoleigh; the cause of quarrel some dispute about land, or the right of passage through a green lane. For a long time these persons have been squabbling and litigating at the Borrisoleigh Petty Sessions. On Tuesday, it would appear, they all met in the green lane, the cause of their contention—a violent altercation commenced—blows ensued—and the uncle, overpowered, fell a sacrifice."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

OPENING OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—On Wednesday the public were allowed free access to the Merchants' Area, which was much crowded during the day. This interesting circumstance took place at eleven o'clock and the building remained open till dusk. This will now occur every day, and on the 1st of January it will be given up to the merchants for their use. The Gresham Committee have adopted this arrangement, for the purpose of allowing a natural curiosity to be gratified, without the interruption which it would have caused to the merchants, if the free access of the public and the removal of the merchants from the temporary Exchange had occurred at the same time. The avenue to the eastward remains closed, in order to facilitate the finishing and furnishing of Lloyd's apartments, which are entered from the eastern area, and which are in a great state of forwardness.

ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING RELIEF OF DESTITUTION IN THE METROPOLIS.—Thursday last the first annual meeting of this association was held at the Hanover-square Rooms. The Bishop of London presided; and there were present, Lord Sandon, Sir Robert Inglis, M.P., Hon. Mr. Cowper, M.P., and several other clergymen and gentlemen. The Lord Bishop addressed the meeting at some length, and entered into details respecting the destitute condition of the poor. The secretary, Mr. Healy, then read a report, which referred to the state of the poor in London, in 1843, the moral evils resulting, remedial measures proposed, &c. The report stated, that at the commencement of the winter of 1843, public attention was drawn to the condition of the poorer classes of the population, and that at a meeting, presided over by the Bishop of London, the association was formed. With reference to funds, the report stated that they were diminishing. The total funds were £12,428, of which, there had been expended £9127. The report was unanimously adopted.

TESTIMONIAL TO FATHER MATHEW.—On Thursday evening a public meeting was held at Exeter Hall, for the purpose of considering the best means of relieving Father Mathew from the pecuniary embarrassments in which his labours and sacrifices in the cause of Temperance have involved him. The body of the Hall was crowded, the platform was not quite so well filled, and there was an unusually small proportion of females present. Many persons in the meeting wore the Temperance medal. Lord John Russell presided. In his opening address he highly eulogised the zealous labours of Father Mathew, and the moral reformation of which he had been the instrument in Ireland. Resolutions approving the objects of the meeting were moved and seconded by the following gentlemen:—Sir E. Codrington, J. S. Buckingham, Esq., W. Ewart, Esq., M.P., Mr. S. C. Hall, and the Rev. Mr. Sherman. In the course of the evening, it was stated that Father Mathew's present liabilities incurred in the Temperance cause amount to £7000. A collection was made, and a subscription commenced, to which Lord John Russell gives £25. The committee of the Temperance Society is empowered to carry out the object of the meeting.

MEETING OF PAPER MANUFACTURERS.—An important meeting of paper manufacturers took place at the London Coffee-house on Thursday, Mr. John Dickinson in the chair, at which various statements were made to show the injurious operation of the duty on paper, and resolutions were agreed to with a view to the adoption of the best steps for procuring its repeal.

KING WILLIAM'S STATUE IN THE CITY.—The colossal statue of King William IV. has been placed on the pedestal in King William street, fronting London-bridge. The figure is fifteen feet three inches in height, and weighs 20 tons. It was cut out of two enormous blocks of granite, and the work has occupied the artist (Mr. Nixon) nearly three years. The dress of the statue appears to be that of an Admiral's uniform, a cloak hanging gracefully over the shoulders. The right hand bears a scroll.

THE WEATHER.—Last Saturday afternoon the frost gave way, and there was a gradual thaw in the night. During the early part of Sunday morning, however, the ice on the Serpentine was quite dry, and from between seven and eight o'clock until about nine the skaters enjoyed some excellent sport; but their number having then become much increased, and the cracks in the ice having been affected by the thaw, some water oozed through, and eventually the whole surface became covered, in some parts to the depth of full an inch. Throughout the middle of the day and the afternoon the number of spectators was very great, but the number of skaters during the day did not exceed 4000. Towards evening the ice became very dangerous. About three o'clock much amusement was occasioned by a lady, accompanied by a respectably dressed man, appearing with skates on the ice. For about an hour she performed various evolutions with much ability, but she then had a fall, and immediately left the ice. On the Round-pond in Kensington-gardens the number of skaters, on Saturday, was 3000, and on the Long-water 4000, without any accidents. On Sunday, on the latter piece of ice, the number of skaters was nearly the same. In the Regent's-park, on Sunday, the ice was sloppy and dangerous, but during the day there were upwards of 9000 skaters and sliders. The pickpockets mustered very strongly in all the parks, particularly in St. James's, where, from the absence of the police, it is supposed they made a rich harvest. It has been foggy during the week in London, and on some occasions lights have been necessary in the day-time. The temperature was much warmer during the early part of the week, but on Thursday there was a very cold wind, and symptoms of a return of frost.

FIRE IN THE COMMERCIAL-ROAD.—On Tuesday forenoon a fire broke out in the marine signal light manufactory in the occupation of Messrs. Robeson and Highams, the patentees, in the Commercial-road, East, near the Regent's Canal. The progress of the fire was unusually rapid, and in the course of a few minutes the building became one complete flaming mass. The firemen were unable to extinguish the fire before the stock in trade and the building were nearly destroyed. The Messrs. Robeson and Highams are uninsured.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE CONDEMNED PARRICIDE.—The wretched convict, Mary Gallop, now under sentence of death in Chester Castle, for poisoning her father at Crewe, has since her condemnation manifested a great change of temper and disposition. She has made a full confession of her guilt. It appears that she would be twenty-one years of age next March. She has lived with her parents at Warrington, Runcorn, Liverpool, Windsor near Liverpool, and lastly at Crewe. During her residence in Liverpool, she formed an acquaintance with a youth, who is still in his apprenticeship; on leaving that town, she corresponded with him, and a warm attachment was the result. She was in the habit of showing the letters to her mother, but her father resolutely forbad all intercourse between the lovers. About half a year ago, the mother committed suicide; and so determined was the unhappy convict to maintain her intimacy with the object of her affections, that she contemplated taking a servant's situation in Liverpool, for the purpose of obtaining interviews with him. The father persisted in refusing his assent; and one day, as her sister was relating an instance of some woman having poisoned her husband by mixing arsenic in a pudding, the dreadful thought took possession of Mary Gallop's mind, that if she could so kill her father, there would be no hindrance to the indulgence of her desires. Accordingly she mixed some arsenic with the dough of which she made some tea-cakes; and subsequently put a portion of the deadly poison into some arrow-root, which she administered to her father in his illness. The fatal sickness and death of her parent followed as the sad consequence of her wickedness. She now manifests the deepest contrition for her crime. The execution of the miserable girl is fixed for Saturday next, Dec. 28.—[This is the character whom a jury recommended to mercy.]

THE EXPLOSION ON THE DOVER RAILWAY.—Since our last an inquest has been held to inquire into the cause of the death of Aaron Wilkinson, fireman, belonging to the "Forester" locomotive engine, which exploded, and so injured him that he died, as already stated. The evidence was given principally by the same parties as in the case of Robert Buckley. The only new feature presented itself in the deposition of Mr. Berry, of the firm of Berry, Curtis, and Kennedy, the makers of the engine, who deposed that he could only account for the explosion by the excessive pressure of the steam, and that most decidedly there would not have been any explosion had the safety-valve been open—that is, had there been sufficient water in the tubes. He did think it was purely accidental. After a few minutes' consultation, the following verdict was returned—"That the deceased came by his death by the accidental explosion of a locomotive steam-engine."

DREADFUL WRECK NEAR HARWICH.—During the heavy north-easterly gales on last week, a vessel was lost on Languard East Beach, near Harwich, accompanied with shocking loss of life. The vessel was the Hero (a schooner of 180 tons), belonging to Amsterdam, Mr. South, master, to which port she was bound from London. The crew, seven in number, including the master, took to the rigging for safety, but the excessive darkness of the night prevented them being seen until the ship had almost broken up. The principal officer of the Scout revenue cutter endeavoured to save them by a line, which he had contrived to throw over the wreck by the aid of a common rocket; however, the poor fellows were so benumbed with cold, that they were completely powerless, and sunk into the boiling surf and perished.

DEATH FROM A NAIL.—On Tuesday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Cumberland Head, City-road, on the body of Emma Farr, aged seventeen months, the daughter of a shoemaker. It appeared that deceased was at play with her brother, and during their frolics she fell off the bed on which she was at the time, upon the heel of a shoe, on which was a nail sticking up. The nail penetrated the back part of the head to the depth of half an inch. Mr. Wright, a surgeon, was in attendance upon deceased, and extracted the nail; she, however, lingered for a few days, and died on Sunday night last. That gentleman said deceased had died from the effects of the injuries she had sustained. Verdict, "Accidental death."

DEATHS OF CHILDREN FROM FIRE.—On Monday Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest in the Middlesex Hospital, on the body of Anne Dobson, a child, eight years old, who was burnt to death during her parents' temporary absence from home. Mr. Wakley observed that the loss of life by fire amongst children was truly awful. During the past few days he held inquests on thirteen who perished by fire. Mr. Deputy Coroner Mills said that very lately a score of children were burnt. A juror attributed the lamentable loss of life to the parents being obliged to go out in search of their daily bread, whilst they left their children in their rooms by themselves, not having the means either to pay a person to watch them, or to send them to school. Mr. Wakley remarked that the trifling outlay of a shilling in the purchase of a fire-guard would prevent such tragical occurrences.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening, an errand-cart belonging to Mr Maynard, of Barking, was upset by a heap of paving-stones, opposite the Hall of Commerce. A man named Dean was passing with a truck at the moment, and was so injured by the van that he died before reaching St. Bartholomew's Hospital. A boy, who had been sitting with the driver of the van, was also severely injured.—[Sargood, the driver of the errand-cart, was examined before the Lord Mayor on Wednesday, on the charge of having been instrumental in Dean's death: and a witness named Kyte, who said he had placed the stones in the street, and that they had projected into the carriage-way, and thus caused the accident, was ordered into custody. Sargood was held to bail.]

SUDDEN DEATH IN A CATHOLIC CHAPEL.—On Tuesday night an inquest was held at the Three Swedish Crowns, Old Gravel-lane, before Mr. Baker, on the remains of Mary Roach, a pauper, belonging to the parish of St. George's in the East, aged 72 years. From the evidence it appeared, that on Sunday morning last the deceased was at the nine o'clock mass, in Virginia-street Chapel, and while engaged in prayer suddenly fell against a young woman, named Ann Bryant, who was kneeling alongside her. Mr. Henry, a medical gentleman, who was one of the congregation, was in immediate attendance on the poor woman, but all earthly assistance was of no avail, and the poor woman was instantly a corpse. Mr. Henry gave it as his opinion that apoplexy was the immediate cause of death, and the jury returned a verdict to that effect.

STEAM-BOAT COLLISION OFF OSTEND.—The Princess Mary and the Princess Alice came into collision on Tuesday, as the former, in a dense fog, was leaving Ostend with the mail, and the latter entering. No lives have been lost, but much damage has been done to the vessels, the Princess Mary suffering the most; a week or two will, however, put her right. The mail was landed. A vessel will be immediately put upon the station to fill the Princess Mary's place until she is able to resume her post.

SUICIDE ON A RAILWAY.—On Sunday night shortly before the train which leaves Manchester for Birmingham at a quarter-past six o'clock, had reached Wilmslow station, it passed over something on the rails, which afterwards proved to be the body of a young woman, about twenty-eight years of age. It appears that her name was Elizabeth Frith; that she had left her home at Audley, in Staffordshire, a day or two before, and had since been wandering about. Just before the passing of the train, she had placed herself across the rails, being in a state of insanity; but nothing was known of it till after the accident took place. An inquest was held on the body at Wilmslow on Monday night, when the jury returned a verdict to the effect, that she had placed herself across the rails while in a state of insanity, and was then and there killed. She was struck by the buffer, and one of her legs was nearly taken off. She died almost immediately.

A MOTHER-IN-LAW KILLED BY A POLICEMAN.—On Wednesday afternoon the following fatal occurrence took place at the lodgings of James Clark, police-constable No. 55, of the C division. It appears that Clark having returned home after attending as a witness at Marlborough street Police Court, had a violent altercation with his wife respecting some family disagreements, during which the wife's mother interfered, taking part with her daughter, when Clark took her by the shoulders and gave her a violent push, from the effects of which she reeled backwards, and fell headlong down the stairs from the first-floor landing, and sustained such injury that she shortly after expired. In the course of the evening Clark surrendered himself at the station-house of the C division in Vine-street, Piccadilly.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

EVENING MELODIES.—II. THE POET DREAMT OF HEAVEN!

The poet dreamt of Heaven!
He strayed, a little child, amidst the glen
Where in his boyhood he'd been wont to stray:
He heard the very sounds he loved so then
And knew the very forms. 'Twas in this way
The Poet dreamt of Heaven!

The Mother dreamt of Heaven!
She saw her children decked in gems and flowers;
And one, whose health had always been amiss,
Was blooming now as those celestial bowers
He laughed to roam among. And, dreaming thus,
The Mother dreamt of Heaven!

Her Children dreamt of Heaven!
Oh! 'twas a glorious land, where daisies grew,
And hidden music round it sounded low;
And playtime lasted *there* the whole year through,
And angels came and joined with them. 'Twas so
Her Children dreamt of Heaven!

The Trav'ler dreamt of Heaven!
The sun one morn with trebled splendour rose,
And showed his wearied eyes a place at
Where all was taintless joy, and calm repose,
And quiet thinking of the dangerous past.
They said its name was Heaven!

The Mourner dreamt of Heaven!
Before his eyes, so long with sorrow dim,
A glorious sheen, like lengthened lightning blazed;
And from the clouds *one* face looked down on him,
Whose beauty thrilled his veins. And as he gazed,
He knew he gazed on Heaven!

And let them all dream on!
Heav'n's for the pure, the just, the undefiled;
And so our lives, by holy faith, are such,
Our dreams may be erroneous, varying, wild;
But oh! we cannot think and hope too much
So let them all dream on!

R. R. S.

A CLASSICAL ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN OF KISSING.

Pliny, in his Natural History, says that Cato was of opinion that the use of kissing first began between kinsmen and kinswomen, however nearly allied or far off, only to know, by kissing, whether their wives, daughters, or nieces, had tasted any wine.

A NEW INVENTION FOR STEERING A SHIP.

A useful invention is now in the act of being applied to one of our men of war. It is called a "manœuvrer;" it is the proposition of R. Foulerton, Esq., and consists of an Archimedean screw, fitted through the deadwood of the ship at right angles with the keel, and set in motion by the capstan, for the purpose of turning the ship round when, from calm weather, the helm has no effect on the vessel.

THE SHORTEST DAY.

Why, how is this! past nine o'clock!
I fear I'm very late;
I really thought—it is so dark—
That it was only eight.
I shall be scolded terribly,
And nothing can I say
Except, what everybody knows,
It is the shortest day!

It's very dark! I cannot see
At all what I'm about:
Ay, *there*—I knew it would be so—
My stocking's wrong-side out.
It is not worth while getting up;
I care not what you say;
But really we should stay in bed
All through the shortest day.

I cannot see to dress myself,
I shall be such a fright.
But to be sure it matters not,
The day is more like night.
The air is thick as thick pea-soup,
You scarce can see your way;
I'm half afraid to grope about
Upon the shortest day.

I wonder what blind people do,
Of optics quite bereft—
I've made a blunder in my shoe,
My right foot's in my left!
Misfortunes never single come,
I've heard old sages say,
And thus I'm bother'd on all hands
Upon the shortest day.

I wish the sun would show his face:
Alas! I must show mine
He's shrouded quite in murkiness,
And won't come forth to shine.
He's really very stingy now,
And won't bestow a ray,
To save our noses from lamp-posts
Upon the shortest day.

The men who make the almanacks
Are very waggish folks,
But there's no reason why the world
Should suffer for *their* jokes;
For though it's *dull*, it's very clear,
No matter what they say,
That there is not a day at all
Upon their shortest day.

The morning star won't lend his light
To lead me to the latch,
I must find my own lucifer—
Give me a patent match!
But were I fairly in the street,
A waggon or a dray
Might pulverise me in the fog,
And end my shortest day.

And thus all thro' this doleful time
We risk both life and limb.
One cannot stir an inch in peace
When all is dark and dim.
There is no antidote against
Such sorrows in array,
Except that nothing can last *long*
Upon the *shortest* day.

A FRENCH BULL.

A Paris paper states that, in consequence of the scenes of disorder which have sometimes arisen at the churches during *midnight* mass, that ceremony will this year be performed at eight o'clock in the morning. This reminds us of a change once made in the meetings of a provincial club in Ireland, which was thus announced:—"Notice is hereby given, that the *quarterly* meetings of this society will in future be held every *six* weeks, and not every two months, as formerly."

AN ECCENTRIC CENTENARIAN.

A Chester paper mentions the death of Mrs. Walker, of Chorlton, near Nantwich, who lived to more than 103 years. She had a peculiar fondness for the feline race; she has been known to have as many as 15 cats at one time, and though she was never known to sell one, she once exchanged four for a bushel of wheat.

ANECDOTE OF BUNYAN.

One day, when Bunyan had preached with peculiar warmth and enlargement, some of his friends came to shake hands with him after the service, and observed to him what "a sweet sermon" he had delivered. "Ay!" he replied, "you need not remind me of that; for the devil told me of it before I was out of the pulpit."—*Southey's Life of Bunyan.*

PRECEPT AND EXAMPLE.

Thomson, the author of "The Seasons," wrote in bed his beautiful rhapsody on early rising, commencing "Falsely luxurious! will not man awake?"

A NEW DEFINITION OF LIGHT.

"What is light?" asked a schoolmaster of the booby of a class. "A sovereign that isn't full weight is light," was the prompt reply.

WIT OF LOUIS XVIII.

At a masked ball at the Opera in Paris, the Count de Provence, afterwards Louis XVIII., who was enormously fat, went in disguise, where Madame de Stael, who, although well-looking, was celebrated for her immense feet, accosted him rudely, "I know you, *beau masque*, by your burly figure." "And I you by your *piedestal*" (*pied de Stael*), retorted the witty Prince.

THE POLK FAMILY.

The new President of the United States is of Scottish lineage, and his curious looking name an abridgment of a good old Scotch one. Mr. Polk's father or grandfather is said to have been a Lanarkshire man, of the name of Pollock. In the somewhat peculiar dialect of the upper ward of that county the name is pronounced *Poke*, and hence, probably, the orthography adopted by the Transatlantic branch of the family.

STATISTICS OF THE COLD IN PARIS.

In 1067, 1210, 1305, 1354, 1408, and 1420, the Parisians had very severe winters, and in 1468 the soldiers' rations of wine were cut with an axe. In 1433 the frost set in on the last day of the year, and lasted three months. The winters of 1460, 1480, 1493, 1508, and 1522, are recorded as excessively cold. In 1544 wine was cut with an axe throughout France, in the casks. In 1662 and 1663 the frost continued in Paris from Dec. 5 to March 8. In 1676 and 1677 the Seine was frozen over for 35 days consecutively. The average cold of a great number of years at Paris is about 10 or 11 degrees centigrade above zero. At 9 degrees centigrade the Seine freezes. The severest cold hitherto known at Paris was in 1795, when the thermometer fell to 23 5 10.

STATISTICS OF DRUNKENNESS.

A very curious document has been lately drawn up on *the origin, causes, results, metaphysics, philosophy, and physiology of drunkenness.* One of the most curious chapters is that which contains a table of the various circumstances to which inebriety may be attributed. The report divides intoxication into several heads, including the muzzy, which is a sort of minor branch. Among the muzzy, six cases out of ten may be traced to spasms, and that one-nineteenth arises from birthdays; that among confidential clerks inebriety is rare, but when it occurs, pickled salmon, or the arrival of a friend from the country, are found to be the most usual causes of the malady. Drunkenness has also been known to arise, in some instances, from taking up a bill; but as the latter is an operation which persons given to intoxication seldom perform, the number of cases to be attributed to this source is very insignificant. A wife's birthday has often been known to lead to a total prostration of the husband; but it is a remarkable fact, that the day is frequently mistaken in these instances; and, such is the power of imagination, that a man has been known to drop down into the gutter eight or nine times in a year, through having fancied that the birthday of his wife occurred repeatedly in the course of a twelvemonth.—*Punch.*

THE HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.

The industrious fleas were so indisposed last week, that they were confined for three days to their Witney blanket. Napoleon is still laid up with chilblains, owing to the severity of the weather. His charger, also, is suffering from weakness in the knees, in consequence of the slipperiness of the wood pavement of the Pembroke table. They are not expected to perform again with their usual animation before the return of the spring.—*Punch.*

A STRANGE CERTIFICATE.

The following original medical certificate was presented to the magistrates at Hammersmith a short time ago

"With Dr. Collier's compliments,

"I certify that the within-named Mr. George Seaman is confined to his house with gout in both feet, and totally unable to comply with any summons, except it come from the other world, as is not improbable from day to day.

"GEO. FRED. COLLIER, M.D.,
"Member of the Royal College of Physicians, &c."

LITERATURE IN BELGIUM.

The activity of the newspapers of Brussels has been excited of late to an incredible point. Two of the principal journals announce that they will give (gratis) to their yearly subscribers "The History of the Constilate and of the Empire," by M. Thiers, which will be published in Paris, in next January, besides a weekly distribution of the best French romance. A bookseller of Brussels has paid to the editor of the history of M. Thiers 50,000f., to be at liberty to publish that work at Brussels the same day as it will appear in the French capital.

AMERICAN PRAIRIE ON FIRE.

AMERICAN PRAIRIE ON FIRE.

Conflagrations of prairies, of vast extent, have been of late, by no means unfrequent in "the far West." Thus, in a recent New York paper, date November 16th, we find the following paragraph :—

"A fire broke out in the Monticello Prairie, a few miles back of Alton Ill, on Thursday week, which destroyed many buildings and a considerable amount of personal property. The citizens of Alton turned out *en masse*, to render assistance in saving property and arresting the progress of the fire, which is said to have raged with great fury."

Our correspondent adds: "Several bodies have been found; and among them, a father with his son in his arms, burnt to death."

The terrific catastrophe of a prairie on fire, such as our artist, in New York, has depicted, has been nowhere more vividly described than in the very attractive "Adventures of Mons. Violet," edited by Captain Marryat:

The breeze freshened, and I heard the distant and muffled noise which in the west announces either an earthquake or an "estampede" of herds of wild cattle and other animals. Our horses, too, were aware of some danger, for now they were positively mad, struggling to break the lassoes and escape.

"Up," I cried, "up Gabriel, Roche! up up, strangers! quick! saddle your beasts! run for your lives; the prairie is on fire, and the buffaloes are upon us."

They all started upon their feet, but not a word was exchanged; each felt the danger of his position; speed was our only resource, if it was not already too late. In a minute our horses were saddled, in another we were madly galloping across the prairie, the bridles upon the necks of our steeds, allowing them to follow their instinct.

For an hour we dashed on with undiminished speed, when we felt the earth trembling behind us, and soon afterward the distant bellowing, mixed up with the roaring and shrieker cries of other animals, was borne down unto our ears. The atmosphere grew oppressive and heavy, while the flames, swifter than the wind, appeared raging upon the horizon. The fleeter game of all kinds now shot past us like arrows; deer were bounding over the ground, in company with wolves and panthers; droves of elks and antelopes passed swifter than a dream; then a solitary horse or huge buffalo bull.

The atmosphere rapidly became more dense, the heat more oppressive, the roars sounded louder and louder in our ears; now and then they were mingled with terrific howls and shrill sounds, so unearthly, that even our horses would stop their mad career and tremble, as if they considered them supernatural; but it was only for a second, and they dashed on.

A noble stag passed close to us, his strength was exhausted; three minutes afterwards we passed him—dead. But soon, with the rushing noise of a whirlwind, the mass of heavier and less speedy animals were close upon us; buffaloes and wild horses, all mixed together—an immense dark body, miles in front, miles in depth: on they came, trampling and dashing through every obstacle. This phalanx was but two miles from us.

* * * * *

It was an awful sight! a sea of fire, roaring in its fury, with its heaving waves and unearthly hisses, approaching nearer and nearer, rushing on swifter than the sharp morning breeze.

Away we dashed, over hills and down declivities; for now the ground had become more broken. The fire was gaining fast upon us, when we perceived that, a mile ahead, the immense herds before us had entered a deep, broad chasm, into which they dashed, thousands upon thousands, tumbling headlong into the abyss. But now the fire rushing quicker, blazing fiercer, than before, as if determined not to lose its prey, curled its waves above our heads, smothering us with its heat and lurid smoke.

A few seconds more we spurred in agony; speed was life; the chasm was to be our preservation or our tomb. Down we darted, actually borne upon the backs of the descending mass, and landed, without sense or motion, more than a hundred feet below. As soon as we recovered from the shock, we found that we had been most mercifully preserved: strange to say, neither horse nor rider had received any serious injury. We heard, above our heads, the hissing and cracking of the fire; we contemplated with awe the flames, which were roaring along the edge of the precipice—now rising, now lowering, just as if they would leap over the space and annihilate all life in these western solitudes.

We were preserved; our fall had been broken by the animals, who had taken the leap a second before us, and by the thousands of bodies which were heaped up as a hetacomb, and received us as a cushion below. With difficulty we extricated ourselves and horses, and descending the mass of carcasses, we at last succeeded in reaching a few acres of clear ground.

ALARMING STEAM-BOAT COLLISION.

A steam-boat collision, involving fatal results, took place on Tuesday afternoon, about half-past two o'clock.

As the Sylph, belonging to the Old Woolwich Steam-packet Company, was proceeding on her down-passage to Woolwich, having just left the Greenwich stone pier, and when off the east end of the Royal Hospital, she was run down by the Orwell (Ipswich steamer), proceeding to London-bridge-wharf. A dense fog prevailed at the time, and the shrieks of the passengers on board both vessels were heart-rending in the extreme. In an instant nearly thirty watermen put off in their boats, and arrived just in time to save several persons from the ill-fated Sylph, before she sunk in deep water.

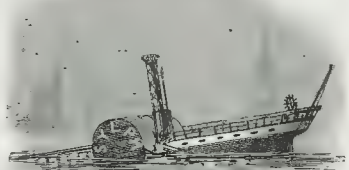
It appears that the Orwell struck the Sylph on her starboard-bow, and cut her nearly in two. Immediately on the Orwell receding from the Sylph, three of the cabin passengers were carried to the surface by the rush of water thus created. They were picked up, and taken ashore by the boats in attendance, as well as the crew of the Sylph, and numerous deck passengers who had been washed overboard. One of the officers of the Orwell rushed on board the sinking vessel, with an axe in his hand, and rescued two persons who were wedged in between the broken timbers and the vessel's side. These were also taken on shore. Some children were picked up, and taken on board the Orwell. One person, whose name is Sheppard was taken to the Union public house, East Greenwich, with his skull frightfully fractured, one eye knocked out, and a leg and arm broken; he is since dead The Orwell remained with the Sylph till the last, when the Witch steam-boat, belonging also to the Old Woolwich Company, arrived, and towed, or rather dragged, the Sylph towards the south shore.

The passengers belonging to the Orwell were landed at Greenwich, and were forwarded by railway and omnibus to their respective destinations. The Orwell was much behind time, having been two days on her passage from Ipswich.

The statement of Captain S. Rackham, the commander of the Orwell, all connected with this melancholy event, is to the following effect:—The Orwell was due at five o'clock on Monday evening, but on coming up the river, and when on the other side of Gravesend, the fog was so heavy that it was found necessary to cast anchor. About nine o'clock next morning she heaved her anchor, but in consequence of the continuance of the fog she came up the river at a very slow rate. Between one and two o'clock she was off Woolwich, and was two hours making the distance from that point to Greenwich. When off the latter place the Sylph was making for the pier, and, it being high tide, she was under the necessity of going at her full speed. In crossing from the north to the south shore the Orwell came in sight of the Sylph, when the pilot, whose name is Wiggens, being at the wheel of the Orwell, seeing the danger which the smaller boat was in, called out, "Stop her; ease her," and the Orwell was backed three turns astern. Unfortunately, the Sylph was not able to clear herself; for, although the backing took place, she was struck in the forespoonson, or in front of the paddle-box on the larboard side, and instantly filled, the figure-head of the Orwell coming across the deck of the Sylph. The cries and shrieks of the unfortunate passengers were truly alarming; but before any aid could be rendered, the Sylph pitched head downwards. The crew and passengers of the Orwell rendered every assistance, and dragged several of the ill-fated passengers through the aperture that had been made; but for this, the loss of human life must have been much greater.

From the difficulty of obtaining accurate particulars, some exaggerated accounts of the number of persons drowned obtained circulation, but from subsequent search it appears that the loss of life is confined to the two men brought ashore. Sheppard is a man well known in Greenwich and Woolwich as a carrier between the two towns. It is evident that this unfortunate man must have been sitting on the starboard side of the fore cabin, at that part where the Orwell struck the Sylph; and there is little doubt, from the extent of the injuries he was found to have received, that he must have been killed on the instant.

COLLISION BETWEEN "THE ORWELL" AND "SYLPH" STEAMERS, OFF GREENWICH



WRECK OF THE "SYLPH."

The other unfortunate man was a seller of oranges on board the Greenwich and Woolwich steam-boats When taken from the wreck the poor fellow was alive, and although the greatest despatch was used in conveying him to the Dreadnought hospital-ship, he died before reaching it.

It cannot be ascertained how many persons were on board the Sylph at the time of the accident, but it is almost certain that the two abovementioned are the only sufferers.

As to the cause of the collision, there is but one opinion among those connected with the river. It is on all hands acknowledged to be the result of accident; but then some of the old pilots say, that they would not have ventured to take a vessel in such hazy weather. The Orwell, which at the time of the collision was in the charge of Mr. Wiggens, pilot, received no damage whatever.

The ill-fated vessel the Sylph was only built last spring, and was an iron boat, being built on the newest principle; she was divided into three compartments—the forepart, including the fore-cabin, the engine-house, and afterpart; each of these is completely water-tight, and although one portion may be struck and knocked in, yet the other portions cannot be affected by the water; and from this circumstance alone is to be attributed the saving of some of the passengers; for the instant she filled the stern rose out of the water, and to that part all the passengers on deck rushed, where they clung hold of the seats, sides, &c., until rescued from their perilous situation. The Sylph was of about 80 tons burden, while the Orwell is of 150 tons, having two engines of 40-horse power, and has been under the command of the present captain (who, for skill and attention, bears a very high character) for about three years.

The damage done to the Sylph is very great. She is nearly cut in two just before the paddle-box, the fore part being only held on by the keel. She is a complete wreck, and it will cost a great sum to put her again afloat. Her machinery has received no further injury than what would arise from immersion.

According to another version of the accident, the poor creatures in the water were struggling to keep afloat, and clutched at everything they fancied within reach. Four women who thus floated out of the cabin were rescued. One of them had an infant in her arms, and holding the infant, and at the same time grasping the splinters of the wreck in the greatest possible human agony, turned to the people with the most piteous supplication, saying, "For God's sake save me." Her appeal was not made in vain, for she was saved and her child too. In the meanwhile, the crew, who had returned to the Sylph, with the assistance of the crew of the Orwell and the watermen, picked up two or three other females, one of whom was hauled out of the cabin by the steersman; and two children floating on the water were also saved and taken on board the Orwell. Just as the Orwell was coming on board, a woman was sitting on the cabin skylight, and most probably owed her life to one of the crew calling to her "For God's sake to go aft."

The others were all females. Miss Williams, of Woolwich, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Morris, and Mrs. Rennell, were supported to the Golden Anchor public-house, where they fainted on arriving. They were put to bed, and restoratives having been applied, they soon recovered. On board the Dreadnought three females were conveyed, named Maria Green, Rachel Tustin, and Esther Sullivan. They were put to bed, and the two latter left the ship as soon as their clothes were dry. Mrs. Green, up to two hours after the accident, had bewailed the loss of her infant, but, to her great joy, it was restored to her in safety. This poor woman received a blow on her face, but she was well enough to quit the Dreadnought on Tuesday night.

PRINCE ALBERT'S POLLED OX.—On Monday, in pursuance of the desire of her Majesty, when viewing the black polled ox of the Scotch breed bred by his Royal Highness Prince Albert at Norfolk Farm, at the Smithfield Club Cattle Show on Saturday, that animal, instead of being removed to the residence of Mr. Bannister, butcher, who had purchased it for sixty guineas, was conveyed to Windsor Park, where it will in future be kept. The moment Mr. Bannister was made acquainted with the wishes of her Majesty, he intimated his desire to relinquish all claim; and, indeed, expressed a hope that her Majesty would permit him to make it a present. This, however, was declined.

BURNS' MAUSOLEUM.

In the eastern corner of St. Michael's churchyard, at Dumfries, stands a small Doric Temple, known by the name of Burns' Mausoleum, in which the remains of the poet Burns and his two children are interred. They were originally interred in the opposite corner of the churchyard, but in the year 1814, a meeting, consisting of noblemen, gentlemen, clergymen, and some of the principal citizens of Dumfries having been called, it was determined that "a Mausoleum ought to be reared over the grave of Burns." The situation in which the remains of Burns had been interred being rather low and confined in an angle of the churchyard it was found necessary to erect it in the opposite corner.

BURNS'S MAUSOLEUM, AT DUMFRIES.

Allan Cunningham, in his "Life of Robert Burns," speaks rather sarcastically of this erection. He says:—"The body of Burns was not, however, to remain long in its place. To suit the plan of a rather showy mausoleum, his remains were removed into a more commodious spot of the same kirk-yard, on the 5th of June, 1815. The coffin was partly dissolved away; but the dark, curling locks of the poet were as glossy, and seemed as fresh, as on the day of his death. In the interior of the structure stands a marble monument, embodying with little skill or grace, that well known passage in the dedication to the Caledonian Hunt:—'The poetic genius of my country found me, as the prophetic bard Elijah did Elisha—at the plough; and threw her inspiring mantle over me.' Nor is the indifferent sculpture redeemed by the inscription. The motto of him who wrote 'Tam O'Shanter,' and 'The Cottar's Saturday Night,' are concealed in Latin. Here, as to a shrine, flock annually vast numbers of pilgrims; many, very many, are from America; not a few from France and Germany; and the last book contains the names of the most eminent men of England, Scotland, and Ireland."

The architect was Mr. T. F. Hunt, of London.

ALMSHOUSES ON PENGE COMMON.

In our journal of last week, we corrected an error in our description of the goodly prospect from the London and Brighton Railway; the Almshouses there seen having been built for Poor, Aged, Decayed, and Maimed Free Watermen and Lightermen of the river Thames, and their Wives and Widows, and not for the Licensed Victuallers, as we stated.

The Almshouses are pleasantly situated upon Penge Common, on a piece of ground given to the Watermen's Company for the purpose, by Mr. John Dudin Brown, of Sydenham, who has also been a very liberal contributor to the asylum. The houses are intended for the reception of a portion of a large body of men who did great service to their country during the late war; and who have been

ALMS HOUSES FOR FREE WATERMEN AND LIGHTERMEN, PENGE, SURREY.

thrown out of employment by the great changes that have taken place on the river Thames by the introduction of steam navigation, the building of bridges, docks, &c. Upwards of 4000 members of this body served in the Royal Navy, whilst others enrolled themselves in the various corps of River Fencibles, ready to defend their country against any sudden invasion; and, at the present time, in case of war, such a number of Free Watermen and Lightermen, as the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty shall have occasion for, are compelled to serve in the Royal Navy.

Another claim which this body has upon the consideration of the public is that the funds arising from the Sunday ferries, which are exclusively applicable to the relief of the poor aged and decayed Watermen and Lightermen, and their Widows, and on which nearly seven hundred and fifty pensioners are now depending for support, are rapidly diminishing.

The charity is under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen Dowager; and the presidency of Mr. Alderman Lucas.

The almshouses are built in the old English style, from the designs of Mr George Porter, architect to the Institution; and they are among the best erections of their class in the suburbs.

ELECTION OF RABBI, AT THE SYNAGOGUE, GREAT ST. HELEN'S.

ELECTION OF CHIEF RABBI OF THE JEWS.

An event has just occurred of great importance to the Jewish nation. In the absence of a High Priest, the post of Chief Rabbi of the English Jews is regarded as one of the greatest sacerdotal importance. The religious destinies of the "scattered people" may be influenced, or even consummated by his councils; he is their mediator with Heaven, the shadow of their former priests and kings, and may one day "lead them forth as sheep" to reoccupy the now desolate land of their fathers. His principles are as important as his position. A Christian bias, or even a liberal tendency in favour of a due regard to our "evidences," would expose both himself and his flocks to the displeasure of foreign synagogues, and to the certain abhorrence of the lower and less educated orders. On them, then, and on many other equally important grounds, his election is regarded with feelings of the utmost concern. The Jew can perform no more solemn official acts than in giving his vote for Chief Rabbi. It was not, therefore, without feelings of considerable interest, we went last Saturday to the synagogue of St. Helen's-place, to hear the termination of the contest announced, which ended in the elevation of the Reverend Doctor Nathan Marcus Adler to the supreme authority. A multitude was present. A din of strange sounds saluted our ear, as we visited in succession the little knots which separate religious interests had brought together. A strong eastern character was stamped on every countenance. Every man was recognised as a foreigner, and felt to be a Jew. The election was over, and the fate of the several parties sealed. Each one would, of course, have had his own man elected; but yet every one spoke of Dr. Adler in terms of kindness. He was said to be a learned man, strongly given to philosophic inquiry, and more deeply affected with the spirituality of religious observances than is usual with the Jews. A revival and a change was therefore looked for, and in that hope we left the company, but not without fear, when, in parting, we learned that the new Rabbi, who lives at Hanover, is under the special patronage of King Ernest.

The synagogue, which is the most beautiful in the metropolis, was well seen on the occasion. Our cut conveys an accurate idea of it.

NEW CAB.

Perhaps a greater change has not taken place in anything which comes under the immediate observation of the public, than in the various metamorphoses the street cabs have undergone during the last few years.

Vehicles of all kinds have been started as candidates for public favour, some of which have survived the ordeal of public opinion, and others condemned to return from whence they came, and from thence to no one knows where, for they

THE NEW PATENT "QUARTOBUS" CAB.

have not been visible since. We have had Broughams, which are now the most numerous; then came the "*pill box*" cab, which seemed to have been constructed for no other purpose than allowing the "fare" cheat the driver with impunity by quietly letting himself out—while the unconscious cabman proceeded to his destination vainly anticipating being paid for "the job." This was fatal to the existence of the "pill box," and it was consequently consigned to an early tomb. This was succeeded by "Hanson's Patent Safety," which may be called the aristocratic cab, for no first-rate man on town would think of stepping into any other: they are also great favourites with the public generally, being always first off the stand." We have since had the "Tribus," which, though compact and handsome, does not possess any great advantages over the Brougham—yet its appearance will always carry the day with the uninitiated. The last improvement which has appeared is that which our engraving represents; it is the invention of Mr. Okey, landlord of the Hero of Waterloo, in the Waterloo-road, who is also the builder and proprietor. It is constructed to carry four inside, and is, consequently, to be called a "Quartobus." Its appearance is very compact and elegant; and to a person seated inside, has an unusually light and pleasing appearance.

The great improvement consists in the front and hind wheels being not more than a foot apart, the draught being consequently much easier than in the old cabs, the wheels of which are nearly five feet asunder.

SPLENDID PRESENT

FOR THE SUBSCRIBERS

TO

THE ILLUSTRATED

LONDON NEWS,

The PROPRIETORS have great pleasure in announcing that on January 11th, 1845, will be published,

A SUPERB

PANORAMIC PICTURE

OF

THE RIVER THAMES,

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET IN LENGTH

Exhibiting, as distinctly as in a map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the "Royal crowned Thame," its "Forest of Masts" its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers, its Noble Bridges; its busy Wharves and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including—

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;

and showing the windings of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the

METROPOLIS OF THE WORLD:—

Including the Streets, Squares, Terraces, and Crescents, the many hundred Churches, [with their forest of Steeples], Palaces, Columns, Arches, and Noble Mansions; Government Offices and Public Institutions; Club Houses and Theatres; embellished Street Architecture; Factories and Warehouses, Railways, Parks, and Pub ic Walks: in short, a perfect Tableau of the vast extent, Architectural Character, and most recent Improvements of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER;

The entire Prospect being

EIGHT MILES IN LENGTH,

and embracing an Infinity of Objects of Art, Luxury, and High Civilization spread over a

CIRCUIT OF THIRTY MILES.

This magnificent Print is engraved in the First Style of the Art, from a most elaborate Drawing made expressly for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The engraving has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy. It will be printed upon a beautifully tinted paper, manufactured expressly for the purpose.

With the Print will be published an engraved OUTLINE KEY, containing the principal objects in the View, with

250 REFERENCES,

ALSO AN

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTIVE SURVEY;

EMBRACING THE

Situation, Extent, and Population; Geology, Climate, and Social Economy; Historical Account of the Metropolis and its Rise and Progress, from the British and Roman Period to the present time. With the history of the Thames, its Picturesque and Commercial character; its Pastimes and Holiday Scenes.

Among the descriptive details of this Colossal Print will be found a concise History of every Public Building of importance in the Metropolis and its Environs; with the bright of the principal Church Towers and Spires, the names of the Architects, &c.; besides an immense variety of original information, never before in print, and extending to upwards of

TWENTY-FOUR COLUMNS

closely printed, and forming altogether

A NEW PICTURE OF LONDON AND THE THAMES;

from the best and latest authorities; written expressly for "The Illustrated London News."

*** Persons desirous of possessing this great Work of Art, must immediately enter their names as Subscribers, at their respective News-agents.

☞ Every Copy of the Large Print will be Stamped, and may be sent Post Free with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Published at the Office of "The Illustrated London News," 198, Strand.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 22.—Fourth Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 23.—James II. fled, 1689.
TUESDAY, 24.—Rob.n Hood died, 1247.
WEDNESDAY, 25.—Christmas-day; Sir I. Newton born, 1642.
THURSDAY, 26.—St. Stephen.
FRIDAY, 27.—St. John the Evangelist.
SATURDAY, 28.—Innocents.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending Dec. 28.

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday.		Thursday		Friday.		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 4	1 28	1 46	2 5	2 23	2 42	3 1	3 17	3 34	3 50	4 6	4 28

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Continual Subscriber.*"—*Limerick.*—*The accent is on the last syllable.*

"*Spes.*"—*All letters of inquiry on this subject should be directed.*

"*J. R.*," *Wigton.*—*Every railway company is bound to run third-class carriages, at 1d. per mile, once per diem.*

"*Spes*"—*should apply to the Secretary in which he resides.*

"*J. D.*," *Goring, is recommended to avoid foreign "Distributions."*

"*E. D. B.*," *Bagby, may obtain proper varnish for drawings of any fancy stationer.*

"*H. K. F. W.*"—*Newcastle, is thanked for his sketch; but we have not room.*

"*W. Q.*" *will, perhaps favour us with particulars of the schools, when the engraving shall appear.*

"*A New Subscriber,*"*Shere.*—*The Lord Mayor's title extends only through his year of office.*

"*Y. L.*" *near Barby, should insure the buildings.*

"*A Subscriber*" *is thanked for his sketch of the steamer.*

"*A. G. P.*," *Dublin.*—*A sketch and memoir of the distinguished Persian will oblige.*

"*C. C.*"—*The recognition on the part of the lady would not be a breach of etiquette.*

"*F. M. R.*"—*The servant can only claim for one month.*

"*J. S.*," *near Bath.*—*We are nearly of the same opinion as one of the parties to whom our correspondent has applied.*

"*W. L.*," *near Nantwich.*—*The letter has been forwarded to Mr. Sholl.*

"*H. Al B.*," *Calne.*—*The view is not of sufficient interest.*

"*Lines on the Landing of Louis Philippe*" *is long past the time.*

"*Y.*," *Maldon.*—*Prayers in Christ's Hospital can only be obtained of the persons in whom such privilege is vested; and of whom a list appeared in a late No.*

"*G. E. P.*" *should write to the publishers,* 140, *Strand.*

"*Léboeuf.*"—*Certainly.*

"*A Bad Orthoepist.*"—*Talesworth is pronounced as it is spelt; and Montague, Montagu.*

"*M. J. B.*" *should address a letter to Mr. Alderman Farebrother, London.*

"*G. W.*," *Upper Seymour-str.-st.*—*York Minster was burnt in* 1839 *and* 1840.

"*Southampton.*"—*Prayers. Archbishop of Canterbury cannot, by right, call a Synod of Bishops without the authority of Parliament.*

"*J. N. A.*" *should apply to Messrs. Rogers and Co., bankers.*

"*Bernard Blackstreet.*—*Count D'Orsay is, we believe, on the Continent.*

"*Atiquis.*"—*The sketch did not reach us in time.*

"*A Subscriber.*" *Bishop Stortford.*—*Mr. Rowland Hill has not received any gratuity from Government for his admirable postage scheme.*

"*Melkuaiah*" *should read Burns's beautiful poem.*

"*E. B. B.*"—*The coin is of no great value; but any coin-dealer will decide.*

"*J. G.*," *White Hart, Exeter.*—*The Bacchanalian Song will be found in No.* 26 *of our Journal.*

"*Youket.*" *Dublin.*—*We do not know.*

"*Capt. Bunby.*" *Yarmouth, is thanked for his communication, for which, however, we have not room.*

"*Bristol.*"—*We do not answer impertinent questions respecting an illustrious personage.*

"*Z. H. R.*," *Dover.*—*Under consideration.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The Indentures are cancelled by the Bankruptcy of a master.*

"*M. G. L.*," *Lambeth.*—*Taylor's Short-hand, simplified by Harding.*

"*W. S.*," *Regent's Park.*—*We have not room for the account of the Guitarist.*

"*Prudence*" *should apply to any Patent Agent.*

"*P. H.*," *Dawlish.*—*The Almanacks are correct as to Easter Day next year.*

"*An Annual Subscriber.*"—*Right.*

"*An Engineer,*" *Plymouth.*—*Plates of Locomotive Engines are published in the "Artizan," "Civil Engineer," and by Weale, Holborn, and other booksellers*

"*C. B.*," *Windsor.*—*Too late.*

"*J. G.*," *Swansea.*—*Soldiers are only stationed at her Majesty's Theatre.*

"*A Well Wisher*" *is thanked.*

"*A Junior*" *should apply to any maker of Accordions.*

"*Harleygrove.*"—*The money lent under the circumstances stated, would be lost.*

"*C. J.*," *Bristol.*" "*Z. P. M.*"—*According to canon law, first cousins cannot marry.*

THE LARGE PRINTS.—*In answer to several letters received respecting the Large Print, the writer of each will be entitled to an impression.*

ERRATA.—*In our account of the Brighton Railway, Sunderland and Banstead Downs, and Regate are placed to the left, instead of the right; for Galton, read Gatton.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1844.

THE quarrel between the Ministry and the Directors of the East India Company, was apparently concluded by the concurrence of both parties in the appointment of Sir H. Hardinge as the successor of Lord Ellenborough; but if forgiven, we doubt if the display of independence on the part of the Directors has been forgotten. The approaching Session will, it is more than probable, prove that it is not. The conduct of the Board will be exposed to a scrutiny that we hope will clear up the mystery that has shrouded the matter ever since it occurred; and the Ministry will, on the other hand, be put on its defence, for so decidedly accusing a body of men generally believed to be rather the reverse of rash or flighty, of "gross indiscretion," in removing a servant whose writings, wrings, and doings, they had reason to think somewhat dangerous. If a restriction of the power of the Directors is not actually attempted, it will at least be canvassed and discussed: this is inevitable. The question will then arise, if a transfer of their authority is made to the Government at once, either by vesting it in the Board of Control, or the Foreign or Colonial Offices, will the affairs of India be better administered, either for this country, or for the interests of the Indian Empire itself? On this point, the Directors will have a strong case, not founded perhaps so much on their own good policy, as from the errors and mismanagement they can point out in the conduct of the Ministers of the Crown in past times, with something of a tendency to the same failings in the present. A great deal is said of the necessity of having all power vested in Ministers duly appointed by, and responsible to, the Crown. There is a good deal in a phrase, and much may be done with its aid till it comes to be examined. The responsibility of Ministers, in modern times, resolves itself, for the most part, into this:—After a tolerably long course of what their own party call successful policy, and their opponents stigmatise as blundering, and when they can no longer command a "working majority," they resign, leaving a legacy of financial and other difficulties to their successors. With a majority, a Minister has no fear of what is called responsibility, and without one, no man will ever be in the position that incurs it. What security has responsibility been against Governments pursuing the most mischievous courses? The responsible Ministers of the Crown were those who, by ignorance and obstinacy, lost the American Colonies. We had a responsible Ministry not many years ago that suffered Canada to break out into open rebellion before it could be driven to proper activity. And, to come down to the present time, have we not had the bitterest complaints from our Colonies of the conduct of Downing-street? At this moment the Governor of New Zealand is said to be deluging the Colony with paper money of the denouncers of the last regulation of the Currency should emigrate immediately. All sorts of things are done in Colonies that are never heard of here, and if they do turn up awkwardly in Parliament, the Minister for the time being has the "office" to fall back on, and by clever special pleading and piles of documents, generally has the best of it; if more than usually hard pressed, he can assert his "responsibility," and farther than this the attack cannot be pressed. The fact is, our Colonies have outgrown the possibility of being governed by one man, and are wholly unacquainted with them, placed at some thousands of miles distance, and tossed in and out at every change of political influence. Our Colonial-office is the growth of ages,—in some shape or other is as old as the Corporation of the East India House. That quiet, permanent body of merchants, holding no seals of office, and not mixing in political intrigues as the means of gaioing political power, have built up and established an empire that has no equal in the present, and has scarcely had an equal in the past. Their government has produced the ablest statesmen, diplomatists, and generals of the last century: the conqueror of Napoleon himself was formed by his early campaigns in India. Looking at the men that have been chosen by the Colonial-office for Colonial Governors, and seeing how often political influence, and nothing else, has procured their nomination, it would be a rash assertion to say that under the same system we should have established as great an empire as we now govern in the East.

On comparing results, a calm judgment on both would decide that if any change is required, it should rather be one that would assimilate the Government of the Colonies to the system by which the affairs of India are managed, than one that should place India under the unchecked authority of the Crown by delivering it over to a "department," with a minister at its head who could give but little security as to his policy, except that he would be "responsible." A great system is long in breaking up, but with a governing head, engaged in all the conflicts of party, at a great distance, and compelled to see every thing through an atmosphere of routine and red-tapeism, our Indian empire would not hold together for one generation. It is well, then, that the public should look a little at results, and be prepared for the discussion that is inevitably at hand.

THE dinner given to Sir H. Pottinger at Liverpool, has far more interest than the banquet given to the same distinguished negotiator in London. At the latter there was little but the usual fluent compliments that come so naturally and are forgotten so soon, a little mutual official flattery between Lord Palmerston and the Earl of Aberdeen, and a short address from the guest of the evening that might as fitly have been spoken anywhere else or another occasion, being little more than one of those "neat and appropriate" addresses incumbent on every man to deliver in reply to the personal honour of a toast. But at Liverpool there has been a great improvement on this; the speeches are more characteristic, and take a wider range; they go beyond the threadbare congratulations of the concord that led two Ministries of opposite politics to agree in pursuing one line of policy in relation to China; and contain some remarks on that great empire and its inhabitants themselves, which contain inf rmation or opinions of value and weight. The speech of Sir H. Pottinger, for instance, gives some account of the spirit in which he conducted the negotiations, from which it appears that he acted more as a mediator for adjusting differences between the two parties, than as the agent of England demanding terms and enforcing conditions of peace. He also furnishes some particulars of the Chinese authorities with whom he had to deal, and they give a favourable idea of the Chinese character, at least as it is displayed by the rulers of the people. We have heard much of the craft, cunning, and double-dealing of the Chinese, and among the common mass in ordinary affairs, there is doubtless more than enough of it; an undue love of gain, and an overreaching spirit, are the vices of commerce, and of them the Chinese have not the exclusive possession. But among their negotiators and governors are to be found men of sound and clear views, great knowledge of business, and the power of adapting their policy to altered circumstances, which indicate a high degree of cultivation, though of a different kind from our own. Thus Sir H. Pottinger says of the Chinese High Commissioner, Ke-ing:—

I believe, there does not exist an individual with more statesmanlike views in any country in the world—a man by feeling conscious of all the amenities of life, and particularly alive to that feeling which actuated and influenced those negotiations and characterised his conduct throughout. I could, if it were admissible in such a society and on such an occasion, relate to you instances of Ke-ing's conduct as would astonish you; and I trust, that on some future occasion, her Majesty's Government will—if it were only to do him and the Chinese character generally justice—make his despatches and letters public.

The suggestion of making these documents public we strongly hope will be acted on; if faithfully translated, the "Blue Book" they would furnish would be what very few "Blue Books" of this kind are—entertaining as well as instructive. Sir Henry Pottinger again says:—

If those despatches and letters were published, it would not only astonish you, but all the world, to find such sentiments as they contain, expressed by one whom we have been in the habit of considering a self-secluded Chinese Mandarin.

We have evidently rather underrated the talents of the Chinese Government, and we only require more knowledge to arrive at juster opinions of them. But, leaving this personal topic, Sir Henry Pottinger alludes to the treaty itself, which he again repeats (as if for the benefit of the wilfully ignorant conductors of the French press), secures to all the nations of the world the same advantages as England. It is no exclusive compact with this country; it was made by England, indeed, but it was in the name of the whole civilised world, and not for her own exclusive benefit. This was an advantage quickly perceived by the Chinese:—

The moment that I explained to the High Commissioner, Ke-ing, the great advantages which must follow from such a provision in the treaty which I had the honour of conducting—advantages to China and to all other nations affected by it—he immediately concurred in my views and co operated with my exertions, and did me the honour of requesting that, in case of any unforeseen difficulty arising in future, between China and those other European nations, I might act as the mediator between them, as the representative of England.

The advice Sir H. Pottinger gives of the necessity in our future intercourse with the Chinese, of conciliating the lower classes among them, and refraining from anything like interference with their political affairs, is valuable; and his opinion of the "incredible" and "unlimited" demand there is likely to be in that empire for our manufactures will be most satisfactory to those on whom the assertions of the market there being already overstocked, may have made some impression. Lord Stanley enlarged more freely on the questions involved in the proceedings than his colleague could on a former occasion before alluded to. He enforced the necessity of the strictest observance of honour and good faith in all our transactions with the Chinese, and gave the following testimony, decisive from a Ministry, and referring no doubt to the punctual payment of the instalments of the ransom.

We have heard the Chinese spoken of as a tricky and over-reaching people, and that there may be such persons amongst them, particularly amongst the inferior dealers, I have no doubt; but I do not believe that such is the general character of the Chinese nation. On the contrary, so far as our later experience has gone, it has led me to believe that there is no nation which more highly values public faith in others than the Chinese; and, up to the present moment, I must say that there never was a government or a nation which more strictly and literally fulfilled the engagements into which it has entered.

He concluded by an impressive warning, that the Government, by arms and negotiations, had done its part, and that the issue was now intrusted to the merchants of England; and to them it may safely be left. It is a great credit to the men of Liverpool that they should have given so high a tone and so interesting a character to the proceedings of their complimentary dinner to Sir H. Pottinger. What was London about that its banquet was so commonplace in comparison with it?

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday last the Queen and Prince Albert came to town to see the cattle show. Her Majesty and the Prince returned to Windsor to dinner.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—This morning the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, the Duke Ernest of Wurtemburg, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay officiated.

MONDAY.—Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the Duke Ernest of Wurtemburg, attended by the Earl of Harcwicke, Lord Charles Wellesley, Mr. G. E. Anson, and Baron de Wangenheim, left the Castle on horseback this morning to shoot in the neighbourhood of Cumberland Lodge. The Royal party returned early in the afternoon. The Queen, attended by the Marchioness of Douro, rode out in a pony phaeton at noon, attended on horseback by Major-General Sir Edward Bowater.

TUESDAY.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha, and the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, left the Castle this morning, at a quarter before eleven o'clock, *viâ* Great Western and Dover Railways, *en route* to Ostend. The Queen and Prince Albert went to the door of the principal entrance to take leave of their Royal relatives. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Major-General Sir Edward Bowater. The Countess of Charlemont has succeeded the Marchioness of Douro as the Lady in Waiting on the Queen. Viscount Hawarden has succeeded the Earl of Hardwicke as the Lord in Waiting on her Majesty; and Admiral Sir Robert Otway has succeeded Colonel Berkeley Drummond as the Groom in Waiting.

WEDNESDAY.—The unfavourable state of the weather prevented the Queen and the Royal family from leaving the Castle to-day. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback in the morning, attended by Major-General Sir Edward Bowater.

THURSDAY, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—In consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather during the whole of the day, her Majesty has been prevented from taking her usual airing. The infant Royal Family have also, from the same cause, been confined within the Royal residence. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Major General Sir Edward Bowater, took equestrian exercise in the New Riding-school. In consequence of her Majesty being slightly indisposed yesterday evening, the military band and her Majesty's private band were countermanded. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard and the Countess of Wratislaw, had the honour of dining at the Castle this evening.

DEATH OF LADY ANNE SMITH.—Lady Anne Culling Smith, daughter of the Earl of Mornington, died at Hampton Court Palace on Monday. This highly accomplished lady was sister of the late Marquis Wellesley, of the present Earl of Mornington, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Cowley, and of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Wellesley.

LEAMINGTON SPA, Dec. 16.—Among the latest arrivals are Lord and Lady Montagu, the Baron Philipp Waldenorff, Sir George and Lady Scovell, the Countess Alexander Dembinska, and the Duke of Sutherland's family. The second subscription-ball of the season, which took place at the Upper Assembly Rooms on Wednesday last, was attended by a most numerous and brilliant company; among whom were the patron and patroness of the evening, Lady Georgiana Cathcart and R. Earl, Esq., Lord and Lady Somerville, Hon. Col. Cathcart, Lady Duberly, the Hon. J. Creighton, the Hon. Miss Yelverton, Col. Gooch, &c.

THE LATE PRINCESS SOPHIA.—A stone has just been affixed to the entrance to the catacomb containing the remains of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, bearing the following inscription, "Princess Sophia Matilda, 1844."

The Late Earl of Limerick.—The remains of the late Earl of Limerick lay in state on Sunday last, at South-hill Park. The hall and two of the principal apartments were prepared for this solemn occasion, and ingress was freely given to all who presented themselves between the hours of two and four o'clock At ten o'clock on Tuesday morning the mournful cavalcade left South-hill Park for Ireland.

The Earl of Ellenborough.—The Earl of Ellenborough, who has been visiting the Marquis of Salisbury at Hatfield House, has returned to Southam, where he intends to remain until after the Christmas recess.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has sustained some injury in his foot, which is so severe as to prevent the Noble Marquis from quitting Bowood for the present.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Archbishop of York has presented the Rev. Stephen Creyke, M.A., his Grace's examining chaplain, to the valuable rectory of Beeford, Yorkshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. William Tiffin, Rural Dean.

Cambridge Dec. 14.—The Crosse Scholarship has just been adjudged to Mr. Jones, of Jesus College.

There will be congregations on the following days of the ensuing Lent term:—Saturday Jan 18 (B.A. commencement), at ten; Wednesday, Jan. 22, at eleven; Wednesday, Feb. 5, at eleven (Ash Wednesday); Wednesday, Feb. 19, at eleven; Friday, March 7 (M.A. Inceptors), at ten; Friday, March 14 (end of term), at ten.

Oxford, Dec. 15.—Wm. H. Lucas, of Merton College; Edward H. Plumptre, scholar of University College; and George F. Bowen, scholar of Trinity College, have been elected fellows of Brasenose College. The unsuccessful candidates were twelve.

The parish of St. Martin, Exeter, assembled in the vestry on Saturday last, and resolved, "That any innovation or change in the service of our church appears to us to be uncalled for."

Oxford, Dec. 17.—In a Convocation held this day, the Rev. Richard Croly, M A., of Trinity College, Dublin, was admitted *ad eundem*. In a Congregation held at the same time, the following degrees were conferred:—Bachelors in Divinity: The Rev. William Thompson, Principal of St. Edmund Hall; the Rev. John Hill, Vice-Principal of St. Edmund Hall; the Rev. James Alexander Emerton, Magdalen Hall; the Rev. John Fisher, Fellow of Magdalen College.—Masters of Arts: Edward Warner, Wadham Grand Compounder; Rev. Charles John Smith, Christ Church; Rev. Anthony Hart Smith, St. Edmund Hall.—Bachelors of Arts: Clement Moody, Magdalen Hall; James Gordon, St. Mary Hall; William Grassett Clarke, Oriel; Robert Ogle, Brasenose; George Scaife, Lincoln. Yesterday Mr. Cadwallader Coker, from St. Mary Winton, was admitted an actual Fellow of New College, being of kin to the founder.

Herne-Hill Church.—The consecration of this beautiful structure will take place this day.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"An unaccustomed spirit
Lifts me above the ground with cheerful thoughts."—Shakespeare.

All hail to the "southerly wind" which has blown us, once more, open weather! Being Metropolitans, we cannot be expected to offer an equally cordial greeting to the "cloudy sky." The hounds are again up and at it; the cover rings with the music of the tin tube, more tuneable than all the silver Saxhorns that ever were inflated, and hunters on two legs and on four "are lifted above the ground with cheerful thoughts." O, youth of spirit! thou hast been afield? If not, we conjure thee by the shade of Diana to cultivate a day with the Quorn. Even ask thy governor's permission: unless his heart be colder than congelation he wont refuse. The thing's as "easy as lying"—four hours by rail, and there you are up to the eyes in the cream of Leicestershire! The preparation is quite as simple, remember *simple*, that's the *English* for gentlemanly. Anything "spicy" in cattle or costume is wilful murder on propriety. Anderson should furnish you animals—he has always a select assortment fit to go at a moment's notice at that jewel of a box of his, Old Oak Farm. We need not add another word about your stud. Then the personal turn out. Of course, you will case in complete pink—it's as old as Henry the (—— ?), and very becoming *to boot*. *Apropos des bottes* dont patronize the pack; let them be orthodox tops, well got up, though not to the extent of liquid constructed of champagne and apricot jam. The most important article of your toilet, however, will be the "ineffables"—of these, the secret is that the supply be unlimited; order your buckskin builder, in short, in the words of the immortal Brummel, to "keep everlastingly sending leather breeches." Thus, in a short-nap beaver, that has seen some service, spurs, not too long in the neck, but still spurs, which are the rudders of unruly steeds, and a Malacca crop, *with a lash* you may go forth to a meet at Barkby or Widmerpool like a finished gentleman from top to toe.

The farrier of Melton, as the metropolis of the chase, is known to every man with a soul above buttons—no scandal meant as regards tailors. Though it boasts not so remote an origin as some of its contemporaries, the Quorn Hunt is no *parvenu*. It was founded towards the middle of the last century, by that Nestor of Sportsmen Hugo Meynell, and has since enjoyed the patronage of a series of hunting sages. In 1800, Mr. Meynell sold his hounds and horses to the late Lord Sefton, who carried on a princely career at Melton. Then came Thomas Asheton Smith—Tom Smith, No. 1—and if he wasn't the broth of a boy in the field, then is Captain Barclay a milksop. Lord Foley succeeded Tom, and then came the squire—that Crichton of British Sportsmen—George Osbaldeston. To this day Leicestershire had reached its zenith; its hounds could fly, and so could its horses—and as for its riders, they *were* the sort to get across a country—men that when they came to a *felo de se* place, used to send their hearts over first, and then follow them. After Mr. Osbaldeston Lord Southampton took the country—then the lamented Sir Harry Goodricke—then Mr. Rowland Errington—Lord Suffield—Mr. Thomas Hodgson, and last, not least, Mr. Greene, of Rollestone, who has earned as well merited a popularity as ever was bestowed upon any Master of the Quorn. As Leicester is a railway station, and a most convenient place as a residence for those who desire to hunt with this distinguished pack, the following meets are given, with their distance from that town.

MEETS OF THE QUORN HOUNDS.

Distances from Leicester	Miles	Distances from Leicester	Miles	Distances from Leicester.	Miles.
Scraptoft	4	Rotcliff House	6½	Keythorpe	12
Wigstone	4	Bunny Park	[illegible]	Staunton Wyville	[illegible]
Oadby Toll-bar	3	Widmerpool	10	Gumley	[illegible]
Barsby Hall	4½	Six Hills	11½	Shearsby	9
Bradgate Park	5½	Wartnaby Stone Pits	14½	Wimeswould	12½
Ratby Burrows	5½	Beau Manor	9½	Great Dalby	13
Enderby	5	Kirby Gate	12½	Quenby	6½
Houghton-on-the-Hill	6	Brooksby Gate	9	Billesdon	9
Ingarsby	6	Bardon Hall	9½	Shankton Holt	9
Kilby bridge	6	Loseby	9	John O'Gaunt	9
Steward's Hay	6	Rollestone	10	Halwell	10

TATTERSALL'S.—Monday.

The Derby betting was more animated than usual, leading to various fluctuations, and holding out no slight encouragement to the round betters. The most decided favourites were Idas, Pam, Calypso's dam, Old England, and the Rebecca colt, the odds respectively averaging 18 to 1, 22 to 1, 23 to 1, 33 to 1, and 35 to 1, all taken with avidity except the latter. The Cobweb colt, Anti-Repealer, and Young Eclipse were on the totter. The other favourites maintained the previous quotations. The question in regard to the qualification of Iron Master is before the stewards, and will be decided after Christmas. Mr. Crockford's account was proceeded with to a considerable extent, and on the surface all was remarkably placid, but we hear that two or three are contumacious and that the power of the Jockey Club is very likely to be tested.

CHESTER CUP—(ENTER OR NOT).

48 to 1 agst Morpeth (t)	50 to 1 agst Faugh-a-Ballagh (t)	50 to 1 agst Aristides (t)
40 to 1 —— Rowena (t)		66 to 1 —— Orlando (t)

DERBY.

10 to 1 agst Idas and Anti-Repealer (t)	25 to 1 agst Anti-Repealer (t)	35 to 1 agst Laird o' Cockpen
11 to 1 —— Alarm	25 to 1 —— Young Eclipse	35 to 1 —— Rebecca colt (t)
13 to 1 —— Idas (t)	25 to 1 —— Newsmonger	40 to 1 —— Pantasa (t)
18 to 1 —— Cobweb colt	32 to 1 —— Colt out of Calypso's dam (t)	66 to 1 —— Cabin Boy (t)
18 to 1 —— Kedger	23 to 1 —— Old England (t)	66 to 1 —— Clear-the-Way (t)
23 to 1 —— Pam (t)		100 to 1 —— Fusbos

OAKS

8 to 1 agst Lancashire Witch.

Thursday.—A very thin muster, and so little done, that anything in the shape of comment on the few bets made in the course of the afternoon would be superfluous.

CHESTER CUP (NAME OR NOT).

60 to 1 agst Pagan (t)	50 to 1 agst Aristides (t)
60 to 1 —— Rowena (t)	50 to 1 —— Coranna (t)

DERBY.

17 to 1 agst Idas	23 to 1 agst Old England (t)	40 to 1 agst Fitz Allen
20 to 1 —— Pam	35 to 1 —— Laird o' Cockpen	50 to 1 —— Cabin Boy
20 to 1 —— Calypso's dam		

1500 even betting between Anti-Repealer and the colt out of Calypso's dam; and 2000 to 60 agst Iron Master, with a qualification.

Boat Race between Clasper and Coombes, at Newcastle.—This long expected match between the champions of the north and south waters came off on Wednesday; the distance being from Tyne-bridge to Lemington Point, for £180—Coombes staking £100 to Clasper's £80. At the appointed signal they started, Coombes gradually drawing a-head; when off Skinner Burn, Clasper unfortunately run into a keel—an accident which his opponent did not take advantage of as he might have done, but kept leading him by about five or six boats' length; when, however, he had got this distance, he ceased to exert himself as powerfully as he had done, apparently reserving his strength for any push which Clasper might make. At this time £40 to £10 was offered upon Coombes, and accepted. At the Curds and Cream House Clasper made a desperate effort, and decreased the distance between them to about 20 yards, and, that space apart, they rowed beautifully evenly to the winning-point, neither of them gaining or losing scarcely an inch in the whole distance, which was done in 34½ minutes. The race was good throughout, and has added to the fame of both the men. A dispute took place in consequence of an alleged infringement of the articles of agreement, and the matter was submitted to a referee. A letter has since been received stating that the referee has ordered that the stakes shall be paid to Coombes.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

Atrocious Murder by a Woman at Bury St. Edmund's.—*Mary Sherring*, aged 51, was tried for the murder of John Sherring, by arsenic, on the 30th of July last. From the evidence adduced in the progress of this painful case, it appeared that the prisoner resided at the village of Martlesham, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, with her husband, an honest, hardworking labourer, their family consisting of a daughter, Elizabeth, aged 14, and two boys, respectively 10 and 3 years; besides these children, however, this couple had two other daughters, Matilda, who lived out at service in the neighbourhood, and Caroline, who was also in service at Lowestoft. This latter girl had, about three years ago given birth to an illegitimate boy, who had been thrown on her parents for support and protection. After that unfortunate occurrence, his mother again had another son, whose untimely death was the subject of the present inquiry. He also, together with his frail mother, became an inmate of the prisoner's roof about three weeks after Whitsuntide, he being then only four or five weeks old Soon after the deceased and his mother came home, the prisoner was frequently heard to complain of their situation, and of the fact that no allowance had been made to her by the father of John. In the course of a conversation with Mrs Brett, a neighbour, she said one day, about a fortnight before the death of the child, that, "If no allowance was made something must be done; if they got no assistance to the union-house they must all go," appearing, at the same time, to be in great distress of mind. In about a week afterwards, at a time when the deceased was in perfect health, she went to the village coffin-maker, and said that "John Sherring was very bad, and that there would soon be a job for a coffin;" and on the evening of Tuesday, the 30th of July, about 8 o'clock, she went hurriedly to Mrs. Brett, requesting her presence and aid, as her daughter Caroline was at Woodbridge, and "her child was overwhelmed with sickness." On going into the cottage Mrs. Brett found the poor thing lying in Elizabeth Sherring's lap, retching and straining violently, his eyes ready to start from their sockets, and his mouth covered with foam. In the absence of anything else, the neighbour suggested an emetic, but the prisoner said, "No, that will do him no good; he will not be here many hours" "Dear me," said Mrs. Brett, "why, what have you been giving him?" when the prisoner answered, "nothing but pap." No doctor was sent for, and in the night the sufferer died. Although no indecent haste was observed in the funeral, rumour soon began to busy herself about the cause of the death, and one day the prisoner went angrily to Mrs. Brett, and, accusing her of talking about the child, threatened to "make her jump for it" if she repeated her scandal. In spite of this, however, the neighbours still talked, and it being about that time ascertained that the prisoner had bought some arsenic a fortnight before the death, "to poison rats," as she said (when she had received a solemn caution as to its use and danger), it was determined by the authorities that the body should be exhumed, and subjected to chemical analysis, when the presence of arsenic was detected. The prisoner was taken into custody. The evidence proved, among other things, that she had actually registered the death of her grandson long before he died, and just at the time she bought the arsenic, and had assigned to the registrar the very causes of death, viz, "convulsions and retchings," which did afterwards mark his *exit* from life. When called on for her defence, she varied her previous statement as to the disposition of the arsenic, and endeavoured to screen herself at the expense of her daughters, Elizabeth and Matilda, one of whom she said had found, or shown to her in a drawer the paper in which she had originally put away the arsenic in a shed while she insinuated that she had on one occasion missed about one-third part of the poison soon after she had bought it. The jury found her guilty, and Mr. Justice Williams sentenced her to be hanged.

Sentence of Death for Murder.—At the Liverpool Assizes, *George Evans*, a young man aged twenty, was tried before Mr Baron Gurney, on a charge of the wilful murder of Jane Millen, at Manchester, on the 14th of August last. He was charged with doing it, in the first count, by inflicting a wound on the forehead with an iron bar; in the second, by a blow on the back of the head; in the third, by strangulation; and in the fourth, by both means—those of strangulation and the blows. The jury found him "Guilty," and the Judge sentenced him to death, without hope of mercy. The report adds, "the prisoner bowed respectfully to the Bench, and walked steadily from the dock."

The Accident on the Midland Counties Railway.—Acquittal of Mr. Lightfoot and Mr. Raven.—At Nottingham, on Monday, *Robert Lightfoot*, station-master at Nottingham, was arraigned on the coroner's inquisition for the manslaughter of John Dean. The prisoner, in a firm and distinct voice, pleaded not guilty. *Robert Lightfoot*, and *Jonathan Raven*, station-master at Beeston, were then arraigned on the coroner's inquisition for manslaughter, the former as causing the death of James Bolestridge, the latter as being present, aiding and assisting therein. Mr. Wildman, on the part of the prosecution, stated that as the Grand Jury had thrown out the bill, it was not usual, unless there were some peculiarities about a case, to proceed with the same inquiry. Certainly he (Mr. Wildman) did not find any circumstances in the present case that would justify him in departing from the usual course. He (the learned counsel), on looking at the evidence, could not but feel in that case, although the prisoner Lightfoot might have been guilty of an error of judgment, still it was an error of judgment in which his own life was as much risked as that of any other person, for it appeared that so far from wishing to neglect his duty, he left the place where he might have continued, and exposed his own person in order to prevent the possibility of a disaster occurring, which it was no part of his duty to prevent. As no evidence was offered in support of the coroner's inquisition, the jury of course returned a verdict of acquittal. Mr Justice Patteson said, "I am very glad this inquiry has taken place. I am quite sure what the learned counsel for the prosecution has stated is correct, and, judging from the circumstances that have actually occurred, looking at everything that has taken place, it is impossible to say there was anything greater than an error in judgment; certainly there is no ground for saying there was that culpable and gross negligence which would authorise a conviction for manslaughter. I cannot pretend to say there was not an error of judgment on your part, but it is clear everything that was done by you was done to prevent the mischief taking place which did occur, owing probably to a misunderstanding between you and another person. As I understand, it was no part of your duty to have left the Nottingham station at all. That was an error in the first instance; and the second error, if there was any, seems to be this, that, although feeling persuaded, and as far as I can judge with very good reason, that the train coming from Nottingham would come on its proper line, and that that line would be free, still you did not wait to make it quite certain at the Beeston station—it would have been better to have waited, as it appears the train coming from Nottingham, whichever line it came on, was overdue at Beeston station, therefore it would have been better had you waited a few minutes; but to say because a man certainly erred in judgment in a situation of great difficulty, he is guilty of manslaughter when death occurs, is not correct." Mr. Lightfoot then stepped from the dock, and immediately left the court.

Murder of a Woman at Salford.—At Liverpool on Monday *Thomas Stew* was tried by Mr. Baron Gurney, for the murder of Alice Nolan, at Salford. The facts of the case are these:—The deceased worked at a flax mill in Salford, and about ten o clock on the night of Sunday, the 7th of July, she was seen to put her hand to her throat in Brig-street, in that town, apparently in great pain, and on reaching Harrington-street she fell. On examination it was found that her throat had been cut almost from ear to ear. In order to show that the prisoner was connected with the transaction, it appeared that the deceased and himself had been acquainted with each other for some time; that he kept her company with the view of marrying her, and that he had applied to her to know whether she would become his wife. On Sunday, the 7th July, they passed the whole day together, and about six o'clock on that evening they went to the house of a Mrs. Sarah Shepherd, in Cook-street, Salford, where some few words, not of an amicable nature, passed between them. Presently, however, they made up their differences, and were as good friends as ever; and then the prisoner rushed out, and borrowed a razor and shaving-brush at the house of a neighbour named Hugh Broadhurst, with the intention, as he said, of shaving himself. He then returned to Shepherd's, and about nine o'clock the same night deceased and himself left together, and after that time the young woman was never seen alive by her friends. What became of them from nine to ten o'clock was not exactly known, but about ten a man and a woman were seen at the corner of a street, and one main inquiry in the case appeared to be whether the persons then standing together were the prisoner and the deceased. There was no doubt that the female was the deceased, and the description of the man exactly answered that of the prisoner. The conversation that passed between them was partly overheard. The man called her by the name of Alice, and she addressed him by the name of Tom, and those were the usual terms of familiarity with which they called each other. The subject of conversation had reference to their marriage. She said she would not marry him for six months at least, and this answer appeared to have disappointed the prisoner. Very shortly after, the deceased was seen to put her hand to her throat and to fall in the street, and at the same moment the prisoner was observed to run in the direction of Shepherd's house. About ten minutes after ten o'clock, he passed up Shepherd's entry, singing and dancing, "Jim along Joe," and then rushed into Shepherd's house, crying out, "Here goes it—here I'll die." Immediately after he said this he made a sort of a stumble forwards, and inflicted a deadly wound on his throat with the razor he had borrowed from Broadhurst. The wound, though not fatal, was nevertheless a very dangerous one, and it was only lately that he had recovered from the effects.—The jury convicted the prisoner, and Mr. Baron Gurney passed sentence of death upon him.—Towards the close of his lordship's address the unhappy man sank back, apparently partially insensible, in the arms of the turnkeys. At the close of the sentence he seemed to wake, as it were, from a dream, and clinging to the front of the dock endeavoured to address the court, but a few hoarse unintelligible whispers were all that could be heard, his tongue refused its office, and he was led half fainting from the dock.

Murder of a Police Constable at Bury St. Edmund's—On Saturday last, *William Howell*, 28, *Walter Howell*, 21, and *Israel Sharley*, 38, labourers, living at Mutford, were tried for having, on the 30th of July last, feloniously and maliciously murdered James M'Fadden, a police constable, by shooting him with a gun. It will be recollected that the murder of M'Fadden took place under circumstances connected with a robbery of a barn, in the parish of Gisingham. M'Fadden being set to watch the premises was shot by one of the parties engaged in the plunder. The examination of witnesses occupied the whole of Saturday, and the trial was not brought to a close until one o'clock on Monday, when a verdict of Guilty was pronounced against the three prisoners. The Judge (Mr. Justice Williams) then, in the most solemn manner, proceeded to pass the sentence of death upon all the prisoners. As the prisoners were about to be removed, Walter Howell exclaimed "So you think, my lord, you have done justice: all the witnesses are perjured."

The Murder of Sir Thomas Boughey's Gamekeeper.—At the assizes at Stafford on Monday, two young men named Paul Downing and Charles Powys were tried for the wilful murder of Mr. William Cooper, head gamekeeper to Sir Thomas Boughey, at Audley, Staffordshire, in the month of August last. The case was one of the usual kind connected with poaching. It was stated that the neighbourhood was infested with poachers, and the prisoners had before been convicted of that offence. But as far as the murder was concerned, the testimony was entirely circumstantial. After a very long trial, and after the jury had retired for some time, the foreman said—"As far as circumstantial evidence enables us we find the prisoners guilty."—The Judge: You must say, gentlemen, whether they are guilty or not guilty.—Foreman: We find them guilty. We believe that one fired the gun, and the other aided and abetted.—Mr. Huddlestone: I submit, my lord, that the jury must decide on which count they find their verdict.—Mr. Yardley shortly argued contra. Mr. Huddlestone: You will take a note of my objection, my lord.—The Judge: I have done so.—Mr Bellamy again put the question to the jury, and they returned a verdict of "Guilty," with a strong recommendation to mercy.—Mr. Justice Coltman then passed sentence of death upon the prisoners, telling them that he would forward the recommendation of the jury to her Majesty's Ministers.—Downing, with an oath, protested his innocence, and was removed from the bar uttering the most dreadful imprecations against the judge and jury.

Conviction for Incendiarism.—At the Exeter Assizes on Tuesday, *John Bendle*, a miserably clad and lame man, was charged with having, on the night of the 27th of September last, set fire to a rick of oats, the property of John Land. It was proved that Mr. Land was a farmer, residing at West Buckland, Devonshire, where the prisoner existed as a pauper. Two or three days before the fire, the prisoner was met by a witness, who asked him if he was going home. [The witness stated that at this time the prisoner was living in a linhay or cow-shed, but had before been in the union] The prisoner replied that he was, on which the witness said that he ought to go into the union. Prisoner answered that he would never go into the union again, but he would do something before Sunday that would prevent that. He had no animosity, he added, against any one in the parish except the prosecutor, and he hated him because he had used him so badly when they lived together at Mrs. Dean's He then went on to say that before Sunday he would burn down his house or his barn. On the evening of the fire it was proved that the prisoner had bought a box of lucifer matches. The prisoner, by another witness, was seen near about the time that the fire took place, within a quarter of a mile of the spot on which the rick stood. On the same evening, another witness stated that he saw the prisoner, who told him that he set fire to Mr. Land's rick. The jury immediately returned a verdict of Guilty, and Mr. Baron Alderson sentenced him to be transported for life.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE FORGED TRANSFER AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

William Burgess, the Bank clerk, accused of uttering two forged transfers for £8200 Three per Cent. Consols, was tried on Thursday at the Central Criminal Court, by Mr. Baron Rolfe. The prisoner was described in the calendar as 23 years of age, and the indictment charged him with feloniously aiding and assisting a person unknown to personate an owner of a certain share of and in a public stock, value £8200, with intent to defraud William Oxenford thereof.

The Hon. J. S. Wortley, Q.C., Mr. Adolphus, and Mr. Clarkson appeared as counsel for the prosecution.

Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Charnock defended the prisoner.

The evidence in support of the case was given at great length, but all the material facts have been so recently published, that it would be useless repetition to report the trial

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and he was sentenced to transportation for life.

Meeting of Manchester Merchants.—An important meeting of merchants took place in Manchester, on Tuesday, for the purpose of adopting measures to procure the repeal of the duty on cotton wool. Resolutions in favour of that object were agreed to.

Incendiary Fires.—Accounts have been received of more incendiary fires. Last Sunday night at Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, no less than seven houses were consumed, with the furniture. There has also been an incendiary fire on Highfield Farm, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, but it was fortunately confined to the straw rick on which it originated.

The Late Railway Accident near Nottingham.—We are glad to hear that Mr. Roberts is considered to be out of danger. Mr. Neap, of Retford, who was dangerously injured, is doing well. He has received 20 guineas as compensation. James Howitt is still at the hospital, but going on well. The other sufferers are progressing slowly. Mrs. Bolestridge is extremely ill from mental suffering and anxiety, caused by her husband's injuries, and her subsequent bereavement.

POSTSCRIPT.

Chairman of the Middlesex Magistrates.—The Middlesex Magistrates met yesterday at the Court-house, Clerkenwell-green, to choose a chairman. Mr. Pownall and Mr. Rotch were proposed. The former was elected the numbers being for Mr. Pownall, 70; for Mr. Rotch, 25.

Baths and Washhouses for the Poor.—At a meeting of the Common Council, on Thursday, the report of the Finance Committee concerning baths and washhouses for the poor was presented. It recommended that £500 be granted out of the City funds to aid the establishment of baths. On the motion "That the Court agree with the committee," Mr. Lawrence moved that the report lie on the table. On a division, after discussion, the original motion was carried by 49 to 41. A motion to reduce the proposed grant to £200 was, however, subsequently agreed to by a large majority. The court then adjourned.

The Collision Between the Sylph and Orwell Steamers—On Thursday an inquest was held at the Eight Bells, Greenwich, before Mr. J. Carttar, the coroner for West Kent, on the bodies of the two unfortunate men who lost their lives in the collision between the Sylph steamer, Swaisland master, belonging to the Woolwich Steam-packet Company, and the Orwell steamer, Rackham master, running between London and Ipswich. The bodies were identified as those of the two men named Sheppard and Sullivan. Sheppard, it appeared, used to run an errand cart from Woolwich to Greenwich; but having fallen into poverty, he latterly came to Greenwich by the boat. Sullivan, the other unfortunate sufferer, was about forty years of age. He was a poor labouring man, and used to earn his livelihood by selling apples. A great many witnesses were examined, but their evidence did not throw any new light on the transaction, nor did it disclose any fact in addition to those mentioned in the account given in another part of our paper. The evidence of one witness, James Rowland, a tailor, living in Albion-street, Hyde-park, appears to afford an accurate account of the way in which the accident occurred, and we therefore subjoin it. Mr. Rowland deposed that he was a passenger on board the Sylph, and was standing on the fore part of the vessel, on deck. Just after leaving Greenwich one of the crew, who was on the look out, called "The Witch," and "A barge," and the captain nodded his head in acknowledgment, and the Sylph passed them, and took a slanting direction. He saw the Orwell coming up the river, about twenty or thirty yards distant, and perceiving that a collision was inevitable, he ran aft. If he had remained where he was he would have been injured. The fog was so dense that it was impossible to see beyond thirty yards. He had no alarm at the rate of speed at which the Sylph was going. Heard the orders "Stop her," &c., and thought that both steamers were stopped at the time of the collision. Heard some one from the Orwell call out. The captain of the Sylph was on the paddle-box all the way down. If they had been going at a more moderate speed, the collision might have been avoided; but there was not sufficient time. The fog increased from Hungerford; he thought it required caution in the management of the boat to come down the river at such a time. Every assistance was rendered by all parties. If the vessels had gone more slowly he thought it possible the accident would have been avoided if the helms had been turned. He should say the Sylph was rather nearer the north than the south side. Could not say at what rate the Orwell was going; he heard some one calling on board the Orwell, and presumed that it was with the intention of preventing collision. The Orwell might have been stationary for aught he knew. He thought he might safely say the Orwell had headway at the time of the collision, but he could not judge of the speed. It was soon after the Witch passed the Sylph that the accident occurred. The Witch passed tolerably close. Could not say that the fog increased after they left Greenwich. There was no time for observation. The inquiry was adjourned till Monday next.

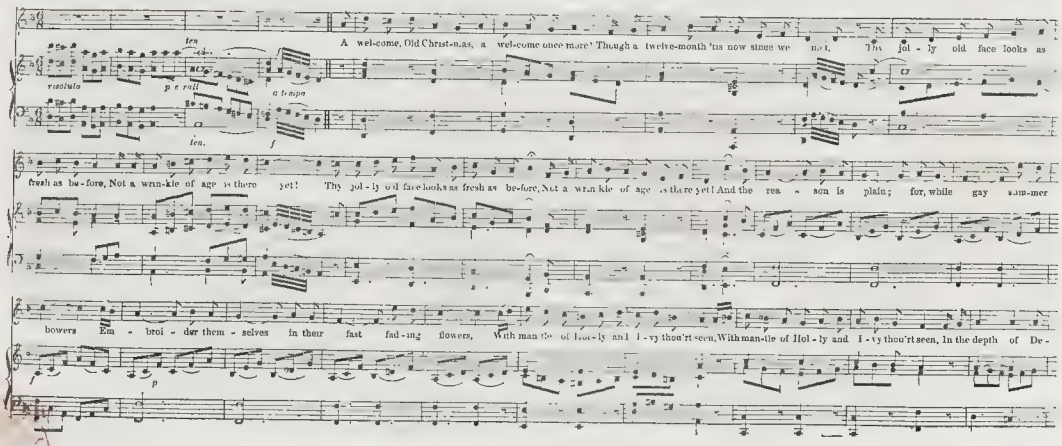
Suicide.—On Thursday afternoon, shortly after four o'clock, Mr. Wood, jun., son of the proprietor of Wood's Hotel, Lincoln's-inn-fields, entered the shop of Mr. Rusk, boot-maker, of High Holborn, and requested permission to go up stairs; and, being a customer, it was immediately granted. Having remained for a considerable time, Mr. Rusk became surprised, and upon going up stairs, to his horror discovered the unfortunate young man quite dead, having cut his throat with a razor, which was lying on the ground. No cause for the rash act has been assigned.

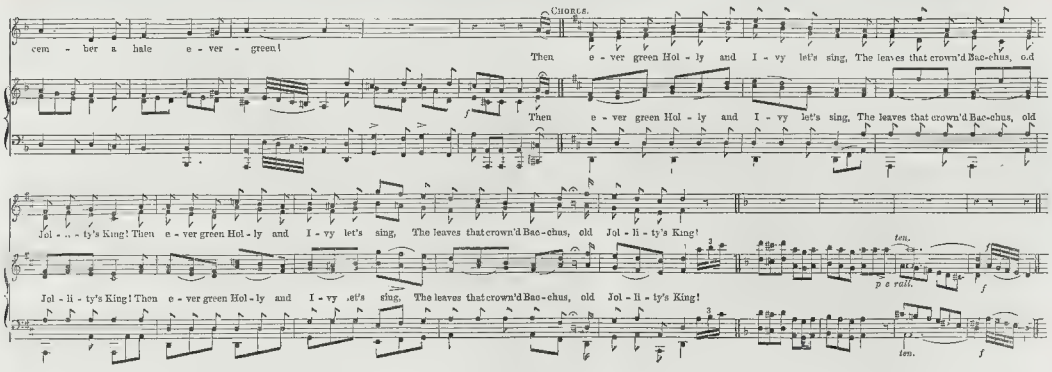
The Lady Thief.—At the Central Criminal Court, *Leah Mary Roper*, the woman charged with stealing goods from several linen-drapers' shops, was convicted of stealing 48 yards of satinette, value £6 6s. the property of Mr. Hardwicke, a linen draper in Holborn. Mr. Baron Rolfe sentenced her to one year's imprisonment with hard labour, remarking that there were two other cases against her, although it was not then necessary to go into any more than the one which had been so clearly proved.

Curious Suicide at Worcester.—On Tuesday morning Mr. J. Hanbury, glover, of Worcester, second son of Mr. T. Hanbury, one of the serjeants-at-mace of the Worcester Corporation, hanged himself in a most singular manner, and was found dead by his mother. The unhappy suicide had effected his purpose in the following manner:—He had procured a piece of small rope (a portion of a clothes-line), one end of which he had secured to the brass handle of a door communicating between the parlour and kitchen, and the other end, being thrown over the top of the door, he had tied round his neck. He then made two running loops in his silk neckerchief, in which he tied his wrists, and two flat-irons (used for ironing linen) were secured to the same neckerchief, thus adding additional weight to his body. By these means he succeeded in strangling himself, and when found was quite dead and cold. At the inquest, Mrs. Paine, a neighbour of the deceased, produced the silk neckerchief and two flat irons which were found fastened to the deceased's wrists. The neckerchief was much twisted, and the irons weighed about six pounds each. As to the deceased's mind, it was stated by all the witnesses examined that he was of a very melancholy temperament, which it was thought arose from constitutional debility. The jury found that the deceased destroyed himself while labouring under temporary insanity.

JOLLY OLD CHRISTMAS.

WRITTEN AND COMPOSED BY J. AUGUSTINE WADE.


A wel-come, Old Christ-mas, a wel-come once more! Though a twelve-month 'tis now since we met, Thy jol - ly old face looks as
fresh as be-fore, Not a wrin-kle of age is there yet! Thy jol - ly old face looks as fresh as be-fore, Not a wrin-kle of age is there yet! And the rea - son is plain; for, while gay sum-mer
bowers Em - broi - der them - selves in their fast fad-ing flowers, With man-tle of Hol - ly and I - vy thou'rt seen, With man-tle of Hol - ly and I - vy thou'rt seen, In the depth of De -


CHORUS.
cem - ber a hale e - ver - green!
Then e - ver green Hol - ly and I - vy let's sing, The leaves that crown'd Bac-chus, old
Then e - ver green Hol - ly and I - vy let's sing, The leaves that crown'd Bac-chus, old
Jol - .. - ty's King! Then e - ver green Hol - ly and I - vy let's sing, The leaves that crown'd Bac-chus, old Jol - li - ty's King!
ten.
p e rall.
f
Jol - li - ty's King! Then e - ver green Hol - ly and I - vy let's sing, The leaves that crown'd Bac-chus, old Jol - li - ty's King!
len.
f

II.

A welcome, old Christmas, a welcome once more—
Though thy head be all frosty and chill,
Thy heart is as warm with its good kindly store
Of Affections and Fondnesses still
As ev'n in the days of our earlier years,
When our smiles were more often—less frequent our tears,
We greeted thy coming, and happy were we
Thy evergreen Holly and Ivy to see!

CHORUS.

Then evergreen Holly and Ivy let's sing,
The leaves that crown'd Bacchus old Jollity's King!

III.

What, tho' the sweet summer months have all sped,
And silence is in their lone bow'rs—
What, tho' the roses are wither'd or fled,
Still the Holly and Ivy are ours!

Oh! thus in the winter of life may we feel,
An enjoyment that even cold Time cannot steal—
A still blooming thought of some joy that is gone,
That will light us and warm us by Memory's sun!

CHORUS.

The evergreen Holly and Ivy let's sing,
Then leaves that crown'd Bacchus, old Jollity's King!

FINE ARTS.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE OPERA. Parts VIII. and IX. La Sylphide and Don Juan. BOGUE, Fleet-street.

This elegant work maintains its attraction: the portraits of Taglioni and Sontag are complimentary (but we suppose gallantly so) to the two ladies. The expression of that of Taglioni, however, wants etherialism: as *La Sylphide* she is *en caractère*—we do not want a ball-room likeness of the fair *danseuse*; we should have preferred to have seen her portrayed as one of those beautiful personifications of a Muse or Grace in which she has so often proved how much poetry there may be in motion. The letter-press portion continues to be a little inflated;—but it seems to be written by an enthusiast, and we therefore excuse its occasional "bombast," and even think "it a style." The incidental illustrative cuts are exquisite, and in the highest degree characteristic. We have already lavished all our praise upon the getting up of this very elegant work—we can only repeat ourselves, and say our former meaning in other words, that it will be found an ornament to every literary table.

NEW MUSIC.

THE MUSICAL BIJOU, AN ALBUM OF POETRY AND MUSIC FOR 1845. D'ALMAINE, and Co., Soho-square.

This work does credit to the artists, in every department, who have been engaged upon it: the illustrations are beautiful in the extreme. We are informed that, "The whole have been copied, with slight alterations, by permission of the trustees, from manuscripts preserved in the British Museum; and executed in colours by J. Brandard;" and most beautifully we must say. The illuminated frontispiece and border are from the poems of the Duke of Orleans (father of Louis XII.), taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt; the copy executed for Elizabeth of York, Queen of Henry VII. (Royal Col. 16, F. ii.) The illuminated title is from the same MS.—the presentation plate from various authorities—the table of contents from the Calendar prefixed to a fine missal (Sloane, 2605), and the covers; the front from a small, but rare missal (Harleian, 2336), the back composed. So much for the decorative part of the work, which, we regret to say, is the predominant excellence of the book, although many things in the vocal and instrumental departments deserve our heartiest commendation. *Ubi plura nitent*, we shall not be offended with the *paucis maculis* which may be found throughout. Amongst the latter we must mention a mutilation of Bellini's duet from "Norma," which we cannot help thinking a musical sacrilege! But, altogether, the Bijou is a most elegant work—attractive in the *ensemble*, if not *en detail*. That enemy to true music, quadrille, occupies many pages which might have been more usefully applied—but "*c'est la mode*;" and a man or musician might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion.

FROST FAIR ON THE THAMES.

The recent frost has called up many recollections of similar visitations in this country; though, fortunately, that which has scarcely passed away, did not reach the severity of the event depicted in our engraving.

This represents a scene from "Frost Fair" on the Thames, in 1814; sketched by Luke Clennell, with all the skill of his truthful pencil. The locality is the immediate neighbourhood of London-bridge.

Of the event we find the following interesting notice in Mr. Cruden's valuable "History of Gravesend and the Port of London," lately published:—

"1814. The winter of this year was universally severe. On the eve of Epiphany, a frost commenced, that continued for several weeks; and during a great part of that time the Thames was frozen, to the indescribable distress of many industrious classes. On the 20th of January, a great fall of snow rendered the highway between Gravesend and Rochester impassable, until it was removed by the laborious exertions of the military stationed at Chatham. The intercourse by the water highway between Gravesend and London, was obstructed, but from this there could be no release by human aid; and those, whose means of earning a subsistence was suspended, awaited, with anxiety, the relief that was to be expected only from natural causes, and they hailed with gladness the day when the thaw commenced, that opened the avenues to the resumption of productive labour."

A sort of rude fair was held upon the ice; and printing-presses were set up there, at which were printed a memorial of the duration of this calamitous visitation—the following being a fac simile:—

FROST FAIR.

Amidst the Arts which on the THAMES appear,
To tell the wonders of this icy year,
PRINTING claims prior place, which at one view,
Erects a monument of THAT and YOU.

Printed on the River THAMES, February 4, in the 54th year of the reign of King George the III. Anno Domini, 1814.

The frost soon afterwards terminated, and the Thames was again the scene of trade and industry.

FROST FAIR ON THE THAMES," IN 1814, FROM A DRAWING BY CLENNELL.

"THE PROBLEM" EXPERIMENTAL YACHT.

"THE PROBLEM" EXPERIMENTAL YACHT.

This little bark has been fitted out on a new principle, by Mr. Dampster, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. She is built of iron; the stem and stern posts meet at an angle below the centre of the vessel, where it is made strong; the angular keel is formed by the plates riveted through the stem and stern posts, and lower ends of the floor timbers. From the floor down to the angle in the keel is run fall of lead, which acts powerfully as ballast, and protects the keel, and prevents corrosion. The keel being narrow, makes little resistance to the fluid; and its strength is a safeguard to the main body of the vessel.

The extraordinary facility with which this vessel can be controlled in a gale of wind, or on a rough sea, has excited considerable interest among practical men on the Tyne, where the vessel has manœuvred with great success according to the Newcastle journals. She has one centre or main mast with square sails, and a triangular sail, fore and aft, worked with several movements; and it is in the dexterous use of the latter sails, that the great advantages of the New Rig are exemplified. Mr. Dempster has repeatedly experimented on the Tyne with this vessel. His principal experiment is the revolving manœuvre, useful or vessels of war.

The Life-boat manœuvre is serviceable in case of a man falling overboard, by going back to pick him up, or for backing a vessel clear of dangers suddenly observed ahead. Buoys being often overboard, and the vessel backed astern to pick them up, sufficiently showed how this manœuvre was effected. Mr. Dempster manages the vessel without assistance from any one; and her movements on the water, under his guidance, are described in the *Newcastle Journal* as truly surprising.

The vessel is shaped alike at each end, so that she can be propelled either way, through the water. In the manœuvre shown in the engraving, she is running at the rate of seven knots, and is about to take a rock narrow at the top, where there is one foot and a half less water than her draught; and this she passed over without injury.

This Experimental Vessel was built by subscription in Scotland; and Mr. Dempster is now in London, for the purpose of bringing his invention under the notice of the Lords of the Admiralty. "It is considered," says the *Newcastle Journal*, "that a vessel raised upon this principle would form an excellent school of discipline for young men intended for the naval service, and instructing them in the nice art of manœuvring a vessel."

LITERATURE.

THE CHIMES: A GOBLIN STORY OF SOME BELLS THAT RANG AN OLD YEAR OUT AND A NEW YEAR IN. By CHARLES DICKENS. Chapman and Hall.

As the elegant contribution to our seasonable literature has appeared almost simultaneously on the library-table and the stage, it has, doubtless, already been perused and witnessed with delight, by thousands of the reading and play-going public. A volume of some 170 pages, like the present, and this by one of the master-spirits of the age, must be hailed by a legion of readers; and, however highly expectation may have been raised by the author's exquisite "Carol," we predict that, making allowance for "The Chimes," being the second of its class, it will enjoy a comparative share of popularity. Probably, the "Goblin" of to-day is less jocund than the "Ghost" of last year; it may not equal its predecessor in construction of plot, slight as that was acknowledged to be; nor is there the same breath of humour and rich fancy flowing through its pages: but, in what may be regarded as the higher end and aim of Mr. Dickens' writings —the reform of social abuse, and the uprooting of deeply-rooted popular error—the present work must be hailed as a well-timed production, likely to realise the most beneficial results in society; while it is replete with refined sentiments upon questions of paramount importance to the adjustment of the social balance, and which must humanise and elevate the mind of even the most listless reader. These noble objects are the under-current of Mr. Dickens' volume, whilst the work is not wanting in those touches of homely truth and humour which have proved the most extensively attractive charms of the author's previous productions.

Numerous as already may be the public acquaintance with "The Chimes," we shall glance at the framework of the story, and its most successful scenic touches. The volume is divided into *Four Quarters*: the first is chiefly introductory of *dram. pers.*: here is a specimen from the opening pages —

A NIGHT SCENE IN A CHURCH.

The night-wind has a dismal trick of wandering round and round a building of that sort, and moaning as it goes; and of trying, with its unseen hand, the windows and the doors; and seeking out some crevices by which to enter. And when it has got in; as one not finding what it seeks, whatever that may be; it wails and howls to issue forth again: and not content with stalking through the aisles, and gliding round and round the pillars, and tempting the deep organ, soars up to the roof, and strives to rend the rafters; then flings itself despairingly upon the stones below, and passes, muttering, into the vaults. Anon, it comes out stealthily, and creeps along the walls; seeming to read, in whispers, the Inscriptions sacred to the Dead. At some of these, it breaks out shrilly, as with laughter; and at others, moans and cries as if it were lamenting. It has a ghostly sound too, lingering within the altar; where it seems to chaunt, in its wild way, of Wrong and Murder done, and false Gods worshipped; in defiance of the Tables of the Law, which look so far fair and smooth, but are so flawed and broken. Ugh! Heaven preserve us, sitting snugly round the fire! it has an awful voice, that wind at Midnight, singing in a church!

But high up in the steeple! There the full force roars and whistles! High up in the steeple, where it is free to come and go through many an airy arch and loophole, and to twist and twine itself about the giddy stair, and twirl the groundsel weathercock, and make the very tower shake and shiver! High up in the steeple, where the belfry is; and iron rails are ragged with rust; and shirts of lead and copper, shrivelled by the changing weather, crackle and heave beneath the unaccustomed tread; and birds sluff shabby nests into corners of old oaken joists and beams; and dust grows old and grey; and speckled antlers, indigent and fat with long security, swing idly to and fro in the vibration of the bells, and never lose their hold upon their tinsel-gum castles in the air, or climb up sailor-like in quick alarm, or drop upon the ground and ply a score of nimble legs to save a life! High up in the steeple of an old church, far above the light and murmur of the town and far below the flying clouds that shadow it, is the wild and dreary place at night: and high up in the steeple of an old church, dwelt the Chimes I tell of.

Passing over the bells of the Chimes, who had their Godfathers and Godmothers, and their silver mugs—the latter melted down by Henry VIII.—we come to the first character —

TOBY VECK, THE TICKET-PORTER.

Whatever Toby Veck said, I say. I take my stand by Toby Veck, although he *did* stand all day long (and weary work it was) just outside the church-door. In fact, he was a ticket-porter, Toby Veck, and waited there for jobs.

And a breezy, goose-skinned, blue-nosed, red-eyed, stony-pated, tooth-chattering place it was to wait in, in the winter-time, as Toby Veck well knew. The wind came tearing round the corner, occasionally the east wind—as if it had sallied forth, express, from the confines of the earth to have a blow at Toby. And oftentimes it seemed to come upon him sooner than it had expected, for, bounding round the corner, and passing Toby, it would suddenly wheel round again, as if it cried, "Why, here *is* a!" Inconsistently his little white apron would be caught up over his head like a naughty boy's garments, and his feeble little pole would be seen to wrestle and struggle unavailingly in his hand, and his legs would undergo tremendous agitation, and Toby himself all aslant, and facing now in this direction now in that, would be so banged and buffeted, and tossed, and worried, and hustled, and lifted off his feet, as to render it a state of things but one degree removed from a positive miracle, that he wasn't carried up bodily into the air as a colony of frogs or snails or other portable creatures sometimes are said (since down again, to the great astonishment of the natives, on some strange corner of the world where no ticket-porters are unknown.

But windy weather in spite of its using him so roughly, was, after all, a sort of holiday for Toby. That's the fact. He didn't seem to wait so long for a sixpence in the wind, as at other times; for the having to fight with that boisterous element took off his attention, and quite freshened him up, when he was getting hungry and low-spirited. A hard frost, too, or a fall of snow was an Event; and it seemed, to do him good, somehow or other—it would have been hard to say in what respect though, Toby! So wind and frost and snow, and perhaps a good stiff storm of hail, were Toby Veck's red-letter days.

Wet weather was the worst: the cold, damp, clammy wet, that wrapped him up like a moist great coat: the only kind of great-coat Toby owned, or could have added to his comfort by dispensing with. Wet days, when the rain came slowly, thickly, obstinately down; when the street's thront, like his own, was choked with mist; when smoking umbrellas passed and repassed spinning round and round like so many teetotums, as they knocked against each other on the crowded footway, throwing off a little whirlpool of uncomfortable sprinklings; when gutters brawled, and water-spouts were full and noisy; when the wet from the projecting stones and ledges of the church fell drip, drip, drip, on Toby, making the wisp of straw on which he stood more mud in no time; those were the days that tried him. Then, indeed, you might see Toby looking anxiously out from his shelter in an angle of the church-wall—such a meagre shelter, that in a summer time it never cast a shadow thicker than a good-sized walking-stick upon the sunny pavement—with a disconsolate and forgathered face. But coming out, a minute afterwards, to warm himself by exercise, and trotting up and down some dozen times: he would brighten even then, and go back more brightly to his niche.

They called him Trotty from his pace, which meant speed if it didn't make it. He could have Walked faster perhaps; most likely; but rob him of his trot, and Toby would have taken to his bed and died. It besp attered him with mud in dirty weather; it cost him a world of trouble; he could have walked with infinitely greater ease; but that was one reason for his clinging to it so tenaciously. A weak, small, spare man, he was not Hercules, this Toby, in his good intentions. He loved to earn his money. He delighted to believe—Toby was very poor, and couldn't well afford to part with a delicht—that he was worth his salt. With a shilling or an extraordinary message or small parcel in hand, his courage, always high, rose higher. As he trotted on, he would call out to fast Postmen ahead of him, to get out of the way: devoutly believing that in the natural course of things he must inevitably overtake and run them down; and he had perfect faith—not often tested—in his being able to carry anything that man could lift.

Thus, even when he came out of his nook to warm himself on a wet day, Toby trotted. Making, with his leaky shoes, a crooked line of slushy footprints in the mire; and blowing on his chilly hands and rubbing them against each other, poorly defended from the weather by threadbare mufflers of grey worsted, with a private apartment only for the thumb and a common room or tap for the rest of the fingers; Toby, with his knees bent and his cane beneath his arm, still trotted.

A character of another "order" will, doubtless, be identified among our civic neighbours: it is that of one, who, by "putting down," in the story before us, contrives to perpetrate much mischief, as in the following scene of

TOBY'S DAUGHTER AND ALDERMAN CUTE.

"Now I'm going to give you a word or two of good advice, my girl," said the Alderman, in his nice easy way. "It's my place to give advice, you know, because I'm a Justice. You know I'm a Justice, don't you?"

Meg timidly said, "Yes." But every body knew Alderman Cute was a Justice! Oh dear, so active a Justice always! Who such a mote of brightness in the public eye as Cute!

"You are going to be married, you say," pursued the Alderman. "Very unbecoming and indelicate in one of your sex! But never mind that. After you are married, you'll quarrel with your husband, and come to be a distressed wife. You may think not: but you will, because I tell you so. Now I give you warning, that I have made up my mind to Put distressed wives Down. So don't be brought before me. You'll have children—boys. Those boys will grow up bad, I have no doubt: and run wild in the streets, without shoes and stockings. Mind, my young friend! I'll convict 'em summarily, every one, for I am determined to Put boys without shoes and stockings Down. Perhaps your husband will die young (most likely) and leave you with a baby. Then you'll be turned out of doors, and wander up and down the streets. Now don't wander near me, my dear, for I am resolved to Put all wandering mothers Down. All young mothers, of all sorts and kinds. It's my determination to Put Down. Don't think to plead illness as an excuse with me; or babies as an excuse with me: for all sick persons and young children (I hope you know the church-service but I'm afraid not) I am determined to Put Down. And if you attempt, desperately, and ungratefully, and impiously, and fraudulently attempt to drown yourself, or hang yourself. I'll have no pity on you, for I have made up my mind to Put all suicide Down. If there is one thing," said the Alderman, with his self-satisfied smile, "on which I can be said to have made up my mind more than on another, it is to Put suicide Down. So don't try it on. That's the phrase, is n't it! Eh, ha! now we understand each other."

In the next Quarter is this exquisite snatch on

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.

The Year was Old that day. The patient Year had lived through the reproaches and misuses of its slanderers, and faithfully performed its work. Spring, summer, autumn, winter. It had laboured through the destined round, and now laid down its weary head to die. Shut out from hope, high impulse, active happiness, itself, but messenger of many joys to others, it made appeal in its decline to the New Year; new inventions to beguile it. Its life was parcelled out in almanacks and pocket-books; the coming of its moons, and stars, and tides, was known beforehand to the moment; all the workings of its seasons in their days and nights, were calculated with as much precision as Mr. Filer could work sums in men and women.

The New Year, the New Year. Everywhere the New Year! The Old Year was already looked upon as dead; and its effects were selling cheap like some drowned mariner's shoardship. Its patterns were Last Year's and gone at a sacrifice, before its breath was gone. Its treasures were mere dirt, beside the riches of its unborn successor!

Trotty had no portion, to his thinking, in the New Year or the Old.

To this succeeds a capital portrait of one who would shine in a Society for Bettering Every-body—one Sir Joseph Bowley—

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND."

"I *am* the Poor Man's Friend," observed Sir Joseph, glancing at the poor man present. "As such I may be taunted. As such I have been taunted. But I ask no other title."

"Bless him for a noble gentleman!" thought Trotty.

"I don't agree with Cute here, for instance," said Sir Jose:h, holding out the letter. "I don't agree with the Filer party. I don't agree with any party. My friend the Poor Man, has no business with any party. Has he, my friend? Has he anything of that sort, and nothing of that sort has any business with him. My friend the Poor Man, in my dis[illegible]. No man or body of men has any right to interfere between [illegible] and me. That is the ground I take. I assume a patron's character [illegible] my friend. I say, 'My good fellow, I will treat you paternally.'"

Trotty listened with great gravity, and began to feel more comfortable.

"[illegible] business my good fellow," pursued Sir Joseph," looking benevolently at him, "your only business in life is with me. You needn't trouble [illegible] about anything. I will think for you: I know what is good for you. I am your spiritual parent. Such the dispensation of an all-wise Providence. Now, the design of your creation is: not that you should await and [illegible] appreciate your enjoyments, brutally, with food" —Trotty thought extremely of the time—"but that you should feel the Dignity of Labour; go [illegible] to your cheerful morning air, and—and stop there. Live hard and temperate, be respectful, exercise your self-denial, bring up your family on [illegible] pay your rent as regularly as the clock strikes, be punctual in your dealings (I set you a good example; you will find Mr. Fish, my confidential secretary, with a cash-box before him at all times); and you may trust me to be your Friend and Father."

In the next passages, Toby's delight at finding a hungry guest, is inimitably depicted: it is a piece of

HEARTFELT HOSPITALITY.

Toby withdrew to purchase the viands he had spoken of, for ready money, at Mrs. Chickenstalker's; and presently came back, pretending that he had not been able to find them, at first in the dark.

"But here they are at last," said Trotty, setting out the tea things, "all correct! I was pretty sure it was tea, and a rasher. So it is. Meg, my Pet, if you'll just make the tea while your unworthy father toasts the bacon, we shall be ready, immediate. It's a curious circumstance," said Trotty, proceeding in his cookery, with the assistance of the toasting-fork, "curious, but well known to my friends, that I never care, myself, for rashers, nor for tea. I like to see other people eat 'em," said Trotty, speaking very loud to impress the fact upon his guest, "but to me, as food, they're disagreeable."

Yet Trotty sniffed the savour of the hissing bacon—all is—as if he liked it; and even licked the hollow water in the tea-pot, looked lovingly down into the depths of that smug cauldron, and suffered the fragrant steam to curl about his nose, and wreathe his head and face in a thick cloud. However, for all this, he neither ate nor drank anything at the very beginning, a mere morsel for form's sake, which he appeared to eat with infinite relish, but declared was perfectly uninteresting to him.

We purposely abstain from detailing the entire plot of the story, but must not omit to mention the incident of Toby groping his way up into the chume-loft of a venerable Tudor church; and the Goblin Sight—the tower, swarming with dwarfs, phantoms, spirits, elfin creatures of the Bells, whom he saw leaping, flying, dropping, and pouring out forth—is a truly poetic scene.

The Third Quarter carries on the satire of the tale upon what we take to be one of the phases of Young Englandism. There is a rustic *fête* to celebrate the birthday of Lady Bowley (an excellent sketch of a woman of fashionable charity), one of the scenes in which is the following

SPORT FOR RICH AND POOR.

The skittle playing came off with immense success. Sir Joseph knocked the pins about quite skilfully; Master Bowley took an innings at a shorter distance also; and everybody said that now, when a Baronet and the Son of a Baronet played at skittles, the country was coming round again, as fast as it could come.

At its proper time, the Banquet was served up. Trotty involuntarily repaired to the Hall with the rest, for he felt himself somewhat thither by some stronger impulse than his own free will. The sight was gay in the extreme; the ladies were very handsome; the visitors delighted, cheerful, and good-tempered. When the lower doors were opened, and the people flocked in, in their rustic dresses, the beauty of the spectacle was at its height; but Trotty only murmured more and more, "Where is Richard! He should help and comfort her! I can't see Richard!"

There had been some speeches made; and Lady Bowley's health had been proposed; and Sir Joseph Bowley had returned thanks; and made his great speech, telling for various purposes of charity that he was the born Friend and Father, and so forth; and had given as a Toast, his Friends and Children, and the Dignity of Labour; when a slight disturbance at the bottom of the hall attracted Trotty's notice. After some confusion, Polite, and opposition, one man broke through the rest, and stood forward by himself.

The labourer who thus gains admittance proves a very unwelcome addition to the party, by talking to the great folks in a spirit by no means relished. Here is a hard-hitting specimen —

"SAY, Sir Joseph!

"Now, gentlemen," said Will Fern, holding out his hands, and flushing for an instant in his haggard face. "See how your laws are made to trap and hunt us when we're brought to this. I goes to live elsewhere. And I'm a vagabond. By jail means I comes back home. I comes back a-nutting in your woods, and breaks—who don't?—a limber branch or two. To jail with him! One of your keepers sees me in the broad day, near my own patch of garden with a gun. To jail with him! He has a nat'ral angry word with that man, when I'm free again. To jail with him! I eats a stick. To jail with him! I eats a rotten apple or a turnip. To jail with him! It's twenty miles away; could I bring a knife on board. To jail with him! At last, the constable, the keeper—anybody—finds me anywhere, a doing anything. To jail with him, for he's a vagrant, and a jail-bird known; and jail's the only home he's got!"

The Fourth Quarter shifts to livelier company—

A COSY PAIR OF PORTRAITS.

Fat company, rosy-cheeked company, comfortable company. They were but two, but they were red enough for ten. They sat before a bright fire, with a small low table between them: and unless the fragrance of hot tea and muffins lingered longer in that room than in most others, the table had seen service very lately. But all the cups and saucers being clean, and in their proper places in the corner cupboard; and the brass toasting-fork hanging in its usual nook and wreathing its tops and prongs out, as if it wanted to be measured for a glove; there remained no other visible tokens of the meal just finished, than such as purred and washed their whiskers in the person of the basking cat, and glistened in the precious eyes, not to say pretty faces of her patrons.

This cosy couple (married, evidently) had made a fair division of the fire between them, and sat looking at the glowing sparks that dropped into the grate; now nodding off into a doze; now waking up again from some hot fragment, larger than the rest, came rattling down, as if the fire were coming with it.

It was in no danger of sudden extinction, however; for it gleamed not only in the little windows of the panes of wainscot that clothed the walls and ceiling, and covered half drawn across them, but in the little shop beyond. A little shop, quite crammed and choked with the abundance of its stock; a perfectly voracious little shop, with a mouth accommodating enough to bolt a whole shark's. Cheese, butter, firewood soap, pickles, matches, bacon, table-beer, peg tops, sweetmeats, boys' kites, bird-seed, cold lunch, birch brooms, hearth-stones, salt, vinegar, blacking, red-herrings, tea, coffee, sugar, sand, nutmeg-grating, anatomical, loaves of bread, shuttlecocks, eggs, and slate-pencil: everything was fish that came to the net of this greedy little shop, and all these articles were in its net. How many other kinds of petty merchandise were there, it is impossible for me to say; but bells of packthread, ropes of onions, pounds of candles, cabbage-nets, and brushes, hung in bunches from the ceiling, like extraordinary fruit; while various odd canisters numbered with capacities, established the veracity of the inscription over the outer door, which informed the public that the keeper of this little shop was a licensed dealer in tea, coffee, tobacco, pepper, and snuff.

Glimpses of such of these items as were visible in the shining of the blaze, and the less cheerful radiance of two smoky lamps which burnt but dimly in the shop itself, as though its plethora sat heavy on their lungs; and glancing, then, as one of the two faces by the partner-fire; Trotty had small difficulty in recognising in the stout old lady, Mrs. Chickenstalker: always inclined to corpulency, even in the days when he had known her as established in the general line, and having a small balance against him on her books.

The features of her companion were less easy to him. The great broad chin, with creases in it large enough to hide a finger in; the astonished eyes, that seemed to expostulate with themselves for sinking deeper and deeper into the yielding fat of the soft face: the nose afflicted with that disordered action of its functions which is generally termed The Snuffles; the short thick throat and labouring chest, with other beauties of like description; though calculated to impress the memory, Trotty could at first allot to nobody he had ever known; and yet he had some recollection of them too. At length, in Mrs. Chickenstalker's partner, as the general reader will have already seen in her books.

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The thickening of the misery and suffering of the pair was are frightened out of marriage "by the gentlemen" is exquisitely told in finely blended pathos, relieved by humorous interruption; and the tale, or rather the dream—for such it proves—is wound up with a touching reproof of the old man's (Trotty's) "slander of Nature in the breasts of mothers rendered desperate." Soon after which "the Chimes began to ring the joy-peals for a New Year, so lustily, so merrily, so happily, so gaily, that he leapt upon his feet, and broke the spell that bound him."

Trotty has been dreaming—the consequence of a hearty meal of tripe—and how he had been "going on, good gracious!" Meg's suitor, who has been waiting outside the house to hear the Bells,

rushes in to claim the first kiss in the New Year, and there is a capital sketch of

TROTTY'S JOY

You never in all your life saw anything like Trotty after this. I don't care where you have lived or what you have seen; you never in your life saw anything at all approaching him! He sat down in his chair and beat his knees and cried; he sat down in his chair and beat his knees and laughed; he sat down in his chair and beat his knees and cried and laughed together; he got out of his chair and hugged Meg; he got out of his chair and hugged Richard; he got out of his chair and hugged them both at once; he kissed and running up to Meg, and squeezing her fresh face between his hands and kissing it, going from her backwards not to lose a bit of it, and running up again like a figure in a magic lantern; and whatever he did, he was constantly sitting himself down in his chair, and never stopping in it for one single moment; being—that's the truth—beside himself with joy.

The preparations for the wedding follow, and the volume concludes with this eloquent moral:

Half-forty dreamed? Or are they mingled sorrows, and the actors in them, but a dream; himself a dream; the teller of this tale a dreamer, waking but now? If it be so, oh Lazarus, dear to him in all his visions, try to bear to mind the stern realities from whose shadowy bourne you and the Cricket—unbelief is too wide, and none too limited for such an end—endeavour to correct, improve, and soften them. So may the New Year be a Happy one to You, Happy to many more whose Happiness depends on You! So may each Year be happier than the last, and not the meanest of our brethren or sisterhood debarred their rightful share, in what our Great Creator formed them to enjoy.

The illustrations are an emblematic frontispiece, designed by Maclise, and engraved on steel; and nine wood-cuts, drawn by Leech and Doyle; besides two scenic vignettes by Stanfield. We miss the humour of the pencil of Phiz, so successfully introduced to the public in some of Mr. Dickens's previous works.

THE LYCEUM.

COVENT GARDEN.

M. Jullien's bal masqué, which has been for some time advertised, came off on Monday evening—or rather Tuesday morning, for it was midnight before all the company had arrived—with great effect. Not only was the area of the theatre crowded even to discomfort, rendering every kind of dance a process requiring much resolution and bodily strength to accomplish; but every nook of the audience-part of the house had an occupant, literally to the ceiling. To Jullien, certainly, belongs the credit of effecting a reform in this species of entertainment, in London. Nothing could be more dreary or debased than the unmasquerades hitherto held here: nowhere were such scenes of unmeaning uproar and unmitigated blackguardism to be found. Every arrangement was, however, made on Monday to ensure decorum as far as it was practicable in such a large assembly; and, up to a comparatively late hour, everything was kept as orderly as could be expected. The band was, as might be supposed, first-rate; and the arrangements for supper far better, and more comfortable than we remember to have seen before. Some of the dresses were really elegant, and all were above the style of tawdry worn-out theatrical costumes, usually met with at these resorts; but they lost much of their effect in the dense crowd. This also militated against the exciting whirl of the "*galopop monstre*" which would otherwise have prevailed that of the carnival balls at the Academie Royale. A few turbulent spirits might, perhaps, have been conveyed over the way to the Bow-street station house with great advantage to the rest; but, upon the whole, there was not much to complain of, except want of room for those who really went to dance, and this was the primary cause of most of the disturbances that now and then broke forth. A few of the costumes were very effective. There was a Punch, elevated on a drum, and a Thatched Man, taken from a wood-cut which appeared some time ago in "Punch." Some Chinese and Ojibbeways also deserve mention; and the *Debardeurs* and Postilions came out especially well. There were a Faust, a Burgomaster, and the usual complement of Greeks and other conventional masquerade foreigners; and, very properly, all the low rabble of Clowns, Pantaloons, Tinkers, &c. were excluded. At one time of the evening the appearance of the house was truly splendid; and having seen this, we did not care to wait for what might possibly have taken place at a more advanced period of the night.

ADELPHI.

He must be an early dramatic author now-a-days who would outstrip his competitors. The rapidity with which the translations of French pieces are brought out in London has lately been so remarkable—and to this style of productions have the labours of these writers been principally confined of late—that we are almost tempted to indulge in a species of Jonathanism, and anticipate the representation of some attractive "adaptation" in London even before it has been written in Paris. Messrs. Lemon and Beckett have made a step towards this consummation, at least in dramatising a native story, by producing a version of Mr. Dickens's new work, "The Chimes" (which was only given forth to the eager world on Monday), at this theatre on Wednesday evening.

Doubtless long ere this the book itself has been in the hands of thousands of our readers: to those, however, who have not seen it, a few words respecting it, before noticing the piece founded on it, may not be unacceptable. It sets forth, as its title denotes, a true Goblin Story of Some Bells that Rang an Old Year Out and a New Year In." This is accomplished in a vision, dreamed by one Toby Veck, a simple-hearted ticket-porter, after eating too heartily of tripe. In the belfry he recalled to the belfry of the church beside whose walls he is accustomed to have his stand, and with whose chimes he has formed a species of acquaintanceship. Certain scenes are then represented to him by the spirits of the bells, tending to correct an opinion he has formed—that, as a poor man, he has no business upon earth, and, in fact, is only an intruder. The grievances of the agricultural labourers form, perhaps, the chief subject of these visions. At last he awakes, on the morning of the New Year, having learned "that we must trust and hope, and neither doubt ourselves, nor doubt the good in one another."

On the present occasion the labour of the dramatists has been a light one, the scenes being generally nearly word for word, from the book, the four quarters of whose Chimes form the four acts. But as a whole—although possibly a deeper object was aimed at than in the last year's Christmas offering—it is certainly inferior to the "Carol," in pathos, humour, and interest. There were some of those touches of nature which went home to the hearts of all with such force: we missed all the characters that we looked forward to for engrossing all our sympathies, as honest Bob Cratchit, Tiny Tim, Mr. and Mrs. Fezziewig, and poor Tiny Tim, had done twelve months since.

The dialogue was forcible, but there appeared to us to be less kindliness in its intent than we have been accustomed to from Mr. Dickens's works: and however admirable it may be to read, there was much of it which "hung" considerably in its dramatic form. This might be from the absence of all sustaining interest, no one appearing to feel particularly concerned about the fate of any of the characters; and it might also have proceeded from its length. A good half hour may be saved out of the piece, by judicious curtailment, with advantage; and this was evidently the opinion of everybody near us.

The acting was, in every respect, excellent. Mr. O. Smith, as *Toby Veck*, entirely carried out the intentions of the author. His performance was marked with the greatest care, and produced the most attractive effect in every word and action. Mr. Hudson, as *Will Fern*, an English labourer, was also fully entitled to the applause he received; and Mr. Selby played the young blacksmith, *Richard*, very truthfully. There were characters for nearly all the other members of the company, but they were not of sufficient consequence to call for any particular remark, beyond that of being generally well sustained. Miss Fortescue enacted *Meggy Veck*, *Toby's* daughter, in a graceful and natural manner, the part being exactly suited to her: and a young lady who played *Lilian*, but whose name we did not see in the bill, deserves more than ordinary commendation. Her performance in the third scene of the third act—the garret of the sempstress—was one of the best bits of acting in the drama.

The piece has been brought out with great attention. The title-page in the book, drawn by Mr. Maclise, forms an appropriate drop-scene; and, whenever the opportunity was given, the *tableaux* have been followed. A natural consequence, however, that another background be found for the *fête* scene at Bowley Hall. Trees are not accustomed to be in full leafy summer luxuriance upon New Year's Day, nor are tables laid in the open air at such a season. The applause at the fall of the curtain was loud and general, and the actors were called for to appear again and receive the renewed approbation of the audience. The drama was announced for repetition every evening without a discontinuous voice, and may be considered as completely successful. We may mention a prologue, spoken carefully by Miss Ellen Chaplin, as a Spirit of the Chimes.

MUSIC.

CROSBY HALL CONCERTS.

On Wednesday evening last the second concert of Sacred Music was given at Crosby Hall. The attendance was numerous and highly respectable, as might have been expected from the attractive and well-selected programme, which included pieces from the works of Purcell, Spohr, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Crotch, Mozart, Hummel, Bach, Neukomm, and Handel. The solos were sung by Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Steele, and Mr. Hobbes, supported by an able and efficient chorus. The "Gratias Agimus" was beautifully given by Madame Caradori Allan, who was also encored in "Angels ever bright and fair." A carol by Sebastian Bach, "The Hymns of the Angels" was given with a feeling and effect we have rarely heard equalled; but the grandest piece for the evening was the chorus from "Israel in Egypt," with which the concert concluded—"Sing ye to the Lord for he hath triumphed gloriously." From the taste that rules the selections, and the skill and proficiency exhibited in the performance of the music of these sacred concerts, they may be pronounced among the best of the kind in London.

MADAME GRADINI'S SOIREE MUSICALE.

On Tuesday evening a concert was given at the Concert Room of the Princess' Theatre, by Madame Gradini, a lady better known to the musical and theatrical circles by her former name, Miss Graddon, who made a favourable impression on the public some years ago both by her talents as an actress, and her voice as a singer. On the present occasion she gave Rossini's "Di Piacer," and "Una Voce Poco Fa," with great ease and execution. The room was well attended, and several efficient vocalists rendered their assistance. Mr. Machin sung "O Ruddier than the Cherry" in excellent style: and Mr. J. Parry was encored in Albert Smith's "Payne Rose-noire," and the "Polka Explained," as enthusiastically as if they had not been the favourites of almost every concert of the London season. Madame Gradini will be an acquisition to the list of our concert singers.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A well-known actor in the Reign of Terror, died at Paris a few days ago aged 79. His name was Perruchon, but he had been nicknamed La Lanterne. This appellation he received from having been, during the first Revolution, one of the public executioners, who summarily hanged all persons denounced suspects to the first lamp-post. He latterly followed the occupation of *chiffonnier* or "picker up of unconsidered trifles."

Whenever he had money he got drunk, and yet he was never sick. He wore a long white beard, and was very ill. His end was as he spoke, and if by chance any one addressed him, he looked as if he could stab him.

A letter from Sigmaringen, of the 5th instant, announces the marriage there, on that day, of the Marquis Joachim Napoleon Pepoli, grandson of Murat, with her Serene Highness Princess Frida de Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, youngest daughter of the reigning Prince.

A vacancy occurs in the Customs Board by the decease of the Hon. Henegge Legge, one of the Commissioners, who died near Richmond last week.

The *Presse* states that there has been discovered near Bonn the carcase of an enormous crocodile, which, by the nature and the conformation of its scales, differs entirely from all species of that animal hitherto known these animals are divided into fifteen species, according to the countries they inhabit. It would appear by the recent discovery, that before the Deluge the Rhine possessed a peculiar species of crocodile.

According to a letter from Warsaw of the 27th ult., a section of the railroad, which is to run from that capital to Cracow, is opened as far as Pruszkow, a distance of about five French leagues. The train that conveyed Prince Paskewitch, the viceroy, consisted of 20 carriages, which contained, with the suite present, together with 25 members of the railroad committee, and several high military and civil functionaries, made the passage in 26 minutes

On Friday week, a boat containing five individuals, proceeding to the Dardalus, lying in Plymouth Sound, was accidentally upset, and all were drowned.

Letters from the Cape of Good Hope announce the loss of an East Indian trader in Saint Mungo, on the 26th of Sept. on the point of Cape L'Agulha, on her passage from Calcutta to Newcastle upon Tyne. Unhappily ten of the crew were drowned. The ship was built at Glasgow in the year 1839, and, with the cargo, was valued at £60,000.

The celebrated Prussian fabulist Krilloff died lately at Saint Petersburg at the age of 77. His funeral was attended by the Emperor Nicholas in person, a rare mark of honour, which nature by attracted a numerous assemblage.

A pauper in the Liverpool workhouse, named Robert Bickerseth, aged 86, died suddenly on Monday afternoon. The effects of these were 119 shillings and sixpence, and 100 bonds, including shops and dwelling-s, and another fire occurred at Constantinople, which reduced to ashes about 100 houses.

An alarming fire broke out at Ehingen (Wurtemberg) on the night of the 8th inst., which destroyed forty eight houses.

The *Sud* of Marseilles states that on the 8th there was the heaviest fall of snow in that city that has been recorded for a hundred years. The snow was nearly 50 centimetres (about 20 inches English) in depth.

We are glad to find, from letters received from Trebizond of the 16th of November, that Dr. Wood has arrived in safety at Teheran, on his way to Tabreez and Kurrachee, for England.

The new Opera House at Berlin was opened with great splendour on the 7th instant, the old one having been burnt down about a year and a half ago. Orders were issued for illuminations in honour of the festival in the Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Brunswick, and Anhalt-Dessau, and their families, besides the diplomatic corps, the ministers of state, and many other distinguished persons.

A letter from Berlin, dated Dec. 11, says it was reported on Change to-day, on the authority of a traveller who came from Hamburgh, that Mr. Solomon Heine was dead. It was likewise said that one of the many gangs of robbers in London had made its appearance in Hamburgh, and that the person, in attempting to pass it, had been immediately arrested by the police of that city.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 27th ult., speaks of the severe cold which has been felt in Turkey. The north wind had set in, and rain had succeeded the mild temperature enjoyed at Constantinople until the middle of November. The most frightful weather prevailed in the Black Sea, and the last Turkish steamer from Trebizond had had ten men frozen on board.

At the quarterly meeting of the Court of Proprietors, held at the India House, on Wednesday, Captain Sheppard, the chairman, stated that the vote which had been come to by the general court for granting annuity of £1000 per annum to Mayor-General Sir W. Nott, had received the approval of the Board of Control.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The supply of English wheat here to day was very limited, owing to storm, and the fair attendance of dealers, the demand for that article was steady, at full as Monday's quotations. Foreign wheat, free of duty was in good request, and prices were fully supported. Barley was in steady demand at full prices of Monday last for the trade sorts. Malt was rather more in request. Foreign has met a ready sale, and late duties have been paid. Beans were in steady request at previous rates. Fine boilers were in request, but other sorts were dull. Owing to the country trade the arrivals of oats are small. Fine qualities have been in good request at full prices. Other grain as on Monday.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 1,000 quarters; barley, 1,100 quarters. Irish wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 3150 quarters. Foreign wheat, —; barley, —; oats, —, quarters Flour, 7340 sacks. Malt, 1270 quarters.

English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 47s, white ditto, 44s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s to 43s, ditto, white, 44s to 47s, 47s to 49s; grinding barley, 27s to 32s; distilling, 29s to 32s, malting ditto, 31s to 38s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 51s to 55s; brown ditto, 47s to 50s; Kingston and Ware, 55s to 57s; Chevalier, 58s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 25s, potatoe ditto, 26s to 28s; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s to 22s; ditto, white, 23s to 25s, tick beans, new, 36s to 37s; ditto, old, 40s to 42s; pert peas, 36s to 37s; maple, 38s to 39s; white, 36s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 40s, per quarter. Town made flour, 45s to —; Suffolk, Stockton, and Yorkshire, 33s to 35s, per 28 lbs *Foreign*.—Fine wheat, 39s to 44s, Dantzig, red, 40s to 42s, white, 42s to 45s. *In Bond*.—Barley, 27s to 29s; oats, 17s to 19s; ditto, feed, 15s to 17s; beans, 24s to 25s; peas, 28s to 32s, per quarter. Flour, Canadian, 21s to —; Baltic, 20s to —, per barrel.

The Seed Market was very inactive, and prices were barely supported, at fully the late improved rates. Other kinds of seeds are rather dull.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed cakes, English, £12 to £13; ditto, foreign, £7 12s to £8 10s, per 1000.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d, per 4lbs. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 44s 1d; barley, 34s 6d; oats, 21s 11d; rye, 32s 0d; beans, 36s 7d; peas, 36s 1d.

Six Weeks Average that governs Duty.—Wheat, 45s 3d; barley, 35s 2d; oats, 21s 9d; rye, 33s 6d; beans, 37s 10d; peas, 36s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 2s, oats, 6s; rye, 10s. 6d; beans, 3s 6d; peas, 7s 6d.

TEA.—Since our last, the demand for all kinds of tea has ruled very steady, and previous rates are freely supported. Common sound Congou is quoted at 10½d to 11d, and yellow leaf Twankay is 9½d to 1s 2d per lb cash.

Sugar.—Notwithstanding the present period of the year, most kinds of raw sugar are in fair request, at full currencies; indeed, in some instances, the best kinds of Refiners' have sold at rather more money. The refined market is also firm, at 72s 6d to 73s for standard lumps.

Coffee.—The market having been abundantly supplied with Ceylon coffee, that article must be quoted quite is per cwt. lower—good ordinary having sold at 51s to 51s 6d per cwt. Nearly the whole of the parcels offered at auction have been withdrawn.

Cocoa.—West India is in good request, and full prices are paid.

Fruit.—As most of the grocers are well supplied, the fruit market has become inactive, and in some cases rather lower rates have been accepted by the holders.

Rice.—The article continues in fair request, at last week's quotations.

Indigo.—The market has a dull appearance. About 300 chests have sold at a decline on the last sale's rates of 3d to 6d per lb

Oils.—For most kinds of oils we have a fair demand at late rates.

Provisions.—Dutch butter is still selling freely at more money.—115s to 120s having been paid for the best Friesland, 108s to 114s for Kiel, and 104s to 112s for Belgian. Irish butter has supported the late advance: sales of Carlow, landed, 92s to 104s; Cork, 91s to 100s; Limerick, 97s to 98s; Waterford, 90s to 98s; Clarrick, 90s to 100s per cwt. The arrivals of bacon having been very small that article is in request at as per cwt. more money. For forward delivery there is more disposition to purchase. Lard and all other kinds of provisions are quite as dear

Tallow.—P. Y. C has met a better demand. Several parcels on the spot have sold at 34s 3d to 34s 6d, and to arrive, 34s to 34s 3d per cwt. The stock is still good

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 15s; useful ditto, £4 15s to £5 5s; fine upland ditto, £5 5s to £6 10s; clover hay, £4 10s to £6 0s; old straw, £1 12s to £1 14s; wheat straw, £1 14s to £1 15s, per load

Wool.—Both English and foreign qualities are commanding a steady inquiry, and prices are fully maintained.

Smithfield (Friday).—For the time of year, we had a fair average supply of beasts on sale this morning, both as regards number and quality, when the beef trade was dull. Mutton was steady, prices were steady, supported. Scarcely a single head of foreign stock was off offered, while the receipts from Scotland were small. Sheep—the supply of which was good—met a languid demand, yet we can quote no alteration in prices. In calves very little was offering, yet the rates remained stationary. Pigs were a dull sale, but not cheaper. Milch cows sold briskly at from £14 to £19 each.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; second quality do., 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 4s 0d, prime Scots, &c., 4s 0d to 4s 2d, coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 4s 0d, prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; large hogs, 3s 4d to 3s 6d, small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; sucking calves, 18s to 20s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 1,200; sheep, [illegible]; calves, 120; pigs, 200.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—There was a [illegible] yet the demand was steady, at full prices:—Per 8lbs by the [illegible]—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; large coarse mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large lambs, 5s 0d to 5s 6d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d.

ROBERT HARRISS.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There has been little worthy of recording occur in the English market during the week. Consols opened on Monday at 100¾ ⅞ for the account, after the dividends, and at the close of the week remain at as per same quotation. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, which had previously been below the relative value of Consols, advanced on Wednesday to 102¾, and have since rather improved on that quotation. It has been for some time the past a matter of surprise that there should exist so striking a difference in the value of Consols and New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. By many it has been attributed, and not without reason, to the fact that the stock paying the lowest dividend is usually chosen for investment by trustees and executors, with the known approval of the Court of Chancery. This of course creates a daily demand for Consols and Reduced, while the great proportion of those who invest in the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents are private individuals. The latter changing their stock comparatively rarely, leaves the quotation for some time nominal, until a large purchase or sale places it at its true market value. The closing price of New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents is 103¾ ¾. Bank Stock has ranged and contributes to quote 208 to 209. Exchequer Bills are at 37 to 39 pm. India stock is at 256; the India Bonds about 73 to 75 premium; and Consols are 108¾ to ¾ for the opening, with rather a flat market.

The Foreign Market has been rather more animated during the week, and some variation in prices has been the result. A failure on Tuesday, the half-monthly settling-day, caused a momentary alarm when it first became known, but it was ultimately found to be of much less importance than was supposed. Money, however, fetched from 5 to 7 per cent., according to the character of the borrower. Mexican receded on Monday to 36 to ¾, from a belief that, including the last account of dollars, the funds in hand applicable to the October dividend are still very small. It closes at 36½ to ¾, having rallied a point on Thursday. Spanish has remained since Monday at 25¾ for the Actives, but the Three per Cents have declined from 27¼ to ¾ per ¾. Dutch has remained the same, but Portuguese has maintained its price at 57¾ to 58¾. French Scrip, on the contrary, has declined since last week, quoting only 1¼ premium; and Belgian has also receded to ¾ premium. Danish Stock was rather lower on Monday at the close of the week, quoting 97¾ ¾ for the Four per Cent. Certificates, and the Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64¾. Belgian closes at 102 to ¾; Brazilian, 83; Chilian, 99 to 100; Ditto Bonds, 23; Venezuela Two per Cent Junction, 28; Peru Valley, 82; Orleans and Bordeaux, 72; Strasbourg and Bale, 12¾; York and North Midland (Extension), 12; Rouen and Havre, 22¾; Sheffield and Lincoln, 18¾.

SATURDAY MORNING.—No fluctuations of importance occurred in either the English or Foreign House of Security, and prices remained at previous quotations. In the Share Market some activity prevailed: the closing price of Edinburgh and Glasgow is 61¾ ex. new; Sheffield and Manchester, 97¾; Sheffield and Lincoln Junction, 30¾; Glasgow and Dumfries, 18¾, 6d.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 17.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—W. C. RUTTRESS, Gravesham, Kent, silk mercer.

BANKRUPTS.—L. WATSON, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, smith. W. A. WORTH, Hampstead, victualler. H. C. BLAKE, Poole, grocer. J. STOKLEY, Northampton, glass and stone merchant. R. BLOCKLEY, Crewe, Cheshire, timber dealer. F. PITMAN, Halifax and J. MINNIS, Bell-close, near Scotswood, Northumberland, lamp black, coal tar, and ammonia manufacturers. S. PEACH, Nottingham, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—G. MOON, Russelhill, Fifeshire, milliganaer. D. SCOTT, Dundee, grocer. J. M'FARLANE, Glasgow, dyer. E. GLASS, Edinburgh printer.

FRIDAY, DEC. 20.

WAR-OFFICE.—4th Light Dragoons. C. Montgomery to be Cornet, vice Magell. 6th Dragoon Guards. Cornet Hon. Robert Pery, 1st Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Hon. Henry Pery, 16th Foot. A. Pratt to be Captain, vice Maunsell, Cornet D. Maycock to be Lieutenant, vice Pratt, Sergeant Major R. Hodgson to be Cornet, vice Maycock

10th Foot. Ensign H. Finderald to be Lieutenant, vice Rogers. Cadet C. W [illegible] to be Ensign, vice FitzGerald. 13th. Cornet G. R. Edgell to be Lieutenant, vice Cox, [illegible] 15th. Cornet Frederick Smith to be Lieutenant, vice Wheatley, 16th. Lieut. Hon. Robert Pery to be Captain, vice Hon. Francis Pery, 19th Brevet Lieut.-Col. P. M'Pherson to be Major, vice Denham, Lieut. F. A. Wathen to be Captain, vice M'Pherson; Ensign W. H. Kinsey to be Lieutenant, vice Wetherall. Ensign R. Dudgeon to be Lieutenant, vice Kinsey, Cadet E. J. Gardiner to be Ensign, vice Dudgeon. 20th. Lieut. F. Stupart to be Captain, vice Cain. Lieut. H. Bellairs to be Captain, vice Stuart; Lieut. J. W. Hastings to be Lieutenant, vice Stupart; Ensign C. J. S. Wallace to be Lieutenant, vice Johnstone; Hon. A. E. G. Cathcart to be Ensign, vice Wallace, Cadet C. Scarlett to be Ensign, vice Hastings H. T. Metge to be Lieutenant, vice Hope, Cadet J. S. Richards to be Ensign, vice Metge. 30th. Ensign C. R. Young to be Lieutenant, vice Bernard, Ensign W. F. Eiges to be Lieutenant, vice Joyce, Cadet W. H. Hudson to be Ensign, vice Young; C. A. Fitzgerald to be Ensign, vice Eiges. 60th. Major Hon. G. A. Spencer to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Cockburn, 76th. Lieut. G. Gifford to be Major, vice Spencer. 84th. Ensign C. Hughes to be Lieutenant, vice Gifford, Second-Lieut. W. F. L. Messon to be First-Lieutenant, vice Hope; H. E. Bayly to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Messon. 87th. Ensign T. Bunbury to be Lieutenant, vice Considine, Cadet T. W. J. Lloyd to be Ensign, vice Taylor. 87th. F. Pratt to be Ensign, 70th. Cadet J. M. Buchanan to be Ensign, vice Hunter. 97th. Second Lieut. H. F. Wilson to be First Lieutenant, vice Hon. H. C. Bligh. 98th. H. Burley, R. W. J. Faicher to be Second Lieutenant, vice Williams

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. F. Stupart to be Major in the Army.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Staff-Surgeon J. Kinnis, M.D., to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, with second rank in China, vice Burnett.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—S. HIGGINBOTTOM, Dukinfield, Chester, shopkeeper.

BANKRUPTS.—H. C. BALNE, Poole, grocer. S. KING, Newgate-street, City, grocer. J. MOUTRIE, Bristol, music seller. J. OLDHAM, Wood street, City, silk warehouseman. J. and J. BELLET, Bungay-row, Brompton, jewellers. H. B. WEEKES, Oxford-st. J. INNES, Mason-ter, lead merchants. T. HODGSON, Manchester, calico printer G. CRIPPINGAM, Lombard, Dunmow, corn merchant. H. H. FOUFHEAD, Fore-street, Cripplegate, London, wholesale milliner

BIRTHS

The Lady of A. H. Kindermann, Esq., Liverpool, of a daughter.—At Connaught-place, Lady Mildred Hope, of a daughter.—At Edmondthorpe, Leicestershire, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Pelham, of a son.—At Greenwich Hospital, Lady Isabella Percy, of a daughter.—At Mount-street, Park-lane, the Countess of Enniskillen, of a son.—The wife of the Rev. Edward Cox, Christ's Hospital, of a son.—At Lee Priory, Westminster, the wife of J. F. Kay Shuttleworth, Esq., of a son.—At the Cottage, Romford, Essex, the lady of William H. Cotton, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Hood, Esq., to Miss Field, Albany-street, Regent's-park.—At Burnham, Norfolk, Horatio Gladstone, Esq., great nephew of the late Viscount Nelson, to Ellen Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Sir William Bolton, Queen's Bench.—Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, Bart., to Sidney, youngest daughter of the Rev. Hon. C. W. Wilhams Wynn, M.P.—At Isabon, Richard Tenson Evanson, M.D., to Lady Wilhelmina Montagu, daughter of James Du Pre, Esq.—At St. Andrew's Church, Fitzroy-square, Mr. Richard Godfrey, son of the late D. de Godfrey, Esq., to Emily Clara, eldest daughter of the late Captain Rene Payne, Deputy Commissary-General of the Bombay Army.

DEATHS.

In Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Mrs. Koch, the wife of her Britannic Majesty's Consul in that free city.—At Guernsey, Elisha, son of the late Peter Dobree, Esq., of the Exchequer, in that island.—At Albury, near Guildford, Lionel Place, Esq., late Captain in her Majesty's 4th Dragoon Guards.—At Edinburgh, the Dowager Lady Ramsay, widow of the late Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart., in the county of Kincardine.—At Woolwich, Major John Mann, son of the late General George Mann, Inspector General of Fortifications.—Mary Jacintha, the wife of Henry Hase, Esq.—In Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor square, Sir George Farrant.—In Dunne-place, Lambeth, Mrs. Lucian Bonaparte.—At Hastings, Jemima, the eldest daughter of Sir Charles Wager Watson, Bart., of Watting-park, Canbridgeshire.—At Bath, Dame Catherine, relict of the late Sir George Gyll, Bart., of Kwal, Surrey.—Mary, widow of the late Sir R. Stepton Brydges, Bart., aged 76.—Consumption, Miss Fatcher, only daughter of Mr. W. Fatcher, of Kilnborough Fort, near Chester.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, AT CHRISTMAS.

THE CHRISTMAS CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

The "Christmas Cattle Market" at Smithfield has this year excited considerable attention. As might be expected from the fine frosts experienced for some time past, and the consequent favourable state of the weather for slaughtering, the graziers were tolerably certain of realising more remunerating prices for the stock, especially the beasts, than we have reported for a lengthened period. In this expectation they were, however, in a great measure disappointed; for the atmosphere having suddenly become mild, many of the butchers in attendance, the number of which was exceedingly great, refused to purchase at anything like the asking quotations, some of which were high in the extreme. Hence the beef trade was, the time of year considered, in a very sluggish state, with the exception of a few of the finest animals producing high rates. The highest general figure did not exceed 4s. 6d. per 8lb.

In noticing the "produces" of the show of beasts, we have to refer to the thirteen most wonderful Durhams and short horns sent by Sir C Knightley, which for symmetry and weight were never excelled by any stock brought together for competition in any cattle yard in England. These extraordinary beasts, the whole of which were under five years old, were the admiration of all beholders, while there was only one of them under 200 stones (8lb.)

The next in importance, as to quality, were the thirty Herefords and Sussex beasts, the property of Mr. Senior, of Broughton House near Aylesbury. Many of them weighed upwards of 250 stones, and were sold at from £6 to £60 per head. Mr. Senior was a successful exhibitor at the club's show.

We have also to mention the 43 Herefords offered by Mr. Rowland, of Cirlow. This stock, considering the number shown by one gentleman as his own property, was decidedly the best in the market, though we consider that one of the Herefords sold by Mr. Senior was superior to anything we almost ever saw. Mr. Rowland exhibited an animal which carried off one of the prizes at a local show a few weeks since.

Mr. Guerrier had the celebrated short-horn which carried off the £30 prize, as awarded by the Smithfield Club. This and three others—viz., a short-horn and two Herefords—were greatly and deservedly admired.

Mr. Morgan had the largest, and perhaps the most astonishing show of beasts of any salesman in the market, consisting of shorthorns, Devons, Herefords, &c.

Mr. Yorley's stand was filled with many extremely good animals, which were sold at high prices.

On the whole, the Herefords stood at the top of the poll, both in weight and symmetry. The next in importance in these particulars were the Devons, the next the Durhams, the next the short horns, and the next the Scots. In speaking of the latter breed, it is placed beyond a doubt, that the show was the very best ever noticed.

In the Sheep, a very great improvement was noticed, indeed scarcely so fine a collection of half-breds was ever known on such an occasion as the present. Mr. Weall had on offer forty wonderful Downs and ten Gloucesters, the property of E. F. Wittingstall, Esq., of Langley Bury, Herts; the former, which weighed on an average about 20 stones (8lbs.), and produced £5 per head, were almost unrivalled; while the latter exceeded in weight 30 stones (8lbs.), and found buyers at £6 each.

Very few foreign beasts or sheep were on sale, and there was scarcely any inquiry for them. The imports for the United Kingdom, since the previous Monday, amounted to 180 oxen and cows, and 200 sheep, in, for the most part, good condition.

The comparative supplies for this and last year were as follow:—

	Dec. 11, 1843.	Dec. 16, 1844.
Beasts	4,810	5,713
Sheep and Lambs	26,560	36,970
Calves	93	111
Pigs	491	362

At the close of the market nearly the whole of the stock was disposed of.

ELECTION OF THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21), although the shortest day in the year, is, as regards the business of the Civic Government of the Metropolis, the longest, or, at least, the most important; for, upon this day, takes place, annually, the election of the members of the Court of Common Council. The wits and wags, who have sport of the citizens since the boon days of Charles II., have termed this council "the City Parliament:" it is, however, the great legislative body of the Corporation; and a more appropriate opportunity of introducing its constitution to our readers, could not be chosen than this day, the anniversary of the election.

"The fluctuations in the constitution of the Common Council," say the Corporation Commissioners, "are not always to be accurately traced. In the earliest times, the words *Commune Concilium*, appear to have been applied sometimes to the whole body of citizens, sometimes to the magistracy (that is, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen), or the magistracy and sheriffs. In the reign of Henry III. a *folkesnote* seems to have been summoned to meet the magistracy three or four times in the year, and on special occasions. In the Saxon time, the *folkesnote*, as the meeting of the entire body of people in the open air was called, or the husting or common hall, when within doors, exercised the most important functions of local government; and, although these rights were placed in abeyance during the first shock of the Conquest, they were again claimed, and made the subject of frequent struggles, as reviving peace and prosperity afforded opportunities.

In the time of Edward I. and Edward II., a body analogous to the Common Council was formed by representatives from the different Wards of the City. From thence to the time of Richard II., the Companies or Mysteries returned representatives.

In the Mayoralty of Nicolas Brembre (7 and 8 Rich. II.), ordinances were made, establishing the election by Wardmotes.

The Common Council has increased its own number, and has altered the disposition of the different numbers among the several Wards, under the power which it claims of internal legislation. In the great Quo Warranto case, in the reign of Charles II., the City pleaded the custom as follows:—"That within the said City there has been, time out of mind, a Common Council assembled as often as necessary, consisting of the Mayor, Aldermen, and certain of the Citizens, not exceeding 250 persons thereunto annually elected, called the Commons of the City."

The number has never exceeded 240; but the real state of the custom is the subject of much doubt among those best acquainted with the Corporation.

We find the numbers to have been as follow:—In 1384 (2 Rich II.), 96 members; July 31, 1384, 307; 1549, 197; Stowe's Survey, 1717, 231; Stowe, 1736 and 1755, 214; 1837, 240; reduced in 1840 to 206.

From 1660 to 1670, several attempts were made by the Aldermen to limit the choice of the Wardmote to citizens of the higher classes; but no permanent regulation was the result.

In 1831, a Committee reported that persons convicted of defrauding in weights and measures, or having compounded with their creditors, or of having been bankrupt without paying 20s. in the pound, were ineligible as Common Councilmen, according to a supposed analogy to a standing order excluding them from Committees of that body.

The Court of Common Council consists, first, of the Aldermen (including the Lord Mayor), and secondly, of the Commons, or Common Councilmen, in all 206. They are elected by the 26 wards, excluding Bridge Without. The election, as we have already intimated, takes place every year, on St. Thomas's Day, 21st of December; the candidate must be a householder of the ward for which he declares; he must also be a freeman. The Alderman of the ward is the presiding officer at the election; and the return of the persons elected is made on Monday next after the Epiphany, *i. e.*, Plough Monday.

Of the functions of the Council, it will be only necessary to observe, that it is the legislative body of the corporation, and in that capacity enjoys an unusual degree of power, such as that of making important alterations in the constitution of the latter; that it dispenses the funds, manages the landed property, has the care of the bridges, and of the Thames navigation, with many other powers and trusts.

The Court also elects the Common Sergeant, the City Solicitor, the Town Clerk, the Remembrancer, the Judges of the Sheriffs' Court, the City Tradesmen, about one-half the Commissioners of Sewers; and several subordinate officers, as the Sergeant-Carver, Sergeants of the Channel, Yeomen of the Waterside, Sword-bearer, and Sword-bearer's Young Man.

A great defect in the constitution of the Court is the inequality of the wards, and the number of representatives returned for each ward bearing no just and uniform relation to the property of the ward, the number of inhabitants, or even of resident freemen. The Ward of Bridge, for example, returns eight Common Councilmen (formerly sixteen), while the large Ward of Farringdon Without, with a population fifteen times as numerous, returns only twice the number; so that one householder in the Ward of Bridge has the same influence as nearly eight householders in the Ward of Farringdon Without; and the same disproportion prevails in many other wards.

Each Common Councilman wears a robe of Minever blue, trimmed with bag-get's fur—a costume, probably, of the reign of Edward VI. The chamber in which the meetings of the Court are held, with the presentation of a petition at the bar, is shown in our engraving. The Council-chamber is a very tasteful room, erected by the late George Dance, Esq., R. A., and is approached from the northern side of the Guildhall (i.e., the Great or Common Hall), by an elegant corridor. Within the chamber are assembled some of the chief artistical treasures of the Corporation. In a marble niche, at the west end, behind the President's chair, is a marble statue of King George III., executed by Chantrey, for the Corporation, at an expense of £3089 9s. 8d.; on the pedestal is an inscription written by Mr. Alderman Birch, who, in the year of its erection, 1815, was Lord Mayor. Here, too, are busts of Admiral Lord Nelson, the Duke of Wellington, Granville Sharp, and Thomas Clarkson. The walls are hung with pictures, among which are a portrait of her present Majesty; portraits of Queen Caroline and the Princess Charlotte, by Lonsdale; of Lords Rodney, Nelson, Duncan, St. Vincent, Howe, Hood, Cornwallis, &c.; and some pictures of battles, civic ceremonies, &c.; the collection being, altogether, a very interesting one. Among the latest additions is Mrs. Carpenter's excellent portrait of Lord Denman.

The office of Common Councilman may be regarded as the stepping-stone to the highest civic honour. Generally speaking, the Aldermen consist of Common Councilmen, who have won the good opinions of their fellow-citizens, and who are presumed to be fitted for the higher offices to which, as Aldermen, they are liable—the Shrievalty and the Mayoralty.

THE COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER AT GUILDHALL.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. L.

BEDDINGTON CHURCH.

The reader is aware that this series of illustrations occasionally extends beyond the metropolis; and on this occasion, we must crave the same license.

Beddington is one of the most rural villages in the picturesque environs of London. It lies in the hundred of Wallington, in Surrey, adjoining the parishes of Mitcham, Croydon, and Carshalton. The village is rich in Roman remains and the ancient Stane-street, in all probability, crossed the parish.

BEDDINGTON CHURCH.

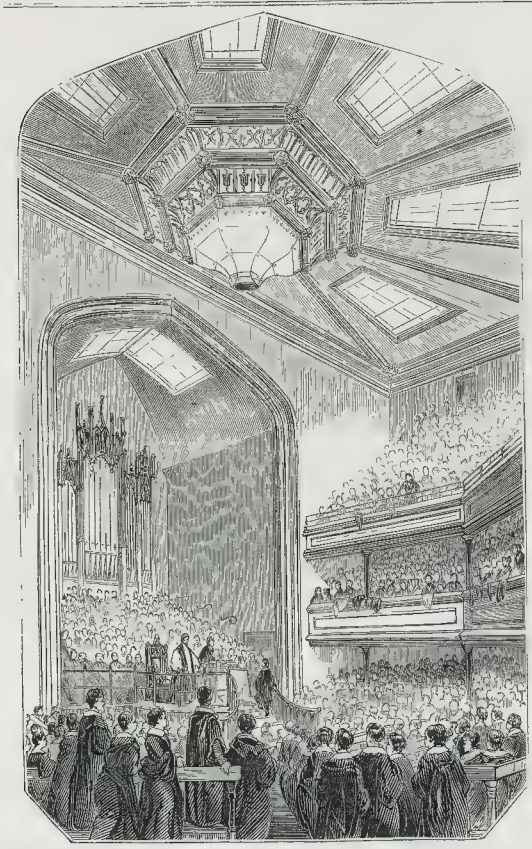
The church of Beddington, we gather from Brayley's laboriously compiled "History of Surrey," is mentioned in the Domesday Book; but no part of the present structure can be referred to the remote era of that record. It would seem, indeed, from the style of the architecture, to have been erected during the reign of Richard II.; a surmise receiving corroboration from a bequest made by Nicolas de Carren, in 1390, of £20 "to the building of the church." The edifice is dedicated to St. Mary, and consists of a nave and aisles, a chancel, and, at the west end, a massive tower; together with a large south porch, and a monumental chapel for the Carew family attached to the chancel. The tower, which is supported by strong buttresses at the angles, was partly rebuilt on the old plan, about the year 1829.

The entrance doorway to the tower is formed by a high-pointed arch, over which is a very large and handsome window, comprising three tiers of trefoiled lights, progressively rising to the apex. The entrance from the porch is by a pointed arch, with deep cavetto in the mouldings, and quatrefoils in the spandrils.

The interior fittings are mostly modern: there is an ancient dipping font; and in the singers' gallery, are four wooden stalls, or miserics, ornamented with foliage shields, a female head in a reticulated head-dress, and other carvings; these stalls having been, in all probability, provided for the "four fit chaplains" which Sir Nicolas de Carren, in his will, dated 1387, directed "should be found, one of them for ever, and the others for five years, to pray for his soul, and all Christian souls, in the church of Beddington." The church abounds with costly monuments of the Carew family, besides mural tablets, brasses, and other sepulchral memorials of persons of distinction; all which are elaborately detailed in Mr Brayley's work.

The churchyard, too, abounds with these mementos of mortality: the aisles of the church are partly shrouded with ivy; and some noble elms, and a wide-spreading yew-tree, overshadow the graves in the inclosure.

EXTENSION OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—The South-Western Railway proprietors, at their meeting on Saturday last, empowered the directors to proceed with the canal forms necessary for extending the line from the present Nine Elms terminus to the vicinity of Hungerford and Waterloo bridges, and to the Thames; and from Wimbledon to Epsom; from Weybridge to Staines and Windsor; from Woking-common, by Guildford, Godalming, and Chichester, to Portsmouth and Farnham, including the purchase of the Guildford Junction Railway; from Hook-pit, for a main line of railway to Mottisfont, on the Salisbury branch; and from Salisbury to Sherborne; and Yeovil to Dorchester and Weymouth; and from Basingstoke to the Great Western, at Didcot and Swindon.



CHRISTMAS DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE LIVERPOOL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION.

CHRISTMAS DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE LIVERPOOL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION.

The half-yearly Distribution of Prizes, at this well-conducted establishment, took place on Friday, the 13th inst., in the Lecture Hall of the College. The middle and upper galleries, which were appropriated to the parents and other relatives of the pupils, were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, comprising many of the first families in Liverpool. The body of the hall was devoted to the students, and the music-gallery, or stage, was completely filled. The whole number present must have considerably exceeded 3000. Our engraving, from a sketch by a clever Liverpool artist, represents this interesting scene. Before the proceedings of the day commenced, the vast assembly were gratified and entertained by an admirable selection of sacred music, performed by Mr. Browne, professor of music to the institution, upon the powerful and fine-toned organ belonging to the Philharmonic Society.

Shortly after eleven o'clock, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester appeared on the platform, and took the chair, amidst loud acclamations. On the right of his lordship were James Lawrence, Esq., Mayor of Liverpool, the Rev. Rector Brooks, the Rev. H. M'Neale, the Rev. Dr. Tattershall, Thomas Sands, Esq., the Rev. T. Nolan, the Rev. W. Hampton, G. Kendall, Esq., the Rev. J. H. Stewart, &c. On his lordship's left were the Rev. W. J. Conybeare, M.A., principal of the institution, the Rev. Dr. Booth and the Rev. J. H. Brown, M.A., vice principals, the Masters of the different classes in the institution, Rd. Harbord, Esq., A. Tinne, Esq., Lords Bangor and Molyneux, Josiah Booker, Esq., &c. &c. The proceedings were opened by the scholars raising the chant, "Jam lucis orto sidere."

The Lord Bishop then came forward and addressed the meeting on the principle of the Institution, and concluded in these emphatic words:—"One of the advantages of the present generation is, that religion is now made an essential part of education—that young people are not now taught everything but that which it behoves them most to know, as their fathers and grandfathers too often were. You, my young friends, may not understand this now; but you may believe that which the experience of your older friends will tell you, that the principles of religion in which you are instructed in your youth will become of more and more value to you as the value of everything else becomes less and less, and that they will stand you in stead when the time comes that everything else shall be of no value at all." (Applause).

The distribution of the prizes was then proceeded with, by the Reverend Principal introducing the Prizemen, the Lord Bishop presenting the prizes, and addressing the recipients.

The Lord Bishop expressed the great satisfaction he felt in giving the prizes. The prizemen were greeted with loud applause on leaving the platform; and the Principal then directed the scholars to sing "Jubilate Deo," which was accordingly done—the whole assembly joining in the psalm.

The Right Reverend Prelate having addressed the scholars, they sang, in beautiful style, the National Anthem, the company joining in chorus.

The Rev. Rector Brooks, Chairman of the Board of Directors, then proposed a vote of thanks to the Lord Bishop, which was seconded by his Worship the Mayor, and the Right Rev. Prelate having thanked the company, left the chair amidst loud applause and the meeting separated.

Of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution, an Engraving and Description, with the details of the opening of the Establishment, will be found in No. 87 of our Journal. There are already upwards of 1000 pupils on its books, and, judging from the enthusiasm manifested on Friday, there is no reason to suppose that it has attained its maximum of success. We regret that we have not room for a list of the Prizes, which fill more than half of a column of the *Liverpool Mail*.

The Lecture-hall, in which the Prizes were delivered on Friday, is a handsome, well-ventilated apartment, 50 feet high, from the floor to the ceiling, with two Galleries, containing accommodation for 2700 persons; a spacious Music-room, with rising seats for 300 persons, opens from the Lecturer's Platform, through a lofty arch, the whole width of the wall of the Lecture-hall, in which a powerful organ is erected.

The Lecture Hall is a fine structure, comprising five sides of an octagon. It is lighted from the roof by a large octagonal window, richly groined, gracefully dropping from the centre; and by five lozenge shaped flat lights placed around it. The body and galleries are so constructed that all can distinctly see and hear the speakers. In this hall lectures are delivered on Tuesday and Friday evenings, to the members of the Institution. Mr. Charles Kemble has delivered his readings in it during the past season, and this gentleman, with Sir H. Bishop, Dr. Reinhardt, Professors Taylor and Cowper, and other eminent lecturers, are announced to appear during the ensuing season. The Lecture Hall is illuminated in the evening by a powerful concentrated light, of a novel design, placed in the centre pendant, as well as by lights placed beneath each gallery, which were lighted on the occasion of the prize delivery.

FATAL AND DISTRESSING ACCIDENT TO MISS CLARA WEBSTER.

Last Saturday night a very lamentable accident took place at Drury-lane Theatre, during the performance of "The Revolt of the Harem," which has proved fatal to Miss Clara Webster, the dancer. In the second act of the ballet, the ladies of the Harem are discovered bathing, among whom Zuhra, the royal slave (Miss Webster), is one. During the scene, the gas placed at the bottom of the stage, or under the sunken portion of it, where the water pieces, or waves, are placed, caught the light drapery of Miss Webster's dress, and in an instant her whole person was enveloped in flames.

This frightful event, taking place on the stage, in sight of the audience, the whole house was in a state of consternation, and screams issued from the ladies in front of the boxes and pit, who were the first to perceive the appalling accident.

The whole *corps de ballet*, who were on the stage with her, closed round her, to extinguish the flames, but, terrified at the appearance which presented itself, they retreated, and she rushed forward alone towards the front of the stage. Mrs Plunkett alone endeavoured to extinguish the flames, and in so doing was herself nearly falling a victim to her intrepidity and good feelings. At this moment a carpenter belonging to the theatre sprang from the wing of the stage, and throwing himself upon the young lady, extinguished the fire by rolling upon her. In doing so, however, he severely cut her upper lip, and received some slight injury himself from the burning clothes. Miss Webster was immediately taken into the green-room, and placed upon a sofa. Her clothes were nearly all consumed, at least all her external garments. Fortunately, Dr. Marsden was in the theatre, and his assistance was rendered without delay. The usual applications of spirits of wine and water, flour, &c., were had recourse to, and every assistance was rendered. Miss Webster's face was much blistered, and in some parts scorched, the eye-lashes and eye brows burnt off; but the hair of the head was untouched. The lower extremities were much scorched, and the flesh of the hips was also much burnt. The hands also suffered dreadfully. Miss Webster never lost her recollection, but exhibited, notwithstanding the dreadful agony under which she laboured, great physical power, and extraordinary moral fortitude. She was conveyed to her home, in Upper Norton-street, in a carriage, attended by Dr. Marsden, who administered fresh applications, and who was afterwards unceasing in his attendance. Mr. Liston, the eminent surgeon, and other medical gentlemen, were called in, but they concurred in all that Dr. Marsden had done, and his mode of treatment was adhered to.

THE LATE MISS CLARA WEBSTER.

On Monday there were some favourable symptoms, and it was hoped the unfortunate young lady would recover. We sincerely regret to state, however, that Miss Webster died at half past three o'clock on Tuesday morning, from the effects of the injuries she received. Her medical attendant, Dr Marsden, was with her from ten to twelve on Monday night, at which time she was much worse than in the early part of the day, and symptoms of the most alarming nature continued to show themselves—namely, frequent vomitings and occasional faintings. Having communicated to her family and friends that nothing more could be done, and that there were no hopes of saving the patient's life, Dr. Marsden took his departure, and returned again at four o'clock on Tuesday morning, when he found that she had breathed her last about half an hour previously. She died very tranquilly; indeed, she went off as if merely sinking into a gentle slumber. She bore her sufferings with great fortitude, and did not appear to shrink from the prospect of death, which, it was intimated during the evening, awaited her.

Mr. Liston was present when she died. He had not been in the room more than a few minutes when Miss Webster ceased to breathe. Miss Webster's mother had but a short time left the room, for the purpose of taking a little rest, and when the melancholy intelligence of her daughter's death was made known to her she became almost distracted.

It is stated that even up to six o'clock on Monday evening every symptom sp-

THE EMIGRANTS' FAREWELL.—See next page.

pared favourable, that shortly before that period she drank some tea, and partook of a small portion of roll, expressing herself thankful that she could enjoy that repast.

Mrs. Webster was in the 31st year of her age. Mr. Webster, of the Haymarket Theatre, is a widower, by a former marriage, of the late Mr. Webster, the father, who, we understand, was married three times, and had families by each wife. The deceased was the issue of the last marriage.

We perceive that a benefit is to take place at Drury-lane Theatre on Monday next for the benefit of Miss Webster's family, and we direct attention to it in the hope of being instrumental in affording some slight alleviation under the painful circumstances.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest was held on the body of the unfortunate young lady on Thursday morning, at the Green Man public house, New road.

The jury, having been sworn, proceeded to view the body at the house where she died, 54, Upper Norton-street. It lay in the back bed-room on the first floor, and had been placed in a shell. The face, neck, and arms, were discoloured and blistered, from the effects of the burning. The face wore a calm, but sorrowful expression; it was bandaged with artificial flowers.

The first witness called was

Mrs. A. B Taylor, the landlady of the house in which deceased lodged. She stated: I knew deceased, who, I believe, was 21 years of age. She died in my house at 54, Upper Norton-street; at ten minutes past three o'clock on Tuesday morning, in the presence of Mr, Liston, the surgeon, and the nurse. Mr. Liston first told me she was dead. I was at home when she was brought home in a coach, accompanied by Mr. Marsden and another gentleman, after the accident; she had received some severe injuries from the burning, but was quite sensible. She was immediately put to bed, and Dr. Marsden dressed her wounds with flour and wadding, and afterwards washed them with spirits of wine and water. The first application of spirits of wine was made at the theatre. Mr. Liston arrived short,y afterwards. Had continued to attend her until the nurse came. Had thought her better on Monday morning, but towards evening she became worse. I was with her on Monday evening till the time of her death, with the exception of a short interval.

The Coroner: Had she any difficulty in breathing?

Witness: Yes; she had great difficulty in breathing, which I first noticed about seven o'clock. I think she was insensible from that time until her death. She became delirious about that time, and gradually sunk until she died.

The Coroner: Did she make any complaint against any one, or blame any person for what had happened?

Witness: No, Sir; none whatever.

The Coroner: Do you blame any one, Mrs. Webster?

Mrs. Webster (sorrowfully): No, indeed, Sir.

The Coroner: You have no complaint to make against any person in authority at the theatre?

Mrs Webster: No, Sir.

Mr. Robert Liston, the surgeon, of Clifford-street, Bond-street, was next called. He stated—At twelve o'clock on Saturday night I first commenced my attendance on the deceased; found her very severely injured, more especially about the upper parts of the body—the face, neck, and arms. I saw her within an hour after the accident had happened. The whole of the back and shoulders were also much injured. I found that flour and wadding had been applied. I heard that spirits of wine and water had also been applied. No alteration in treatment was made by me. Saline medicines were given, and wine, as a stimulus. She was not so much in pain as depressed in spirits. I saw her again on Sunday and Monday, and on Tuesday morning I entered the room just as she was expiring.

By the Coroner: She died from the injuries she received by the burning. She was washed with spirits of wine and water, in the proportion of two spoonfuls of spirits of wine to a pint of water. There was never any hope of her recovery from the effects of the injuries she received. I have no hesitation in saying that these injuries were the cause of death.

Daniel Coyle was next called. He said: I am a stone-mason, residing at 29, Crown-street, St. James's, but am regularly employed at Drury-lane Theatre as a carpenter. It was a bath scene in which she was performing, and her clothes caught fire in the bath, but I believe no person saw them ignite.

Mrs. Webster said she did not believe that any person saw them catch fire.

Daniel Coyle (resumed): The bottom part of her dress was on fire when I first perceived her. She ran along out of the bath and up the steps leading on to the stage. The more she ran the more her clothes burnt. I ran after her, caught her in my arms, threw her down, and rolled over her.

The Coroner: Did she extinguish the flame?

Witness: Not quite; but some of the other men then came up and helped. I had nearly brushed the flames out with my arms and hands. (The poor fellow wore his right arm in a sling, and appeared to be suffering severe pain from the effects of the burns he had received.)

By the Coroner: There was nothing unusual in the disposition of the lamps that night. The lamps are of oil, and with glasses. There are two banks, one before the other; the performers stand in an opening about three feet wide. The lamps are a little under the stage, but under the stage and over the lamps the dresses of the performers might meet and ignite themselves. If a wire work were over these the dresses could not get to them. The ladies in that scene are supposed to be throwing the water over themselves.

Mrs. Mary Webster: I have been a widow for nine years. The deceased was my daughter. At present I live with my son at 32, St. Martin's street, Leicester-square. I was in the dressing-room at the time when the accident happened. I was not told of it, because I heard a screaming. I ran down and found that she had been taken into the green room. I said to her how was it that no one came sooner to your assistance? If I had been in the wings I could have saved you with my cloak. She replied "Yes, mamma, you could." I had often been there before when she performed in the same part, and wore the same kind of gauze dress which she then had on. I never had any apprehension of danger.

Coyle was again recalled, and said there was a pump just underneath the stairs, and buckets were kept hanging along the side of the stage in case of fire. From the time he had first seen her to the moment her dress was on fire was about eighteen yards. He caught her just as she got out of the sight of the audience.

The Coroner said he supposed the gentlemen of the jury had no doubt that the deceased had met her death accidentally.

The Jury said they had none whatever

The coroner said it was a most unfortunate thing that persons when they set their clothes on fire, almost in every instance lost all presence of mind, and rushed into passages or into the open air. The very act of moving was the worst thing they could do, and by standing up they made themselves a flaming pile, the flames of which came up round the head and neck—the most vital parts. If such cases people could but deliberate for a moment, and throw themselves down on the ground, the flames would be extinguished and their lives saved. But by standing up, or running, the most fatal consequences ensued. He then proceeded to make some observations on a process of preparing dresses in such a manner as to prevent their being inflammable. He had written to Dr. Gardiner, an eminent chemist, and had received a letter in reply, stating that there was no objection by a Mr Hodgson of a kind of starch prepared with an infusion of alum, or muriate of ammonia, and that muslins suffered with this would not ignite. He produced several pieces of muslin so prepared and subjected them to the flame of a candle, but although the texture would become pecirely hot, it would also resume its former state. The Coroner also expressed he regret that the lamps alluded to had not been guarded by a lattice-work of wire, which would prevent the possibility of the dresses of the performers coming in contact with them. (Hear, hear.) The means of preventing deaths from burn ng and scalding which continually occurred in the metropolis was perfectly surprising; and most of them resulting from the want of the commonest precautions. He had one instance only at the Royal Free Hospital, in the Gray's Inn-road, and another in the parish of Kensington.

Mr. Wall, the foreman of the jury, concurred in the observations which had fallen from the Coroner, and expressed his opinion, if the jury had applied more cautious than those at present adopted were necessary at our public theatres, considering the dangers to which the female *artistes* were exposed. In this melancholy case there was not a bucket of water at hand, or an asbestos dress to throw over the burning clothes of the deceased.

The jury then recorded a verdict of "Accidental death."

Mr. Wakley concluded with Mrs. Webster on the distressing calamity.

EMIGRANTS ON THEIR WAY TO THE PLACE OF EMBARKATION.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of April 13, in the present year, we gave a full account, with picturesque views, of the embarkation of Emigrants for Sydney, together with an engraving of the ship St. Vincent, a scene in the between decks, and plans of the accommodations on board, &c. Since that time Emigration has been extensively going on, not only to the South Seas, but also to the Canadas, and vast numbers of persons have availed themselves of the Government grant to quit their native shores for the purpose of seeking a better subsistence in the land of the stranger; and when we look at the existing condition of a considerable portion of our agricultural and manufacturing population, it creates but little wonder that a feverish restlessness should arise for change, though, unfortunately, it but too frequently happens, that a removal from one locality causes very trifling improvement, if any at all, to another. Like disease, we may change the place of our abode, but still keep the pain.

By a vote of the House of Commons a large sum was appropriated to enable families, and single men and women, to emigrate, free of expense—the strong consist of agricultural labourers, shepherds, bricklayers, and masons, wheelwrights smiths, carpenters, &c., and when we look at the single women and single men not to be less than eighteen years of age, and under thirty. A form of application is sent up to the agents, stating the place to which the applicant wishes to emigrate, their name written by themselves (if they can write), whether in the receipt of parish relief, and if so, for how long? their present place of residence, and other minor particulars, together with the trade or calling of each, age at the last birth day, and certificate of baptism. The applicants are likewise required to make a declaration that they have read the regulations for the admission of emigrants; have neither by themselves nor any other person paid, or authorized to be paid, any sum of money beyond the Government bounty, excepting £1 for bedding, box, and utensils, and they must pledge themselves to conform to the rules for the management and welfare of all on board, and not leave the ship until she reaches her destination. With these documents must be forwarded certificates, signed by two respectable householders, not being publicans, or dealers in beer or spirits (why this latter exclusion should be made we really cannot see), that they have known the applicants (for the time mentioned) working at their occupation, and that they believe them to be honest, industrious, sober—of general good character, and not likely to become a burthen to the Colony. The next requisites are the certificates of a physician or a surgeon, as to bodily health; of a magistrate, Protestant Clergyman, or Catholic Priest, that the signatures to the other certificates are genuine. These forms are invariably used in all cases of unmarried men and women, and those for married people with families are much the same, except that the plural is used instead of the singular.

It has been generally supposed that the free emigrants are all paupers, glad to escape from the thraldom and confinement of a union workhouse; but this is a great mistake. There may be, and no doubt are, many of this character, but the chief portion are cottagers, most of whom have never received parish relief—families struggling with numerous difficulties to gain a precarious livelihood, an enduring severe privations and hardships in the inclement season of winter; and some few are persons who have been better off in the world, but, reduced by unforseen events, are desirous of speculating with their little remnant of property, under a hope of retrieving their circumstances, and sooner than they be found individuals whose wounded pride cannot bear the thoughts of their old associates and friends witnessing their descent to poverty.

The general age of married men and women who wish to take advantage of the grant must be under forty at the time of embarkation, and parents who are still hale and capable of work, between forty and fifty years old, with grown-up children, are taken, provided some of the latter are above ten years of age, according to the following proportions:—

If the age of the father or mother, or both, be above.....	40	and under	42	they must have	1 child above 10
	42	..	44	..	2 children ..
	44	..	46	..	3 .. ..
	46	..	48	..	4 .. ..
	48	..	50	..	5 .. ..

and there have been, even at this latter period of life, many who have braved the perils of the ocean—

> "Hope and enterprise filling the sails
> With their eager breath"—

in order to locate themselves in an Eldorado of the imagination—unmindful of Home, sweet Home," amidst the soil that is sanctified by the ashes of their forefathers; and, let the descendants be in what part of the habitable globe they may, they will still look towards England, and give no other place the name of "HOME." It is no difficult matter to quit the land of our nativity; but whilst the pulses of existence continue to throb in the human frame, the link which binds us to the spot where our eyes first opened to the light of Heaven, as we hung upon the bosom of a mother, can never be broken. We have known settlers in various parts of the world who have left residents there thirty, ay, even forty years, and though on the verge of eternity, still their hearts beat, their truest affections, have been bound up with England, Ireland, or Scotland, and they have longed to lay their mouldering remains by the side of kindred dust.

Beside the free emigrants, are what are denominated steerage passengers—that is, those who pay for their voyage out according to a fixed scale, and generally consist of young men willing to push their fortunes, or having colonial appointments—eccentric talent and genius, longing to fix its fortune in a new world—cautious speculators in human wants and human miseries—debtors who have lived too freely in England, and consequently wish to cut the acquaintance of their creditors with a long list of etceteras. Some have prospered exceedingly; more have returned back, much worse than they set out, whilst in numerical strength the greater part lie mouldering in the silent grave.

Yet all this is going on apparently without exciting the slightest observation from those who remain behind. Thousands quit the rural villages of this country to embark, at a moment's notice, and yet but little notice is taken of it. The political quack doctors of the time assert, that an plethotory is necessary to allow of an unrestrained action of the heart, so is running off the blood of our constitution, in order to preserve a healthy state of society; otherwise, as the veins get clogged with the overflux of the stream of life, so is a superabundant population calculated to produce an unnatural and diseased condition amongst the community in general. It perhaps would be well if these empirics, with those who manufacture the nostrums, were shipped in bulk to experience the effects of their own prescriptions.

It has hitherto proved manifest that emigrants have not been lacking. Hundreds go out every month, and, from what we have seen of the men, women, and children, they are certainly some of the finest specimens of the sons and daughters of Old England. We had frequently remarked this on former occasions, whilst witnessing their embarkation, and last week we had an opportunity of seeing an intermediate stage, between their acceptance as emigrants and departure from the endearing haunts of childhood, and the arrival at the depôt near the Royal Dockyard at Deptford—which, to the agents, is distant by rail very comfortably for their reception. This intermediate stage forms the subject of our illustration. There were two covered or tilted farmer's hay-waggons—one from a parish in Buckinghamshire, and the other (we believe) from the neighbourhood of Northampton: they had joined company on the road. The women and children, with their few exceptions, occupied the conveyances, which were loaded with packages, bundles, &c. Many of the males (elderly lads) were walked on the pathway by the side of their husbands and sons; the younger men trudging it, seeming glee, and carrying various articles we conjecture for immediate use. Many of the children appeared interesting and well worthy the pencil of the artist. The leafless trees and hedges—the miry road, with its long serpentine-like tracks; the yellow waggons, with their inanimate and living freight, covered with light canvas; the women babuted in blue or red cloaks; the men in their frocks blending in colour with the many hues of the hedge bundles; and, above all, the object of their journey was well calculated to excite human sympathy. Yet no tears of sorrow or sorrowful—on the contrary, all seemed to be cheerful; and their clean and decent appearance bore witness to the prosperity in their general habits: the whole looked remarkably healthy, especially the children, and we know they are on their way to other regions: may prosperity and happiness attend them!

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY.—On Tuesday a commission of lunacy was opened before Mr. Commissioner Winslow, at the Swan Tavern, Bridge-road, Battersea, to investigate as to the state of mind of Mr. John Smith, aged 69, formerly a wine merchant, described in the petition as "late of Long-street, Spitalfields square, but now of Culmstock place, Bridge road, Battersea." Among other evidence of lunacy the following facts were stated:—About three years since he went out, and on being met in the New London-square, was asked where he was going? he said he was going to Newgate for the purpose of being hung, as he had robbed the country, and was also a murderer. On a subsequent occasion the son followed him when he went out. On this occasion Mr. Smith went to Newgate, and rang the bell at Mr. Cope's (the governor's) door, and was answered by a female. On being asked what he wanted, he said he wanted to see Mr. Cope, as he wished to be hung for having robbed the country. The jury returned a verdict, "That Mr. John Smith was of unsound mind, and had been so since the 1st of January, 1840."

THE LORD MAYOR AND SIR. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.—In the Court of Common Pleas on Thurs'ay, the case of Gibbs and another *v.* Flight and another, which involved the most vexed questions respecting the accounts of the parish of St. Stephen, Walbrook, was brought forward and excited much interest in court. It was an action of trover brought by Mr. Ald. Gibbs (the present Lord Mayor) as perpetual churchwarden of the parish of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, nominally to recover personal property for the parish now in the possession of the defendant, but actually to try the legality of the select vestry existing in the parish. After a mass of documentary evidence had been read, counsel on both sides argued that a verdict for the plaintiff should be entered, subject to a special case for the consideration of the court above. Verdict entered for the plaintiff accordingly.

Mr. Edward King, residing at 2, Kensington-gardens, Brighton, died a few days ago in his 106th year. Mr. King was a clerk in the Middle-street Brewery before the time even of the late Mr. William Wigney, and continued in the counting-house till he was nearly 80 years old.

There is to be an investiture of the Knights of St. Patrick on the 4th of January. It is said that the Marquis of Waterford and the Earl of Rosse are to be the new Knights, in the room of the late Marquis of Donegal and Earl Talbot, who has just received the Order of the Garter.

On the 20th ult., about mid-day, a fire broke out at Constantinople, in the quarter called Aladja Hammy, a short distance from the port, and consumed about fifty houses, and a great number of shops.

Upwards of 3000 persons were assembled at Paris on Sunday in the Hôtel de Ville, to witness the ceremony of the distribution of prizes, by the Prefect of the Seine, to the journeymen who have attended with the first classes the lectures of the Professors at the Association Polytechnique. The scene was striking. The Prefect delivered an impressive address, and several musical compositions were sung by the pupils of the Association.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"*B. S. J.*"—*In the problem alluded to, the difficulty is to mate with a Pawn and not with the Queen. In the stratagems of chess, those problems employing, what are termed* capt *Pawns, are the most ingenious. The solution is as follows:—*

"*A. M.*"—*Yes.*

"*Philocpede.*"—*It is not stalemate if B has any pieces to move. If the King cannot move, A can oblige him to move into check. Stalemate is now recognised as a drawn game. The third question is unintelligible.*

"*A. B.*" *Pockington.*—*Try to find it out: it is so very easy.*

Communications are thankfully acknowledged from "S. R. C.," and "E. Burbidge" (whose problem is too simple).

"*T. P.*"—*Under the circumstances, the King can castle. The second question is answered above. No pieces are allowed to mate your adversary's King at the end of the game; if you cannot checkmate after trying so long, you must observe to win. It must be then dismissed as a drawn game.*

"*R. H. B.*"—*When the King castles on the Queen's side, he moves only two squares, the Rook occupying the Queen's square.*

"*D. D.*"—*Two Queens are allowable.*

There has been no time within our recollection, and we are old sinners at chess, so replete with excitement to the lovers of this noble game as this present period. No fewer than five or six matches by correspondence are in progress—chess dinners—fêtes &c., are continually being given. That excellent periodical "The Chess Player's Chronicle," promises an increased fund of amusement during the ensuing year; and the "Palamede" for November, just come to hand, presents us with a chess vaudeville. What next. Eight pages too of correspondence relative to the forthcoming match between England and France. When will this said match commence? The unfortunate check given to Mr. Staunton by that malicious player *fever* has made him *castle* whether he would or no; this, together with the difficulty of deciding the number of games to each *deft*, and the mode of opening several of the games, places this interesting fight in a peculiarly perplexing predicament. We hope, for the sake of our readers, the games will shortly begin; if they do not, we shall feel obliged in challenge the "Palamede" or "Chess Player's Chronicle" to play a match with our illustrious selves. Sorry should we be, to be driven to so dreadful an alternative, as exciting to ourselves as it would be, we fear, tedious to our readers.

Solution to our last.

The solution sent by J. C. is correct and good. We however, prefer the following:—

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Bp to Q R's sq	King takes Bishop (best)
2. Rook to Q Kt 4th	King moves
3. King moves anywhere	King to adv. R sq
4. Kt to Q B 3d	Pawn moves
5. Rook mates at Q Kt sq	

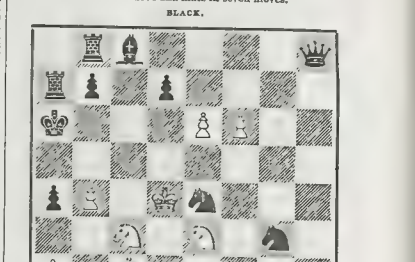
Erratum. In our last Solution, for B checks at Q Kt 2nd, read B checks at his square.

PROBLEM. No. 53.

The following excellent example of a conclusion of a game, is taken from "La Palamede," Nov. 15, *just received*

White to move and mate in seven moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The Solution in our next.

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	To Correspondents

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PLATE I.—PORTRAIT OF MR. STEPHEN GRANTHAM.
PLATE II.—A DEVON BULL.

CONTENTS.—

Memoir of Mr. Stephen Grantham	Stowpowy Farmers' Club
Some Observations upon Insects which prey upon Wheat, during its Growth, and in the Granary, by Donald Mosley, Esq.	Liverpool Agricultural Society
The Allotment System and the Game Laws	Wingerworth Farmers' Club
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The Earl of Euston and the Game Laws	Directions to make Cider and Perry
College of Chemistry	Gypsum and Salt for fixing Ammonia. By J. Frisbee
Professor Leroy at Glasgow	Milk and Butter versus Beef
The Highland and Agricultural Society's Show of Sheep, and Meeting of the Agricultural Chemistry Association	Rhetorical Results from Trenching Land Dairy Management
Isle of Sheppy Agricultural Association to promote Industry and reward Merit	On Ploughing old Pasture Lands. By Thos. Underwood
Remarks on the Agriculture of Ireland	Norton Farmers' Club.—Lecture on Agricultural Chemistry
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Repeal of the Malt Tax	Oue 8 lland Weald of Sussex Agricultural Association
Death of the Right Hon. Lord Western	Draycot Parochial Agricultural Society
Review.—Lectures to Farmers on Agricultural Chemistry By Alexander Petch Jdt	The Colonial Wool Trade of the United Kingdom of Great Britain
Agricultural Suggestions	Royal Agricultural Society of England
On the Advantages of Bone Manure to the Agriculture of Cheshire. By a Lancashire Agriculturist	Utility of Casks
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Loughborough Agricultural Association	Agricultural Queries
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	Abstract of Horticulture
This Sowing and Mr Campbell's Steep. By R. Darby, Aylesbury	Review of the Corn Trade
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OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

THE opening of the French Chambers, which took place on Thursday last, gives the first impulse to that revival of activity in political affairs which is followed up by the commencement of our own Session. The policy pursued by the Cabinets of England and France is of the utmost importance to the whole of Europe; they are the active powers of the western world; their Governments are, to a certain extent, the creations of the will of the people, and the popular opinion has a powerful influence over them. The state of parties in either of them has, therefore, a continual interest to the people of both.

The necessity — or rather the custom — of making Royal speeches to elective assemblies as vague and general as possible, renders the address of the King of the French, which is no exception to the practice, of less value than it might be, as an indication of the probable course of affairs. But if what it does say is rather indistinct, something may still be inferred from what it does *not* say; the omission of certain topics and allusions is frequently as expressive as any words could be. First of all, then, we may gather from his Majesty's address, the certainty that the war fever has abated, and that there is a return, on the part of the French journals and their readers, to the condition of reason and common sense. The King speaks of peace, and sincerely do we rejoice that he does so; but he can do more than this; he can venture to make a distinct allusion to the satisfactory relations between the two countries, and the removal of all pretext for a misunderstanding between them. This is the result to which time and events have long been tending. Such a dispute as that which sprung out of the Protectorate of Otaheite, never could be permitted by so astute a monarch as Louis Philippe, and two such clear-headed Ministers as Peel and Guizot, to come to hostilities. The French themselves have found out, what the English press long ago told them, that a petty island in a distant sea could not be worth taking by either power. Poor Queen Pomare's "cocoa-nut empire" could afford nothing to a conqueror—not even the empty vanity of glory. To fancy that they were striking a blow at England by the occupation of such a place, was one of the wildest notions that could enter the rather flighty head of "Young France." The public has awakened to the true state of the case at last; the "Protectorate" is disavowed; Dupetit Thouars has returned home; and the war party, instead of finding him indignant at seeing his work undone, hear him agreeing that his Government have a perfect right to do as it pleases—that, in fact, he rather approves their censure of him; and finally, that all the "Haters of Albion" and "Friends of Liberty," who subscribed their half francs, and sous, and centimes to purchase him a "sword of honour," might as well have kept their money, for the sword he positively will not accept. The Admiral is not going to make himself a martyr to a popular delusion, and has too much good sense to indulge his vanity by an acceptance of a gift which would be followed by the certain loss of his commission. Thus M. Thiers and the French Opposition are made bankrupt of all the "political capital" which they had hoped to find in the Tahiti question. It is worn threadbare; it is old, which in France is fatal to its efficacy; and, more fatal still, it has been turned into ridicule. Queen Pomare and Mr. Pritchard succeeded the parasol of the Emperor of Morocco. Tahiti is no longer so much a grievance as a jest.

Another topic introduced into the speech of the King has an especial interest for us; he refers to the reception he met with from the Queen of England, and the hospitality of which he was the object. He expresses the gratification he feels not only on his own account but on that of France also; considering that to draw closer the relations between the two countries is the best guarantee for a general peace. The open and frank allusion made to this visit is another proof that the ravings of the war party have been utterly futile. Its organs asserted that the visit was a humiliation to France, a triumph to England, a weakness in Louis Philippe, and that its consequences would shake the Orleans dynasty. Had it but one-tenth of the importance they attributed to it, the Ministry would never have ventured to put it into the King's speech. There never was, perhaps, an instance of a party making so much noise with so little reason for it. The result is the very natural one of its not finding any real sympathy from those who are the real strength of the nation. We long hope to see a good understanding between the Tuileries and Windsor; not that the personal intercourse between the monarchs of England and France could create the same friendly feeling between the respective people, but because it may be taken as a certain indication that this mutual good feeling exists.

On the part of the speech relating to the "triumphs of the French arms in Africa," we shall not dwell. In Algiers the French have created for themselves a great difficulty; it is a conquest with no gain and but little glory. The victors of Austerlitz and Jena needed not the only laurels they could gather on such a field as that of Islay; and the little military renown that has been won is more than outweighed by the folly and absurdity that has made the civil government of the colony a curse to it. The last accounts state the blunders and mismanagement of the civil officers to have been so outrageous, that "there is not a French proprietor in Algeria who does not wish that the English would come and change places with their French masters." It is to cover all this, and give the people something in return for the enormous sums Algiers costs them, that the flourish about the triumphs of the French arms is made. If the French will take phrases for facts, and be content with empty glory, and scarcely that, as the return for wasted means and squandered wealth, it is their own concern, not ours.

Having thus run over the chief topics of the King's speech, we may briefly allude to its omissions, which, too, are not without their significance.

The part that France has taken in the affairs of Spain, and the disastrous issue of that interference, might have been mentioned, and would have been so, had not the subject been inconvenient. More than two hundred persons shot without trial in the course of twelve months for political opinions, a Constitution destroyed, and all power lodged in the hands of a bloody-minded soldier and a profligate Queen, could hardly be presented to any people in any manner that would not cause disgust and abhorrence. Spain is the blot on the Ministry of M. Guizot. It is one of those things on which silence is prudence.

The Right of Search question is not alluded to, so it may be taken for granted that nothing has been concluded upon it. And his Majesty does not press on the Chambers his demand for an allowance to the Duke of Nemours as future Regent. The demand would give a dangerous weapon to the Opposition; it is therefore postponed, but not, we fancy, abandoned.

The opening of the Chambers finds the present French Ministry strong enough to defy the attacks of an Opposition not well united and not furnished by events with facts that would enable them to prove the incapacity of the Government. The war-cry has failed, the Tahiti question is worn out, the Right of Search is pending, the Revenue is in a tolerably sound condition, and as far as peace is secured by the continuance of M. Guizot in power, we may congratulate both nations that his position at present seems so well secured.

CHRISTMAS, BY ALFRED CROWQUILL.—See next page.

A SONG TO CHRISTMAS.

Hail to thee, Father Christmas! a blessing on your brow!
These sixty years you never seemed so worshipful as now.
Of late I've felt dying, and wearisome and low,
I joy to see your reverend face, once more before I go.
Aye! you are come right welcome to brighten up my soul,
And to spice the last sweet drop that clings to life's enchanting bowl.
When you appear'd last had will be the cold ground,
And other ears than mine will hear the bells' rejoicing sound.

You come to tap old barrels, and to spread the dainty cheer,
To sing old Christian Carols to the sad declining year;
And with ivy and with holly your wand is bright and green,
And like a sheet of moonlight stars your whitened beard is seen:
The trees have lost their lively birds, the earth is wild below,
And the dark-eyed robin redbreast sings its ditty in the snow;
But a blessing from the "manger-side" dispels the winter storm,
And in spite of wind and icicles, the human heart grows warm.

How licked with goodness are the songs that hum from door to door,
As blessed are the ripples of that sweet ring of yore
Above the tombs of saintly men whose charity was pure
And who feasted with their bondsmen and frolicked with the poor.
We read the Holy Word of God, and hold its precepts dear,
But Christmas always teaches us to practise what we hear,
To overflow with kindliness, to emulate the "child"
Who was so poor in Bethlehem—and hold us pure and mild.

Oh! what delight it is to think of childhood's generous days!
The banquet of our parents dear, the "youl log's" flick'ring blaze;
Our brothers and our sisters—the laugh, the dance, the song,
And brown old servants, clustering near all in a faithful throng,
With little lively children, the darlings of the scene,
Like fairies frisking to the sound of harp and tambourine;
The wassail bowl, parading round, also the silver cup
That ended with the kitchen folks that all might have their sup!

Right Reverend Father Christmas! my heart beats proud and high,
I'll drain the sole remaining flask, and wish the world good-bye!
We will say a prayer together, we will sing an ancient rhyme,
For the greatest good I ever did, was done at Christmas-time!
And we'll send a purse of charity to neighbours all around,
The honest and deserving, who destitute are found.
That I may have remembrances and blessings right sincere,
When I am underneath the snow, and you return next year.

I had five brothers goodly—a sister kind, as well,
We always met together, just at the season tide;
We made our parents happy upon the Holy Tide,
And trimmed their chairs with ivy leaves and mistletoe beside,
I am the only one all—the last leaf in the tree
Yet Christmas always comforts me I seldom shed a tear.
Their Christmas is a better one, with angels in the skies,
In my humble hearth I trace their watchful loving eyes.

In my bright youth I travelled, and I traversed o'er the sea,
The billow and the avalanche, were cheerful things to me;
The firm array of battles—the conflict rude and wild—
Were just like playthings in my path, for I was but a child:
A charmed word like magic changed, my strong desire to roam;
A letter from my mother, and the darling ones at home.
It was dated from a festival; this was the mournful strain:
"From *England*—upon *Christmas Day!*" I soon returned again.

Let us assemble all our friends, the greatest and the least,
And bring to us good merriment—a gathering and a feast.
We'll hold fast hands together, and we'll send the goblet round,
For all the cream of earthly joys at Christmas time is sound!
And we will trip it cheerfully before the ancient fire,
Which, just like wine, gives out the flame, before it doth expire.
I feel as youthful as a boy, my silly head turns round,
God bless you! Father Christmas! and may your joys abound.

F. P. P.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Since the Restoration, all Parisian fashions have taken an English *tournure*. Now, however, we seem to have gone still further north to seek for novelties of outward form. The Champs Elysées, this week, have presented a curious spectacle, and the beholders were irresistibly tempted to fancy themselves in the environs of St. Petersburg or of Moscow. A smooth, unbroken surface of snow was covered by a multitude of sledges; and, to complete the resemblance, both the coachmen and their masters were enveloped in immense mantles of fur, in true Russian fashion. Amongst the number of fashionables, we distinguished Prince Oltonieff, who, with the ardour of the most gallant of his countrymen, at present visitors to our capital, must have fancied themselves again on the banks of the Neva. Most unluckily, the thaw has suddenly put a stop to all this agreeable excitement, and the Parisians are again condemned to the common-place of their ordinary equipages. This fashion, however, though enjoyed with all the zest of novelty, is not new before the Revolution; and the sledges that are seen to-day in Paris can bear but little comparison with the splendour of those in which the aristocratic *cidevants* of that period—Count of Artois, the Duke de Chartres, the Marquis de Coudray, and the Duke de Lauzun—promenaded through Paris. Queen Marie Antoinette herself delighted in this amusement; often might she be seen in the avenues of Versailles, conducting herself her sledge, which was so richly gilded, of peculiar elegance in form and decoration. Alas! it has undergone strange vicissitudes; the body of the sledge of Marie Antoinette is the identical carriage in which, in Auber's opera of "The Philtre," at the Grand Opera, Jeannette, as a *Doctor Dulcamara*, arrives on the stage, and from which he dispenses his quack medicines to the villagers. What a falling off was there!

The Paris police, so admirably organised for the tracing and detection of crime or the punishment of political offenders, offers but little immediate protection to individuals. The streets are often the scenes of midnight robberies, or even murders; the cry of "Au Voleur!" creates far less attention than "Vive la République!" and men, whom business or pleasure calls into the more unfrequented parts of the town, no longer find the protection of a guard-stick and a fleet pair of legs sufficient. The number of persons attacked, many murdered, some thrown into the canal or the river when despatched, and never again heard of—all these circumstances have spread general alarm in Paris. The circumstance of these nightly disappearances of a young *élégant*, *M. Le Hon*, at the very moment he had parted with his carriage, at the door of an hotel filled by the votaries of pleasure, has brought these fears to their climax.

A somewhat adventurous happened to a young *beau* the other night. On leaving a house situated in one of the most retired faubourgs, he perceived at a short distance a man, who followed him from one street to another, most perseveringly dogging his footsteps. The young man, considerably annoyed, and feeling no doubt that this suspicious individual only waited a favourable opportunity to attack him, at last turned round upon him, in an angry tone demanding his business. His wish was soon gratified in a manner quite the reverse. The other, in a trembling tone, exclaimed, "A thousand pardons, Sir, I am so afraid of being attacked, and I thought you would defend me!"

The diplomatic circle has been the only one in Paris since given at this moment. Two brilliant routs at the Austrian Embassy, and the charming balls given by the Countess de Luxbourg, have alone enlivened the season. The Embassy of Bavaria, and our minister, M. Guizot, are dispensing for the present Wednesday, as a day of *reception*. One of the h ighest stars of our fashionable world is the beautiful Lady D——r, the granddaughter of Sheridan. Each winter some foreign land has yielded us a reigning star to preside over Parisian society —I need only mention Lady H. D'Orsay, the Marquise Pallavicini, the Princess Galitzin. The sceptre has now returned to one of your fair countrywomen. The English Ambassador, Lady Cowley, had planned numerous *fêtes* for the winter; amongst others, a splendid fancy ball, and even British dramatic *réunions*. Magnificent dresses had been ordered, professors of English secured to understand the theatrical art. All these projects of pleasure are, however, overthrown by the tidings of the death of Lady Anne Culling Smith, sister of Lady Cowley.

The enthusiasm excited here by the English actors has reached its climax. No part of their performance is passed unnoticed; even the costume of Miss Faucit as *Desdemona*, has not only escaped the usual artillery of *railleries* bestowed by the *Parisiennes* at their French neighbours, but is pronounced a model of taste, splendour and historical accuracy. The white satin dress embroidered in gold, with square boddice, and venetian sleeves—even to the pick and silver scarf surmounting the turban, are made the subjects of the highest encomium.

A sad event, illustrating the mercantile and money-loving spirit of the times, which reached even the domains of art, has lately occurred. You have heard of M. Jesi, the celebrated Italian engraver, who has for the last four years since finished a splendid engraving from Raphael's portrait of Leo X. This *chef d'œuvre* had engaged the artist's whole attention for several years, and was an object of the deepest interest to him. On the strength of its merits he had been named member of the Legion of Honour, and corresponding member of the institute. There was but one opinion amongst all the connoisseurs, assembled to pronounce upon it, as to the excellence of the performance: it was instantly adjudged by them as one of the highest efforts of the art. M. Jesi had been for some time in correspondence with a well-known print-seller of Lepzig, who desired to purchase the greater number of the proofs of this beautiful production, and held out to the artist a prospect of most advantageous terms. The publisher, however, on arriving at Paris in order to conclude the negotiation advantageously, was desirous of cheapening as much as possible the terms on which he was to purchase; he therefore began on his first interview with M. Jesi, to depreciate greatly the value of his performance: according to him, the work had been totally spoiled in drawing the proofs. M. Jesi made no answer to these unfeeling remarks, and the publisher retired, rejoicing in the prospect of a good bargain. M. Jesi remained shut up in his own room the whole day, and the next morning he was found by his friends in a state of complete mental alienation; he had even during the night attempted suicide, by dashing his head against a marble table. The unfortunate artist is now in a *maison de santé*; but hopes are entertained that if they succeed in making him comprehend the object of the Liegeois publisher's detraction, he may recover his faculties: he may then indeed exclaim, with his countryman, Metastasio:—

"O, mente Umana, Cisca e superba!"

FRANCE.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

The King of the French opened the Session of the two Chambers on Thursday. At one o'clock his Majesty left the Tu leries, and, upon arriving at the Chamber of Deputies, ascended the throne, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duc de Nemours, Prince de Joinville, Duc d'Aumale, and Duc de Montpensier. The Queen and Princesses occupied the usual places. His Majesty having taken his seat, delivered the following speech:—

"Messieurs the Peers and Deputies,

"At the close of last session, complications, which might have become grave were the objects of my solicitude. The necessity of securing our possessions in Africa against hostile and repeated incursions obliged us to carry war into the empire of Morocco. Our brave armies of land and sea, worthily commanded, attained with glory, and in a short time, the object marked out to their valour. Peace promptly followed victory, and Algiers, where three of my sons had this year the honour to serve their country, has recorded a double pledge of security, for we have proved at once our power and our moderation.

"My Government was regarded with that of the Queen of Great Britain in dissussions which might have given reason to fear that the relations of the two States might have been affected; a spirit of goodwill and equity has maintained between France and England this happy accord, which guarantees the peace of the world.

"During the visit which I paid the Queen of Great Britain to testify to her the price that I attach to the amity which unites us, and to the reciprocal friendship of which she has given me so many marks, I have been surrounded by manifestations the most satisfactory for France and for myself. I have gathered, in the sentiments that have been expressed to me, additional guarantees for the long duration of that generous peace, which assures to our country abroad a dignified and strong position, and at home an eternally increasing prosperity, with the respect of the rights secured by our laws.

"My relations with all foreign powers continue to be friendly and amicable.

"You are, Messieurs, yourselves witnesses of the prosperous state of France You see manifested upon all parts of our territory our national activity, protected by wise laws, and reaping in the bosom of order the fruits of its labours. The rise of public credit, and the equilibrium established between our annual receipts and expenditure, attest the happy influence of this situation upon the general affairs of the State for the well-being of all.

"Financial laws will be immediately presented to you. Projects of laws for the amelioration of our roads, of our ports, and of our internal navigation, for the completion of our railways, and for different objects of general utility, will be equally submitted to your deliberation.

"In the midst of the general prosperity of the country, Heaven has blessed my family. It has increased the number of my children; and the marriage of one of my well-beloved sons, the Duc d'Aumale, with a Princess, who already was related to us on many ties, has been for me and mine a lively satisfaction.

"Messieurs, Providence has imposed upon me many labours, and painful trials. I have accepted the burden. I have devoted myself—I have devoted my family to the service of my country. To lay a lasting foundation of union and happiness has for fourteen years been the object of our constant efforts. I feel confident that with your loyal and you will enable me to attain it, and that the gratitude of France, free and happy, will be the reward of our common devotedness, and be, too, the honour of my reign."

Cries of "Vive le Roi!" interrupted some of the foregoing speech, and were renewed at the close. A heavy fog enveloped Paris all the morning.

The French Opposition press, ever ready to catch at straws, and to magnify events trifling in themselves into circumstances of importance, have seized with avidity upon a circumstance, which, in fact, is likely to cause some embarrassment to the Munatry; we allude to the expected return of Admiral Dupetit Thouars from Tahiti to France. The Admiral is expected at Cherbourg, where the restless spirits connected with republicanism and anarchy propose to receive him with great honours, as a reward for his supposed enmity towards the English. It is said that the National Guards are to be drawn up on his landing, and that they intend to present him with a sword of Calaths, by way of presentation for the sword of honour with which he was invested. We believe that the French Government, with the same prudence as it evinced on a former occasion, will not permit the intended demonstration, according to the regulations of the French service, no officer can accept of any decoration or other mark of distinction, unless he chooses to give up his commission.

The banquets given to Mr. Bridges have excited considerable attention among the journalists of Paris. His explanations respecting the treaty with China have completely falsified the insinuations which they some time since made respecting a supposed mysterious convention made in that treaty. A great deal of the journals are exceedingly displeased at the upright and truly statesmanlike tone assumed by our Representative, and they affect to think that the letters expected from M. Lagrene from North America will give a different account of the feelings of the Chinese towards the English.

SPAIN.

We learn from Madrid that the Committee of the Senate appointed to report on the Reform Bill had communicated to both Chambers the result of its labour, and recommended its adoption.

The letters of the 16th inst. from Madrid say the Chamber of Deputies commenced on that day the discussion on the bill to authorise the conversion of the debt proceeding from contracts into Three per Cent. Stock.

Some sensation has been excited in Madrid by the resignation of M. Donoso Cortes, the Queen's Secretary. There were various reports upon the subject, but the general opinion was that it arose out of a praiseworthy determination to compel Narvaez to act more consistently with the spirit of Senglio and not with the accused. It appears that Narvaez was fully determined to have the unfortunate men executed forthwith, when M. Donoso Cortes remonstrated strongly, and pointed out the immense injury the measure would do a sentence, declared by the superior courts to be illegal, would have throughout Europe. Narvaez replied in such insulting terms, that M. Donoso Cortes thought it becoming to tender his resignation immediately, which he did accordingly. The subsequent proceeding alarmed Narvaez, and he gave way. Colonel Rengifo's punishment was commuted to banishment for life, and all possible means are now being used to induce M. Donoso Cortes to withdraw his resignation.

Accounts from Vittoria mention the death of General Jauregui (E. Pastor) in that town. El Pastor rendered essential service to the national cause during the war of independence.

PORTUGAL.

Our letters from Lisbon of the 17th inst. contain an account of the ceremonies which took place upon the closing of the Cortes. The Queen was present and dismissed the assembly with a brief speech in these terms:—

"Illustrious Peers of the realm, and Deputies of the Portuguese nation,

"It is with unfeigned satisfaction that I see myself surrounded by representatives of the nation. I congratulate you, conjointly with myself, on the fruitful result of your parliamentary labours. The measures resorted to by the legislative body for the purpose of consolidating the throne and constitutional organisation of this important point. Public confidence, so generally manifested, together with the progressive augmentation of the general credit, furnish an unanswerable testimony of the wisdom and utility of those measures. The affairs which have been submitted to your deliberation have been of the most weighty nature, and it behoves me to say that the views taken of the same, and resolutions adopted for the settlement of the same, have merited a confidence as well as of my most especial benevolence. The session is closed."

There was no political news of interest. There had been some very tempestuous weather on the coast for some days previously. On Monday the 14th inst., during a heavy gale from south-west, the Portuguese brig Liberal, from Rio Janeiro, on attempting to enter the port of Lisbon, was driven on the bar, where she soon went to pieces. The master and seamen were drowned; the mate and three others were saved. In the course of the same day a Spanish schooner went on shore nearly at the same place. All the crew escaped, but four passengers perished.

Mr. Tuxer, the British subject who was arrested in April last at Coimbra, on charges of a political nature, was tried at Oporto on the 11th inst., and acquitted.

GERMANY.

The *Journal des Débats* states that the interment of the mortal remains of the illustrious Carl Maria von Weber took place at Dresden, on the 14th instant. The coffin, covered with black velvet, embroidered with crowns of silver and green silk, arrived at Dresden from Magdeburgh by the railway. At eight o'clock in the evening it was transported in a boat to the right bank of the Elbe, where 500 infantry of the Royal Guard, with torches in their hands, were waiting to receive it. To the interior of a circle formed by the troops were placed the members of the King's musical band, those of the two theatres, and several other amateurs, by whom the coffin was removed from the boat. A funeral hymn, composed by Wagner, a pupil of Meyerbeer, was then chanted by 450 singers, with the necessary instrumental accompaniment. The coffin was then carried to the Catholic chapel of the principal cemetery of Dresden, and, after a funeral service was celebrated in that temple, the remains of Weber were interred beside those of his son, who died about five years since. All the houses in the streets through which the funeral procession passed were illuminated with wax candles, placed in the windows. An immense crowd followed.

SWITZERLAND.

The news from Switzerland is that the Government of Lucerne, on hearing of the resolutions adopted by the popular assemblies held at Frauebrunnen and Zofingue had ordered the military commission to call out the landwehr. On the other hand, the canton of Schwyz marched troops to the frontiers of Lucerne on the 16th.

The Berne correspondent of the *Constitutionnel* writes, on the 19th, that the events of Lucerne were the mere prelude of a crisis which might yet put in peril the present constitution of Switzerland.

TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 4th instant state that Sir Stratford Canning has returned, from his excursion to the Dardanelles, to his country house at Bujukdere.

It was said that Abdallah, late Pacha of Trebisond, alarmed by the order of the Porte to justify himself, had offered a large pecuniary indemnification to the ill-used Greek. The Pachs is said to be also threatened with an address of the chief Turks of Trebisond to the Porte, representing the tyranny which makes him hated by all classes, and earnestly desires that he may be removed. Dr. J. Wolff writes from Teheran that he is chiefly indebted to the support of the Persian Ambassador for his deliverance from the claws of the rapacious and murderous Armenians; it was under his protection that he succeeded in returning safe to Teheran.

Several Turkish passengers were frozen to death in the last steam boat for Trebisond. The thermometer was at zero (Reaumur) and the roofs were covered with snow.

The apprehensions of a breach between Sir S. Canning and the Turkish Ministry are happily not confirmed. Sir Stratford acts with great moderation, and seems to be quite confident that all his demands will be granted. In his late excursion he visited the coast of Troy.

WEST INDIES.

The Thames has arrived at Southampton with the West India mails. She left Jamaica on the 23rd of November, Carthagena the 18th, Demerara the 18th, Trinidad the 20th, Barbadoes the 25th, Grenada the 26th, St. Thomas Dec. 1, and Fayal the 14th.

The papers state that the whole of the West India Islands were generally in a very healthy condition. The Governors of the Trinidad and the Windward Islands were about to proceed to Jamaica, to consult with Lord Elgin on the expediency of forming a final settlement for the West India colonies. There is every prospect of good crops throughout the islands generally. The weather has not been so propitious for many years.

The House of Assembly was sitting at Jamaica, but no business of importance has been under consideration.

SOUTH AMERICA.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM PERU.—Accounts have arrived from Arica, stating that an outrage had been committed on the British Consul there by the authorities of the town. The outrage is mentioned as being of the grossest description. The British squadron engaged in the blockade of Islay had information of the outrage communicated by Mr. Wilson, the insulted consul, and her Majesty's ship Talbot was immediately despatched to Arica. It is said that water was refused this vessel. Our Peruvian Minister, Mr. Adams, happened to be on board the Talbot, and considered the circumstances of the case so flagrant as to demand an immediate apology, which was required in the name of the British Government by the commander of the Talbot. The apology being refused, the Talbot opened fire on the governor's residence; several shells were thrown in, and this was represented as being only a beginning, and that the town would be bombarded. This prompt mode of dealing brought the authorities to better behaviour—an ample apology was given, and tranquility at once restored.

VALPARAISO, April 5.—You will perhaps have heard of a schooner, the O. C. Raymond, having left China with a large amount of silver on board: she was supposed to have been lost, but she arrived here in September last, and the captain continued himself in command of the vessel. He left China, stating that he had been, for two years past, trading amongst the islands in the Indian seas, and on the coast of China; that he originally sailed from the Sag harbour, with an assorted cargo, valued at 21,000 dollars; and that the vessel and cargo were the joint concern of himself, the mate, and parties in the United States. He brought a quantity of sycee silver, which he caused to be melted into bars, that produced him a gold ounce of 600 dollars. He then transferred his vessel before the American Consul to the mate, and left this place for the coast. Since his departure, we have heard that he had received the specie on board as freight from one port of China to another. The last heard of the captain was, that he had, with two bags of gold ounces, taken his passage from Chagres in a vessel for New York. The mate also left this place in a vessel bound for New York. It is, therefore, probable that both the captain and mate may be secured.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

REFUSAL OF PROTECTION TO AN INSOLVENT UNDER THE NEW ACT.—In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Monday, the case of J. Mynde Cooke was decided upon. The particulars of it have been mentioned several times. The insolvent is an attorney, and was stated to have been deeply engag d in gamb. ng transactions with persons well known in the play world. He now came up in custody from the Queen's Prison, his further examination having been adjourned, upon application for his final order. After a good deal of argument, and the hearing of some evidence, the learned Commissioner said that this application was made to the Court under the 39th section of the act, which prayed that the insolvent might obtain protection to the end that the account he demanded to be perfectly legitimate, although no trade creditors, as such, were now said to oppose him. There were three charges made against the insolvent—first, his obtaining money from Mr. Finlay, by means of false representations; a second, his retaining £1200 out of £3800 in an improper manner; and, thirdly, his reckless expenditure. Now, as to the discount of the bills by Mr. Flight, he (the learned commissioner) considered the solicitors of Exeter and of Cove, who both said that the money was to be raised for Stratford, who had considerable expectations, and was then about to marry the daughter of a baronet, with a considerable fortune. Besides, at that time acting in the character of Stratford's solicitor, and no doubt it was only from the expectation of large gains that Flight discounted the bills. The transactions with Page were certainly open to doubt, for Evans, he said, had not been called; but yet, taking the whole of the evidence upon that point, it was most decidedly against the insolvent. As to the transactions between him and his broker, they appeared to be of a complex nature; and, under the circumstances of the case, which was full of fraud and culpable neglect, he (the learned commissioner) had no hesitation in saying that the insolvent Act was not intended to protect such persons as the present. Isaac, the only honest witness there was, stated his returns were unable to pay their debts. The application is discharged altogether.—Mr. Cooke: By the act, the insolvent must be protected after twelve months.—His Honour: I have nothing to do with that, it must go before another tribunal.—The insolvent was removed in custody.

ADVERSE DECISIONS AGAINST INSOLVENTS.—In the Court of Bankruptcy on Tuesday, before the Rev. Dr. Raine, Sutton's, Southwark, appeared before Mr. Commissioner Evans for his fina. order. His debts and liabilities amounted to about £12,000, and the insolvent had offered to set aside £350 out of his income of £650 per annum for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Simpson opposed the granting of the final order on behalf of several creditors, upon the ground that the insolvent had contracted debts without any reasonable prospect of being able to pay them. Mr. Commissioner Evans: From the beginning I could see that there was no reasonable ground for his coming here, and I shall dismiss his petition. A solicitor, who appeared for the insolvent, said that he thought the terms offered would be advantageous to the creditors, and he expected they would have accepted them. Mr. Commissioner Evans: I can listen to no such proposition. I am sworn to do justice, and my decided opinion is, that the insolvent has not the slightest claim of meeting the bills which he accepted, or paying the debts which he has contracted.—A decision was also given in the same Court in the case of Lewis Jackson Randall, which shows, that in spite of the colloquy heretofore, the desire to extend a little mercy towards honest debtors, there are ample means of punishing dishonest ones. The insolvent, a furniture broker, in Bethnal-green, was opposed by Mr. Cooke for a certain number of creditors, represented by Mr. Woodfall. The complaint was a breach of trust. The parties had been connected in business together, the creditor advancing money and receiving his capital on the sale of furniture, as also the produce of the profits. In July, 1843, the insolvent claimed the furniture as his own, and Mr. Riches brought an action for £100, but only recovered £10. The law costs amounted to £93. The insolvent contradicted the opposing creditor. The furniture was his own. He produced his books to corroborate his statement. Some books were now exhibited, and the opposing creditor pointed out a number of items which had been falsified. The Chief Commissioner, after remarking on the conduct of the insolvent, remanded him for fourteen calendar months for falsifying and concealing his books.

POLICE.

CHANGE OF HOUSEBREAKING.—At Union Hall on Monday, *Joseph Astelford*, a man dressed as a mechanic, was charged with breaking into the dwelling-house of Mr. Court, at Meeting-house-lane, Peckham, and stealing three sums of gold and other articles. The prisoner was identified by the prosecutor stated that at eight on Saturday morning he left the property safe in the bedroom of a small house attached to his father's residence in Meeting-house-lane, where he and his brother and sister live. The front door was left on the latch and could be opened with a common latch key. At the rear of the premises, which had connection with his father's house, a large dog was kept, which would not only make a noise but attack a stranger. At eight in the evening he entered by the back door, and proceeded into the bedroom, when he found that the drawers had been broken open and robbed of their contents. He also found the front door ajar, and he had every reason to think that the entrance was effected by that door, as it was seldom opened by any one.—Constable 47 M stated that about ten minutes past eight o'clock he was on duty in the Kent-road, when he saw the prisoner with a bundle under each arm. He left one bundle where he got them? He replied he was employed to carry them by a man he never saw before. He afterwards contradicted himself by saying he had found them. After he had said so he dropped the bundles and ran away. He pursued and took him into custody.—The prosecutor identified the whole of the property. The drawers and desk had been forced with some brass compasses and a pair of snuffers, which were lying about and broken to pieces.—In answer to the charge, the prisoner said he picked up the bundles. As for the robbery, he was quite innocent of it, and did not even know where the house was situated. He wished to be remanded, as some clue might be afforded which would lead to his discharge. To this the magistrate assented.

A WHOLESALE STEALER OF BOOKS.—At Bow-street on Monday, *Ebenezer Faron Kingston*, a young man employed as prosector to the Professor of Physiology in King's College, Somerset House, was brought up for re-examination before Mr. Jardine, charged with stealing a coat, a pocket book, a cigar-case, several letters, an ink-stand, and a key, value £4 and upwards, the property of Mr. John Farmer, a medical student.—Several coffee-shop keepers, who had known the prisoner for a considerable time, were in attendance to identify a number of books that had been stolen from their premises, and which were found by the officer, with other property, on searching the prisoner's lodgings.—Constable West, F division, said that on Saturday last, while searching the pri-

sonner's lodgings, 25, Harwood-street, Hampstead-road, he found in a front room, occupied by the prisoner, three diagrams produced, which were used in anatomical lectures, "Jones's Animal Kingdom," "Owen's Odontography," a pocket compass, a small vice, a spirit measure, and part of a dog's skull—John Forrest, curator at the museum, King's College, identified the diagrams as belonging to the corporation of the College. The "Animal Kingdom" was stolen from the library, and other books, which belonged to Professor Thomas Rymer Jones, was taken from a drawer. The compass and measure were also stolen from the College. The vice was the property of witness.—The proprietor of the tea-coffee-house, Bow-street, Covent-garden, identified the knife found in the lodgings of the prisoner had been stolen from his rooms, which the prisoner was in the habit of frequenting.—The prisoner was remanded.

A MAN CHARGED WITH FORGERY UPON HIS BROTHER.—At Clerkenwell Police-room, on Tuesday, Mr. *James Carr* was charged with a forgery upon his brother. It appeared from the evidence that about fourteen years ago the prosecutor, James William Carr, the prisoner's brother, was transported for seven years. He was entitled to the reversionary interest of freehold property in houses and lands in Sharp's-alley, Cow cross, worth £500. The property not having been forfeited to the Crown, he, upon his return to this country, about two months ago, requested with a Mr. Wood to find out what the reversionary interest in it. The negociation was near its conclusion, when it was discovered that the prisoner had made a deed of assignment, conveying the property to a man named *Price*, who had since become insolvent, and the very day after the above instrument was executed was a party to a mortgage deed, in which Price was the mortgagor, and a flannel-merchant named Williams, residing in Lincoln, in Wales, the mortgagee, for £200, secured by a deed of assignment, which was dated 19th August, 1842, was £250. In another, which was dated the 13th of the same month and year, £220.—The prosecutor deposed to the same signed to both instruments as the prisoner's in the handwriting, and that he had never authorised the prisoner to execute them. The reversionary interest in the property was his and his only.—Mr. Combe asked if Mr. Williams had paid over the £220.—Mr. Kearns, an attorney, residing in Red-lion-square, in whose office both deeds were executed, said that Mr. Williams had, through his agent, paid over about £50 of the mortgage money.—Police-constable Cole said the prisoner had been apprehended, canvassed his information.—*Prisoner*: I put my brother's name to it, but I never received a farthing. Price received about £30. I thought the prosecutor was dead.—Mr. Combe: That would not excuse the forgery of his name.—Mr. Kearns: The prisoner's solicitor made a special application committing the prisoner for trial to the Old Bailey, but, as some further evidence was necessary, he remanded the prisoner.

SUPPOSED MURDER AND RESISTANCE BY A COINER AND HIS CHILD.—On Tuesday, at Worship-street Police-office, *James Green*, a well-dressed middle-aged man, of most determined aspect, and *Anne Green*, his daughter, a little girl eleven years old, were charged with having been engaged in the manufacture of a large quantity of spurious money; and also with having committed a murderous assault upon two of the officers of the G division of police.—It appeared from the evidence of Sergeant Brannan, who was in such a state of suffering as to be scarcely capable of giving his evidence that having received information the prisoner was closely connected with an extensive gang of coiners who had recently put into circulation a large amount of spurious money, he proceeded, between nine and ten o'clock on the previous evening, accompanied by Cole, a constable on the same division, to the house of the prisoner in Bathcourt, City-road. On knocking, the door was opened by the younger prisoner, who, the instant she saw the officers, called loudly to her father; on which the male prisoner suddenly made his appearance at the top of a flight of stairs communicating with a room into which the street door opened. Witness rushed up the stairs in the hope of seizing the man, and had reached within three steps of the landing, when the prisoner exclaimed, "You've not got me yet, Brannan, you thief," and, springing at him, struck him such a violent blow in the chest with his fist, that he was instantly hurled from the top of the stairs to the room below, where his spine came in contact with the edge of a chair, and the prisoner, who was unable to check his own impetus, fell with his whole weight upon the officer. Cole then seized the prisoner, and a severe struggle ensued between them, in the course of which, the witness, who had partially recovered from the shock of his fall, saw the young prisoner in the act of concealing something in her bosom; this he forced from her, and found to be a parcel containing twenty-two counterfeit half-crowns, finished for circulation. The girl, a determined character, then broke from his grasp, and hastened up stairs, followed by the witness, who found her engaged in picking up a great number of base coins which were strewn about the table. While the witness was searching the spurious money the male prisoner, followed by Cole, rushed into the room, and, seizing a large glass bottle filled with vitriol dashed it at the officers, and a large quantity of the burning liquid was in consequence flung over their heads, and the upper parts of their persons. While the witness was engaged in this confusion, the male prisoner pulled from under his apron a bag filled with counterfeit coin and handed it to the girl, desiring her to get rid of it; but the witness succeeded in getting it from her and secured the whole of the money which, on the table, the whole together amounting to more than a hundred shillings and half-crown pieces. The witness and Cole then searched the room, which was fitted up like a regular workshop, with work-bench and every description of tools, among which were two very curiously-manufactured implements, consisting each of a bright double metal plate, 6 inches by 3, and furnished with screws and nuts, for the purpose of compressing the coin previously to stamping the edges; he was most actively aided in it by his daughter, who exhibited a degree of vivacity scarcely credible for a child of such tender years.—The male prisoner, in defence, stated that in getting from her aunt several pounds which she had left at his house only an hour previously by a man who had promised to call for them in a short time afterwards, and that he was wholly innocent of any guilty use of them.—Police-constable Cole identified the implements that he had handed the prisoner had been carrying on this system of fraud for a long time past, and that about a year ago the prisoner's youngest child, a little girl about two years old, had lost its life in consequence of having drunk some of the burning liquids used by the prisoner in the process of manufacturing the base coin, the prisoner at the coroner's inquest accounting for the little creature's death by a statement precisely similar to that he now made.—Mr. Bingham expressed great regret at the injuries the officers had sustained, and ordered both prisoners to be remanded for a week, that the Solicitor to the Mint might attend and prosecute the case against them.

COMMITTAL OF A POSTMASTER FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.—On Tuesday, at Bow-street, *Robert Hobson*, the Post-office keeper of Walthamstow, who had been before examined on a charge of embezzling 1s. 10d., the postage of a letter addressed to Calcutta, was again placed at the bar to answer further charges of detaining newspapers.—Mr. Peacock attended for the prosecution, and Mr. J. C. Evans, a barrister, conducted the defence. Peake, a constable, having produced several numbers of the *Times*, of recent date, which he had found with other newspapers in the prisoner's house when searching it, under the direction of Mr. W. R. Scullthorpe, on Tuesday week.—Mr. R. Lloyd Pinching, a surgeon, residing in Walthamstow, identified five copies of the *Times* of dates October 29, November 4, November 5, December 3, and December 12, the direction on each of which was in his own handwriting. They were addressed to his sister, Dr. Rose, and other parties residing in Ireland, to whom he was in the habit of sending his papers. Some of them had been posted by himself, but a lad in his service generally took them to the post-office, at the prisoner's shop. To the best of his witness's belief, the papers produced were directed and sent at different periods.—William East, a servant to Mr. Pinching, deposed to having posted the *Times* newspaper, by his master's directions, at the prisoner's shop. He had generally put them in the letter-box, but had, on some occasions, a few months back, taken them into the shop when they had been too bulky to go through the aperture outside They were always at those times delivered to the prisoner or one of his sons or daughters. The constable said, that when the prisoner was requested to account for the possession of the papers, he replied, that he had lately purchased a quantity of waste paper, and supposed they must have come with it.—Another case of a similar nature was proved by the evidence of a young woman named Eliza Antony, a servant at Walthamstow, who identified a paper which she had directed to a sister in Monmouthshire, and the envelope of which was found in the prisoner's bed-room.—Mr. Jardine, after hearing the prisoner's counsel, determined on committing him for trial, both for the embezzlement and the misdemeanour.—Mr. J. C. Evans hoped that bail would be taken, as consideration of the respectability of the prisoner, whose wife and large family were dependent on his exertions in business.—The Rev. J. Freeman, of Walthamstow, with other parties of equal respectability, would, he said, be his sureties to any reasonable extent.—Mr. Jardine said he could not make any distinction in the case, and must therefore refuse the application so far as it related to the embezzlement.—The prisoner was then removed from the bar.—[We think the magistrate exercised a sound discretion in not allowing the respectability of the prisoner to have any weight in inducing him to take bail. The sooner the distinctions made in regard to offenders are done away with the better. While they continue, people will not believe that rich and poor are governed by the same law.]

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE SYLPH AND ORWELL STEAMERS.

The inquiry into the circumstances attending the late fatal collision between the Orwell and Sylph steam-boats was resumed on Monday, before Mr. Carttar, at the Eight Bells, Greenwich. The first witness called was

Dr. Mitchell, of Greenwich, who proved, from a *post mortem* examination, that Sullivan died from suffocation in the water, and Sheppard from the severe injuries he had sustained about the head and body.

Commander Henry Smith, of her Majesty's steam-frigate Hastlee, said:—I was a passenger on board the Sylph, on the afternoon of Tuesday week, and was standing abaft the engine-room when that vessel left the Greenwich pier on her way towards Blackwall. The weather was so thick at that time that I was induced to remain on deck. There was a man in the bows looking out forward After proceeding a short distance, I heard the noise of a steamer approaching us I looked out forward, but saw nothing. Immediately afterwards the man on the look out hailed something to the captain, when he called out, "Stop her, go astern." I then saw a large steamer bearing down upon us, at about twenty-five yards distance. At that time a collision was inevitable, and when the captain saw the large vessel so close to him, he fielded the wheel to the left, and [by G—d, it is all over with us!" I could not see the shore on either side at that time. When the collision took place, the motion of the Sylph was quite stopped, and if a boat had been under her bows she would not have injured her. I am of opinion that the speed was on the Orwell when the collision occurred. She must have been going at a good speed, because she cut quite through the deck of the Sylph; and, from the position in which the latter was, I am unpossible that she could have contributed much force to the collision. I am decidedly of opinion that the Sylph was motionless when the collision took place. Had the Orwell put her helm starboard as the Sylph did, no accident would have occurred. I think the Sylph was going down the river much quicker than a prudent captain would have brought her, considering the fog which prevailed; and I am of the same opinion as to the speed at which the Orwell was coming up. In such a state of the weather there should be some regulation to prevent vessels from proceeding at more than half speed. My impression was, that we were travelling much quicker than we ought to have done; and I kept on deck in consequence, fearing the possibility of an accident. After the collision I remained on the quarter-deck of the Sylph until all the deck passengers were got off, but when I went on board the Orwell. I then called out to the man in charge to back astern, and get the two vessels clear, as I saw that the people were prevented from getting out of the cabin of the Sylph while the vessels hung together.

By Mr. Wilkinson: The engines of the Sylph were eased before I saw the Orwell. It was the fact of her being eased that attracted my attention, and I then looked out forward and saw the Orwell's bows close upon us. I judge of the speed of the Orwell by the nature of the injuries inflicted on the Sylph. I think she must have been going eight miles an hour at least.

Mr. George Edwards, of Sutton, Suffolk, said: I am a mariner, and was on board the Orwell when the accident occurred. I was standing near the paddle-box on the starboard side, when I saw a steam-boat ahead about one hundred yards. This vessel appeared to us across the river, with her bow a little down wards. I heard Captain Wrackham give the order to stop her, and back her astern. The collision took place directly after. I do not know what speed either vessel had upon her when the accident occurred, but the Orwell was going at first astern, when the collision taking place.

Henry Rogers (the call-boy on board the Orwell) proved having given the engineer orders to go "Quite astern," after leaving Blackwall, and to "Stop," just before the collision took place.

Joseph Sutcliffe, the engineer in charge, deposed that on the passage up from Blackwall the engine had made about seven revolutions per minute, her full speed being from twenty-eight to thirty. He was standing by, as usual in foggy weather, between the engines when he heard the order given to "Stop her," and "Go astern." He did so, and after the engines had made two revolutions astern the collision took place, and he then shut the steam off and came on deck. It occupied about fifteen seconds to stop the engine and make the two revolutions astern.

James Wiggins, a brother of the master in charge, and supercargo on board the Orwell, was next examined. He was at the wheel when the collision took place, and his evidence differed in no respect from that of the other parties on board the Orwell.

The Coroner commenced summing up, and the jury after an absence of half an hour, returned the following unanimous verdict—"We consider that the deceased met his death accidentally; but we are of opinion that the captain of the Sylph was highly to blame for the speed at which he had previously been going; we believe the Orwell to have been the moving power to the death of the deceased, but consider that the parties on board that vessel used due caution, and did all they could to avoid the accident, and we are also unanimously of opinion that Captain Swineland should be severely reprimanded by the Coroner."

The verdict appeared to give general satisfaction, and Captain Swineland was suitably admonished by Mr. Carttar.

An inquest on the body of the man Sheppard was then opened *pro forma*, and after the examination of a single witness, the same verdict was recorded.

ANOTHER COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—Soon after the workmen entered the Pentrefelin Colliery, the property of the Swansea Coal Company, situated near Morriston, on Monday week, they were alarmed by an explosion of foul air in one of the headings, ignited by a collier named Thomas Lewis, who was most severely burnt. The workmen immediately proceeded from all parts of the pit to the scene of the lamentable occurrence, where they found the three lifeless bodies of John Hopkins, aged twenty, Matthew Morgan, both of whom were unmarried, and Thomas Morgan, a boy, ten years of age, who had been most shockingly disfigured—he head having been detached from the body by the violent concussion of air consequent on the explosion. From the nature of the inquiry it was proved that the fan for ventilating the mines had not been worked either on Sunday night, Monday, or Monday night. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with an opinion, that the fan should be worked during Sunday night, or early on Monday morning, the explosion would not have occurred—that there is blame attached to the overman for not having seen that the pit was properly cleared, and for not having employed a person sufficiently strong to work at the fan."

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN ST JAMES'S PARK.—On Monday afternoon, a young female (whose name could not be ascertained) made an attempt to commit suicide by throwing herself into the ornamental water in St. James's Park. Several persons who had observed her loitering about, directed the attention of one of the park-keepers, but before he could reach the place she plunged into the water. An alarm was instantly raised, when a number of persons hastened to the spot, and succeeded in rescuing her from a watery grave. She was conveyed, in an insensible state, to the nearest lodge, where she partly recovered, after considerable difficulty. She was then conveyed to the receiving-house in Princes-street, Queen-square, followed by a crowd of persons. She was very respectably attired, and seemed to be convulsed with grief.

LAMENTABLE AFFAIR.—Yesterday morning, Mr. Thomas Pritchard, a mason, in the employ of G. H. Leigh, Esq., was working upon the roof of the forge called the Glynn, at Bleanavon, Herefordshire, when, by some mishap, he lost his balance, and fell through the skylight in the roof, down to the floor, and turns round with a retaliates velocity. The work of death was soon completed: he was so mangled, crushed, and torn, that an endeavour to recognise him would have been quite in vain, had not his clothes been identified. The window he looked at his jaw bone was found. An inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned. The poor fellow has left behind him a wife and two children.

SUICIDE OF A LADY AT BROMPTON.—On Monday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the Fulham-bridge Tavern, on the body of Mrs. Mary Bingley, about 60 years of age, who, on Saturday last, threw herself from the lower deck of that ship into the hold, a depth of nearly eighteen feet. The unfortunate youth was taken up almost insensible, and remains in a very precarious state.

FATAL AFFRAY.—An inquest was held on Tuesday before Mr. Higgs, at Enfield-highway, on Richard Moses, aged 18, who died from the effects of a gun shot wound. The deceased was in the service of Mrs. Bergen, a market-gardener. On Tuesday week he was shooting sniges. The witness looked at his gun, which was a very good one, and returned it. Witness said here comes your mistress, and deceased had the gun amongst some rubbish, consisting of twigs, stopping up a gap in the hedge. Mrs. Bergen did not see deceased coming. As soon as she was out of sight deceased took hold of the muzzle of the gun, and drew it towards him, when it went off. Witness saw smoke come from the trousers of deceased, who declared he was shot. He was then taken to a surgeon's, and subsequently removed to his father's at Enfield. He went on favourably at first, but erysipelas supervened. On Wednesday lock-jaw came on, which caused his death the same night. Verdict, "Died from lock-jaw, produced by a gun shot wound accidentally received."

MELANCHOLY FIRE AT THE EARL OF HARRINGTON'S.—On Monday some alarm was caused at the mansion of the Earl of Harrington, in Whitehall Gardens, by the discovery of a fire which appears to have been smouldering for a considerable time, and had broken out in the drawing-room of his lordship on the second floor. The fire originated under the hearth of the drawing-room, passed along by the joists of the flooring, which at that time were all on fire. An immediate attempt to extinguish the flames was made by the servants; but finding they were unable to do so, a messenger was despatched to the stations of the fire brigade, engines from which speedily arrived. A plug in the garden was drawn, but the supply of water was scanty, and buckets filled from the cisterns around the edifice were used in staying the flames; but the fire was burning in so large a body under the flooring that it was found necessary to cut away the floor quite into the ball-room beneath, a considerable portion of the ceiling of which is destroyed. In the dressing-room also much damage is done. The recess is nearly burned out; the couch is destroyed; a great number of classical figures, beautifully overlaid with gold, are broken, and a variety of articles of *objets de vertu* spoiled, as is much of the furniture and elaborate appointments, both by fire, water, and removal. The hall-room is a beautiful specimen of modern architectural finish. It is elegantly fitted up, and has a deep medallion pattern cornice around the summit of the side wall.

BETWEEN BURGLARY IN THE CITY.—An extensive robbery of plate and jewellery took place at the house of Mr. Muddell, No 6, Little St. Thomas Apostle, Queen-street, Cheapside, a few nights ago, the house having been broken into during the absence of the family. A reward of £30 is offered for the apprehension of the thieves.

FIRE IN GUILDFORD-STREET, AND LOSS OF FOUR LIVES.—In our late impression, last week, we gave an account of a fire attended with the loss of four lives, which took place last Saturday morning, at the residence of Mr. John Fayrer, civil engineer, No. 67, Guildford-street, Russell square. The police effected an entrance at the shutter in rear of the house, in Colonnade Mews, and succeeded in assisting the escape of the coachman, William Dillon, his wife, and two children. Several constables, headed by Mr. Grimwood and Inspector Dudley, obtained access to the roof of Mr. Fayrer's house by crawling along the parapet wall which is adjoining. They here found that the cook, Mary Hall; Sarah Wall, the parlour maid; Maria Tanner, the housemaid; and Wm. Hall, the son of the cook; who slept in the back room of the third floor next to the kitchen, had escaped in their night-dresses, by a door leading on to the leads. They were immediately assisted into Mrs. Auste's house. As the flames were much increased by the wind, great fear was entertained that Mr. John Fayrer and his wife, who slept in the second floor, and Mr. Edward Fayrer, their son, who slept in the front room third floor, would perish. In a few minutes, however, before the whole of the upper building was on fire, they succeeded in getting out, as also one of the lodgers, and were conducted by the police to Mrs. Auste's; and, after dressing themselves, were taken to a friend of the family, Mrs. Martineau, who resides at No. 55, opposite. By some oversight the servant girl, Ann Jenkins, the second cook slept in the back room which escaped unhurt. Shortly afterwards the body of police-constable E 132 (named Birkmyre), was taken out; the poor fellow groaned once or twice, but never sensible. Another constable, E 88, was also insensible for a time (named Wright), also perished in the ruins. Both the constables, it would appear, lost their lives in endeavouring to assist Jenkins, the groom, in the removal of the lower apartments from the lower part of the house. The other inmates of the house were William Robinson, a lad aged 15, employed in Mr. Fayrer's office, and Charles Jenkins, the groom. The former slept with young Fayrer, in the attic, who returned no less than three times into the room, after having been aroused, to awake his bed-fellow, but he failed to make him sensible of the danger to which he was exposed, and the poor fellow was burned beneath the ruins. The other victim, Jenkins, resided in the immediate neighbourhood. On hearing of the fire he got up to render what assistance he could. He went in and out several times, and at length fell a victim to his unprudity—for he had scarcely entered the last time when the house fell in upon him. Like most other fires, the origin of it cannot be distinctly ascertained, but it is supposed to have been quite accidental. On Tuesday afternoon an inquest was held on the remains of the sufferers at the Angel Inn, High-street, Whitechapel, before Mr. Wakley. The jury having been sworn, proceeded to view the bodies, all of which are lying at St. Giles's Workhouse. The names of the sufferers are above stated are—William Robinson, aged 15, assistant-clerk to Mr. Fayrer, the occupier of the house destroyed; he was burnt to death in the attic, and his body presented a shocking spectacle, being burnt almost to a cinder. Robert Birkmyre, aged 26, policeman, who was crushed by the falling timber, but taken out alive, on the morning of the fire. Charles Jenkins, the groom, aged 29; and John Wright, policeman, aged 29, recovered from the ruins on Tuesday, crushed to death. On the return of the jury, the Coroner inquired if anything was known as to the cause of the fire?—Mr. Fayrer, who was present, and appeared very ill, said that nothing was known of it. The conjecture was that the fire came out of the chimney.—Some further conversation took place; and, at the request of the jury, the inquest was adjourned till Monday next, in order that the premises might be examined and the cause of the calamity, if possible, discovered.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A CAB.—On Tuesday afternoon an inquest was held at the Crown Tavern, Westminster-road, before Mr. W. Carter, on the body of an elderly man, named Woods, a retired gentleman, who died suddenly the day before. The deceased had resided near the Temple, and was on his way to the house of his daughter, who lived in Belvidere-road, Lambeth, on Friday night, when the accident, and that of the following day, found him in a cab. A medical examination was procured by the daughter, but of course was of no avail. Verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."

DEATH FROM A TRIFLING CUT.—On Tuesday a young man of the name of Dawson, living in Church-street, Millbank, died in Westminster Hospital under very singular and melancholy circumstances. It appeared that a few days before he was shaving he received a piece of meat, by which he cut his chin, but as it took no notice of it at the time, but finding it afterwards got worse, he had some application made to it, which had no effect. He was then admitted into the hospital, but mortification quickly ensued, from the effects of which he died. He was a young man in the prime of life.

THE WEATHER AT HOME AND ABROAD.

ENGLAND.

The weather during the first part of the week was exceedingly cold, and there was a cutting easterly wind. The thermometer at the Receiving-house, Hyde-park, was during Monday night down to 31 degrees, but at seven o'clock on Tuesday morning it had risen to 36 degrees, and by the middle of the day (noon) to 34 degrees. In the early part of the morning the wind shifted N.E. to nearly S., but in the course of the afternoon, it veered back again to E. At seven o'clock the thermometer had fallen to 32 degrees; and the time of the full moon (49 minutes past seven, P.M.), there was a sleet driving with the wind, which was still East. The lovers of skating disported themselves in considerable numbers in the various pieces of water during the day. No accidents occured, except in the Regent's-park, where two or three persons got into the water, but were speedily released by the officers of the Humane Society.

On Tuesday the surface of the Thames at flood and ebb tide was partially covered with floating ice, but not such as to cause any material obstruction to the navigation. The docks are still closed, but the entrances are partly frozen. Owing to the prevailing easterly winds, which have now lasted upwards of three weeks, there are no fewer than 120 sail of vessels, outward bound, detained in various parts of the river.

On Wednesday morning, the thermometer was at 37 degrees, but towards evening it fell to 33 degrees. The wind during the day blew chiefly from the east, and was occasionally very cold and piercing. The whole atmosphere, however, was clear, and apparently humid, giving indication of a thaw. To-day is a holiday, and the weather rather fine and dry for the season, a considerable number of persons from an early hour congregated on the vicinity of the ornamental waters of the Serpentine, on the round pond and lower water in Kensington-gardens there were during the day between 3,000 and 4,000 skaters and sliders. In the Regent's-park there were about 3,000, though the ice was only about two-and-a-half inches thick, and in very dangerous condition. On Thursday night the tendancy was to a thaw, but it was still very cold.

FRANCE.

The late severe weather had the effect of forcing the wolves in several parts of France to leave their lurking-places, and come nearer than usual to human habitations in search of food. Close to Marseilles, two persons who lived at La Plaine found in the passage leading to an outhouse a wolf. They at once fled towards the Boulevard Chave, and escaped. The animal remained all night in the neighbourhood, prowling about a stable of cows and goats, but without being able to force an entrance or any depredation. It was dared at twelve in the succeeding day, and was found burned in the snow on the road between Quillan and Narbonne. In the mountains of the Upper Lozere, at a place called the Palais du Roi, the lifeless body of a priest was found wrapped in his cloak.

ITALY.

A letter from Piedmont, of the 10th, states that a great quantity of snow at that date covered the valley of the Po. At Turin, it fell to the depth of three feet, and a great weight of it covered the roofs of the houses, that men were employed to shove it off, fear being entertained of the wood-work giving way. At Alexandria, Asti, and some other parts of Piedmont, the snow was nearly four feet deep, and when the accounts last left everything forebroded a most severe winter.

HOLLAND.

On the 19th, at eleven, P.M., the barometer at Amsterdam stood at 767, and the thermometer at 28 deg.; on the 20th, at seven, P.M., at 771 and 26 deg.; and on the 21st, at one, P.M., 773 and 27 deg. During the 20th and 21st the wind was north-east. On the 19th the ice on the river at Zwolle was strong enough for foot passengers, but carriages were conveyed across by the ferry boat. On the 20th the ice at Nymmegen began to drift, an event which was announced to the inhabitants by the firing of cannon. The latest accounts state that the ice before the town and the immediate neighbourhood had completely broken up. Passengers and carriages, with the exception of cliigences, were conveyed across the Old Rhine, at Utrecht, by the ferry boats. A few days previously the ice was crossed on foot.

GREAT NATIVE PROCESSION, IN NEW YORK.

EXPLOSION OF A MAGAZINE IN A NATIVE PROCESSION AT NEW YORK.

We have just received from our artist at New York, the sketch of the annexed spirited representation of a procession of the the Native American Party, at New York, on Friday, the 16th ult. The muster took place at half past one o'clock; and at about ten minutes before two o'clock, the head of the column *en route* passed by the City Hall, up Broadway. It was preceded by a respectable number of marshals with cocked hats, badges, and devices of their party. Immediately after them rode six or eight men attired fantastically as Indian warriors, all mounted. Then came their banners and some flags, which were somewhat remarkable. The Bible appeared in some fifty different shapes and flags in the whole line, thus—"The Bible—it was bequeathed by our pilgrim fathers, we will protect and defend it." Again, "The Bible, without note or comment; it must be used in our public schools, William H. Seward and Bishop Hughes to the contrary notwithstanding." Again, a large flag, with "No Union of Church and State." Some of the wards had large cars drawn by six and eight horses, filled with children, all alluding to the Bible or public schools—such as thus: The cars were covered with flags with the following mottos: "Our public schools, with the Bible as the natives will have them." Again, "Our schools must be governed by Americans and not foreigners." "Beware of foreign influence." One large car had a flag with, "Beware of Popery and foreign influence; it has deprived 33 of our public schools of the Bible." And a number with, "Americans must rule America," appeared in nearly every ward association. A large flag, with the inscription, "History and experience show the baneful effects of foreign influence;" and under this were some dozen flags with smaller devices. The watchmen figured largely with their flags and devices; among them there were several flags, such as "We watch for all;" "The Bible, the basis of education; those who burn it, would burn us if they had the power." One car from the twelfth ward was highly decorated with flags, &c. On one was, "American Republicans, up, pure spirit, up." On another, "Our American Archer."

Some dozen of flags had the inscription, "Beware of Foreign Influence;" but among the most notable were two having an eagle flying with a dead coon and a cock in his talons, with the inscription, "Ah! my lads, I have ye both."

The seventh ward had a large and conspicuous banner, with, "21 Years' Residence—The Ballot Box, a Rich Legacy, Americans Defend It;" another, "Oppression to None, Justice to Ourselves." In a word, nearly all the banners, flags, and devices had some allusion to the public schools, the Bible, resistance to foreign influence, and twenty-one years' residence as a qualification for citizenship.

The procession was orderly and decorous in their march; but when the procession had reached Second-street, near avenue A, and the gunner was in the act of firing a salute from the Miniature Ship, carried among the banners, &c., the powder-magazine exploded, carried away a large piece out of the side of the vessel, and shattered several windows in the vicinity. We regret to learn that two or three boys were severely hurt by the catastrophe.

The weather being fine, the procession extended their march as far as was contemplated, through the principal streets of our city, and the different associations were dismissed about thirty minutes past four, P.M.

We are of opinion that the entire force of the procession may have been about 4000.

WRECK OF THE VANGUARD STEAM-SHIP.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the annexed sketch of the wreck of the Vanguard steam-ship, as she lay, a few days since, on the rocks inside the entrance to Cork harbour. We gather from the *Cork Reporter* of the 14th inst., the following particulars of the accident from a passenger:—

"On Thursday, at eleven o'clock, the Vanguard, iron-built steamer, the property of the Dublin and Glasgow Steam Company, left Dublin, with about 40 passengers, and a large cargo, the wind at the time blowing desperately hard, accompanied with rain and sleet. The vessel, however, made a splendid run to the Light-house, near Cove, when the accident took place, at about half-past three A.M. When the Vanguard was nearing the above place, the captain was standing at the wheel, this being about half-past three o'clock this morning. The moment the captain saw he was abreast of the light, he moved forward to get on the paddle-box, but three or four minutes elapsed before he made his way. He then called to the man at the helm to put the helm a-starboard, and before he had time to repeat his commands, the vessel struck upon a rock, a little inside the Light-house, and almost opposite the Water-guard Station. At this moment, the most awful consternation prevailed on board, while the vessel itself was wrapped in a mist, which made it almost impossible to discern the light, though the vessel was abreast of it. There was a tremendous swell rolling at the time, which was drifting the vessel furiously up the rock. The captain endeavoured to back the vessel off, but in vain. Two guns were then fired, and lights were shown on the shore, but no person attempted to come off. Within a few hours the cabin began to fill with water, and all the passengers came on deck, where the furniture of the vessel had been also removed.

"At seven o'clock a boat of the Water-guards came alongside, when the writer, at the request of the captain, came off with two men into Cove, where he made known the occurrence to the different agents, and got all the large boats in the place to go out to the assistance of the steamer, and by this means all the persons on board, between thirty and forty in number, were conveyed ashore in the Ocean steamer. No blame whatever is to be attached to the captain, who, to do him justice, left nothing undone to save the vessel and passengers, not only by his own presence of mind, but by the prompt and ready directions which he issued from time to time. The captain reported that the situation of the vessel was most critical; the afterhold was full of water. There were several horses and carriages on board, which did not suffer, and the passengers' luggage was saved."

WRECK OF "THE VANGUARD" STEAMER, OFF CORK LIGHTHOUSE.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE SYDNEY OAK, AT PENSHURST.

About six miles north of Tunbridge Wells, lies Penshurst Place, an embattled mansion of the time of Edward II., and the seat of the Sydneys from the time of Edward VI. The passenger by the South Eastern Railway may be reminded of the association of the Sydneys and Penshurst, upon his arrival at the Tunbridge station, though he will have little time for retrospection upon the glories of this olden place. It may be sufficient, however, to remind him, that at Penshurst, was born, on Nov. 29, 1554, Sir Philip Sydney, "whose spirit was too high for the court, and his integrity too stubborn for the cabinet." To commemorate the event of Sir Philip's birth, the oak represented in the engraving, is said to have been planted. Its bole measures about 29 feet in circumference. Waller thus refers to the planting of the tree:—

"Go, boy, and carve this passion on the bark
Of yonder tree, which stands the sacred mark
Of noble Sydney's birth; when such benign—
Such more than mortal-making stars did shine,
That there it cannot but for ever prove
The monument and pledge of humble love."

Ben Jonson thus alludes to this tree, in his "Forest:"—

"Then hast thy walks for health as well as sport,
Thy mounts to which the Dryads do resort,
Where Pan and Bacchus their high feasts have made
Beneath the broad beech and the chestnut shade,
That tell tree, too, which of a nut was set,
At his great birth, where all the Muses met."

In a poem, by E. Coventry, are these lines:—

"What genius points to yonder oak!
What raptures does thy soul invoke!
There let me hang a garland high,
There let my muse her accents try:
Be there my earliest homage paid,
Be there my latest vigils made;
For thou wast planted in the earth
The day that shone on Sydney's birth."

"THE SYDNEY OAK," AT PENSHURST.

The character of Sir Philip Sydney is one of the finest in the long line of English chivalry. He was "a gentleman finished and complete, in whom mildness was associated with courage, erudition modified by refinement, and courtliness dignified by truth. He is a specimen of what the English character is capable of producing, when foreign admixtures had not destroyed its simplicity, or politeness debased its honour. Of such a stamp was Sir Philip Sydney, and as such every Englishman has reason to be proud of him." Sir Walter Raleigh called him 'the English Petrarch.' The chivalry of his character, his learning, generous patronage of talent, and his untimely fate, contribute to make him an object of great interest. "He trod," says the author of the "Effigies Poetica," from his cradle to the grave amidst incense and flowers, and died in a dream of glory."

NEW MUSIC.

MY OWN LAND. Song written by G. LINLEY, Esq. Composed by L. LAVENU. Addison and Hodson.

No country in the world has been more rich in the production of native melody than England, and at the same time no country has been so indifferent to her own produce. Unless a tune be localised in a drama, and then too in an interesting situation, it falls flat upon the common ear, and becomes even a matter of indifference to the elegant. Hundreds of beautiful airs are daily born in our climate to an ephemeral existence, while their inferiors, imported from the continent, manage to live for more than a season or two. Mr. Lavenu is a young composer; no fault, for Mozart was so once, and is possessed of considerable inventive faculty, skill, and taste. The composition before us is replete with beauty—full of simple and graceful melody floating upon quaint and original harmonies. It is a most charming ballad, and though it can speak for itself, yet heard through the eloquent interpretation of Miss E. Lucombe, it cannot fail to delight all auditors.

THE DAUGHTER OF ST. MARK. Opera. The music by M. W. BALFE. Chappell, New Bond-street.

Of the general merit of this music we have already given an opinion in our notice on its first production. We shall now enter into a few details. "The Gondolier" (ballad sung by Miss Rainforth) is a pretty melody, easy of performance, and effective even in mediocre hands. The song, "When all around our Path is Dreary," is as dolorous a composition as could be written for Borrani's style of lugubrious chant. The canon (which should have been termed canone or round), "If True his Tale," wants the *ars celandi artem*—its construction is too apparent from the commencement. Moreover, the stuttering subdivisions of the verbal as well as vocal phrases and syllables, are intolerable. The ballad, "We may be Happy Yet," is pretty, and further deponent sayeth not. The trombone symphony is quite preposterous. Mr. Burrowes' arrangements, in four books of the airs, &c., for the pianoforte, with an *ad libitum* accompaniment for the flute, are in his usual correct and graceful manner.

MISS CLARA WEBSTER.—Unfortunately, the death of this accomplished dancer has not been the only evil attendant upon the late sad accident at Drury-lane Theatre. A nurse of the name of Hudd, supplied on the urgency of the case from the Middlesex Hospital to attend upon Miss Webster, fell down the stairs, and upon being conveyed back to the hospital was found to have sustained a serious fracture of the knee. She is now lying in the accident ward, whilst a sickly husband and three young children are deprived of the support they obtained from her labour.

GRAND BANQUET TO SIR H. POTTINGER, AT MANCHESTER.

BANQUET TO SIR HENRY POTTINGER AT MANCHESTER.

Yesterday (Friday) week a banquet was given at Manchester to Sir Henry Pottinger, at which the distinguished guest was received with as much enthusiasm as at Liverpool.

The entertainment was of a most sumptuous description, nothing being wanted that could contribute to the comfort of the guests.

The banquet took place in the Town Hall, which was magnificently fitted up for the occasion. Above 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The chair was occupied by the Mayor. On his right sat the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Major General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, Sir George Larpent (chairman of the London East India and China Association), J. W. Patten, Esq., M.P., Samuel Gregory, Esq., Colonel Malcolm, D. L. Burn, Esq., Dr. Wosenam, J. Macvicar, Esq., Archibald Haslin, Esq., M.P., Major Pottinger, R. Burgess, Esq., the Rev. Canon Parkinson, and Captain Eastwick. On the left were William Entwisle, Esq., M.P., J. M. M'Gregor, Esq., James Loch, Esq., M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel White, F. Pottinger, Esq., Colonel Brooke, W. Stewart, Esq., J. A. Turner, Esq., the Rev. C. D. Wray (sub-dean), Major Foster, Major Westenra, Dr. Bowring, M.P., Robertson Gladstone, Esq., &c. The principal vice-president was John Macvicar, Esq.

After the usual toasts, the Mayor proposed the health of Sir Henry Pottinger, eulogising in the strongest language his character, and his great services in bringing about the treaty with China, which promised to be of such immense benefit to Great Britain.

Sir Henry Pottinger, in his reply, went over some of the topics introduced into his speech at Liverpool, but in the course of his remarks he gave some very interesting information relative to China. Sir Henry said, "When I was first appointed to go to China, it was, I am proud to say, totally unsolicited. I had been in India from the time that I was a boy of thirteen years of age. I came home to England; and I had very little intercourse with any of the leading men in both or either parties; in fact, I hardly knew any of them personally when I received an intimation from her Majesty's Ministers at the time, to the purpose that I should go out to China. Although my health was not quite established, I was ready and forward to do any service to my country, and I embarked for China with the full intention of doing all that I could, in a full and anxious exertion to carry out the instructions that I had received. Upon my arriva. in China, gentlemen, I need hardly tell you, things were in a very unpleasant and awkward state; but through the valour of her Majesty's arms, and the distinguished services of her Majesty's navy, they soon came to have a better appearance. And as soon as that sort of persuasion induced the Chinese Government to listen to our terms, they were then more than ready to meet them more than half-way, and to show that moderation, which I am sure was best worthy of England, and which I am quite certain every person in this room would highly applaud.—(Hear, hear). With that feeling, gentlemen, I undertook and I commenced that negociation; and I had the happiness to meet, as already I have in another public situation stated, in consultation, my esteemed friend, the High Commissioner Ke-hing. The treaty was made as you have seen it, though afterwards there remained what were to me difficulties, and most important matters to be settled, in the commercial negociations. There, however, I met with assistance which I could hardly have promised myself. Some of the gentlemen attached to the former mission were quite competent to give me every information, and they did so. One of them, alas! now no more, was peculiarly a person likely to be of use to me upon the occasion: I speak of Mr. Morrison, gentlemen. The other is a gentleman with whom, I dare say, some of you are acquainted.—If not from the first—Mr. Thom, a gentleman from Glasgow. (Hear.) To these two gentlemen I am glad to have this public opportunity of saying I was greatly indebted for all the information upon which the tariff and the commercial part of the negotiations were regulated. For you will all readily understand that my habits and pursuits were not of that nature perfectly to give me a sufficient insight into this question myself. I, however, did not shrink from the responsibility; and I need not say that it rejoices and delights me to feel that I have not only your approbation, but I rejoice to see that I have the approbation, as it were, of all England. I say 'all England,' for when I see her Majesty's present and late Ministers each combining to say that they approve of what I have done—when I see the City of London, the great town of Liverpool, and the still greater town of Manchester what am I to believe? I cannot believe that any of you have thought it necessary to meet, and come forward, and to speak wholly without cause for an humble individual like myself. I am not, however, the less thankful and grateful for your kindness. Believe me, that your good opinion and your approbation (and when I say yours I mean that of all my fellow-countrymen) is the most cheering—the most heart-cheering—reward that I can possibly have. I believe that the treaty combines all the advantages that a treaty with China ought to do. I have studied, I did study, in making it, to prevent any feeling of jealousy upon the part of the Chinese; they met me more than half way, and I thought it was my duty, and I felt that it accorded with the greatness and the feelings of England not to make it exclusive. I was therefore happy to recommend to the Chinese Government, with a full experience, to throw open the treaty with all the nations in the world.

MOOSE DEER, AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—See next page.

TOUCAN, AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

My own opinion of the treaty was, that it would take some time, at all events, to mature itself; and there are one or two questions as to what returns China will make to us that are to us of the most important nature. But of that difficulty can be got over, I trust, as England can only benefit herself by benefiting China, and it will be in a great measure—I believe I may say that the advantages of the treaty to England and to all other manufacturing countries, will be almost unlimited. I calculate, from my own personal observation, that the immediate effect of the treaty will be to bring us into direct contact with not less than 120 to 150 millions of people. I speak of the seaboard; and my own firm belief is, that it will not go too fast for the Chinese—if we allow them to see we have no object beyond kindness and commercial intercourse—that we have no exclusive feelings—do not look to anyth ng beyond a mere mercantile settlement in their country. I do believe, that in the lapse of a very few years, they will be as ready, or perhaps more so, to trade with us, as we are with any other country."

Sir Henry's speech was received with most gratifying marks of approbation, and the banquet passed off with great *éclat*.

(From a Correspondent.)

Sir Henry Pottinger arrived in Manchester on Friday (Dec. 20), from Liverpool, by the train, reaching this town about half-past one. He was accompanied by Lady Pottinger and his family; Lieut.-Col. Malcolm; and Frederick Pottinger, Esq.; and Major Pottinger, his brothers; and other gentlemen, including Capt. Eastwick, Capt. Ormsby, and Dr. Woolsen, of his suite.

A deputation met Sir Henry Pottinger at the railway station, and the carriages which were in waiting conveyed the party to the Queen's Hotel, where apartments had been engaged for them.

At two o'clock the Mayor and Town Clerk waited upon Sir Henry for the purpose of conducting him to the Town Hall, where the address from the Council of the borough was delivered.

At half-past five the address from the merchants, &c., of Manchester was presented to Sir Henry Pottinger, in the Town Hall, as above; after which the presenter of the address intimated to Sir Henry that the inhabitants of the town and district were desirous of presenting him with a testimonial of their esteem and estimation of his services, and had entered into a subscription for that purpose, and would be happy, at his convenience, to have his opinion as to the best mode of appropriating it.

The banquet, of which the annexed engraving is a faithful representation, took place in the large room of the Town Hall the same evening, which was most tastefully fitted up for the occasion by Mr. G. Doreston, of this town. The dinner was provided by Messrs. Maurray and Co., of the Palatine Hotel, and was of the most *récherché* character, being quite in the Continental style; and all the arrangements were of the most complete and excellent description.

The Mayor presided; and at his right and the distinguished guest of the evening, Sir Henry Pottinger. The officers of his suite, Major-General Sir T. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., Sir George Larpent, and a large number of distinguished individuals were also present, in addition to the merchants, &c., of Manchester and the neighbourhood, by whom the dinner was given. The whole went off with the greatest *éclat*, and the company separated, after a very agreeable evening, a few minutes after twelve o'clock.

On Saturday Sir Henry went on 'Change, where he was received with loud cheers by the assembled merchants and manufacturers. He also visited some of the principal manufactories of the town. About four o'clock the same afternoon he received an address from the operatives of this town, which had been signed by no less than 9,438 working men in the short space of 14 hours.

In the evening Sir Henry and Lady Pottinger, their family, and the general's suite, were present for a short time at Half-holiday Soirée, in the Free Trade Hall, where they were received most enthusiastically.

Sir Henry had intended leaving Manchester on Monday, but in consequence of the indisposition of his youngest son, the General's stay may be prolonged for a day or two.

The subscription mentioned above, which had been entered into towards the Manchester testimonial to Sir Henry Pottinger, amounted on Saturday to the sum of about £3000.

NOVEL ARRIVALS AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

Two very interesting additions have been made to the collection of rare animals in the Surrey Zoological Gardens—a *living* Toucan, and a *female* Elk, or Moose Deer. The bird is the most singular of the two, and it has, in consequence, already been visited by vast numbers of our eminent zoologists; but it is with the public it will become the greatest favourite. It is one of a class—the Ramphastidoe—so little known in this country, that only one living specimen was ever immported. Our bird is known to zoologists as the Ramphastos Toco, but by the marvel-loving sailor, he is called the Preaching Toucan, from the incessant "palaver" with which he cheers his native solitude—the virgin forest of South America. In his present confinement he has shown himself to be a docile, contented, and, in some respects, humorous, fellow—playing very strange pranks for the accommodation of his enormous bill, and using the most extraordinary care for the conservation of his lumpy tail. His plumage is of the gaudy and striking character which so strongly marks the region of his nativity, being made up of blue and white patches, edged here and there with yellow and little iridescent spots of instrous beauty. In his instincts he is a very gluttonous bird, and long ere he be cropping up large butterflys and humming-birds by the dozens. But, despite this unsocial peculiarity, we commend him to general notice, as a fine example of those extraordinary adaptations of structure, by which the energies of a creature's life are satisfied.

The Elk, *Alces Americanus*, is not less interesting than the Toucan, and likely, some think, to prove a more useful acquisition. It is a female, and of course destitute of horns. The male of the species has, we believe, been domesticated in some part of the extreme northern part of North America; and we are not without hopes that the present animal, being a female, may show the practibility of its naturalization here. During the inclemency in the gardens it has shown itself to be extrehely timid, flying the face of strangers, and seeking the most undisturbed quietude. The cold of our extreme winter has apparently refreshed its hardy nature.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 29. First Sunday after Advent.
MONDAY, 30.—Royal Society instituted, 1660.
TUESDAY, 31.—Filmstead died, 1719.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1.—Irish Union, 1801.
THURSDAY, 2.—Six Members impeached, 1641.
FRIDAY, 3.
SATURDAY, 4.

HIGH WATER at London bridge, for the Week ending Jan 4.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
5 16	5 51	6 15	6 37	6 59	7 24
7 45	8 21	8 57	9 34	10 13	

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. Z."—*An advertisement in a newspaper might, possibly, answer our correspondent's purpose.*

"*Peko*" *will find a receipt for polishing shells in the 'Boy's Book of Sports.*"

"*R. R. H.*"—*Pictures are received for sale at the Polytechnic Institution, or the Adelaide Gallery.*

"*M. L. T.*"—*Bradley's "Principles of English Composition" is a sound work; and Leigh Hunt's "Imagination and Fancy," (just published) will aid our correspondent.*

"*Kei ster*" *should send his problem to some scientific work.*

"*A Musical Protestant's*" *suggestion would gratify but few, if carried out.*

"*X. Y. Z.*"—*We have not room.*

"*A. B.*" *Scarva.*—*The Mouse is, we believe in good health.*

"*A Subscriber from No. 1.*," *Cheapside, should try the Bath Establishment in Oxford-street.*

"*An Old Subscriber.*" *Liverpool, had better apply to a shipping-agent in his town. The emblematical engravings in the "Illustrated London Almanack" are the signs of the zodiac drawn by Kenny Meadows.*

"*Peter.*" *Ramsgate.*—*Devonshire is considered to be the cheapest and healthiest county in England.*

"*A B.*" *Birmingham.*—*Mr. G. E. Anson is Private Secretary to Prince Albert.*

"——*Subscriber*," *Exeter.*—*Quartobus is the name of the new patent cab.*

"*N. G. O.*" *The best mode of proceeding to Holland is, by railway to Hull, and thence by steam-boat.*

"*J. B.*," *Shrewsbury.*—*The pair of prints of Mignon (engraved in our journal of Nov 30,) may be purchased of Messrs. Ackermann, London.*

"*J. M. L.*" *may obtain the "Illustrated London Almanack" of M'Pherson, Glasgow*

"*A.*"—*Johnson, Eden-quay, Dublin.*

"*Y. and Z.*"—*We have not heard of steel bells, but of steel bars being substituted for church bells.*

"*E. M. C.*," *Nantwich.*—*We have not received the poem in question.*

"*J. B. T.*," *Margate.*—*By the strict game, the number not taken may be scored by the opponent.*

"*An Orphan*" *has a legal claim upon the executors.*

"*W. F. P.*"—*A pruriti is a vast extent of uncleared land in America.*

"*Aggerton.*"—*The Rev. W. Harrison is morning preacher at the Magdalen Hospital*

HERNE HILL CHURCH *is now called "St. Paul's." The other points of a letter from 'A Resident at Herne Hill" are of minor importance.*

"*No. 41*" *is thanked.*

"*A Correspondent*" *inquires if Government intend throwing open the licenses for inns and public-houses we trust not, for already, the lawbeer-shops are a disgrace to the country.*

"*B. P. G.*," *Harwich, is thanked for the view and description, which, however are not of present interest.*

"*W. F. P.*," *Loughborough.*—*Our journal will next week be printed with the new type.*

"*Perth*," *Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*—*The Excelsibion (apparatus for hatching eggs by artificial heat,) was exhibited in London a few years since; but we are not aware of its present location.*

"*A Subscriber*," *City.*—*We are not aware who are, at present, the singers at the Foundling Hospital.*

"*W. J. D. W.*" *is thanked for his communication.*

"*A Subscriber*," *St. Austin, will find the historical anecdote of the continence of Scipio in Polybius or Livy.*

"*A North British Reader.*"—*In Mezzotinto engraving, the plate is rubbed with charcoal, black chalk, or black lead, and then the design is drawn with white chalk.*

The tale commencing, "Yes, how pleasant is it," will not suit.

THE LARGE PRINT.—*Fair Play, T. P. C., J. W., G. J., S. A. M., R. L. H., and J. G. (Com. Rd. E.) will be entitled to impressions.*

Ineligible.—The Sea Knell, by T. H S.; Lines on the late Miss Webster, by S. A. D. and J. D.; Lines by a Novice.

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The PROPRIETORS have great pleasure in announcing that on January 11th, 1845, will be presented,

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UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET IN LENGTH.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1844.

FROM the foreign intelligence of the week some occurrences of interest may be gathered; but at home, politics are entirely suspended by the festive influence of the season.

The maniac—for he seems to have been little else—who attempted to take, and so nearly succeeded in taking, the life of the King of Prussia, has been executed. At the time the sentence was passed on him, some disgust was felt in England at the horrible nature of it. It seemed too bloody and too cruel for any nation calling itself Christian. A law or a punishment long unused becomes forgotten, and, when some accident revives it, it is impossible to inflict it—the age will not tolerate its barbarity. We are ourselves open to the same reproach then made against Prussia; Frost and his companions in crime were sentenced to the old punishment for high treason, in all its disgusting and horrid details, fully as repulsive as that which, according to the Prussian law, was passed upon Tschech. It is said that the King made every effort to save the man's life, proposing that the execution of the sentence should remain suspended till after his own death, the task of enforcing judgment to be left to his son. He would have adopted any means to avoid the necessity of putting the criminal to death, could the law and constitution have allowed him. We can hardly understand how, in a monarchy of which the executive is all powerful, like Prussia, the power of pardoning should not be possessed by the Crown to the fullest extent. We know that the King can punish almost without check, and does and has consigned hundreds to long and wasting imprisonments, as bad as death itself and frequently producing it. Is it meant to be implied that the King of Prussia cannot pardon? It is said that had Tschech expressed the smallest compunction for his crime, had he made the slightest application for mercy, he would have had his life spared. But must the Royal prerogative be made dependent on what the delusions of a madman or an enthusiast may prompt him to do, or make him obstinately refuse to do? We can conceive cases in which a stern state necessity may make it impossible for the Monarch to pardon a criminal, though averse, as a man, to the infliction of the punishment. But in the case of Tschech nothing is stated to have stood in the way of mercy but a refusal to comply with some old and probably absurd form required by the law, a refusal to observe some antiquated piece of legal etiquette. The King delayed for many months; the criminal was urged, prayed, and begged to relent, and save his Majesty the pain of signing his death warrant; he doggedly refuses, and his Majesty signs the fatal paper, faints away with agitation, and hurries from his capital till all is over. There is something in all this that Englishmen cannot understand; and though it may be uncharitable, it is difficult not to suspect the Government of a little hypocrisy. Nothing is more common in the most cruel and despotic of rulers. In Russia no man is ever sentenced to death; yet what criminals are to die is always known; they are sentenced to receive *more* than a hundred strokes of the knout; they are then dispatched after a few blows, by the executioner striking them on a vital part, death being almost instantaneous. But the Emperor of Russia never signs a death warrant! Oh, no; he is all mercy and clemency, in the manner of the Inquisition when it delivered over its victims to the civil power to be burned; the Church never shed human blood. In Russia, too, nothing is more common than for state criminals to disappear, and as no inquiries can be made in a country where such things cannot even be talked about, the occurrence happens and is forgotten. The King of Prussia is no doubt a very amiable man, and may have a great reluctance to inflict capital punishment. But much cannot be inferred from this in favour of real humanity—Nero wept when signing a warrant. If the Prussian Government really had such an intense desire to spare the life of this wretched man, it would have found the means of doing it. Forms and technicalities never yet stood between despotism and its will, and what power desires to do that power can do. When it loudly trumpets its wish to do, and does not, the avowed desire may be suspected as to its sincerity.

LETTERS from Constantinople state that Dr. Wolff has arrived at Tehran; every one will rejoice that this brave and energetic man has escaped uninjured from Bokhara, where it was at one time doubtful whether he would not share the fate of Stoddart and Conolly, the certainty of whose doom he has been the means of ascertaining.

It is pleasing to see nations borrow from each other the measures that have, where first originated, been productive of good. It is far better than the emulation by which they force each other to be cunning and skilful in the art of destruction. The success that has attended the low uniform rate of postage in England, has awakened attention to the subject in France, and it is now understood that the French Government have under consideration a general plan for lowering the rate of its inland postage to four sous.

We have so often had occasion to censure the conduct of part of the American people with regard to their public debt, that it is a pleasure to find an instance of honesty and justice prevailing over that "smart" dealing, so prevalent on the other side of the Atlantic. It is furnished by a statement of a case recently tried in the Circuit Court of the United States:—

A person named Daniel Carpenter had, for some time past, manufactured and sold a certain description of cotton thread, which was marked as, and represented to be, the "Peruvian thread" manufactured at Leicester, in this country. The article manufactured by Messrs. T. and W. Taylor, of the town just mentioned, is of very superior quality; that of the defendant was not only inferior but deficient in quantity, so that the reputation and business of Messrs. Taylor had suffered injury. One of the pleas set up by the defendant was, that he was not accountable to an alien and foreigner for using in America the trade marks of such alien. The proceedings had been greatly protracted, but now the case was fully matured for judgment. The Court granted to the complainants a perpetual injunction against the defendants, with costs. The result of this judgment is to show, that in the United States foreigners are fully protected against this species of injury.

THE controversy that has been carried on about the practice of preaching in the surplice, has been this week brought to a sort of crisis. The Bishop of Exeter, yielding to the display of public feeling, called forth by his recent letter on the subject, has withdrawn his order for ensuring "uniformity," at least as far as the practice complained of is concerned; other points are reserved. The Bishop of Worcester has also given a reproof to the portion of the Clergy who have adopted this observance; these two events following so close on each, combined with the proceedings now pending at Oxford, on the book of Mr. Ward, will tend to check the manifestation of that spirit which has caused so much regret and concern in a large body of the Protestant laity.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Royal, walked on the terrace and in the grounds adjacent to the Castle in the morning. In the afternoon, her Majesty and Prince Albert promenaded in the walks in the park and the grounds around the Castle for some time. His Royal Highness Prince Albert went to shoot in the royal preserves in the morning, attended by Mr. Anson, and returned early in the afternoon.

SUNDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked out for some time. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the afternoon in the private chapel of the Castle

MONDAY. The Queen and Prince Albert went out for their early morning walk. On the return of her Majesty and his Royal Highness, the Prince left the Castle, to shoot in the royal preserves, attended by Mr. Anson and Sir Edward Bowater. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, and the Countess Wratislaw, joined the royal circle at dinner. The Queen honoured Mr. Thorburn with a sitting to-day for her portrait.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked early this morning in the grounds adjacent to the Castle, and visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore House. In the afternoon, her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Countess of Charlemont, Lady Caroline Cocks, Hon. Miss Devereux, Viscount Hawarden, Lord Charles Wellesley, and Sir Edward Bowater, went to the small and Frogmore grounds. Some of the Royal party partook of the diversion of skating, the skaters being Prince Albert, Lord Charles Wellesley, Sir Edward Bowater, Mr. G. E. Anson, Captain Francis Seymour, and Dr. Pretorius.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service this morning, in the private chapel of the Castle. The holy communion was afterwards administered. The Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay officiated. Her Majesty and Prince Albert took their accustomed exercise in the course of the day.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—In consequence of the fog which prevailed during a great portion of the morning, her Majesty did not take her usual early promenade in the vicinity of the Castle. The infant Royal Family were taken out for an airing in the private grounds, in the Home Park. This morning, at ten o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Mr. G. E. Anson, left the Castle in an open carriage and four, and proceeded to the preserves in the Royal domains, to enjoy the sport of shooting. The Prince Consort returned to the Castle at two o'clock to luncheon

with her Majesty. The Royal dinner party, this evening, will include her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Countess of Wratislaw, and Lady Fanny Howard. Preparations are making for the departure of the Court, on the 7th proximo, for Stowe, to honour, with a visit, the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham. It is expected that the Queen and the Prince will proceed on the next fieldsays, about the 30th of next month

HER MAJESTY'S AND THE PRINCE CONSORT'S NEW YEAR'S GIFTS TO THE POOR OF WINDSOR.—The distribution of the Queen's and the Royal Highness Prince Albert's annual gifts to the poor and needy families of Windsor, and of that part of the parish of Clewer, which is within the borough, which will be dispensed through the medium of the Lord Steward of the Royal Household (assisted by the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay (the Queen's domestic chaplain), agreeably to the recommendation of Mr. John Clode, jun., and the other churchwardens of the parish, will take place on New Year's-eve, in the Riding School, at the new Royal Mews, in the Home park. It is expected that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Royal Household, will be present to be witnesses of the gratifying scene. One hundred and eighty pairs of 16-quarter blankets will be given to that number of families, agreeably to the recommendation of the parochial authorities. Nearly two hundred families, averaging five children in each, will also be supplied (the quantity being regulated according to the number of children) at the same time, with beef, plum puddings, bread, potatoes, and ale; and also one hundred weight of coals to each family. The precise time when will be presently communicated to the recipients of the Royal bounty, will weigh upwards of three tons! Her Majesty's Domestic Chaplain, who takes the greatest interest in promoting the charitable and benevolent objects of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, has been very actively engaged during the past few days, in superintending the necessary arrangements for the proper distribution.

THE STATE APARTMENTS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—A portion of these apartments, which had been closed since the death of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, are now open to the public, by command of her Majesty. This portion includes the Vandyck Room, the Audience Chamber, the Presence Chamber, the Guard Chamber, St. George's Hall, the Ball Room, and the Waterloo Gallery. The following State Rooms still remain closed:—The Throne Room, the small Vestibule, the Kenhens Room, the Council Chamber, the King's Closet, the Queen's Closet, and the Queen's Audience Room. It is to be regretted that the most celebrated paintings and works of art are contained in those portions of the State Rooms which are not open to the public. While the Court is at Windsor the apartments will be closed on Tuesdays and Fridays.

THE LATE PRINCESS SOPHIA.—The establishment of the Princess Sophia Matilda at Bickenhead, and also at her residence in Gloucestershire, are to be broken up on the 6th of the ensuing month, until after which period the vacancy in the Rangership of Greenwich Park will, it is understood, not be filled up. Lady Alicia Cooper, and Miss Cotes, Ladies in Waiting on the late Princess, are still at Blackheath.

CHRISTMAS PARTIES AMONG THE ARISTOCRACY.—The Queen Dowager is surrounded by a select party at Bushy House, Worcestershire. Their Serene Highnesses Prince Ernest of Hesse Philipsthal and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar have arrived there to pass the Christmas with their illustrious relative. The Duke of Rutland has numerous distinguished visitors at Belvoir Castle, therein, participating in the pleasures of Christmas. The Archbishop of York is at Bishopsthorpe, near York, surrounded by a select family circle. The Marquis of Anglesey has a select family party set at Beaudesert. The Earl and Countess of Sandwich, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Earl and Countess Cadogan, and Ladies Augusta and Honoria Cadogan; the Earl of Uxbridge and Ladies Paget; Lord Alfred Paget, Lord George Paget, &c. &c., have arrived there for the Christmas holidays. Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston's party, at Broadlands, assembled on Monday and Tuesday last. Lord and Lady Ashley have arrived there from the Earl of Shaftesbury's seat in Dorsetshire, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, Lady Holland, &c., have arrived from town. Sir Robert and Lady Peel have a select party at Drayton Manor. The circle is confined to the domestic connexions of their family. The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster have the Earl and Countess of Grosvenor and family &c., passing the Christmas at Eaton Hall, Cheshire, that holiday being kept up at that splendid seat in the true old English style.

DEATH OF LADY BOWYER.—Lady Bowyer died on the 15th of December at Genoa. She was the daughter of the late Sir Andrew S Douglas, Bart., a distinguished naval officer, who was also a Lord Privy Councillor, and fought the battle of the 1st of June, 1794. She was married in 1808 to Sir George Bowyer, Bart., of Radley Hall.

FUNERAL OF LADY CULLING SMITH.—The mortal remains of Lady Anne Culling Smith were, on Monday last, removed from Hampton Court Palace to Egham Church, to be deposited in the family vault. This mournful ceremony was attended by her afflicted husband, Mr. Culling Smith, the chief mourner; and also by his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Worcester, and Lord Robert Grosvenor.

THE RETURN OF THE DUKE FROM STRATHFIELDSAYE.—We believe that her Majesty's contemplated visit to the Duke of Wellington, at Strathfieldsaye, will be deferred for the present, owing to the death of his grace's sister, Lady Anne Culling Smith.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO STOWE.—Soon after Christmas her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert will honour their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham with a visit at Stowe. The Queen, the chief mourner; and to leave Windsor for Stowe on Tuesday, the 7th proximo, where the most extensive preparations are in progress for the reception of the Sovereign and her illustrious consort. It has been arranged that the Queen proceed by the Wolverton station, on the Birmingham line of railway, *en route* to the seat of the Duke of Buckingham. At that station her Majesty will be received by the Bucks Yeomanry on horseback, bearing white wands, by whom her Majesty will also be escorted to Stowe.

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—A singular, and, perhaps, unprecedented event will take place on New Year's-day. The table at the Tuileries, and the royal table at Windsor Castle, will both be supplied with portions of the same prize ox, the first of the class at the late cattle show. Mr. Minter, proprietor of the fine animal, has received a handsome offer, through the French embassy, to present his Majesty Louis Philippe with a sirloin, a rump, and an aitch bone, for his festival on New Year's-day. The offer was gratefully accepted, and the Monarch of France will receive the donation of joints, for it is in one piece, weighing 44 stone, or upwards of 350lbs., is to be sent to Paris, and it will form part of the dinner at the Tuileries on the *jour de l'an*, which is a great day in France.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CHRIST CHAPEL, ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—The incumbency of this chapel, vacant by the preferment of the Rev. Daniel Moore, M.A., to the ministry of Camden Chapel, Camberwell, has been conferred on the Rev. George Fisk, LL.B., vicar of Walsall. This benefice the Bishop of Lincoln will resign.

The Rev. J. B. Smith, D.D., Head Master of Honiton-hill Grammar School, has been appointed by the Duke of Newcastle, one of his grace's domestic chaplains.

PRESENTATION.—The Rev. Edward Johnston, M.A., has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Royal parish of Hampton, in the patronage of the Crown, void by the cession of the Rev. J. S. Goodenough, M.A.

THE DIOCESE OF THE CHURCH.—The Bishop of Exeter has published the following letter, with a view of putting an end to the differences of opinion lately prevailing in his diocese:—

"TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF EXETER.

"Bishopstowe, Dec. 23, 1844.

"Dear and Rev. Brethren,—It has been represented to me by many of you, in different parts of the diocese, that the use of the surplice in preaching is more repugnant to the feelings of the people than could have been reasonably anticipated. To those feelings, however erroneous, I deem it my duty to surrender what may be considered merely as matter of private judgment, rather than draw my order, as respects the surplice. That order was avowedly issued by me, not for the sake of enforcing an express rule of the Church, but in execution of the power given to me by the Act of Uniformity, of providing ornaments, and so remove a symbol of disunion amongst ourselves. If my object cannot be obtained in the way which I had pointed out, without leading to other evils of as great a kind, let me, however, hope and entreat that in many your own minds and him in this particular, you will so use it as shall least expose you to the reproach of cherishing party spirit. Wherever, therefore, the surplice is now used without offence, there, I hope, it will be continued in use. The enforcement of the rubrics rests on different ground. In them the Church has spoken clearly; and to the voice of the Church, when it gives not an uncertain sound, every true Churchman, and especially every faithful minister, will hearken with reverence and submission.—I am, reverend and dear brethren, your faithful friend and brother,

"H. EXETER.

ORDINATION AT WELLS.—At the ordination of the Bishop of Salisbury, held at Wells, on Sunday last, his lordship expressly charged the candidates to make no ovation whatever from the accustomed mode of performing Divine service in their respective churches, without first consulting with their diocesan.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE CITY ELECTIONS FOR COMMON COUNCILMEN.

IN our latest impression, last week, we gave a notice of the elections for Common Councilmen of the different Wards of London.

Subjoined is a list of the numbers at the close of the polls where there was opposition.

BILLINGSGATE WARD.—Mr. Bower 135, Mr. W. Curling (deputy) 128, Mr. T. Old, jun., 117, Mr. J. Knill 109, Mr. Johnston 116, *Mr. R. Roberts, 87, *Mr. Phillips 90, Mr. J. Roberts 111, *Mr. Wilshaw 88, Mr. Francis 106, Mr. Howell 84, *Mr. Harris 88.

FARRINGDON WARD WITHOUT.—Mr. Bedford (deputy) 455, Mr. Obbard (ditto) 383, Mr. Williams 416, Mr. R. Taylor 376, Mr. Burn 365, Mr. Edkins ..., Mr. Barnard 360, Mr. Stokes 325, Mr. Ramshaw 318, Mr. Hodgson 305, *Mr. Buckmaster 361, *Mr. Isherwood 340, Mr. Charles 298, *Mr. Prendergast 341, Mr. Anderton 300, Mr. Harding 298, Mr. Grenham 287, *Mr. Teversham 301, *Mr. Sharpe 363, *Mr. Lynch 276.—The first sixteen elected.

COLEMAN-STREET WARD.—Mr. T. H. Hall 92, Mr. D. Allan (deputy) 90, Mr. W. S. Hale 89, Mr. G. Philips 89, Mr. Davies 87, Mr. G. Bracher 87, Mr. Parsons 81, Mr. Johnson 73, and *Mr. Single 38.

FORTSOKEN WARD.—Mr. Wright (deputy) 277, Mr. Kilby 170, Mr. Parker 155, Mr. Christie 163, Mr. J. H. Johnson 159, Mr. M'Kenzie 138, Mr. Hayes 117, Mr. Dunford 125. *Mr. Scoones 88, and *Mr. Vile 44.

Those marked thus * are new candidates.

OPENING OF LLOYD'S, AT THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The business of the underwriting department of this establishment commenced at the New Royal Exchange for the first time on Tuesday morning. The area for the transaction of public business is expected to be opened to merchants on the 1st of January.

VICTORIA PARK.—On Monday a sale by auction took place, by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, of the ancient residence formerly belonging to Bishop Bonner, called Bonner Hall, which is situated on a part of the site of Victoria Park. The portion remaining, which is stated to have been a part of one of the wings of the original palace, is about 120 feet long, and about 50 feet in width, the external walls being the same that were first erected. This building has, for several years past, been separated into five houses, one of which was a public-house.

THE IMPROVEMENTS IN WESTMINSTER.—The long-talked of improvements which are to be effected from Westminster Abbey to Buckingham Palace have at length commenced, and are being employed in pulling down the whole of one side of Little Tothill-street. It is intended to remove the Almonry, Orchard-street, Duck-lane—and to form one wide and spacious street from the west door of Westminster Abbey to the Buckingham Palace end of Poultry. Orchard-street contains the remains of some of the oldest houses in Westminster, and a part of one of Oliver Cromwell's palaces still stands there.

THE METROPOLITAN PRISON POPULATION.—The commonpolitan prisons for debt presented a very different appearance on Christmas day last year to what they do on the present occasion. In Whitecross-street Prison there were this time last year upwards of 300 debtors, and now they do not exceed 120, notwithstanding a great influx within the last fortnight—no fewer than 70 persons having taken up their abode there in that period. The prisoners each received a piece of beef and some bread, and on New Year's day a similar supply. In the Queen's Prison there are but comparatively few to the number of last year, and they were furnished with an allowance of food, besides other assistance. The Marshalsea prisoners are confined in the same prison, and in the act consolidating the prisons passed two years ago, provision was made in regard to the contributions to those particular prisoners. In Horsemonger lane there are only twenty-seven debtors. The whole number of debtors confined in the three metropolitan prisons is at the present period under 300, which is about a third of the inmates of last year. The act of last session, abolishing execution on debts not exceeding £20, has certainly been the cause of the present appearance of debtors' prisons, both in London and the country—in the latter, the prisons are nearly deserted by debtors. Creditors complain that the act of last session regarded the concerns of debtors, and neglected the interest of creditors; the latter being left to the honesty of the former and compelled to ask in "bondsman's key" for their money. By a return of Mr. Pemberton it appears that there were in March last between 3000 and 4000 debtors, of which more than 1500 were confined for debt, exclusive of costs, under £10.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE CLARA WEBSTER.—The interment of the remains of the lamented young lady took place on Tuesday, in the catacombs beneath the chapel of the General Cemetery, Kensal-green. The funeral procession left the late residence of the deceased, in Upper Norton-street, Fitzroy-square shortly after one o'clock. It consisted of a hearse, drawn by four horses, containing the body of the deceased, preceded by the usual mournful panoply, and in its turn succeeded by two mourning coaches, containing the chief mourners and other relatives of the family—two private carriages closing the cavalcade. The chief mourners were Mrs. Webster, the mother of the deceased; and Mr. Webster, jun., her son. There were also other members of the bereaved family among those who followed, and some gentlemen whose names did not transpire. The whole of the funeral equipments were white. The funeral reached Kensal-green about half-past two o'clock, and upon arriving at the chapel, the body was conveyed within that edifice, where the customary service for the burial of the dead was read in a very impressive manner by the Rev. Mr. Wagger, the chaplain in attendance. Among a great many of the chief mourners previously assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, there were several of her late professional companions. Mrs Cooper (the wife of the stage manager of Drury-lane Theatre); Grisi (Madame), Mario (Madame Vestris) joined the procession at the entrance to the Cemetery, and were present at the service in the chapel. The body was contained in a leaden shell, encased in an outer coffin, which was covered with black cloth, and studded with silver plated nails, but otherwise nearly devoid of ornament. On the centre of the lid was a plate, bearing the following inscription:—"Clara Vestris Webster, obiit December 17, 1844, ætatis 21." The ceremony, as may readily be imagined, was altogether of a peculiarly affecting character.

FIRE AT MILLBANK PENITENTIARY.—On Monday evening, at about half-past eleven, a fire broke out in the steward's room of No. 8, Millbank, by the prompt and judicious measures of the governor it was, however, extinguished before one o'clock in the morning.

A MATRIMONIAL CHRISTMAS!—On Christmas Day no less than thirty-six couple were united in the bonds of matrimony at St. John's Church, Waterlocoad. The happy couples were married in batches, and the ceremony occupied some time. Some laughter was created among spectators by the arrival of a servant of a couple in a close cab. The bridegroom appeared to be about sixty years of age, and the bride not half his age; the former was assisted by the latter into the church.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.—On Tuesday evening, about six o'clock, an attempt was made at No. 31, Walcot-square, Lambeth, which fortunately terminated in the capture of the burglar just as he had got one foot within the house. A gentleman residing next door was in the act of entering his house, when he perceived a man in the door-way of No. 31. He crossed the road unperceived, and watched the fellow's motions, when he saw the latter open the door, and just as the burglar was in the act of entering he ran over and pounced upon him. They had a most desperate struggle, in which the fellow beat his captor in a dreadful manner, but he did not, however, let him go until the arrival of the police, who rescued him, and conveyed him to the station-house.

SINGULAR PRESENTIMENT OF DEATH.—On Monday an inquest was held before Mr. Baker, at the Ship Tavern, St. Giles-street, Oxford-street, on the body of John Smith, aged sixty-five years. It appeared by the evidence that on Sunday afternoon last deceased was walking along Whitechapel High street with a friend, when he took notice of the number of deaths which were daily occurring, and of the several funerals which were then passing. He was then in perfect health, and observed that there were many at that moment who were as well in health as he was who would not be alive on Christmas Day, adding, that he thought he should be one of the number. On his return home he sat down by the fire to warm himself. A few minutes only had elapsed ere he suddenly fell from his chair insensible. Mr. Bingham, a surgeon, was sent for, who promptly attended, but his services were unavailing, life being quite extinct. Mr. Bingham said he could not speak positively as to the cause of death, but attributed it to natural causes. Verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

IRELAND.

SIR HENRY POTTINGER.—This distinguished individual has accepted an invitation to dine with the merchants of Belfast, but the period has not yet been fixed.

THE CHARITABLE BEQUESTS ACT.—Archbishop Murray has issued a pastoral address to the Roman Catholic clergy and laity of Dublin, on a subject of which is to defend his acceptance of the commissionership under the Charitable Bequests Act. He says that conscience told him it "would be in him a gross dereliction of pastoral duty not to embrace the new power by which the opportunity which this act, imperfect as it is, places within his reach of guarding in safety the treasury of the poor, and of securing for the services of the Church whatever property he possessed, independently of those in the new board, to be permanently dedicated to that purpose." The Rev. Doctor then proceeds to review the Act, and, after going through this branch of the case, says—"Thus have you obtained, by this act, what you could not obtain before, compared with which its defects are of little moment." This letter of Dr. Murray has excited considerable sensation and discussion in Ireland.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—Mr. O'Connell was not present at the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, and the chief feature was the return of Mr. Smith O'Brien, who made a very long speech on many topics. He spoke very much and very confidently about Repeal. "If," he said, "the Irish people were now to draw back, after all the aspirations they had uttered—all the pledges they had given—they would be recorded as the most weak and inconstant of all the degraded, and deserving of the contempt of every man. But they preserved and used the means necessary to success, his conviction was that success would be ultimately attained. Circumstances might occur to retard it. Every removal of the causes of complaint—every grievance redressed—would be an advance so much; but he was bound to proclaim to the English nation that the wounds inflicted on this country were too deep to be healed. (Hear, hear.) The 30th of May, 1844,' would never, never be forgotten. (Loud cheering.) England, when in danger, may tender us a redress of grievances; but we will trust alone to ourselves, and in our own national institution." Mr. O'Brien proceeded to say, that "the Repealers did not want to change their sovereign. They were perfectly satisfied with their Queen, but determined to have a domestic legislature. They sought no rebellion; they would have no more unsuccessful rebellions. He was not one of those, however, who thought that a people were not justifiable in resisting their Government in certain cases." He next advised that all the boards of Poor Law guardians should record their votes in favour of Repeal. (Hear, hear.) That was the first step that it would be for the interest of the poor to have a domestic legislature in Ireland. All our institutions should be thoroughly nationalised. Our literature and our music required to be somewhat changed; they were too much with nationality—witness the scientific labours of Professor Kane. (Hear, hear, hear.) Poetry also should be called to the aid of Repeal. He was proud to say that in this respect much had been done, for the "Nation" might vie with the noblest productions of human genius. (Cheers.) The fine arts also should be brought to their aid, and music and reading-rooms should all go hand in hand. To all these instrumentalities he would add the more conduct of Repealers. Every Repealer ought to be a well-conducted moral man—respectable in his station of life, whatever it might be. (Hear, hear.) If any collision, after all this, should take place with England, the fault would be England's, and not that of Ireland. (Cheers.) Their course was now to wait for events and bide their time—to prepare themselves for freedom, and show themselves worthy of it. (Hear, hear.) The rent for the week was only £179 11s. 2d.

OUTRAGE TO THE MEMORY OF LORD LIMERICK.—The *Limerick Chronicle* alludes to a disgusting outrage which took place in that town. It states that when the remains of the late Earl passed that office, on Monday last, such disgraceful conduct took place as was never witnessed in a civilised country. The yelling of the mob was terrific, and the tenantry who attended to pay the last tribute of respect to their landlord were assaulted, and their scarfs torn to shreds. The relatives of the deceased, in their carriages, received similar treatment, having been pelted with stones, and compelled to take refuge in the houses adjoining the cathedral. Lord Monteagle and Sir A. De Vere were amongst those who were assaulted. Lord Monteagle is son in law of the late Earl; Sir A. De Vere, nephew. The late Earl of Limerick, by his last will, bequeathed a sum of £500 to be distributed amongst the poor of Limerick, a fact which renders the outrage still more infamous.

POSTSCRIPT.

DARTMOUTH ELECTION.—The nomination took place on Thursday. Sir Henry Seale, Bart., son of the lately deceased member, proposed, and Mr. John Tease seconded the nomination of Mr. Moffat, the Whig candidate; the proposer and seconder of Mr. Somes, the Conservative, were Mr. Cobbett and Mr. Cutler. A notice of disqualification was served upon the mayor, stating that Mr. Somes was a government contractor within the meaning of the 22nd Geo. III., c. 45, and that the votes given for him would be lost. Mr. Somes denied that he was a government contractor in any sense of the word. On the show of hands being taken, about three-fourths of the meeting held up their hands in favour of Mr. Somes. A poll was then demanded on behalf of Mr. Moffatt by Sir Henry Seale; and the meeting separated. The polling was to commence to-day (Saturday).

MORTALITY OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths which took place in the metropolis during the week ending last Saturday as shown by the Registrar-General's returns is 1326, showing a very considerable increase of mortality, as compared with the numbers of several past weeks, and an excess over the weekly average for the past five years of no less than 447. This increase is attributable partly to the severity of the weather, and partly to an increased prevalence of epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases. Deaths from diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses in the past week, number 200; the weekly average of this class, for the past five years, is 187; old age 125, weekly average for the past five years, 71; diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration, 311; weekly average for the past five years, 286.

THE RIOT AT THE FUNERAL OF THE EARL OF LIMERICK.—Some further particulars have been received of the riot at the funeral of the Earl of Limerick, of which a notice is given under the head of Ireland. It appears that, it having been rumoured throughout Limerick that the funeral would take place at twelve o'clock on Monday, the people were on the *qui vive* from an early hour in the morning. The funeral left the palace at twelve o'clock, and moved on through George-street, Patrick-street, and Rutland-street. The carriages of the nobility took precedence of the tenantry and other classes. Amongst those who were Earl Dunraven's, Lord Clarina's, Lord Monteagle's, Sir Aubrey De Vere's, Mr. William Monsell's, &c. About one thousand of the tenantry of his late lordship were dressed in scarfs and hatbands. Many hundreds of the tenantry were not; but were crape bands and weepers. The crowds of idle persons in the streets and thoroughfares were very great, and as the procession moved along there was a good deal of shouting and groaning. When it arrived at the New Bridge it was completely stopped, and then a scene of indescribable confusion ensued. The tenantry were hustled and pulled about, and the lines was torn from their hats and shoulders. The crowd was so great on the Bridge and up Quay-lane, that there was no proceeding. A most disgraceful assault was made on the carriage of Lord Monteagle, who, on being recognised, was fiercely pressed and hooted. His lordship with much difficulty escaped, after some very rough treatment. Some say he was knocked down and trampled on—others that he was merely hustled. Mr. Samuel Dickson, likewise the mayor, and Mr. O'Neill, who interfered to protect them, received some ill usage. At length the excitement and violence became so great that it was feared the immense crowd would overturn the hearse and carriages and throw his lordship's remains into the river. A speedy order was given for the military, and two companies of the 15th Foot, and a troop of the 5th Dragoon Guards were almost immediately on the spot. In the meantime, Lord Monteagle, Sir Aubrey De Vere, and others, remained in dreadful peril, and were glad to come to their rescue. The populace then slowly retired, laughing and jeering at the parade of soldiery, whose presence could have been well dispensed with were the police at hand, as they would have been, to do their duty.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—On Thursday night, about twelve o'clock, a serious encounter took place between a party of Irishmen and Englishmen, in Sussex-street, Tottenham-court-road. It appeared that the quarrel originated in a dispute about some game they were playing in the British Queen public-house, in the above-named street. The Irishmen challenged their opponents to fight, and several of them proceeded to the street for that purpose, armed with bludgeons. One of the parties, whose name is William Tomlinson, residing in Chenies-mews, Tottenham-court-road, received such injuries on the head as to cause him to be immediately taken to the London University Hospital, where he now lies without any hope of recovery. Several of the offending parties were immediately taken into custody.

SUICIDE BY STARVATION IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM.—On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Baker held a lengthened investigation at the Five Bells Inn, Old Ford, Middlesex, respecting the death of Frances Wilson, aged 45, an inmate of Hyle's private lunatic asylum. It has been proved that, from voluntary refusal to take food, the deceased had a disposition to abstain from food, and could not be persuaded to eat proper nourishment. What could be administered to her was generally done by forcible compulsion, through the London University Hospital, where her case was hopeless. She used to fancy that she was going to be poisoned. On Tuesday forenoon witness, assisted by a nurse named Jones, was engaged in feeding her with wine and nourishment, and as the last teaspoonful was about being poured down her throat, her eyes became fixed as if death were coming upon her. She was instantly laid down on the bed, gave a deep gasp, and expired. Mr. Edward Grimsey, surgeon, deposed that deceased had been a confirmed victim of delusions, raving almost constantly. Her delusions were various. She refused food, believing it was poison. He was in attendance upon her when she died, and thought that the cause of her death was inanition, or the want of food, arising from the circumstance of her having no disposition to take food. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased had died in consequence of her abstaining from proper nourishment to sustain life.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—On Thursday morning, soon after three o'clock, a police-constable, named Ayliffe, No. 270 E, was on his beat in Green Arbour-court, Poplar, when he heard the screams of a woman, and cries of "Murder, fire," proceed from the house No. 2, inhabited by a female named Ellen Burke. He endeavoured to obtain admission, but was unable to do so until he broke open the door, when the poor unfortunate creature Welch fell into his arms with her garments blazing around her. Ayliffe, with great presence of mind, threw his great coat about her, flung her on the ground, and rolled her over until he extinguished the flames. She was burnt in a most dreadful manner, and Ayliffe immediately called upon the assistant of Mr. Baillie, the divisional surgeon, to attend her. After he had dressed her wounds she was removed to the London Hospital. Her case appeared hopeless from the first, and death has since relieved her. The woman went home intoxicated on Christmas night at twelve o'clock, and, after undressing herself, sat down on a chair by her bedside, and the light communicated to her clothes after she had laid down. In extinguishing the fire, the constable's hands were severely burned.

A SON DROWNED BY HIS FATHER.—At Barlow on Thursday held no fewer than three inquests on the bodies of as many children, who had died from the effects of severe injuries from fire. The first took place at Poplar. A fine little Irish child, only two years old, named Hart, four years old, was drowned in a pail of water, supposed to light a candle with a lucifer; in doing which one of the sparks from the match fell upon his dress and fired it. He was much burnt before the flames could be extinguished, and died on the following day. The next case was that of Bridget M'Gragh, aged ten years, the daughter of a poor Irish labourer. It happened on Tuesday night, her clothes having caught light by going too near the fire. The child was burnt in a most shocking manner, and after the admission into the London Hospital. The third was a child of the name of Bamford, aged eighteen months, its parents living at Blackwall. The accident was caused by its brother, four years old, who, in bitter fun and a spirit of ill will, let fall against the spout of a kettle, whereby she was much scalded on her left side. The verdict in all the cases was "Accidental death."

DREADFUL MINING ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning a frightful accident, which caused the loss of eight lives, took place at the colliery of Messrs. Matthews and Dudley, at Bromley, near Kingswinford, (Worcestershire) in consequence of the breaking of some part of the machinery, by which means the workmen were precipitated down the pit, a distance of 200 yards, and were dashed nearly to atoms.

RESCUE OF WILLIAM POTTER.—On Wednesday morning, Mr. Noble, the governor of York Castle, received a respite from the sentence of death, in the case of Wm. Potter, convicted at the late Yorkshire assizes of arson, at Wistow, near Selby, "until the further signification of her Majesty's pleasure."

FOREIGN.

BUENOS AYRES AND MONTE VIDEO.—Extract of a letter dated Buenos Ayres, Oct. 2:—"Circumstances of an extraordinary nature took place at the Monte Video; on Sunday last, the 29th ult., Admiral Brown, in the Guerriere, took the seizure by the American Commodore commanding the United States frigate Congress of the whole of the Argentine squadron. We recall to your recollection the fact, that since the departure of Commodore Greenfield, the British two-boats of Monte Video are seized by the Argentines wherever they can catch them. On Sunday one of these boats was pursued by an armed schooner bearing the Argentine flag, and the latter having the best of the chase, came up with the boat ran under the lee of an American bark for security, upon which the armed schooner, without hailing or other usual notice, fired shotted guns into the American bark, doing some damage, being at that time to, within range of the Congress's guns. The American commodore then sent an armed boat to take possess on of the aggressive schooner, and then of the whole Argentine squadron in detail, lowering the flags of each vessel in succession. Commodore Greenfield, commanding the Brazilian naval force at Monte Video, sent a message to Captain Phippen, of the Argentine squadron, stating he considered the blockade to be void, as the blockading naval power had ceased to exist. Her Britannic Majesty's brig Philomel arrived here to-day, despatched by Mr. Turner, with letters to Mr. Mandeville; and there the affair stands for the present. We have detailed the affair to you because the consequences are likely to be serious."

PANTOMIMES AND CHRISTMAS PIECES.

FEW periods have the theatres displayed such general activity in preparing entertainments for the Christmas holiday-keepers as at the present time. There has also been a marked improvement in the style and nature of the pieces produced: there is a certain degree of meaning or allusion in every effect represented. Formerly, a rustic ballet-kind of opening to the pantomimes, with certain mechanical changes when the harlequinade commenced, was thought sufficient; but now the opening is in itself an elaborate story—the drollest whimsicalities are therein introduced, and it forms perhaps the most important part of the production: whilst in the pantomime, properly so called, all sorts of sly shafts are aimed at passing or past follies and events. The burlesque extravaganzas too, are productions increasing in popularity, and more and more adapted to the general taste, bid fair to supplant legitimate comedy in wit and satire. In fact, the present, the burlesque, and the introductory portion of a pantomime, are closely assimilated.

DRURY LANE.

To the industrious and successful pen of Mr. Madison Morton, we are indebted for the pantomime produced at this house, which is called "Puck's Pantomime; or, Harlequin and Robinson Crusoe." The subject has been before treated in various ways but this ought not to militate against the representation of a popular legend in another form, since every author takes a fresh view of its method of treatment.

In the first scene we are introduced to "An Attic Story," the abode of an author (Mr. Hance), who adopts the pen for his profession, and is consequently in distress. But he is in the greatest trouble, because he cannot find a subject for a pantomime. Hereat, *Puck* (Miss A. Payne)—a very clever little girl, by the way—comes to his aid, and after introducing a variety of well known friends of all, both old and young, at last produces "Robinson Crusoe," on which they decide. A view of the island is then shown, with the ship high and dry, the ocean slumbering in the back ground, and the crabs wide awake in the fore ground. Here *Crusoe* (Mr. W. H. Payne) is paying a visit to the wreck, and shows "his private opinion of the useful and the useless," by pitching overboard a chest containing "the legitimate drama." He is somewhat put out by a visit from the Carribee islanders, and determined to avenge himself. The next scene is the interior of the island, and we here make acquaintance with *Princess Tooraloora* (Mr. Johnson) and her ten graduated brothers, who comes to implore *Crusoe's* aid to rescue her lover, *Prince Paramatta* (Mr. Wieland), who has been confined by his rival and elder brother, *King Paribou* (Mr. T. Mathews), a passionate monarch, in a cage, and is about to be boiled alive. *Crusoe* promises to assist her; and speedily after this the savages appear bearing the hapless *Paramatta*, who is to soon to find himself in hot water. The preparations are being made for this Carribee pic-nic, when *Crusoe* fires an infernal machine at them. The savages fly. *Paribou* and his club-bearer, *Hankipanki*, (Mr. Howell) jump into the sea, and are swallowed by the celebrated shark, *San Domingo Billy*, rendered otherwise so famous by Mr. T. P. Cooke, in "Black Eyed Susan." *Crusoe* now adopts *Paramatta*, under the name of *Friday*, and they go fishing, when upon landing the aforesaid shark, he disgorges his "two insides," who again show fight, but are beaten by *Crusoe*, and "the Princess' little brothers." In the following scene, *Crusoe* is represented with his guests, in the happiness of domestic life, with his goat, his parrot, and all our old acquaintances of the story book about him, as well as the *Princess* and her relations. Here again the restless Carribees attack them, and an awful skirmish is about to take place, when *Puck* once more appears: the "house that *Crusoe* built" turns to a view of the sea shore, and his sea-chest into a steamer, which is to convey him to England. The characters are now changed. *Paramatta* becomes *Harlequin* (Mr. Wieland); *Paribou* is changed to *Clown* (Mr. T. Mathews,); *Hankipanki* "assumes the form" of *Pantaloon* (Mr. Howell,); and the *Princess* is turned to *Columbine* (Miss Carson); and the harlequinade commences. The various topics of the by-gone year—the Morocco war, the Act for Insolvent Debtors; the baths and washing-ises of the laboring classes are introduced, and the pantomime concludes with a grand *tableau* of her Majesty christening the new Royal Exchange.

Notwithstanding this attractive story, and a very good opening scene, the whole affair moved heavily from the first to the last scene; nor was the flagging of that description which repetition is likely to improve. Payne, as *Crusoe*, obtained the most applause: his attack on the ship was cleverly acted.

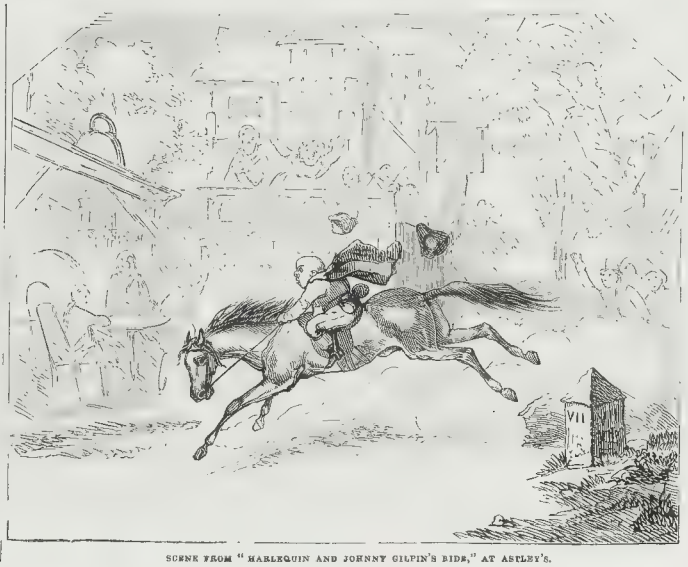
COVENT GARDEN.

The arrangements for the promenade circles, and the decorations of the Bal Masqué having been cleared away by a transformation as wonderful as any in the Christmas piece, after the time-honoured "boxing-night" tragedy of "George Barnwell," a new comic pantomime by Mr. Nelson Lee was produced, called "Harlequin Crotchet and Quaver, or Music for the Million." The characters and plot are to the fullest extent musical. *Semiquaver* (Miss Mussall) the music-seller to the Fairy Court is beloved by *Young Crotchet* (Mr Smithers) and *Discord* (Mr. Charles Marsh) whilst residing in a cottage with her father, *Old Demisemiquaver* (Mr. Gouriet). *Crotchet* is favoured by *Melody* (Miss L. Lyons) whilst *Discord* is backed by his band, who rejoice in such names as *Noise*, *Racket*, *Crash*, *Screech*, &c. &c. These latter personages, resolved to stop the progress of music, determine to carry off the lovers, and having done so, *Discord* solicits *Semiquaver's* hand of her father, and tempting his avarice by a display of unbounded wealth, gains his consent. In "stave the fourth," the prisoners are seen chained to a bar and unable to frame a tune. The old man finding his daughter has already been carried off, is much enraged, and demands her restoration. The demon *Discord*, in a towering passion, orders them to be removed instantly to his Cave of *Noise* and *Racket*, when *Melody* changes the scene to the "Halls of Light in the Temple of *Apollo*" *Apollo* appears in the Star of *Concord*, and crushes the power of the guards of *Discord*, *Flat*, *Sharp*, and *Natural* Messrs. Hann, Rogers, and Henry), represented in a pictorial manner on the play-bill, with the names very properly put beside them to show which is which, as without this guide it might be difficult to determine. *Discord* and her crew are defeated, and *Harmony* then causes to appear *Two Harlequins* (Messrs. Smithers and Spenser Forde); *Two Columbines* (Miss Mussall and Miss Ryalls). *Discord* becomes *Clown* (Mr. Charles Marsh); *Demisemiquaver* with another, turn to a *Pair of Pantaloons* (Messrs Gouriet and T. Blanchard). A great deal is made in the pantomime of the late civic excitements, even to "A Full Moon" and "The Man in Brass." The baths and wash-houses also figure; and in the physical portion of the attractions there are feats upon the *corde volante*; the Mazourka by two clever dancers from the Lyceum, Mesdemoiselles Adele and Louise; a Nigger Polka by Messrs. Marshall and Forest; an Irish Tilt by Mr. Forest and Miss Frampton, together with several athletic exhibitions. Every thing is at last brought to a satisfactory wind-up in "Melody's Home, filled with Harmony, Unison, and Love," and the piece concludes with the triumph of *Melody* over the powers of *Discord*.

After "George Barnwell," the Pantomime went off capitally, but had the fault of being too long. It wants cutting sadly, which will no doubt be attended to; and there were not many of those jokes and allusions which the public are now accustomed to expect in a piece of this kind. The scenery "hitched" several times, but this is excusable on a first representation. The Clown, Mr. Charles Marsh, wants activity. Mr. T. Blanchard was very good; and Miss Mussall is an attractive young lady, with a nice figure, and an excellent dancer. The scenery is beautifully painted; and a mazurka, which must become very popular, composed by M. Jules de Glimes, was played with great spirit and effect by the band.

SCENE FROM "HARLEQUIN CROTCHET AND QUAVER," AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

SCENE FROM "VALENTINE AND ORSON," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.



SCENE FROM "HARLEQUIN AND JOHNNY GILPIN'S RIDE," AT ASTLEY'S.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Planché, the originator of the elegant school of burlesque, which has since become so popular, and to whom we are indebted for such pleasant reminiscences of "Fortunio," "The Fair One with the Golden Locks," and all the costly extravaganzas during the Vestris dynasty at Covent Garden, has again drawn from the graceful stories of the Countess d'Anois, and produced a new dramatic nursery tale, entitled "Gracioso and Percinet." At the commencement, we have Mr. James Bland, the king of burlesque potentates, as *King Uronious*, a widower unexpectedly bewitched, who, in consequence of his ceaseless weeping over the decease of his first wife, is recommended to go a hunting for another, under the care of his chief huntsman, *Lord Nimrodly* (Mr. Caulfield). In pursuing the sport, himself and train arrive at a castle, inhabited by a wicked fairy, disguised as the *Duchess Gregroon* (Mrs. Stanley). The duchess has a capital cellar, and at last prevails upon the King, who is somewhat of a grasping disposition, to marry her. On her arriving at the palace she finds the King's daughter, *Gracioso* (Miss Julia Bennett), so beautiful and so popular, that she immediately conceives a violent hatred for her, and imposes a variety of strange tasks upon her, which it seems impossible that she can accomplish. *Percinet*, however, "a fairy prince, and the perfection of lovers," comes to her assistance, and aids her in getting through her labours; and in the end the pair are both made happy.

The dialogue is smart, and abounds with happy turns and allusions, and the *mise-en-scene* is unexceptionable, not perhaps presented with the brilliant effect which distinguished that of "The Fair One with the Golden Locks," and one or two others of the Christmas fairy productions of the same author, but still excellent and complete in its way. Several favourite arias, among them "When other lips," from the "Bohemian Girl," were introduced, and those sung by Miss Horton drew forth repeated applause. The whole piece passed off most successfully, the curtain having fallen amidst enthusiastic plaudits.

LYCEUM.

The well-known story of "Valentine and Orson"—the foundling of the forest of Orleans—has been taken as the groundwork for a burlesque at this house. The construction of the melo-dramatic spectacle on the same subject played some years back, has been closely followed, with the exception of the opening scene; but the whole of the dialogue is filled with whimsical point and allusions, and written in burlesque verse. The first scene represents the annual dinner of the "Fairy Foundling Hospital," in the Field of the Forty Fungi, wherein *Oberon* (Mrs. Wigan) appoints *Pacolet* (Miss Turner) to look after the foundlings at Orleans. In the second scene, we find their mother, *Bellisante* (Mrs. Woolridge), formerly the Empress of Greece, reduced to keep a school. She explains her history to her writing-master, *Blandiman* (Mr. Turner), and then prepares to take her young ladies to see the Royal visit to the City. The next scene is a view of Orleans, wherein *King Pippin* (Mr. F. Matthews) receives *Valentine* (Mrs. Keeley) returning from the wars, with a brilliant *cortège* and trophies. *Henry* and *Haufrey* (Messrs. Wigan and Scotes) are jealous of *Valentine's* popularity; and knowing that there is a wild man ravaging the forests near the city, they persuade *Valentine* to try and capture him, hoping it will terminate in his death. *Valentine* departs, carrying with him the love of the *Princess Eglantine* (Miss Farebrother), and arrives at the forest with his squire, *Hugo* (Mr. Meadows). Here he encounters *Orson* (Mr. Keeley) and his nurse the bear, *Bruine* (Mr. Collier), who lives at the bottom of a bear-pit, like those at the Zoological Gardens. The bear gets tipsy, and ultimately dies: and *Valentine* leads *Orson* in triumph to Orleans, in spite of the efforts made by an evil spirit, *Agramant*, to oppose him. The second act commences with the arrival of the brothers at the palace, where a grand banquet is given, at which the wild man conducts himself in a most unseemly manner. The *Duke of Aquitania* sends to request *King Pippin's* aid to rescue his daughter, *Florimonda* (Miss L. Howard), who is kept in captivity by the *Green Knight* (Mr. Emery). *Valentine* offers to release her, and the jealousy of *Eglantine* being roused, she determines to follow him, and for this purpose she arms the whole of her maids of honour. *Henry* and *Haufrey*, his old enemies, waylay him on the way, and try to kill him; but *Orson* comes to his brothers' assistance, and they proceed together to the camp of *Agramant*, where *Florimonda* is working a Turk in Berlin wool, to regain her captivity. *Eglantine* also arrives, and a general combat ensues, when, during the *melée*, *Pacolet* appears and the sorcerer is vanquished. The scene then changes to the Hall of the Brazen Head, wherein the oracle gives out its replies, in the style of the "answers to correspondents" in the Sunday newspapers, &c. The relationship of the brothers is made known; *Valentine* marries *Eglantine*, *Orson* takes the hand of *Florimonda*, the fairies are called to the weddings, and all ends happily.

After an adaptation of "The Chimes," on Boxing Night, the burlesque was produced, and was completely successful. Our limits, and the late period of the week, will not allow us to do more than mention the great splendour with which it has been produced, and the general excellence of the performance. Mr. Keeley's *Orson* was the acme of burlesque acting, and his talented little wife made an admirable *Florimonda*; whilst Mr. Wigan, by his singular imitation of a leading tragedian, brought down loud applause. Miss Arden was encored in a parody on "The Ivy Green;" and Miss Farebrother came off with great *eclat* as the leader of the Amazons, whose evolutions were loudly cheered. Mr. F. Mathews and Mr. Meadows were also very droll in their respective parts. It is in every respect as successful as "Alad.n." The house was densely crowded, and the audience tolerably quiet.

ADELPHI.

The Pantomime at this house is from the pen of Mr. Buckstone, and is named "Cat's Castle; or, Harlequin and the King of the Rats," and purports to be "founded upon a categorical and doggrel poem, written by a Laureate, who invoked the *Muses* of the middle ages." We can well remember an old lottery print upon the same subject, which was published by Messrs. Bowles and Carver, who formerly kept such an endless repository of entertaining pictures in St. Paul's Churchyard. The whole of the opening of this piece is taken up by the warlike preparations and battles of the contending parties. We find *Whiskers, King of the Rats* (Mr. C. J. Smith), and the *Princess Mulrow* (Miss Lonsdale); there is also *Prince Tortoiseshell Tom* (Mr. T. Ireland), and *Kill Cat*, Generalissimo of the Rat Army (Mr. Sanders); while amongst the officers are such names, in the feline army, as *Marshal Pantler*, *Colonel Purwell*, and *Major Fitz-mt.* The siege and blowing up of Cat's Castle is the signal for the appearance of the *Fairy Honeysuckle*, in a radiant star, who transforms *Tortoiseshell* and *Mulrow* to *Harlequin* and *Columbine*, and *Whiskers* and *Kill Cat* to *Clown* and *Pantaloon*. A number of allusions to passing events are introduced in the Pantomime, as well as the topics of the past year. Hungerford Suspension Bridge and the Invisible Shell; the Running Rein Fraud and the Insolvent Debtors' Court; the Washhouses for the Million; General Tom Thumb—all leading up to a succession of *dioramic tableaux* associated with events retrospective of the year 1844, painted by Mr. Charles Marshall.

The business after the transformations proved somewhat dull; and even making allowance for a first representation, the machinery was very much at fault. The tricks were old, and scarcely brought a laugh; and the audience appeared as dull as if witnessing a tragedy. The feats of the Infant Lauri Family drew down considerable applause, and were really clever; one or two things here and there were pretty good, as the "Box of American stores," changing to Tom Thumb's carriage, from which a capital likeness of the "General" alighted, and bowed to the audience. There was, also, a cleverly painted scene of Dioramic Tableaux of the most attractive events of the past year.

PRINCESS'.

The old melodrama of the "Miller and his Men" has been entirely rewritten into a burlesque, by Mr. Gilbert à Beckett, whose "Open Sesame," "Wonderful Lamp in a New Light," &c., are fresh in our readers' recollections. It is here c.. "Joe Miller and his Men," and, as may be supposed, is crammed with jokes of the quaintest kind. It commences in the Celestial Court of Bankruptcy, and goes on through the scenes of the well-known drama, with a ludicrous spirit of travestie. We have "A Grand Prize Robber Show," and the laying of the train is called "Magazine Day in Bohemia." Whether the audience were disappointed at not being re-

SCENE FROM "CAT'S CASTLE," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

SCENE FROM "GRACIOSO AND PERCINET," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

SCENE FROM "HARLEQUIN L. S. D.," AT THE SURREY THEATRE.

galed with the luxuries of a pantomime, or whether the fog (which gently insinuated itself into the house) damped their enthusiasm, we could not discover, but unluckily, the numerous hits in which the burlesque abounds, did not produce the effect which could have been desired. Mr. A Beckett might, possibly have selected a better subject for a holiday entertainment, but he could not have written smarter dialogue, or presented better opportunities for scenic display. The illustrious Joe favoured his auditors with a variety of jests, old as well as new; but the former appeared to be the more keenly relished. The piece is interspersed with parodies, not numerous, but humorous, and the performance was enlivened by Mr. and Miss Marshall in the dance of the "Bohemian Tarantella." Grundoff, the hero of this extravaganza, was represented by Mr. Compton, who entered himself a staunch supporter of the rights of authors. Mr. Oxberry, as *Lothair*, and Miss Emma Stanley as *Claudine* ("the child of sorrow and of Kelmar,") also did their best to ensure the success of the piece, which concluded in a blaze of triumph; produced by the usual combustibles resorted to on such occasions.

ASTLEY'S.

The harlequinade here consisted of a version of "Johnny Gilpin's Ride; or, the Black Witch of Edmonton," with a sort of necromantic opening, followed by some comic scenes of average merit; the main incident being the celebrated Citizen's ride, the *rôle* filled by "the popular equestrian, Mr. Wells." Mr. Barry proved as good a *Clown* upon the stage as in the ring; and Mrs. J. W. Collyer a graceful *Columbine*. The effect of the pantomime was, probably, somewhat anticipated by the first piece of the evening—"The Royal Fox-Hunt," which is a veritable treat, and a cleverly managed spectacle throughout. Our illustration of Gilpin's Ride tells its own tale.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The "Stranger" was performed at this theatre to an audience exhilarated from the effects of a successful *boxing-day*, but the piece not being sufficiently exciting for the spirits of the audience, caused it to be pantomimic to those desirous of hearing what the performers had to say. The grand attraction of the evening, the Pantomime, entitled "Harlequin Robin Hood and Little John; or, Merrie England in the Olden Times," commenced to a more attentive audience. The introductory scenes were a somewhat odd *mélange* of Robin Hood and Old and Young England.

Among the comic business, a scene of Prince Albert's bee-hives, wherein different trades are working at their employments, elicited great applause; as well as the appearance of a black sheep dressed in civic uniform. Prize pigs, and prize paupers, and a few other skits on popular questions, were equally successful. The descent of Young England, with the word "Equality," in large letters, and a scale, above which was "the new balance for the future," with a dustman smoking his pipe in one scale, and a gentleman a cigar in the other, was heartily received. Mr. Stilt, as *Sprite*, displayed feats of balancing, and was greatly applauded.

SURREY.

This house opened with, as the bill says, a piece founded on Shakspeare's "Seven Ages of Man, or the End of Crime;" and, as far as we were able to judge from the usual confusion of a boxing-night, was tolerably successful; and the great feature of the evening, the pantomime, from the pen of Mr. Fenton Nelson Lee, with he has christened it "£ s. d.," is very good, and will, no doubt, be as remunerating to the lessee as the one of last year.

It commences with the tomb of Queen *Anne*, in the land of mist. The sprite, *Counterfeit*, is taking his rest in quiet, when hearing that there is a dreadful commotion on earth with *Lawful Coin*, he is anxious for his liberty, and *Queen Anne*, who suddenly makes her appearance, banishes him the place. On the clouds dispersing, the interior of an "Enchanted Copper Mine" is discovered. *Queen Anne* and *King Fourpenny* are delighted to meet each other, and hold a consultation as to the best means of increasing prosperity on the land by aid of *Harmless Mirth*. *Penny* is the coin that is sent with a mission, in order that he may, by his industry, become *A Pound*. The *Sprites*, under the superintendence of their superiors, soon coin a charmed penny—"a perfect beauty." The *Save-all* is opened, which is found to contain four farthings. A bright penny piece appears; *Queen Anne* takes charge of him, in order to convey him to earth through Fairy Land, to gain the aid of *Commerce*. We next journey to the exterior of the Golden Palace of *King Sovereign*. The *Princess Five Shillings*, heiress to the Crown, is now introduced. The Golden Monarch returns with his captives, he is welcomed by his *Queen Half Sovereign*, and, on preparing for the Royal banquet, the scene is changed for the Land of Plenty, *Commerce* is joined by *Wealth*, a mustering of the Fairy Court takes place, and a festive ballet succeeds. *Queen Anne's* cavalcade arrives in Fairy Land, where the *Penny* is changed to silver, and goes to seek his fortune. He falls in love with *Princess Five Shillings*, and offers her his hand, being aided by *Commerce*. The offer is accepted and they seek her parents' consent, which leads them to the Golden Palace on the coast of Guinea. Two *Half crowns* are in readiness to receive his *Majesty*, who arrives with his *Queen*. The loss of *The Princess* is suddenly discovered, but she at last comes forward, hand-in-hand, with *Pennypiece*. Royalty looks upon it as a disgrace, and *The Queen* is fearful of a race of *Farthings* inhabiting the land. The *King* orders the *Penny* to be boiled alive, which catastrophe is prevented by the interposition of the *Fairy Queen*, who changes *Silver Penny* into *Harlequin*, the *Princess Five Shillings* into *Columbine*, the *Queen Half Sovereign* into *Pantaloon*, and the *Golden Monarch* into *Clown*. The hits are happy Walker's Needles and Moses' Clothes Mart, the Surrey Gardens, &c., are among the changes.

Mr. W. H. Harvey, as *Harlequin*, Mr. T. Ridgway, as *Clown*, Mr. H. Corri, as *Pantaloon*, Miss Slaiter, as *Columbine*, sustained their parts admirably.

Herr Von Joel considerably added to the evening's amusement, by giving his extraordinary Imitations of Beasts, Birds, &c. The house was literally crammed.

OLYMPIC.

After "George Barnwell," a new comic Pantomime was produced, called "Old Bogie, or Harlequin Lazy Dick of Leadenhall." For the reasons above given, we cannot say much more than it was perfectly successful. Mr. Flexmore was an active and intelligent *Clown*, and danced two comic dances with effect. Mr. Elter was an agile *Harlequin*, and Miss Wright a very graceful *Columbine*. Mr. Stilt also exhibited some wonderful torsions as a *Sprite*. Few of the tricks were worthy notice, the chief one being the interior of the Post-office, with *Paul Pry* reviewing the letter-carriers, and giving the word of command, "heat poker!" "melt wax!" "open letters!" &c. &c. St. Stephen's vestry also came in for a few rubs. The pantomime altogether wants spirit, but may prove attractive to the Christmas folks for some little time.

BURFORD'S NEW PANORAMAS.

By way of holiday attraction, Mr. Burford has just added to his Exhibition in Leicester-square, a finely executed panoramic painting of the city of Naples and its environs, during an eruption of Vesuvius: the time is night, and the stars and misty moonlight are represented with extraordinary accuracy and atmospheric effect; whilst the volcano is just beginning to pale its fires. Indeed, the stars almost twinkle, so forcibly do they shine out from the deep blue sky. The city, with its architectural masses, piled one upon another, borrows some remarkably bright reliefs from the volcanic fire; and points of picturesque interest in the bay beyond are severally touched upon with vivid light. In short, the whole picture abounds with beautiful and novel effects; and is, altogether, admirably painted.

In the two lower circles, the views of Baden-Baden and Hong-Kong continue to attract increasing crowds of visitors. Indeed, the picture has, comparatively, the finish of a cabinet painting; and the scene of our newly-acquired settlement, with its recently built houses, and varied shipping, is a clever performance.

CURIOUS BEQUEST. The *Publiciteur d'Arles* states that an old lady, who died lately near that place, and who had always expressed a dread of being interred alive, had left by will a legacy of 600f. to the person who should, immediately on her death being declared, begin to tickle her feet, and continue to do so for the 48 hours which elapse between death and burial, in order that no doubt could be entertained of her being really dead. The legatee, who had been apprized of this legacy whilst her mistress was still living, began to tickle her feet the moment her death was declared; but after 18 hours of assiduous application, was obliged to relinquish the task from exhaustion, and was followed by another person, the two agreeing to share the legacy. The time having expired, and the old lady giving no sign of life, she was placed in her coffin and interred.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

I.

The New Year comes on his charger bold,
The youngest courser of time;
Oh, may he be laden with hopes and gold
For Christians, in every clime!
But most of bliss may he bring to this,
In the speed of his young career,
That with love in his face and joy in his race,
We may call him a *happy year!*

II.

A happy year to the family wide,
Of all our human kind;
Galloping on with pleasure before,
And scattering cares behind;
Leaping o'er all the hedges of pain,
That have grown around the human heart,
And striking the light of love again
From every flinty part!

III.

A happy year for wanderers wild
That over the world may roam,
And the happiest year that ever was dear,
Bless every English home!
The city house and the rural farm,
The thronged and lonely spot,
And shed its light from the palace bright,
Into the lowly cot!

IV.

We would not have for the silken rich
One wild woe to deplore,
But happiness, in her gayest dress,
Should call at every door;
Leaving her card at castle yard,
At mansion, and at court,
With a generous glee, and a heart all free,
And a spirit winged for sport.

V.

And then we would have the rich go forth,
Leading her by the hand
To every place of Poverty
In all the pining land.
Oh! 'tis they who are bound, where want is found,
To go with their guest or Mirth,
And beg her to smile a blessed smile
On every poor man's hearth.

VI.

Fire when coals are gone,
Food when money is spent,
A garment stout, with the frost fenced out,
And clothes where the rags are rent!
A sympathy kind for the wretchen mind,
Soothing for sorrows long!
A blessing low o'er the poor man's woe,
And a chime with the poor man's song!

VII.

So should Power and Wealth
Be barbingers of cheer,
And Charity's lure be the home of the poor,
At dawn of a happy Year.
Then let Happiness go
Home at the rich man's call,
Back from relieved and brightened woe,
Into the princely hall!

VIII.

Then let her revel and dance,
Till all the blood flow free,
In every vein of the gorgeous train
That own nobility!
Then in the dazzling whirl,
Then in the maddening cheer,
May holier thoughts come in to calm
The rich man's "Happy Year!"

IX.

A happy year to all,
Old and stern and sage,
Young, and flighty and wild,
Blessings for every age!
Happiness *interchanged*,
For *this* let brotherhood strive,
Then men will have smiles for every month
That shall brighten FORTY-FIVE!

X.

The New Year comes on his charger bold,
The youngest courser of time!
Oh, may he be laden with hopes and gold
For Christians, in every clime!
But most of bliss may he bring to this,
In the speed of his young career,
That with love in his face and joy in his race,
We may call him a *happy year!*

THE ACT TO SIMPLIFY THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.—There are fourteen short clauses in this act, which will take effect from Tuesday next, the 31st inst. In future, deeds not to "indented" at the top, as they have been from time unmemorial The following is the provision on the subject:—Section 11. "That it shall not be necessary in any case to have a deed indented; and that any person not being a party to any deed, may take an immediate benefit under it, in the same manner as he might under a deed poll." By another clause, it is provided, "That the *bona fide* payment to and the receipt of any person to whom any money shall be payable upon any express or implied trust, or for any limited purpose, or of the survivors or survivor of two or more mortgagees, or holders, or the executors or administrators of such survivor, or their or his assigns, shall effectually discharge the person paying the same, from seeing to the application, or being answerable for the misapplication thereof, unless the contrary shall be expressly declared by the instrument creating the trust or securi y."

CHRISTMAS FARE IN LONDON.—So fine a show of poultry, game, and meat has not been seen at Christmas for many years as was on Monday exhibited in the markets and at the retail dealers. The supply of cattle at Smithfield market on Monday week was larger and finer than the salesmen had had for twenty years, but in consequence of the then "muggy" state of the weather, it was, in every sense, a very dull market. Between that and the next sale day, on Friday, the weather had entirely changed, and the beasts went off at good prices, the butchers being ready buyers for their Christmas stock. The appearance of the frost still continuing, led to a very large supply being sent to the markets on Monday. In Leadenhall market there was an excellent show of poultry, especially turkeys and geese, the former fetching from 7s. 6d. to 30s. for very large ones, and geese averaging 6s to 8s. There were also a great number of hares. The meat generally appeared of fine quality, and sirloins were sold at 9d. and 10d per lb. Newgate market was very well supplied, and so was Hungerford, where, perhaps, the prices were a shade lower. In Hungerford the geese were piled up outside some of the shops, and good ones could be bought for 6s. or 7s. Most of the principal butchers at the West-end had very large shows of meat. The coaches were loaded for several days with the good things for Christmas festivity, especially from Norfolk and Suffolk.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

EVENING MELODIES.—III.

Hush! 'tis an angel's name,
That word you almost breath'd!
Tells ye of those whose fame
Such destinies chaplets wreath'd.
Of the monarch, who hath risen
Our love her brightest crown,
Of the conqueror, who hath in a
His sword in triumph down,
Of the statesman, sworn to seek,
In all, his country's bliss,
Times were fit things to speak,
In a poem like like this!

But not of her laid low,
The fair one past away!
There a One name, we know,
We must not lightly say:
And in hours when mirth and song
Are every moment new,

Would it not come of wrong
To name Her angels too?
They have no use to lure,
No cares to dim their brow;
Hush! they are far too pure
For us to speak of now!

Yet when there's no one here,
When sung and mirth are o'er,
And if Heaven's not more near,
We feel its nearness more:
When sainted thoughts subdue,
And cerling hopes are still'd,
And we only wish to do,
And be what He hath willed!
Ye may name her softly then!
And when your mournings cease,
Go ye forth better men,
For that holy hour of peace!

K. L. S.

THE COLDEST DAY OF THE WINTER.

Mr. Murphy, the weather prophet, predicts that Wednesday, the 8th January, will be the coldest day of the season. He does not agree with M. Arago as to the probable severity and duration of the winter.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S CHILBLAIN LINAMENT.

Take of camphorated spirit of wine one ounce; solution of the subacetate of lead half an ounce. Mix, and apply in the usual way.

STRANGE EFFECTS OF COLD.

A young American, who is travelling in Europe, gravely announces, in a letter, that Professor Van Grusselbach, of Stockholm, has brought to a state of perfection the art of producing a torpor in the system by the application of cold, of degrees of intensity proceeding from less to greater, so as to cause the human body to become perfectly torpid, in which state it may remain for 100 or 1000 years, and then be awakened to a new existence.

A MONSTER ELECTRICAL MACHINE.

A hydro-electric machine of the most extraordinary and unprecedented power is now being constructed for the United States. It will be able to produce a spark of 36 inches, to cost 3500 feet of metallic surface, in a battery of 48 Leyden jars, of two feet high by 10 inches in diameter. This shock would kill 1000 men in an instant, if it were passed through such a chain! The name of this Leviathan machine is to be the "Benjamin Franklin." [Brother Jonathan is not easily alarmed, but such a machine as this seems calculated to give him a *shock*.]

THE FATTENING OF GEESE.

At the recent sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Persoz made a communication upon some various experiments he had made for the fattening of geese. A hundred modes of fattening have been conceived, but most of those who have engaged in the speculation have been of opinion that it was necessary the food should contain the elements of fat to be eliminated by the goose in the process of digestion. M. Persoz is of a different opinion. He contends that it is of no consequence whether the food be of the kind alluded to or not, as the goose, he says, forms in the process of the digestion fat from any food, if it contain a certain portion of azote.

PRINCE ALBERT AT COLLEGE.

In a recently published work, which contains some particulars of the college life of Prince Albert, the writer says that while the Prince was at the University of Bonn, he was particularly distinguished from all other students of the same rank for the salutary habit of early rising, one which he had uniformly persevered in from his boyhood. The Prince generally rose about half-past five o'clock in the morning, and never prolonged his repose after six. From that hour up to seven in the evening, he assiduously devoted his whole time to his studies, with the exception of an interval of three hours, which he allowed himself for dinner and recreation. At seven he usually went out, and paid visits to those individuals or families who were honoured with his acquaintance.

A QUESTION ABOUT POSTAGE STAMPS.

Why is a postage stamp like a naughty school-boy? Because he is licked and put in the corner, to make him stick to his letters.

EXPERIMENTS IN CHEMISTRY.

Potato is nothing but starch; but a piece of potatoe dropped into a glass of grog would not have the effect of stiffening it.

ON LIFE, SLEEP, AND DEATH.

M. Raphael de Zetof, of St. Petersburg, lately presented a memoir on this subject, in which he indicates a method to prevent burying a person prematurely. As soon as hopes are lost, the corpse must be placed in a glass coffin; the cover being fixed on by a substance through which the air can penetrate, an opening must be made at each extremity, so as to permit galvanism to be employed, and it is only some time after doing this that the body ought to be buried

A VOICE FROM THE BAKEHOUSE.

A good baker should grow his own wastes. This is easily done by placing your customers' legs in a row, according to sizes. Having purchased the smallest leg you can find, change it for one of the bakings which is a little larger: the next again should take the place of the next bulkier joint, and so on until you arrive at the largest. You can then walk off with your leg. A good crop of baked meters may be got by digging one out of each customer's dish.—*Punch.*

CHRISTMAS DAY.—THE NATIVITY.

The place of nativity at Bethlehem is many feet below ground, where massy silver lamps are kept constantly illuminated. The precise place where the Son of God appeared in obscurity is marked by a star of marble, encircled with an inscription, and the manger where he was cradled in obscurity is scooped in an adjoining rock, that originally belonged to "an inn."—*Dr. Rae Wilson's Travels in the East.*

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

Advice to persons about to marry.—Don't.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

A very curious case has been published of an operation for the cure of consumption, by the perforation of the cavity of the lung through the walls of the chest. It consists in making an opening between the ribs into the cavity which forms in the lung during the latter stages of consumption. The immediate effects of the operation (when requires only a few seconds for its performance, and which causes but slight pain, in the case in question was the diminution of the frequency of the patient's pulse, which fell in 24 hours from 130 to 68; freedom of respiration, which had been a very distressing symptom; loss of cough and expectoration, both of which had been very severe. This operation, which has established the possibility of curing the hitherto fatal disease, appears to have been completely successful; the report of the condition of the patient a month after its performance being, that he was rapidly regaining his flesh and strength.

THE KINGDOM OF BOKHARA.

The Baron de Bode has recently translated the Russian work of Khanikoff, in which some interesting particulars are mentioned of Bokhara. The government of Bokhara is absolute, or only limited by the Koran and the commentaries upon it. The administration is in the hands of the clergy. M. Khanikoff calculates that there are nearly 300 colleges for youth in the Khanat, attended by from 15,000 to 16,000 students. In all or them, however, the education is almost exclusively theological. The number of elementary schools, where children are taught to read and write, is said to be ten times as great, and to be attended by from 150,000 to 160,000 children, or nearly one-sixteenth of the whole population.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.

There is at present a man at work on the Hungerford Bridge who, as a boy, witnessed the laying of its first stone. He is in possession of all his faculties.

A ROYAL BARON.

The baron of beef which was served at the Royal table, at Windsor, on Christmas Day, was a portion of an extraordinary Scotch ox, fed by the Archbishop of York, at Nuneham, Oxfordshire. It was of the enormous weight of 170 pounds, and measured 3 feet 6 inches in length, and 2 feet 11 inches in width.

HINT TO LOVERS OF FLOWERS.

A most beautiful and easily-attained show of evergreens in winter may be had by a very simple plan, with which few persons are known remarkably well on a small scale. If geranium leaves (branches?) are taken from healthy and luxuriant trees, just before the winter sets in, cut as for slips, and immersed in soap and water, they will, after drooping for a few days, shed their leaves, put forth fresh ones, and continue in the finest vigour all the winter. By placing a number of bottles thus filled in flower-baskets, with moss to conceal the bottles, a show of evergreens is easily ensured for a whole season. They require no fresh water.

LORD NELSON AS A POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

It will probably be news to some persons to know that Lord Nelson employed his leisure hours in statistics; but it appears from his Despatches and Letters that he once drew up an account of the earnings and expenses of a labourer in Norfolk with a wife and three children, upon which he said that he is not to be one day kept from labour in the whole year, and he proved that from the wages then paid the earnings were for food not quite twopence-a-day for each person. "and to drink nothing but water, for beer our poor labourers never taste, unless they are tempted, which is too often the case, to go to the ale-house." The same kindly consideration for the working man, whether afloat or ashore, is discernible in Nelson's treatment of the Norfolk labourers, which beamed through his pithy warning to a newly-appointed purser—"Now, mind, sir, I will not have my poor fellows stinted."

COUNTRY NEWS.

A LONDON THIEF CAPTURED AT AYLESBURY. A man named William Evans, *alias* Charles Hensler, who is supposed to have been concerned in several extensive robberies in London, has been apprehended under singular circumstances by police-constable Cornaby, at Aylesbury. The prisoner, previously to being taken before the sitting magistrates, admitted to the constable that he had been a party to three burglaries in the metropolis, one at a silversmith's shop [illegible] Oxford-street, another at a watchmaker's, in Long-acre, and the third at Messrs. Hitchcock and Rogers's, linendrapers, in St. Paul's-churchyard. When taken before the magistrates he made the following statement, to which he affixed his name:—"I broke into a shop at the bottom of Oxford street, and tied up a quantity of silver teapots, watches, and spoons, in a sheet or table-cloth. After we had tied them up, the police came from behind the screen. One got hold of my companion, and one hold of me. My companion took up a piece of iron and knocked the policeman down. He then took a knife from a shelf and swore he would murder him. I saw the policeman put his hand over his throat, and cut his knuckles two or three times. The policeman who had hold of me [illegible] I called out [illegible]. I then had a desperate [illegible] Oxford-street." The prisoner was remanded, in order that the necessary evidence might be forthcoming. It appeared from the testimony of the Policeman Cornaby, that the prisoner applied to him at the station-house, on the preceding evening, to procure him a lodging for the night at the workhouse; but from some suspicions on the part of the constable as to the real character of the applicant, the man was detained, and he then confessed that he had been engaged in several burglaries in London, and that he was anxious to tell the truth and give himself up to justice.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT AT THE WINDSOR THEATRE.—A most unfortunate accident took place at the Windsor Theatre on Monday evening to Mrs. Sarah Hume, 63 years of age, the wife of a journeyman cutler, residing at Eton, who met with her death by falling over the gallery into the pit. At the inquest, which was held on Tuesday at the Crown and Cushion, before John Parton, Esq., the following evidence was given relative to the accident. Mr. William Moss, surgeon, of Windsor, deposed as follows:—About seven o'clock last evening I was sent for to the theatre to see Mrs. Hume, who had fallen out of the gallery into the pit below. I found her on the stage, placed on a stretcher, and quite insensible. At that time she had a small, weak, tremulous pulse, and was barely alive. I ordered her to be conveyed to her home at Eton, whither I accompanied her, and on arriving there she was quite dead. Upon examining the body I found a most severe fracture of the spine; there was an entire separation of the bones of the vertebræ. The left leg was also fractured just above the ancle. The injury to the spine I consider to have been the cause of death. Her back had evidently been broken by the body falling across the benches in the pit. William Hume, husband of the deceased, stated that upon being met on the gallery stairs by his daughter, who told him of the accident, he rushed down into the pit, where he found his wife lying on her back across the benches. A board was brought to him, upon which the body was placed and taken on to the stage. The performances had not then begun. Mr. Moss was almost immediately afterwards in attendance. The deceased was perfectly sober and in good spirits. There was no person in the pit at the time the accident occurred.—Samuel Southgate, leader of the orchestra, stated that on going into the orchestra, to place the music, he heard the sound of somebody stumbling in the gallery, and a cry of "Oh!" and that on looking up he saw a female fall over. In her descent she turned once round, and fell on her back into the pit. Her back rested on one seat and her head and feet on two others. The pit was empty at the time.—The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death;" and stated that they wished Mr. Reeves, the lessee of the theatre, would cause a rail to be erected in front of the gallery, to prevent, for the future, similar fatal accidents."

FIRE AT A COTTON FACTORY NEAR MANCHESTER.—On Monday morning a fire took place at the factory occupied by Messrs. Waterhouse and Co., cotton-spinners, Temple-street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock. The flames were seen issuing from the windows of the second and third stories of a building containing the carding and blowing machinery; the building is four stories high, and runs parallel to a larger erection belonging to the same firm. Appearances for some time were very alarming; but water having been quickly obtained, the flames were in about an hour completely extinguished. The building, which belongs to the firm, is of fire-proof construction, and has not received any considerable damage. The principal damage was to the cotton on the premises, a considerable quantity of which was consumed, and other portions sustained damage from the water used in extinguishing the fire.

THE CRIMINALS CONDEMNED AT THE SUFFOLK ASSIZES.—An order for the execution of Mary Sheming, the unfortunate woman who is under sentence of death in the county gaol, Ipswich, for poisoning her grandchild at Martlesham, arrived on Monday morning. It is to take place on Tuesday next, the 31st inst. We understand that an earnest petition was on Monday night forwarded from the competent authorities to Sir James Graham, praying that the execution of Mary Sheming may be stayed until the 25th of January, so that the town may be spared the pain of two executions; and there is, we believe, every reason to hope that the prayer of the petition will be vouchsafed by her most gracious Majesty. The judge, by the same post, sent a respite for William Howell, Walter Howell, and Israel Shipley, who are in the same place under sentence of death for the murder of M'Fadden, until the 25th of January.

ANOTHER DOUBLE SUICIDE.—The village of Ashford, a short distance from Staines, has been the scene of another double suicide. A man named William Oliver, and his wife and family, consisting of several children, occupied a miserable cottage by the road side near Ashford. The woman was in the habit of vending lucifer matches, and the children were sent out to beg. The family had been in great distress, and were receiving relief from the parish of Isleworth. On Tuesday morning, William Oliver, one of the sons, came to a neighbour's house in a state of alarm, and said that his father and mother were very ill, and the person to whom he applied immediately went for Mr. Richardson, the overseer, and accompanied him to the miserable hut occupied by the family, where a dreadful scene presented itself—the woman lying upon the bed quite dead, and her husband in the agonies of death by her side. Mr. Curtis, the medical officer of the union, soon attended, and did all that was possible to alleviate the sufferings of the man, but without avail, as he expired almost immediately. The wife was undressed and lying nearly on her face in bed. The man was partly dressed. The room presented an appearance of the most wretched poverty; all the covering for the wretched parents and their children was a few rags. There was not a chair in the apartment, and the only article in the room was an old stove that had apparently contained coke to warm the room. The cause of this double death is believed to have been poison. The constable who was called in found a piece of paper which contained some white powder, believed to be arsenic, which has been taken away for medical examination. On a further search, the constable found one penny and a small quantity of bread and bacon, which the little boy William said his father wished him to eat in the night, and [illegible] him for that purpose, but he would not do so. There is some reason to [illegible] there was an intention on the part of one or other of the unhappy deceased persons to destroy the whole family, for another child, Eliza, had evidently partaken of some noxious ingredient, as she was very ill when the surgeon was called in, and exhibited all the appearances of having taken poison, although she is now out of danger, and is, with her brother, in the union-house. It is supposed from the position in which the man was found, that he had got up and partly dressed himself, with the intention of leaving the room, but he had sunk down in the attempt. Both the deceased were dreadfully sick.

BURGLARY IN WARWICKSHIRE.—A burglary of a very [illegible] character was committed during the night of Tuesday last, in the residence of Miss Chambers, of Radway, near Kingston, on the borders of Warwickshire and Worcestershire. The villains, who were three in number, with blackened faces and armed with pistols, having made a forcible entrance into the house, two of them proceeded to Miss Chambers's apartment, whilst the third kept watch at the stair-foot door leading to the apartments of the servants, who were disturbed, and whose brains he threatened to blow out if they made any noise. The same threat was made to Miss Chambers by the two who entered the room; they then proceeded to rifle the house, and carried off cash, plate, and other property to a considerable amount.

SCOTLAND.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.—The *Kelso Chronicle* states that a melancholy accident occurred on Tuesday week at Rowanburn, one of the Duke of Buccleuch's coal-pits, Canonbie. John Scott, hind at Deanburnhaugh, on the estate of Hoscoat, having occasion to go to the coals, he was accompanied, for the first time, by his son, a lad about fifteen years of age. On reaching the pit, a little before daybreak, the young lad leaped from the cart, and being cold, it is supposed he was making for a fire which was blazing a little distance from where the carts halted, and not being aware that the mouth of the pit intervened, he ran headlong into the fearful chasm. Some persons who observed the direction the youth was going, called out to take care, but it was too late, he was already on the verge of the abyss, and his motion was too quick to be suddenly restrained; another instant, and he was a mangled corpse.

THE FOG AT GLASGOW.—Yesterday (Friday) week Glasgow was visited by one of the densest fogs known for many years. During the week the weather was rather broken, till the Thursday night, when the frost set in with great intensity, and on the day following the city was enveloped in a fog so dense that it was scarcely possible to see across some of the streets and lights had to be used in all places of business. The traffic on the river was entirely suspended; only one steamer, the Invincible, Captain M'Kellar, was able to make way up, after a detention of nearly five hours. We regret to state that three men were drowned at Port Dundas during the fog.

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE. On Saturday week the wife of a person named David Monteath, one of the cottars on the farm of Ingleston, in the parish of Irongray, near Dumfries, went to the farm mansion, nearly a quarter of a mile distant, leaving within a child from three to four years of age, and an infant, two months old, in the cradle. During her absence a brood sow entered the dwelling, when the child left with the infant ran out. Its cries soon attracted the notice of the person to whom the sow belonged, who immediately made towards the scene; but she found the sow shaking and tearing the little innocent. No time was lost in rescuing the infant from the savage beast, but before this could be done, its cheeks, neck, and arms were sadly lacerated. A medical gentleman thought the little one would not long survive; but it is still living, though in a very precarious state.

The *Debats* mentions a report that a M. Turquin has bequeathed to the hospitals of Paris the whole of his property, amounting in value to nine millions of francs.

ABSENTEES.

In our Number of Saturday Nov. 30, we gave a Table, showing the number of Irish resident in the principal towns of Great Britain at the date of the last census; we now give a summary of the respective numbers of IRISH, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, and FOREIGNERS, who had immigrated to other parts of Great Britain and Ireland, according to the latest official returns:

IRISH resident in England and Wales	289,404
" " in Scotland	126,321
" " in the Channel Islands	3,531
Total Irish absentees	419,2[illegible]
SCOTCH resident in England and Wales	103,2[illegible]
" " in Ireland	8,585*
" " in the Channel Islands	1,0[illegible]
Total Scotch absentees	112,922
ENGLISH and WELSH resident in Scotland	[illegible]
" " " " " in Ireland	21,552†
" " " " " in the Channel Islands	18,006
Total English and Welsh absentees	77,351
FOREIGNERS resident in England and Wales	39,244
" " " in Ireland	4,471
" " " in Scotland	2,776
" " " in the Channel Islands	2,760
Total Foreign absentees	49,251
IRISH resident in LONDON and Suburbs	73,133
SCOTCH " in " do.	25,658
FOREIGNERS in " do.	19,148

* Of the 8585 persons born in Scotland, but resident in Ireland, 1861 were children, and 2445 of unspecified occupations; 782 were agricultural labourers and 445 domestic servants.

† Of the 21,552 persons born in England and Wales, but resident in Ireland, more than 5000 were children, and 1891 domestic servants, of whom 1273 were females; 800 were agricultural labourers, and 7484 of unspecified occupations. The number having no specified occupation is large, and no doubt consists principally of the children of Irish parents, especially of the independent classes, born during a temporary residence of the latter in England or Scotland, which, if true, goes far to reduce the apparent numbers of English and Scotch living in Ireland.

*** For the full details of the recent Government Census, embracing the various occupations of the people, see our Supplements, price 6d. each, which may be had of all newsvenders in the United Kingdom.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives passed the Zollverein treaty, on Saturday last, by a majority of 76 votes to 7, after a stormy debate of eleven days.

The ports of Calais and Boulogne are on the point of coming to a friendly understanding on the subject of the northern railroad. Calais, it says, is ready to concede to Boulogne what it has been demanding for five years, in exchange for the advantage which its competitor, now become its associate, solicits it to accept. Calais assents to the system sustained by Boulogne in 1842—the uniting of all the sea-ports, in consideration of the Amiens and Boulogne Company's continuing that line to Calais, and maintaining the same fares to and from Paris and Calais as to and from Boulogne and Paris.

The *Moniteur* publishes the returns of the direct trade of France with the Brazils in 1843, the sum total of which amounted to 40 865 000f. In 1842 it had been 38,442,000f. The imports into France, consisting of coffee, hides, cotton, sugars, cocoa, wood, &c., are estimated in those returns at 12 685 000f., and the exports to Brazil at 28,181,000f. The principal articles of export were cotton and silk stuffs, skins, wines, paper, woollen cloth, salt butter, jewellery, mercery, perfumery, linen, &c. The navigation between the two countries employed in 1843, 193 vessels, measuring 4092 tons, 107 of which were French.

A singular circumstance happened a few days ago at Verdun. A soldier of the 64th of the line, having fallen into a lethargy, was taken to the hospital. His death being reported, the adjutant of his company ordered a party of his comrades to go out and attend his funeral, rendering him the usual military honours; but when they arrived at the hospital they found him not only still living, but so far recovered as to be able very shortly to return into their ranks.

We learn by letters from Venice, that the cold there has been intense. The lagoons were frozen, and all communication by water was stopped.

The Berlin and Hamburg railroad, the works on which are already far advanced, will cross Prussia, Mecklenburg, and Denmark. Its great object is to gain for the Zollverein a sea port. Its extent will be about 48 miles English, of which about 33 miles of the embankments are finished.

The *Prague Gazette* of the 10th inst. contains an official report on the epizootic malady which rages at present in Bohemia and inspires such lively alarm, not only amongst the agriculturists of Germany, but even of France. The epidemic in question was introduced into Bohemia by some oxen brought from Poland, and destined for the slaughter-house.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, a man, having the appearance of a bricklayer, after ascending a ladder in front of the house No 26, Chapel-street, Pentonville, for the purpose of doing some repairs upon the roof, and walking a few yards upon the parapet, either suddenly fell, or precipitated himself to the ground. The house is a three-story one. The unfortunate man fell upon his face, and, though not literally killed upon the spot, no hopes can be entertained of his recovery. He was taken up covered with blood, several of his limbs being fractured, and was conveyed to the North London Hospital, Gray's Inn-lane. The name of the man could not be ascertained, but he lived in Howard's-green, City-road. A woman who keeps a fruit stall opposite the house from which he fell, and who says she had her eye fixed upon him at the moment, expresses her firm belief that he threw himself off, but this must be considered doubtful.

CHRISTMAS CHARITY TO THE POOR.—We are happy to state that the claims of the poor and wretched have not been forgotten during this season. The daily papers contain accounts of the Christmas fare given to the inmates of the workhouses, from which it appears 40 000 persons at least were regaled on Christmas-day with old English fare. Eight hundred families in the neighbourhood of Hampton-court, Hampton, New Hampton, and Teddington, receive, by the kind charity of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, three pounds of beef and two quartern loaves each every Christmas. This welcome gift was distributed on Tuesday. Her Majesty's royal charities of five shillings each to upwards of nine hundred poor and aged persons, were distributed on Monday and Tuesday, under the orders of the Lord High Almoner, the Lord Archbishop of York, and of the Sub-Almoner, the Venerable Archdeacon S. Wilberforce. In consequence of the great severity of the cold, the distributions were extended to a greater number of persons than usual. The Royal-gate alms were distributed at the same time to one hundred and sixty-eight persons, who received thirteen shillings each. On Tuesday, in pursuance of the will of the late Major Wright, of the Tower Hamlets Volunteers, the trustees commenced the distribution of 200 four-pound loaves, and 100 eight-pound pieces of beef, at the parish church of St. George's-in-the-East, to the industrious and deserving poor of the parish, whose characters could bear investigation. Many instances are mentioned of donations to the poor in different parts of the country, by persons in affluence.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Wednesday (Christmas-day) morning, about half-past three o'clock, a fire was discovered by the police-constable on the beat, raging in the extensive workshops belonging to Mr. Michael Mahoney, cabinet-maker, 31, High-street, Hoxton Old Town. Information of the occurrence was without delay furnished to the several engine stations, and in a very short space of time five brigade engines and the West of England were on the spot. The one from Whitecross-street and another from Jeffery's-square, under the direction of Mr. Crookland, were speedily got to work; and an abundant supply of water from the mains of the New River Company being readily furnished, the fire was confined to the building in which it originated. Before it was extinguished, however, the whole of the workshops, forty feet long by sixteen broad, with the contents and roof, were destroyed. Fortunately, the building was detached, or the damage would have been still more serious, from the great body of fire in the building, and the great heat of the walls during the fire. The premises are insured in the West of England office. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Owing to the thick weather and contrary winds, we continue to be very scantily supplied with all descriptions of grain, consequently very little business is doing in any article. To-day scarcely any English wheat was on show, and the few sales effected in it were at prices fully equal to those obtained on Monday. In free foreign wheat a fair business was doing, at late rates. There were a few runs of barley on sale, by land-carriage samples, and which were held at full prices. The trade, however, was by no means brisk. Scarcely any oats at market; these, as well as beans and peas were unaltered in value.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2470; barley, 1920, oats, 1490 quarters. Irish: wheat, ——, barley, [illegible] oats, —— quarters. Foreign: wheat, ——; barley, ——; oats, ——, quarters. Flour, 360 sacks. Malt, 3320 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 47s; white ditto, 44s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 38s to 43s, ditto, white, 40s to 47s; rye, 37s to 38s; grinding barley, [illegible], distilling, 28s to 32s; malting ditto, 35s to 38s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 61s to 62s, brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 63s to 64s; Chevalier, 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 23s, potatoe ditto, 24s to 25s, Youghal and Cork, [illegible] ditto, white, 22s to 23s, tick beans, new, 36s to 37s, ditto, old, 40s to [illegible], grey peas, [illegible] maple, 35s to 37s; white, 36s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 40s, per quarter. Town made flour, 45s to —, Suffolk, Stockton, and Yorkshire, 33s to 35s, per 28 lbs.

Foreign.—Fine wheat, 38s to 54s; Dantzig, red, 40s to 47s, white, 42s to 49s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 27s to 29s; oats, 17s to 18s; ditto, feed, 15s to 17s; beans, 24s to 29s; peas, 28s to 32s, per quarter. Flour, Canadian, 21s to —; Baltic, 20s to —, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Linseed cakes have commanded a very active inquiry, at fully the late advance in their quotations. In other kinds of seeds comparatively little has been doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed cakes, English, £12 to £13; ditto, foreign £7 12s to £8 10s, per 1000.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d, per 4lbs loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, [illegible]; barley, [illegible]; oats, 21s 10d; rye, [illegible]; beans, 35s 11d; peas, 36s 4d.

Six Weeks Average that governs Duty.—Wheat, 45s 6d, barley, 34s 11d; oats, 21s 9d; rye, 32s 1d; beans, 37s 6d, peas, [illegible]

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s. 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 7s 6d.

Colonial Produce.—In consequence of the markets being closed for the holidays, we have [illegible] sugar, coffee, &c. Prices, there-[illegible]

Wool.—The imports of both foreign and Colonial wool continue very trifling. In the absence of public sales, the best combing qualities are in request, and prices are supported in every instance.

Potatoes.—The supplies offering at the water-side are small, owing to which advanced rates have been paid for most qualities—they now range from 60s to 80s per ton.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in good request, at 6d to 9d per cwt. more money. In other kinds of oil comparatively little is doing, without any material alteration in value.

Provisions.—Both Irish and foreign butter, in consequence of the limited state of the arrivals, is in fair request, at full prices. Lard, hams, and bacon, are selling steadily, at late currencies. In other kinds of provisions very little is doing.

Tallow.—The stock of tallow still continues large, yet rather more business is doing in the article, and prices are supported in every instance.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 15s, useful ditto, £4 6s to £5 4s; fine upland ditto, £5 5s to £5 10s, clover hay, £4 10s to £6 0s; oat straw, £1 14s to £1 16s; wheat straw, £1 16s to £1 18s, per load.

Hops (Friday).—Notwithstanding the supply of hops on offer is but limited, the demand continues extremely inactive, at almost nominal figures. 1844's. Sussex pockets, £7 to £8 5s; Wealds, £6 18s to £8 0s; Mid Kent, £8 0s to £10 15s, East Kent, £7 7s to £8 0s; Choice ditto, £10 0s to £12 0s, Farnhams, £10 0s to £10 10s.

Coals (Friday).—Carr's Hartley, 25s; Old Pontop, 21s; West Wylam, 25s; Bewicke and Co., 27s 6d; Eden Main, 26s; Lambton's Primrose, 25s, Caradoc, 26s per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—This being a holiday market, the supply of beasts offering this morning, was very limited, but fully equal to meet the wants of the butchers. In prices, we have no variation to notice from those obtained on Monday. The numbers of sheep were small, yet the sale for them was in a sluggish state, at unaltered figures. Prime small calves sold freely, at very full prices; but in other kinds of veal, next to nothing was doing. The pork trade was firm, and the currencies were supported without difficulty. Milch cows sold slowly, at from £16 to £19 each.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; second quality do., 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 3s 10d, prime Scots, &c., 4s 0d to 4s 4d, coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d, sucking calves, 18s to 30s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 492; cows, 141; sheep, 2100; calves, 54; pigs, 287.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The supplies of meat on sale to-day were by no means large, yet the trade was in a very sluggish state, and prices were barely supported.—Per 8lbs by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d, prime large ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; ditto small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, [illegible] to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 2s 10d, middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d, small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d. R. HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The amount of transactions in the English market, during the week, have been on rather an extensive scale, and the tendency to advance, that was perceptible on Monday, was confirmed as the week progressed. Consols have ranged from 100½ to ¼ (the closing price of Monday), to 100⅝ to ¾, for the Opening, ex. dividend. Bank Stock also quotes an improvement, closing at 210½. The Exchequer market has again advanced, and the last quotation is 64 to 66; Three per Cent. Reduced, closes at 100⅝ to ¾; New Three and a quarter per Cents., 103⅝; Long Annuities, 12½; India Bonds, 82.

A correspondence relative to Columbian Bonds has occupied the attention of many of the members of the Foreign House during the week. Mr. G. R. Robinson, the Chairman of the Committee of Spanish American Bondholders, wrote, on the 11th of October last, to the Earl of Aberdeen, relative to certain sums of money, set apart by the Government of New Grenada, and remitted here, from time to time, for the express purpose of paying the foreign debt. M. Mosquira the Chargé d'Affaires for New Grenada having declined to communicate to Mr. Robinson the amount of these sums he has on hand, it was hoped that he might be more communicative to the Earl of Aberdeen, and consequently that nobleman was urged to make the application. M. Mosquira, however, only replies to his lordship as he had replied to the request of the Chairman of the Spanish American bondholders, "refusing the request, because their committee took part with a commercial house in London in disposing arbitrarily of various sums of money which ought to have been handed over to him for the purpose of increasing the funds devoted to the extinction of the debt." To this the Committee rejoin that the affair has been misstated, but the chance of procuring the information appears to be as remote as ever.

The Market has been unusually active in the course of the week. Spanish has advanced to 27⅞ for the Active. The Three per Cents., 38½. The purchases have, of course, been speculative, but have been generally made by influential principals. The other foreign bonds have been buoyant. Portuguese has, however, slightly yielded to sales for realising, but closes firmly at 60⅞ to ¾; Peruvian quotes, 29½ to 30, Venezuela Two per Cents. are 44⅞; Dutch is a point worse, closing at 64½ for the Two and-a-Half per Cents. Four per Cent Certificates, 97¾.

The Share Market has in some measure partaken of the buoyancy of the other markets, and prices have in a few instances improved. Business, however, on the newly proposed lines has somewhat decreased. The closing quotations of the week are:—Birmingham and Gloucester, 97; Bristol and Gloucester, 40; Charnet Valley, 3¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 61½; Great North of England, 130; Great Western, 150; Brightons', 51; Croydon, 17¾; Manchester and Leeds, 122; Manchester and Birmingham, 52½; Midlands, 114; Dovers', 40; Trent Valley, 10½; Yarmouth and Norwich 27; York and North Midland, 103, Boulogne and Amiens, 5; Orleans and Bordeaux, 8; Rouen and Havre, 23; Sheffield and Manchester, 97; Sheffield and Lincoln, 18s.; Paris and Orleans, 43¾; Paris and Rouen, 41½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Consols Market was firm yesterday, and the Speech of the King of the French gave a slight impetus to prices. Consols closed at 100½ ⅝ for the Opening Ex-Dividend. The Foreign Market was a shade worse in consequence of sales.—The Share Market was very active yesterday, Blackwall's advancing to 7⅝, and Bristol and Gloucester to 42. The new lines have not been much dealt in.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—J. HUMBLE, Osset, Yorkshire, manufacturing chemist. J CRAVEN, J HARDMAN, and G. CRAVEN, Holme, Yorkshire, dyers.

BANKRUPTS.—J P. BIRLEY, Brompton-row, Brompton, plumber and glazier. J. CHRISTIE and J. RODGERS, Notting-hill, Middlesex, stone masons. E. BRENTNALL, Coldharbour-row, North Brixton, Surrey, builder. J W. WOOD, Churton-street, Vauxhall-bridge-road, wine merchant and quarryman. W. PRESTON, Monmouth-road, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, builder. H. M WALLER, Foulsham, Norfolk, merchant. H. HIGGINS, Leeds, merchant. M GRAHAM, Darlington, Durham, attorney at law. N. T. HAWKE, Penzance, Cornwall, tea dealer. J. P. BURDETT, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire grocer. J HARLEY, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, plumber.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—Sir A. L. HAY, Knight, Rannes, Aberdeenshire, banker. J. CAMPBELL, Carbrook, Edinburgh, writer to the signet. D. DOBSON, Edinburgh, cabinet maker.

FRIDAY, DEC. 27.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Dec 26.—Corps of Royal Engineers. Second Capt. A. Gordon to be Captain, vice Rutherford; First Lieut. R. G. Hamilton to be Second Capt., vice Gordon. Second Lieut. E. W. Ward to be First Lieut., vice Hamilton, First Lieut. H. W. Lugard to be Second Captain, vice Harness; Second Lieut. W. H. Jesse to be First Lieutenant, vice Lugard.

Royal Regt. of Artillery. Cadets to be Second Lieutenants.—J. F. E Travers, vice Desborough; Hon. E. T Gage, vice Russell, N. S K. Bayly, vice Shaw, G. Barston, vice Lennox, G. Leslie, vice Henry, A. M. Archdall, vice Flint, C. Wright, vice Taylor; J. E. Turing, vice E. Swinton: W. M King, vice Pipon; H L. F. Greville, vice Paterson; S. R. B. Swinny vice Lucas; H. Bent, vice J. D. Shakespeare, F. R. Glanville, vice Hamley; H. J. W Jervis, vice Field.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—Cadets to be Lieutenants: J. G. Jervis, vice Galton; H. W Tyler vice Barlow; J C. B. De Butts, vice Scott; W. E. Stace, vice Ross; G. S. Tilly, vice Tuglis; E. Stanton, vice Hope.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—J. CRAVEN and J. HARDMAN, Wakefield, Yorkshire dyers.

BANKRUPTS.—L. I. THEMANS, Sidney-place, Commercial road, Middlesex, tea dealer. A SEED, Liverpool, licensed victualler. C STRANGE and R. PARSONS, Raglan, Glamorganshire, merchants. C WATSON, jun., Darlington, tea-dealer. J. R. KING, Bath, druggist.

BIRTHS.

At Upper Clapton, Mrs. James Thomas Hawes, of a son.—The lady of Commander Henry J. Matson, R.N., of her Majesty's ship Daring, of a daughter.—In Bruton street the lady of Claude E. Scott, Esq., of a son.—The lady of Dr. Costello, of a daughter.—At Valencia, Ireland, the lady of Bewicke Blackburn, Esq., of a son.—At Holyhead, the lady of Commander C. Fraser, R.N., of a daughter.—At North Villa, Regent's Park, the wife of Colonel W. Miles, of a daughter.

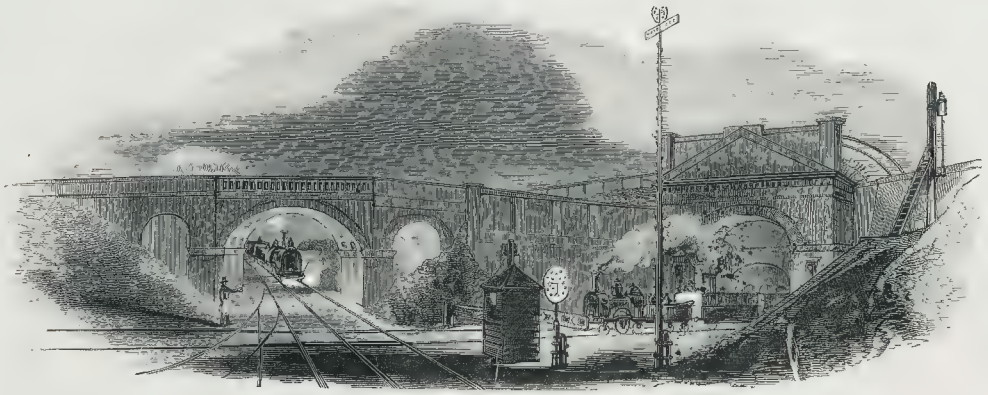
MARRIAGES.

At Richmond, John Berney Petre, Esq., to Caroline Susan, second daughter of the late Right Hon. James Alexander Stewart Mackenzie.—At Monkstown Church, in the county of Dublin, Carden Terry, Esq., to Emma Conolly, widow, only sister of Sir John Conroy, Bart.—In the Cathedral, Salisbury, Robert Joseph Phillimore, Esq., D.C.L., to Charlotte Anne, youngest sister of Evelyn Denison, Esq., M.P.—At Chollerton, Northumberland, John Hornby, Esq., M.P. for Blackburn, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the Rev. Christopher Bird.—At the Collegiate Church, Southwell, Notts, John Sutton, Esq., eldest son of Sir Richard Sutton, Bart., to Emma Helena, eldest daughter of Colonel Sherlock, K.H., of Southwell.

DEATHS.

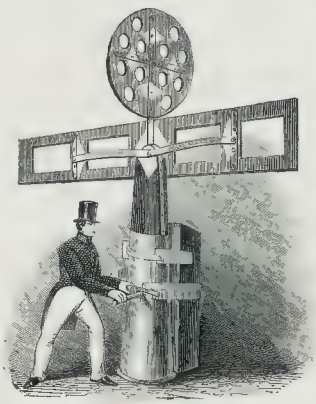
At Genoa, John Thomas Humphreys, Esq., a Deputy-Commissary-General of her Majesty's Forces.—At her residence, at Exmouth, Lady Urania Annabella Wallop, eldest daughter of the second and sister of the present Earl of Portsmouth, aged 75.—At Fordel House, Dalgety, Lady Henderson Durham, wife of Admiral Sir Philip Henderson Calderwood Durham.—At Florence, Ann, widow of the late Peter Auber, Esq.—Major-General Joseph Nesbitt, of the Bengal Army, aged 65.—In Greenwich Hospital, in the 61st year of his age, Captain Thomas Huskisson, Royal Navy.—William Tyler, the second [illegible] Dr. Tyler Smith.—At Effra Lodge, Brixton, Sarah, relict of the late Rev. John Manley Wood, in the 81st year of her age.—In Park street, Grosvenor square, Anna Sophia, eldest daughter of Sir Charles William Blunt, aged 79.—In the 78th year of his age, George Woodfall, Esq., of Great Dean's yard, Westminster.—Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, of Ilford, Essex, aged 70.—Lady Campbell, relict of Major General Sir Neil Campbell.—At No. 6, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, aged 89, Sarah, widow of the Right Hon. John Philpot Curran, some time Master of the Rolls in Ireland.—At Blackheath, Edwin Howard, youngest son of Robert Ritherdon, Esq.

RAILWAY SIGNALS



JUNCTION OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY WITH THE LONDON

We resume the important subject of Railway Signals, by an exhibition of those in use on the Great Western Railway. They consist of—



JUNCTION SIGNAL POST.

I. Line signals. These are divided into day and night signals.

1. Day: The line signals, during day, are performed by the arms of the policemen or servants in attendance. The signal "All Right"

STATION SIGNAL "ALL RIGHT"

consists in holding the right arm in a horizontal position, pointing across the line of rails on which the train is proceeding. See our engraving. The Caution signal to "Slacken Speed" is shown by the policeman facing the approaching train: one arm being held straight up as high as he can. See cut. The Danger signal "to Stop" is shown by the policeman facing the approaching train, and holding both arms straight up as high as he can.

2. Night: The line signals during night are given by means of coloured lights. To make the announcement "All Right" to an approaching train, the white light of a lamp is held steadily facing it, and as it passes by, the lamp is moved round, so that the light may continue to fall upon the engine. Great care is taken to keep the light steady, in order that it may not be mistaken for any other signal. The Caution signal "to Slacken Speed," is indicated in a similar manner, by the green glass of the lamp being turned on and shown as before mentioned. The Danger signal "to Stop," is shown in the same way, by the red glass of the lamp being turned on. In the absence of a red light, the violent waving of a light horizontally indicates danger.

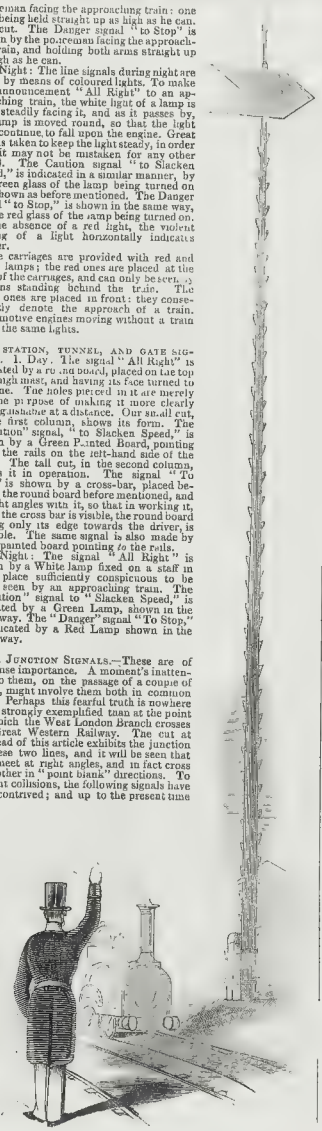
The carriages are provided with red and green lamps; the red ones are placed at the rear of the carriages, and can only be seen by persons standing behind the train. The green ones are placed in front: they consequently denote the approach of a train. Locomotive engines moving without a train show the same lights.

II. STATION, TUNNEL, AND GATE SIGNALS. 1. Day. The signal "All Right" is indicated by a round board, placed on the top of a high mast, and having its face turned to the line. The holes pierced in it are merely for the purpose of making it more clearly distinguishable at a distance. Our small cut, in the first column, shows its form. The "Caution" signal, "to Slacken Speed," is shown by a Green Painted Board, pointing from the rails on the left-hand side of the train. The tall cut, in the second column, shows it in operation. The signal "To Stop" is shown by a cross-bar, placed beneath the round board before mentioned, and at right angles with it, so that in working it, when the cross bar is visible, the round board having only its edge towards the driver, is invisible. The same signal is also made by a red painted board pointing to the rails.

2. Night: The signal "All Right" is shown by a White lamp fixed on a staff in some place sufficiently conspicuous to be easily seen by an approaching train. The "Caution" signal to "Slacken Speed," is indicated by a Green Lamp, shown in the same way. The "Danger" signal "To Stop," is indicated by a Red Lamp shown in the same way.

III. JUNCTION SIGNALS.—These are of immense importance. A moment's inattention to them, on the passage of a couple of trains, might involve them both in common ruin. Perhaps this fearful truth is nowhere more strongly exemplified than at the point on which the West London Branch crosses the Great Western Railway. The cut at the head of this article exhibits the junction of these two lines, and it will be seen that they meet at right angles, and in fact cross each other in "point blank" directions. To prevent collisions, the following signals have been contrived; and up to the present time they have, in spite of their very limited range, answered extremely well. Two signal-posts of great size, and conspicuous for their markings and colour, have been placed on the left of the up line, in the angle formed by the junction of the two lines. One of these posts—a very tall one—is devoted to the use of the Great Western Line; and the other—a short one—to the use of the West London. The mode of giving the signals is the same in principle as those already described, but, in their application, they are so arranged that the one is made to work relatively with the other. Thus, when the full face of the cross bar of the branch post is turned full on the line, giving warning "To Stop," the position of the round board above it gives signal of "All Clear" to the main line, and so on. Meantime the tall post makes its own signal of "All Clear" to the main line, and "Stop" to the branch one. At night these signals are made by lights.

LINE SIGNAL "ALL RIGHT."



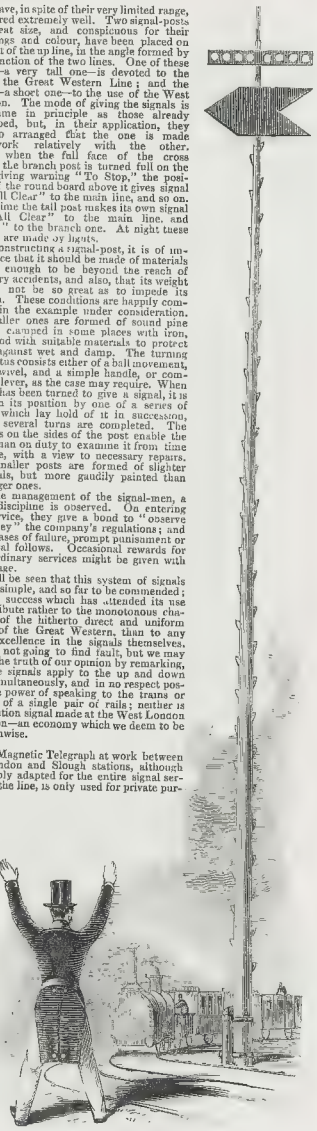
LINE SIGNALS "CAUTION."

In constructing a signal-post, it is of importance that it should be made of materials strong enough to be beyond the reach of ordinary accidents, and also, that its weight should not be so great as to impede its motion. These conditions are happily combined in the example under consideration. The taller ones are formed of sound pine masts, clamped in some places with iron, and stood with suitable materials to protect them against wet and damp. The turning apparatus consists either of a ball movement, or a swivel, and a simple handle, or compound lever, as the case may require. When a post has been turned to give a signal, it is held in its position by one of a series of hooks which lay hold of it in succession, as the several turns are completed. The notches on the sides of the post enable the policeman on duty to examine it from time to time, with a view to necessary repairs. The smaller posts are formed of slighter materials, but more gaudily painted than the larger ones.

In the management of the signal-men, a strict discipline is observed. On entering the service, they give a bond to "observe and obey" the company's regulations; and in all cases of failure, prompt punishment or dismissal follows. Occasional rewards for extraordinary services might be given with advantage.

It will be seen that this system of signals is very simple, and so far to be commended; but the success which has attended its use we attribute rather to the monotonous character of the hitherto direct and uniform traffic of the Great Western, than to any great excellence in the signals themselves. We are not going to find fault, but we may prove the truth of our opinion by remarking, that the signals apply to the up and down lines simultaneously, and in no respect possess the power of speaking to the trains or engines of a single pair or rails; neither is any caution signal made at the West London Junction—an economy which we deem to be most unwise.

The Magnetic Telegraph at work between the London and Slough stations, although admirably adapted for the entire signal service of the line, is only used for private purposes.



LINE SIGNALS "STOP."

GREAT SKIFF RACE, AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES AND TYNE.

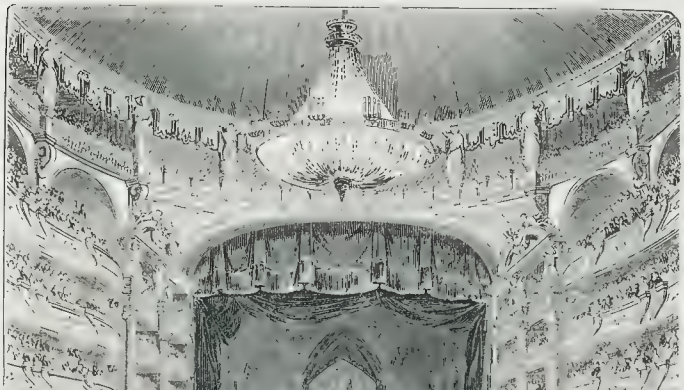
On Wednesday, the 18th, a grand skiff match for £150, was rowed between Coombes, the celebrated Thames waterman, and Henry Clasper, of Derwent Haugh, who enjoys equal celebrity among the watermen of the Tyne. As might be expected, from the amount of the stakes, and the importance of the race—the championship of the Thames and Tyne depending on it—the contest drew together a great concourse of spectators; and, as the time of starting drew near, every available place was occupied, the bridge and each side of the river as far as the eye could reach being densely crowded. The river, too, was unusually animated; craft of all descriptions rowed leisurely about, while a host of steamers filled with company were prepared to accompany the competitors, so that a portion of the spectators witnessed the race from the beginning to the end. The weather, though fair, was gloomy, and about half-past ten o'clock, Coombes entered his skiff, and soon after Clasper (who had been on board the Laurel steamer, which was engaged by the umpires, referees, &c.,) followed him, and was loudly cheered as he entered his boat.

Both men having made ready, rowed gently down the river and through the bridge, by which their neat and tiny skiffs, though each differing considerably in their structure, were seen to great advantage and excited general admiration; that of Coombes seemed to be of first-rate finish and modelled peculiar to those connected with the Thames; while Clasper's formed the *beau ideal* of his four oared gig the Five Brothers. Both boats were built expressly for the occasion—the London one being constructed of white wood by Messrs. Cowndes and Wintsell, of Lambeth and weighed 49lbs.; and that of Newcastle, of mahogany, by Clasper himself, but was 5lb. heavier. The betting at starting was in favour of Coombes, and varied from 6 to 4 to 3 to 1; and in many instances was freely taken.

On the skiffs returning up the river, they kept together; and on passing the bridge, the channel being completely clear, away they went in excellent style, amidst the cheers of the immense multitude: but before they had proceeded many yards, Clasper fouled his oars, by which his opponent gained an advantage, and led by a full boat's length. Clasper, however, having speedily recovered himself, again "bent his oar to the stroke," but unfortunately on reaching the Skinners' Burn he ran foul of a keel, when Coombes, by the accident, shot several yards a-head. After Clasper cleared, he again plied his oars, and from this point up to Redheugh seemed to gain upon his adversary until within four boats' length; but it soon became apparent that he could not win, for in making two or three attempts to reach his opponent, he failed, and Coombes ultimately came in a winner by six lengths or more.

After the race, a protest was made against Coombes receiving the stakes, in consequence of one of Coombes's friends crying out to him that he was pulling his skiff on shore, and waving at the same time with his hand to him the proper course to take. A meeting was held on the subject, and several witnesses were examined; after which the referee gave his decision the following morning, which was "that Coombes was entitled to the stakes," upon which they were immediately given up to him.

Throughout the race, Clasper's conduct was worthy of the highest commendation; not only did he produce, by his own skill and industry, a beautiful and well-designed skiff, which would do credit to any professional boat builder, but throughout the race he contended manfully for the prize. It is stated in the *Newcastle Journal* (whence these details are abridged), that a match is talked of between Clasper and Newell, another London waterman.



ENGLISH THEATRICALS AT PARIS.—THE SALLE VENTADOR.

ENGLISH THEATRICALS AT PARIS.—THE SALLE VENTADOR.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The English company has now played "Othello," "Hamlet," and "Virginius." The performers are well known to the London public, and to enter upon a critique of their acting would in this instance be particularly misplaced. Macready's *Hamlet*, *Othello*, and *Virginius* are little altered by the year he has spent in America; and all have been lauded by friends, assailed by foes, and appreciated by true critics, for many years past. Something of the same sort may be said of Miss Faucit's *Desdemona* and *Virginia*; her *Ophelia* is new to the London public as well as to the Parisian. It is a remarkable performance. Miss Faucit does not, of course, sing the music with the finish of a *prima donna*—Shakspeare never intended that it should be so sung. The snatches of tunes are the components of tragic and of lyric passion, and so Miss Faucit used rather than executed them. But her voice is sweet and plaintive, and fully serves her to do what she requires. For the acting, nothing more true or tender has been given on the stage since the highest triumphs of Miss O'Neill—accordingly, though many heartily applauded, more as heartily wept. A critic in the *Charivari* gives us the best account of her powers, in saying that it would be impossible to produce effect with less effort; and this is, beyond all doubt, the perfection of art.

A foreign audience in the mass are only judges of the right and wrong, the interest for the good and against the bad characters of a drama. The sufferings therefore which prompt the stern justice of *Othello*, the conscience which is the indecision of *Hamlet*, are beyond their appreciation. They take part against the Moor instead of sympathising with him; and they call Hamlet deficient in action, because they perceive the absence of physical events, and are not aware of the presence of mental ones. It is this blunder which makes Victor Hugo think his own melodramas imitations of Shakspeare. In all instances, therefore, in which the pantomimic story could excite them, the French audience responded freely and energetically; in many parts, they fairly took the actors' part in trust, and rewarded them generously. But in "Virginius" all is marked and clear. The right and wrong are there of a ballet, every accent being perfectly visible as well as audible. Here, therefore, the enthusiasm became enforced and spontaneous. The audience applauded to relieve themselves, and to please the actor or satisfy conviction. All was hearty from one end of the house to the other, and it may fairly be said, that every character in the piece earned his share of the respect shown to the performances. Inspirited by the effort, Macready acted in his very first style, and has renewed the remembrance of his former successes, and fixed them in the hearts of many of those best worth winning opinions from. Rachel, Alexandre Dumas, and many others of high rank in the world of art; the Dukes of Nemours and Montpensier, and others lofty in rank; have had pleasure in showing such feelings.

The Salle itself is perhaps the most beautiful in the world. The rich gilding upon a white ground, relieved by the deep crimson velvet, which gives the only colour used in the theatre, places the splendid audience in the richest possible framework, and the boxes receding as they grow higher, and free from all division, so as to show every person as in the section of an amphitheatre. After a *coup d'œil* of quite unequalled magnificence, nothing can give a greater contrast to the quiet, exclusive, parted-off style of the Italian Opera in London.

The subject of our illustration is the last scene of *Othello*.

The public are all anxious for "Macbeth," with the splendid service which will, it is to be hoped, be effectually presented them. This play and "Werner" are the remaining dramas to be offered the subscription of twelve nights, a very little beyond which is likely to be allowed, from the active opposition of the manager of the Academie, M. Leon Pilet.

FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

RIGHT HAND FIGURE.—A lace cap. A velvet cloak, trimmed with swan-down. A lace dress.

LEFT HAND FIGURE.—A satin hat. A satin cloak, trimmed with narrow velvet ribbon.

RIGHT HAND HALF-LENGTH FIGURE.—A coiffure, composed of gold net and tassels. A satin dress trimmed with black lace, having two volans of the same round the skirt.

LEFT HAND HALF-LENGTH FIGURE.—A satin hat, trimmed with black lace. A camelion silk dress, with spencer corsage.

MODES DE PARIS.

At no period have ladies' fashions been more graceful than at present; borrowing from the costumes adopted at the time of Louis XIII., XIV., and XV., whatever was elegant and commodious, and having established general forms, which are varied only by the accessories and ornaments; nothing can be more graceful or rational than the corsages, which display the full length of the bust; or the tight sleeves, that so well show off the arm; or the fulness and length of the skirts, which add to the natural grace of an élégante. It is therefore much to be desired that they will long continue in the same course, and avoid those follies to which they so frequently tend.

FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

In acquitting myself of the imposed task of furnishing to the readers of your journal some monthly description of Parisian fashions, I shall have no remarkable changes to point out in essentials, but only those of the accessories and ornaments, which are as changeable as the others are fixed.

MANTELETS, PELISSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., are remarked for the simplicity of the forms and the elegance of the ornaments.

Velvet is still much used for the ornament of promenade and visiting dresses; it is adapted for the skirts of dresses—three bias of which are placed round, with a small space between each.

PELISSES are ornamented all down the front, with very narrow velvet ribbon, placed so as to imitate brandebourgs, fastened on each side with buttons, underneath which are concealed hooks and eyes, which serve to fasten the skirt. Pelisse-dresses, ornamented in this style, usually have double flaps of velvet, and also facings of velvet to the corsage. It is evident that velvet and passementerie are still the principal materials for the trimmings of dresses; but, as passementerie has of late been so universally introduced, it must be adopted with great circumspection.

FRISURES are indiscriminately employed, both for morning and evening dresses, with this difference, those for the first are close and heavy, whilst the latter are light, and a little craped.

Some elegant MANTILLES for evening wear are made of light coloured satin or they are beautifully embroidered with white roses slightly shaded with the same colour as the Mantilla; they are trimmed with a handsome fringe. Deep volan, of black or white lace are considered quite in good taste this year; two thirds and frequently three fourths of the skirts of dresses are occupied with these elegant ornaments.

Ball dresses are still made with double skirts, the upper of crape or tulle, and the under of satin; they are usually looped up with bouquets of delicate flowers.

There is scarcely any alteration in the shape of HATS; they are low and close for *negligé*, and more open for a toilette more *recherché*.

HATS for morning wear are frequently made of black velvet covered with black lace; and for carriage, of coloured satin covered with white lace; they are ornamented inside the brims with a bow of ribbon or a flower surrounded with tulle.

PETIT-BONDS of velvet are very fashionable for full toilette; they are frequently ornamented with a row of white beads on the edge of the brim, and another on the inside next the forehead.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It is by no means easy to do anything well—but a thousand times more difficult to do nothing in a becoming and convenient manner Indeed, according to an old maxim of very considerable reputation, when people have nothing to do, they are sure to do mischief; and we are by no means confident we are not about to furnish a proof of the soundness of that doctrine. But, as the Frenchman says, "Que voulez vous?" Practical sporting is defunct for the nonce; all woodcraft is at an end, save the circumventing of a cosmopolite woodcock, or bombarding amphibious wild fowl from a punt. In this dilemma we are forced into theory—and where so likely to find it as on the turf. With the readers' leave, therefore (which is a polite way for an author to say, whether they will or not), we will, as a *finale* to the year, say something about racing seasons—past and prospective.

There are people who object to the turf, of course—there are people (probably who don't buy the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, but take the ——— instead. "Every one to his taste," as the man said, who showed how little he had of it by his passage of vaccine gallantry. No doubt there is a great deal that is objectionable done upon race courses, and indirectly by the practice of horse-racing, but we should be glad to learn where is the human institution "whereunto foul things come not?" We must be content to take the evil and the good, and so long as the turf fosters a wholesome democratic spirit in our merry meetings—so long as it shall serve to draw together the classes into which society is too much separated, for one purpose of social enjoyment and good fellowship so long do we pronounce it worthy the favour and fosterage of every true Englishman. The year—on the threshold of which we stand—will live long in the memory of the modern Olympian. It was stained by some of the foulest blots to be found in the annals of racing, and distinguished by some of the noblest sport to be found in its calendar. The progress that this most national pastime has made of late years is, perhaps, not generally known. Twenty years ago, when Sir John Shelley won the Derby with Cedric, the number of subscribers was 58; last season's nominations amounted to 155; the entrances for 1846 have reached 196! The facilities for enjoying it, too, have equally increased the list of race meetings for next year contains the names of 129 places of sport in England and Scotland. If we needs must propitiate the utilitarian, let him look at the exports of thorough-bred stock made during the past summer and autumn, and say do they form a contemptible picture in our rural resources? If he tells us that the course has nothing to do with this, we ask him, why is not so valuable a produce cultivated in other countries—in climates far more favourable to its growth than ours? This we put to him, if some rusty old Smellfungus, with no more blood in his veins than the statue at Charing-cross but if a jolly old gentleman, whose ignorance is his misfortune, and not his fault, we hereby offer him the near side of our buggy for next Epsom races, and pledge ourselves that he shall return to his family circle as convinced there is no human invention so glorious as a Derby—as one of our peculiar lobster salads, and four flasks of champagne can make him. Until we have some open weather, betting will be slack. Race horses are now not allowed to leave the yards, and any exercise they get is "*in the straw*," which, indeed, is very characteristic of their being *confined*. Sweet reader, remember it is the season of jokes, and forgive us our pun—we promise not to offend again—until our next wassail bowl.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—On the whole this was as busy an afternoon as we have seen on the eve of "Boxing Day" for many years, and not by any means without results We may instance a decline in Anti-Repealer and Young Eclipse, and a strong disposition to back Pam, the Rebecca and Calypso colts, Pantasa, Fitz Allen, and Weatherbit. Repeated inquiries were also made about Cabin Boy and the Minikin colt, and both may be expected to see a better day. The principal favourites kept their places but were not backed to any amount. Several large bets were laid on the Chester Cup, and a few, in small sums, on the Oaks, at the odds quoted:—

CHESTER CUP—(NAME OR NOT).

33 to 1 agst Winesour	50 to 1 agst Mid Lothian (t)	50 to 1 agst Coranna (t)
50 to 1 —— Ratan (t)	50 to 1 —— Wiseacre (t)	60 to 1 —— Peggy (t)
60 to 1 —— Extempore (t)	50 to 1 —— A-la-Mode (t)	100 to 1 —— Celeste (t)
50 to 1 —— Semmena (t)		

DERBY.

11 to 1 agst Alarm	33 to 1 agst Calypso's dam (t)	40 to 1 agst Weatherbit (t)
16 to 1 —— Idas	33 to 1 —— Old England (t)	40 to 1 —— FitzAllen (t)
18 to 1 —— Kedger	35 to 1 —— Laird o' Cockpen	50 to 1 —— Cabin Boy (t)
18 to 1 —— Cobweb c.	35 to 1 —— Minikin c.	50 to 1 —— Jinglepot (t)
20 to 1 —— Pam (t)	40 to 1 —— Young Eclipse (t)	50 to 1 —— Iron Master (all in) taken
28 to 1 —— Anti Repealer (t)	40 to 1 —— Pantasa (t)	
30 to 1 —— Rebecca colt		

OAKS.

4 to 1 agst Kent's lot (t)	15 to 1 agst Rose of Cashmere (t)	12 to 1 agst Refraction
7 to 1 —— Lancashire Witch		33 to 1 —— Miss Elis (t)

THURSDAY.—Few of the subscribers had rallied sufficiently from the effects of Christmas fare to find their way through the fog; the attendance, therefore, was small, and the business slack. Nevertheless, we are enabled to supply a brief quotation of prices:—

CHESTER CUP.

33 to 1 against Winesour (t) | 50 to 1 against Era (t)

DERBY.

13 to 2 agst Scott's lot (t)	18 to 1 agst Pam	40 to 1 agst Pantasa (t)
11 to 1 —— Alarm	30 to 1 —— Rebecca	50 to 1 —— Cabin Boy (t)
16 to 1 —— Idas (t)	33 to 1 —— Old England (t)	50 to 1 —— Jinglepot
18 to 1 —— Kedger	35 to 1 —— Laird o'Cockpen	66 to 1 —— Lycurgus (t)

100 to 1 agst Fuzbos (t).

NOVEL TENNIS MATCH.—On Monday Mr. C. Taylor undertook to play, at Tompkins's Court, Brighton, whilst riding on a pony belonging to Mr. B. Smith, a match at Tennis with Mr. Ricardo. The match was the best of five sets. In consequence of the disadvantage under which Mr. Taylor entered the court, betting was in favour of Mr. Ricardo, who got three sets to one, and consequently won the match. There were about 200 fashionables present.

RUNNING MATCH FOR ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.—On Tuesday the long pending running match betwnen Stewart, of London, and Robinson, of Newcastle, came off at Putney-heath, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. Both men have acquired the fame of being the most superior runners of the day, and from the amount of stakes and the heavy betting, the greatest interest prevailed. The distance was 160 yards. In betting, 5 to 4 were laid on Stew[illegible] which were readily taken. Robinson took a slight lead, which he main[illegible] opponent came up, and an interesting contest [illegible] men exerting every effort. When within thirty yards of the winning mark Stewart passed his adversary, and ran in a gallant winner of four yards. Very large sums of money were transferred on this occasion.

STEEPLE CHASE AND TROTTING MATCH

On [illegible] last a steeple chase match for £50 a-side and a trotting match for £[illegible] came off at the East Surrey Race-course, attached to the Rosemary [illegible]anch, Peckham. Notwithstanding the extreme coldness of the weather, the grounds were very well filled. The result of the sport was:—

Match, £50 each. One mile.

Mr. Griffin's b g Moonraker .. .. (Winter) 1
Mr. Bell's Robin Hood.. .. .. (Paget) 2

The winner the favourite. There were five leaps, consisting of hurdles, about four feet high. At the second leap Robin Hood's rider fell and was much injured. Moonraker, who cleared all the fences easily, consequently had the race to himself.

Trotting match, £100 a-side. In harness.

Mr Griffin's pony 1
Mr. Vanderstein's pony 2

Won by half a length after a beautifully contested match. Mr. Burke, of trotting celebrity, steered the winner, and Mr. Monk the loser. Both were driven in very light gigs.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

We learn by the last arrival from the island of Bourbon that the guillotine had just been used there for the first time, for the execution of three blacks, two for mutiny, and the other for the horrible crime of murdering a person and eating his flesh. It is twenty years since any one has been convicted of this latter offence.

Mr. Kemp, of Kemptown, died suddenly at Paris yesterday week. He was in the 61st year of his age.

The *Revue de Paris*, alluding to the report lately circulated of the King of Prussia having determined to give a constitution to his subjects, says that the report is perfectly well founded, but that the King has been prevailed on, by the remonstrances of the Russian and Austrian Cabinets, to postpone his intentions for the present.

An earthquake of some violence was felt in Savoy during the night of the 10th inst. At Rumille and Chautagne the furniture in the apartments was so shaken that the glasses and other articles left on tables were thrown down. At Chambery, however, it was so slight, that it was perceived by only a very few persons.

The Vienna journals represent the sport, during the present season, in the woods and forests belonging to the Imperial residences to have been unusually great. In one hunt, in the Park of Lainz, in which the Archdukes Charles and Louis, Prince Wasa, Princes Charles de Lichtenstein, de Schwartzenberg and de Lobkowitz and the Count de Hardegg took part, no fewer than 350 wild boars were killed.

The head of a colossal statue, to be called Bavaria, was lately cast at Munich. An idea may be formed of the enormous dimensions of this statue from the fact, that 25 persons were able to place themselves in the head.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of Dec. 4, states that the Emperor, having ordered the Minister of the Interior to urge on the works of the railroad between that city and Moscow, already commenced on the St Petersburg side, a considerable number of additional workmen have been put on, and measures taken for the commencement of the works at the Moscow end. In all probability the part of this line between St. Petersburg and Novogorod will be completed about the beginning of next autumn.

A few days ago, a Mr. Morris Thurston, died in Guinea-street, Exeter, at the patriarchal age of 108. The deceased, up to the last seven weeks, enjoyed excellent health and spirits. He was a man of great vigour of mind, and eccentricity of character. He lived for upwards of 60 years in the house in which he died. He attributed his long life to his abstemious habits—never making use of intoxicating drinks, being an *unpledged* water drinker—taking, however, but on very rare occasions, a little cider. It was his pride to boast that he had never had a doctor in his life. [He would not have lived to such an age if the latter part of this account were not true]

The Hague has recently been lighted by gas for the first time. The journals of that place state that the gas works, although on a very extensive scale, and combining all the most useful improvements which have been introduced into the manufacture of gas, were executed in the almost incredibly short space of five months, including the laying down of twenty-five miles of pipes.

A letter from Berlin states that Tschech, the man who recently made an attempt upon the life of the King of Prussia, was executed at Spandau, on the 14th inst. The execution took place very suddenly, and created much surprise, as it had been understood that the capital sentence would be remitted. The judgment, which condemned him to be drawn on a hurdle and broken on the wheel, had been commuted into simple decapitation. The culprit until the last moment relied upon being pardoned, and when the warrant was read to him, complained of having been deceived with false hopes. Nevertheless he ascended with great courage the mound on which he was to receive the fatal stroke, and himself laid his head upon the block. His last thoughts and words were devoted to the memory of his wife, who has been dead several years, and to his only daughter, nineteen years of age, whom he has left behind him.

The *Breslau Gazette* says that the Russian Government commission established at Peysem, a town situated on the Prussian frontier, has discovered a new conspiracy among the high Russian nobility, the ramifications of which extend to the Caucasus. A great number of arrests continue to be made, especially among the public functionaries. Several gentlemen have been placed in chains for being found in possession of prohibited books. Most of the prisoners are sent at once to the mines of Ural.

The *Journal de Lille* relates that, on the 11th inst, a child coming home from school in the evening imprudently applied his tongue and lips to the iron balustrade of the Pont St. Jacques, to which the cold made them adhere so tightly, that the unfortunate child could not disunite them without undergoing the most painful sufferings, and leaving part of the skin of both tongue and lips attached to the rail.

The premises of Messrs. De Vries, Robbe, and Beeke, extensive blacking and ink makers, on the Rustenburgerpad, in the parish of Nieuwer Amstel, Amsterdam, were destroyed by fire last week. This is the second time the above manufactory (which formerly belonged to Messrs. Chanul and Co.) has been destroyed by fire. The origin of the latter conflagration is not yet known.

A Vienna letter of the 12th instant states that the board of directors of the Prague railroad have given orders for 48 locomotives of six and eight wheels, and 39 tenders, showing a decided expectation that this road will be opened in the course of next year.

A letter from Valenciennes states that Prince Gustavus de Croy expired last week, from a cold caught when out shooting, which, being neglected, proved fatal. This young prince (aged only 21) was son of the Duke de Croy, of Dulmen, Germany, who died six years ago.

Letters from Turin state that a strong sensation had been created in that city by the violation of the Sardinian territory by a body of French gensdarmes, douaniers, and other armed soldiers who had been taken prisoners, and conveyed, under circumstances of unnecessary brutality, to Grenoble. The affair seems likely to produce a serious misunderstanding between the French and Sardinian governments.

The Paris journals announce that the Committee on Postal Reform have recommended that an uniform rate of postage of twenty centimes (twopence English) shall be adopted in France. The journals are unanimous in approving of this recommendation of the Committee.

A correspondent writes from Rome, that never before were there so many strangers in that city. There are said to be 4000 English families; but this must be an exaggeration. The rents of houses and apartments are up at an enormous height.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

*** *In consequence of the largely increased circulation of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *the charge for Advertisements, in future, will be 7s. for the first four lines, and 1s. 3d per line after.*

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EXTRACTS FROM OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

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"One of its features is an accurate representation of the principal astronomical phenomena of each month, accompanied with an intelligible description. The pages of the calendar are illustrated with highly fanciful designs of the signs of the zodiac, by Mr. Kenny Meadows; there are also scenes of the sports of each month, birds, and other illustrations. The literary matter is quite as good as the pictorial, and the quarto pages on which the Almanack is printed afford more room for explanation than can be obtained in the ordinary forms One shilling for such a mass of information and amusement is wonderfully cheap."—Morning Post, Nov 2[illegible]

"This is a new annual, the purpose of which is to blend illustrations with the customary information contained in an almanack. Its letter-press contents are as copious and varied as any of its contemporaries, and the illustrations, which are from the rich fancy of Mr. Kenny Meadows's pencil, comprise allegorical compositions applicable to each month, scenes of the sports of the month, &c. It is, upon the whole, not only a useful, but a most pleasing work."—Morning Advertiser, Nov 15.

"A cheap year book of astronomical phenomena and natural history, country sports and town amusements, chronology, and legislation Of the numerous engravings those representing the telescopic appearances of the planets as they will be visible in the ensuing year are the most interesting, and are peculiar to this almanack."—Examiner.

"Is exceedingly well done, and full of information and good wood cut adornments and illustrations. Its intrinsic merits, as well as its extrinsic attractions, are sufficient to insure for it a very general demand."—Literary Gazette, Nov. 17.

"It unites with calendarial information, astronomical observations, and recreations incident to each month, embracing as well, notes on natural history, and a mass of miscellanies as useful as it is entertaining. We repeat that this 'Illustrated Almanack' is a happy idea, beautifully executed, and preferring its claims to purchase even by a modern 'Elwes' in economy." Era, Nov. 24.

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Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.
Established 1823, and Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.
CHAIRMAN—The Right Hon. THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—HENRY FREDERICK STEPHENSON, Esq.
The following are among the Advantages offered by the Society:
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Assurances effected on the equal scale of premiums in the year 1844, will participate in the Bonus to be declared in 1849.
CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.—At this peculiar season of festivity and mirth, when friends and lovers assemble in the social board, or whilst in the gilded mazes of the dance, both sexes are more than usually desirous of shining in personal attraction, and devote a greater share of attention to the toilet, at which time particular season, that the Virtues and Singularly Happy Properties of those inestimable of Perfumed Beauty, ROWLAND'S UNIQUE PREPARATIONS assume pre-eminent in their power, what is the most luxuriant tress, the white and lovely neck, and the pearly set of teeth, form ad ornate trophies of their inestimable Qualities! The August Patronage conceded by our Gracious Queen, and the several Sovereigns of Europe, together with the Nobility and Gentry of the Court, and the several Sovereigns of Europe, together with the Nobility and Gentry of the Court, and the confirmation by experience of the infallible efficacy of these creative renovating Specifics, have characterized them with perfection, and given them a celebrity unparalleled. They have proved the theme of the poet; they are celebrated in the periodical literature of the whole civilized world; under the pens of Byron and Moore, and of the universal press, have proclaimed the unimpeachable virtues of the "Oil. Macassar," and of its accompanying preparations. An examination of the Fragrant Exotic, ROWLAND'S EXQUISITE FLORAL BOUQUET, or more pure in general use, presents for both sexes, none can be more necessary.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, the Wonderful Fragrant and Transparent Preparation for the Hair; and as an invigorator and beautifier, is beyond all precedent; it bestows the most luxuriant growth to the hair, even with a strong tendency to baldness, and to the weak and delicate, it imparts the most beautiful curl.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, a White Powder, compounded of the rarest and most fragrant exotics.—It bestows on the Teeth a Pearl like Whiteness, frees them from Tartar, and imparts to the Gums a rosy firmness, and to the Breath a grateful sweetness and perfume.—Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

CAUTION.—Unprincipled Shopkeepers, for the sake of gaining a trifle more profit, vend the most Spurious Compounds under the same names (none under the implied sanction of Royalty). It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the word "ROWLAND'S" is on the wrapper of each Article. For the protection of the public from fraud and imposition, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's Stamps have authorised the Proprietors' Signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus—"A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, HATTON-GARDEN," which is affixed on the KALYDOR and ODONTO.—Sold by them and by Chemists and Perfumers.—"* All others are FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS!!!

CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.—PRIVATE BOXES at every Theatre in London, to be had on the most reasonable terms, at ANDREW'S LIBRARY, 167, New Bond street, adjoining the Clarendon Hotel.
"* A Private Box at Covent Garden Theatre, holding six persons, "ONE GUINEA."

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. The movements of these watches are of the first quality, and have recently had the benefit of many more than ten years' practical experience and improvement, and are warranted to keep more than ordinary accurate time. The most reduction of price in the present scarcity either of the Watch or the Gold, enables me to offer another house.

ORNAMENTS in ALABASTER, MARBLE, BRONZE, &c.—J. TENNANT, 149, Strand has just received an elegant Assortment of Vases, Figures, Groups, Candlesticks, Inkstands, Tables, Paper-weights, &c., for the Drawing-room, Library, and Dining-room.—He also arranges Elementary Collections of Minerals and Fossils, to facilitate the Study of Mineralogy and Geology.

DANCING.—Lessons in the Mazurka, Mazurka Valse, Polka, and Valse à Deux Temps (as taught by Cellarius), by MR. WILLIS, 11, Brewer street, Golden-square. Private lessons at all hours to ladies and gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Mondays and Fridays. A Juvenile Class on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Terms may be had on application as above. The Rooms may be engaged by private parties.

DESIGNS FOR TAPESTRY.—GIBBINS, 7, King-street, St. James's-square, respectfully informs the public he has just returned from the Continent with the NEWEST PAPER PATTERNS—patterns on canvas, wools, silks, and canvasses from Berlin and Vienna, which, from the low Continental prices, he can offer for sale at a very reduction in prices. An assortment of 10,000 designs for sale, and some beautiful finished specimens of needlework, calculated for elegant presents.—7, King-street, St. James's.

COLD FEET.—POPE and PLANTÉ, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, manufacture the proved ELASTIC WINTER GAITERS for ladies, which are drawn on without lacing or buttoning, and afford a most agreeable support without pressure. They are made in silk and woollen, washable for home, the carriage, or portable, and can be forwarded in a letter. Also every description of the best winter hosiery of merino wool; Australian, real Cashmere, and other choice wools in socks, hose, and under clothing.

BAKER'S PHÆSANTRY, BEAUFORT-STREET, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA.—By Special Appointment to the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.—Live Pheasants can be supplied in any quantity for stocking preserves, Game Feed, Gold, Silver, and common Pheasants. Useful and Ornamental Poultry, &c. A great variety of Waterfowl, including Black Swans, Egyptian Geese, Carolinas, or Summer Ducks &c. &c. Glass and Gothic China Fowl, &c.—And at 3, Half moon-passage, Grasschurch-street.—Some pure China Pigs

EDUCATION.—A Married Clergyman, Graduate in Honours, and of considerable Experience in Tuition, who resides in a most excellent and commodious Residence within a moderate distance of London, and receives Ten Pupils, will have A FEW VACANCIES AFTER CHRISTMAS.—Terms: Sixty or Eighty Guineas, according to age. The most respectable and satisfactory references can be given. For further particulars, address Rev. M. A., care of Mr. SHAW, Bookseller, Southampton-row, Russell-square, London.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This well-known and highly-approved superior appendage of the British toilet has for nearly a century past maintained unrivalled reputation as a perfect remedy for all impurities of the Skin, together with the valuable properties as a Preserver and Sun screen of the Complexion of the most congenial nature, removing every trace of Sallowness and Discoloration, and promoting the Transparence and Brightness of the Skin which constitute the peculiar graces of a fine complexion. "ROBT. SHAW, London." is in white letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is genuine. Price 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d., quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED, without Springs, Wires, or Wires; Loose Teeth Fastened; and Pitiful Decayed Teeth with Pain—Stone by DRAY and SON, SURGEON DENTISTS, 4, Berners-street, Oxford-street, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated Mineral Succedaneum, especially adapted for preventing, preserving, and curing the Toothache, and rendering the operation of extraction unnecessary. They also Fasten Loose Teeth, whether arising from age, neglect, the use of calomel, or diseases of the gums. Incredible. Artificial Teeth. They are surpassing beauty, to match in colour and shape those left in the mouth, fixed, from one to a complete set, without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, at the following charges:—A single tooth, 10s.; a set, £5 5s. Arranged on the most approved principles, and restoring perfect articulation and mastication. At home from Ten till Six.—N.B. Removal from 57, Berners-street to 4, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

COX'S PATENT SPARKLING GELATINE FOR MAKING JELLIES, BLANCMANGE, &c., stronger than Isinglass, at one-third the price, is particularly economical and convenient for the use of Families, Hotel keepers, Invalids, and Confectioners, and a profitable article for Exportation.—Sold, in packets, at the principal Druggists, Grocers, and Oilmen in the United Kingdom, at 2d., 3d., 6d., 8d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. each, and in Canisters, at 10s. 6d. each.—Extract from Dr. Ure's Commercial:—"London, 8th February, 1844.—I have much pleasure in certifying that the Patent Sparkling Gelatine of Messrs J. and G. Cox is prepared by an excellent process, which, while it preserves entire the valuable properties of this substance, renders it equally pure and beautiful. Examined by chemical tests, it is found perfectly free from acid, and fully stronger than the best isinglass in the London market, and afford a jelly left in a few minutes equal in all respects to it but richer and more crystalline than that prepared from calves' feet."—ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S. WATSON, No. 11, Old Fish street, City.—Patent Gelatine Works, Gorgie Mills, Edinburgh.

READ the following TESTIMONIAL in favour of PARR'S LIFE PILLS,
which is sufficient to convince the most prejudiced person that they are all that is required to conquer disease, and consequently, you one life.
To T. ROBERTS and Co.
Sirs,—I beg to return you my grateful thanks. Which I have just received from Mrs. WILLIAMS, Union-street, Nottingham. Yours, obediently
G. BATTERS, Chapel-hay, Nottingham.

Sir,—Printing is a great blessing to mankind, for now I am enabled to make known, through you, a perfect Cure, namely, PARR'S LIFE PILLS, of extreme Pain in the Head, which I suffered from, and Sick Headache, which I have been subjected to for years and money enough has been paid to physicians and surgeons, whom now would have been a little fortune to me. I will every fellow-creature clearly to understand that I was wonderfully relieved by taking one box of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Accident three a testimonial in my way of business, and I am now enabled to make an increase
A memorable year was 'Fourty Four!

Farewell to 'Fourty Four! But not farewell
To that success of which we gladly tell,
For when the present season shall have past
MOSES and SON'S success we trust will last,
And then their mighty mart shall be display'd
The most astounding monument of trade.

Farewell to 'Fourty Four! we say thanks
To pub e friends who form such numerous ran k
Moses and Son with heartfelt warmth express
Their inward gratitude for past success
And, in return for this, they promise more
Than what the public had in 'Fourty Four!

A WELCOME TO 1845.

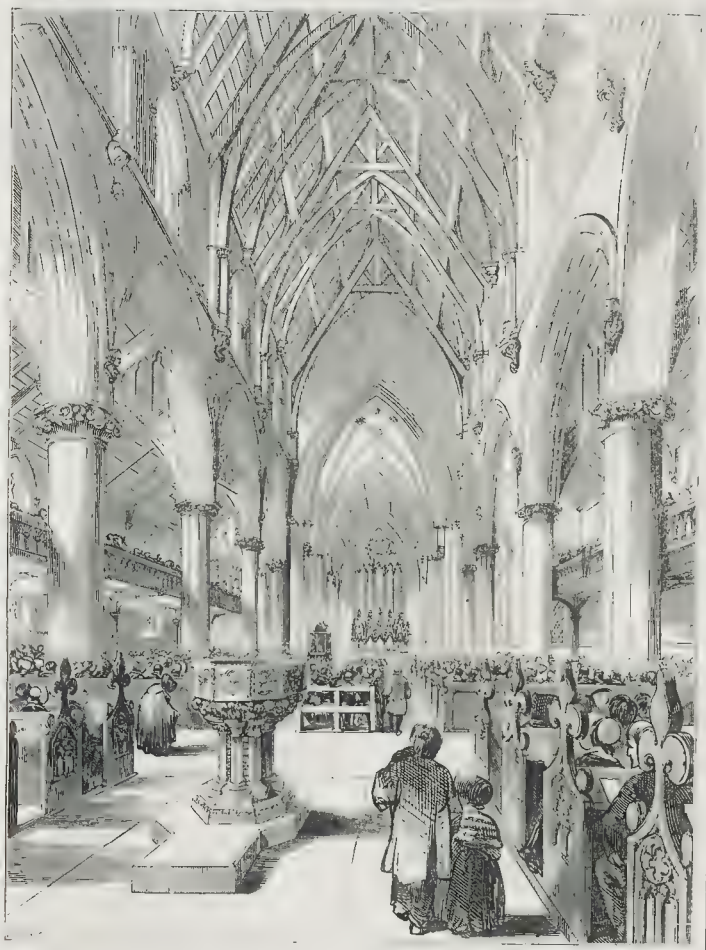
Welcome to 'Fourty Five! May this be found
The happiest year that ever ran its round!
May young and old unite in social glee
In glad prosperity alike appear!
May trade and commerce flourish every where
And gloriously distinguish 'Fourty Five!

Welcome to 'Fourty Five! Throughout this term
MOSES and SON will expand their form
Inventions and improvements shall appear,
Such as will rival each preceding year;
And what will be the result? Why we shall see
Throughout the coming year of 'Fourty Five!

Welcome to 'Fourty Five! May we be crown'd
With brightest prospects, and with blessings found;
May shower's of patronage incessant p ur,
And gain on gain be the trade o' Fourty Four;
And may the glorious house of MOSES stand
A universal wonder in the land.

Welcome to 'Fourty Five! Let all who hear,
Unite in joyful welcomes to the year
Let rich and poor combine in one kind chorus
To welcome in the year that now is before us.
For much it will unfold,—and, when it comes
We'll gladly give three hearty cheers for MOSES.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT! The public are specially informed, that during the recreation of S. MOSES and SON'S premises in Aldgate, the entrance to their Establishment is on one side only, No. 76, Newgate-street.
A new work, entitled "The Commercial Phenomenon," with full directions for Self-Measurement, on application, will be forwarded, free of postage.
N.B.—Any article purchased at this establishment, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.
CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Woollen Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen, 154, Minories, and 86, Aldgate, City, opposite the Church.
CAUTION.—E MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the public against impositions, having learned that the nutmeg-man-like falsehood of being connected with them, or its the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion whatever with any other establishment, and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should (to prevent disappointment, &c.) call or send to 154, Minories, or 86, Aldgate, opposite the Church.
N.B.—No business transacted at the Establishment from sunset on Friday till sunset on Saturday, when business is resumed till twelve o'clock.



INTERIOR OF ST. GILES'S CHURCH, CAMBERWELL.

INTERIOR OF ST. GILES'S CHURCH, CAMBERWELL.

We have already illustrated this magnificent specimen of church building, in Numbers 90 and 136of our journal. In the latter is described the ceremony of the consecration of the church, on the 21st ult., with some details of the interior, more especially of the east end of the structure. The present engraving represents nearly the whole of the interior, from the west end, showing the open timber roof, the general arrangement of the choir, nave, and aisles; the latter disfigured by the introduction of galleries. The sculptural embellishments, as the capitals of the columns, &c., are in strict conformity with the style of the edifice—the Decorated. The octagonal font, in the foreground of our view, is very beautiful; the moulding and emblematic embellishment are much admired.

In the account in No. 136 is an error of description, which we are anxious to rectify. It is there stated that "the carvings" were executed by Mr. Pratt's patent machine; whereas, the work done by this admirable mechanism was the ornamental panelling and *finer-de-lis* terminations of the stall ends, boldly delineated by our artist. Mr. Pratt's machine was also used in working the arches, tracery, and other corresponding parts in the organ-case, the pulpit, reading-desk, and altar-rail chairs. Thus far the tracery. The carving was executed by hand; the designs for both being furnished by the architects, Messrs. Scott and Moffatt. In our engraving of the Consecration, the altar-table is shown without the rich velvet embroidered cloth with which it is usually covered, and which hangs as drapery, after the ancient manner. We also omitted to mention that the organ, which is extremely powerful, was built by Bishop.

We have already intimated the remarkably fine execution of the windows, the work of Messrs. Ward and Nixon. They, perhaps, present the finest specimen of glass-painting and scriptural design lately executed in this country, where the art is no longer a "lost" one. The details of these masterly performances may, therefore, be acceptable.

The window occupying the east end of the chancel contains a rich and elaborate specimen of painted glass, presented by the gentlemen of the parish. As its position over the altar has been thought to require that it should be executed in the highest, and therefore most costly, style of art, and as the sums hitherto contributed are inadequate to the completion of the whole in that manner, it has been judged best to confine the undertaking for the present to the tracery lights in the head of the window, and the principal of the five lights below, leaving the four remaining, or lateral lights, filled merely with white glass, until the requisite funds be obtained. Even the principal of the lower lights was unfortunately not finished at the time of the Consecration, though likely, it is hoped, to be completed in a few weeks; and its imperfect and fragmentary appearance detracted considerably from the effect of the whole. It is intended to contain five circles in a perpendicular series, united by a Mosaic ground, and including representations of the Nativity, Temptation, Crucifixion, Resurrection, and Ascension, of Christ, with several minor subjects, partly historical and partly allegorical, in illustration of these principal ones. The Ascension, which is in the highest of the circles, was the only one not then put up. In the head of the window are five cinquefoils, the two lowest of which are respectively appropriated to the two Sacraments, with five subordinate subjects in the foliations around each, typical or otherwise illustrative of them. The three remaining cinquefoils, which are comprised, with three spandrels, in one great circle, contain representations of the Last Judgment, and several of the prophetic visions of the Apocalypse, connected in meaning with that event. The whole is designed in the style of the thirteenth century, (of which the windows of the Temple Church furnish a familiar modern example), and exhibits much of the symbolism which characterises the religious art of that period. From the extreme minuteness, however, of all the subjects, it is almost impossible to distinguish their details, except from the chancel, a part of the church from which the congregation will generally be removed. This peculiarity has been adopted upon principle by foreigners, who, we understand, are two unprofessional gentlemen connected with the parish. Their aim has been not to obtrude upon observation a conspicuous glass picture, which might be found by some distracting to the attention during public worship; but, primarily, to cover an important entrance of light with a rich and brilliant coloured screen, thereby soothing the eye, and aiding solemnity of feeling, without disturbing the mind; and then, as a secondary object, to fill each part with elaborate meaning, which, by a closer inspection on a suitable occasion those who desire may unravel and study as a theological composition. The glass has been supplied by Messrs. Ward and Nixon, at a cost of about £200.

The window at the west-end of the nave was presented by the Vicar, and bears his own and his wife's arms blasoned in the three principal lights. It consists chiefly of ancient glass imported from Cologne, with considerable additions by Messrs. Ward and Nixon, who have arranged and fitted up the whole.

The principal window of the south transept, presented by the ladies of the parish, contains two figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, with a few sacred symbols. Both this and the preceding are what the French term "Grisailles," i.e. windows with a white ground relieved by a running decoration pattern in positive colours, as distinguished from "mosaiques" (such as the chancel window) when the ground is of the same quality with the figures.

On the east side of this transept is a window in a later style of art, containing figures of Moses and Christ, under two canopies, with the donor's arms above, and an inscription below, recording its erection by a gentleman of the parish (Augustine Robinson, Esq.), as a monument to one of his family. These two windows in the transept are the original work of Messrs. Ward and Nixon.

The church contains about 1500 sittings, there being no pews. The entire cost of the structure and fittings is stated at £18,000, raised by rate and voluntary subscription. It is altogether a remarkably fine church; and "a fitting place of worship for the inhabitants of a large and enlightened district."

COST OF THE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in their 21st report, state, with regard to the improvements in the metropolis, in the several lines of those improvements authorised by the Acts 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 12, they have, since the dates of those acts, completed purchases to the amount, in the whole, of £457,844 15s. 10d., and have contracted for further purchases to the amount, in the whole, of £121,617 15s. 10d.; and besides these, the purchases now remaining to be made, in order to clear the whole of the ground required for completing the several lines of improvement, it is estimated will cost the further sum of £54,258 5s., or thereabouts, viz.:—In the line from Oxford-street to Holborn they have completed purchases to the amount of £211,684 14s. 10d., and have contracted for further purchases to the amount of £56,969 3s. 6d.; and besides these, there remain to be made purchases estimated to cost the sum of £14,571 15s. Thus this new line of street will have cost, in purchases of property alone, nearly £300,000. Secondly—In the line from Bow-street to Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, they have completed purchases to the amount of £70,058 18s. 3d., and have contracted for further purchases to the amount of £3069 11s. 9d.; and besides these, there remain to be made purchases estimated to cost the sum of £17,995, or thereabouts. Srdly—In the line from the London Docks to Spitalfields church, they have completed purchases to the amount of £96,749 16s. 11d., and have contracted for further purchases to the amount of £30,236 9s. 7d.; and besides these there remain to be made purchases estimated to cost the sum of £6740, or thereabouts. Fourthly—In the line from Coventry-street to Longacre, the Commissioners have completed purchases to the amount of £77,076 5s. 10d., and they have contracted for further purchases to the amount of £59 202 13s. 3d.; and besides these, there remain to be made purchases estimated to cost the sum of £8997 10s., or thereabouts. And fifthly—In the line from East Smithfield to Rosemary lane, they have completed purchases to the amount of £7439, and have contracted for further purchases to the amount of £12,280; and besides these, there remain to be made purchases estimated to cost the sum of £7252, or thereabouts. It appears that of the sum of £500,000 mentioned in the Commissioners' 19th report, to have been borrowed of the Equitable Assurance Company, for the purposes of these improvements, upon the security of certain portions of the land revenue of the Crown in Middlesex, and of moneys arising from interest on Exchequer Bills, and profit on the sale and purchase of those bills, in which part of that loan was temporarily invested—from the sale of old materials, and from rents of property purchased for the purposes of these improvements, there remained a balance of £1426 6s. 6d. These funds being nearly expended, the Commissioners are taking measures for obtaining a further loan of £250,000, which they find "it will be necessary to raise for the purpose of making the several remaining purchases requisite for the completion of these improvements."

ST. AMANT.

The subject of our engraving—the first of a series of portraits of eminent chess-players—may safely be pronounced the most brilliant player of the present day.

Mons. St. Amant, when young, filled a situation as Clerk to the Colonies, in which he remained a few years. Finding such occupation monotonous, he returned to Paris, joined the theatrical profession, and appeared at the Theatre Français as a comedian. After two or three *first appearances* he abandoned this line of life, and subsequently became, and is now, a wine-merchant. It was not until after he had fretted his hour on the stage that he applied himself studiously to chess.

It must have been between the years 1834 and 1835 that he first gained celebrity in a match with Mons. Mouret, the gentleman who for some considerable time directed the moves of the Automaton. This match he lost by one or two games only. In a severe contest (in 1837) with that excellent man, Mons. Bonconrt, he equally distinguished himself. This match took place at the house of Mons. Alexandre, the founder of the Chess Club in Paris. It was in some of the games then played that St. Amant first used the Evans Gambit. This strong attacking opening, then but little known in Paris, completely paralysed all the efforts of Mons. Boncourt to win a game, for some little time. Mons. St. Amant had, however, lost too many games in the commencement of the match to enable him to regain a sufficient number to claim the victory. His games with all the first players—Le Petit Juif, De la Bourdonnais (who gave him a pawn and two moves), &c. gave promise of his future excellence. In the year 1836, and again we believe, in 1839, St. Amant visited London, played with our best players, and returned to his home crowned with victories. Content with the honours he had so well earned, he discontinued chess for two years, and it was not until he commenced to edit "La Palamede," in 1842, that we find him gathering fresh laurels.

ST. AMANT.

He is at present in the prime of life—aged about forty-five. His play is of the brilliant school: some of the games won by him in the late match, presenting to the chess student, examples of the most imaginative combinations.

His uniform kindness to all members of the Cercle des Echecs has deservedly secured him many friends; and his gentlemanly and hospitable behaviour to all strangers who have the good fortune to visit that celebrated club, entitle him to our greatest respect.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*"J. S." and "J. G."—Their problems have been received.*
"C. A. P."—His solution is incorrect. Two.

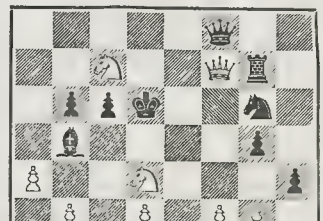
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 53.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q Kt P 1 ch	King to Q Kt 3rd *
2. K Kt to Q B 4th ch	King to Q B 2nd
3. Q Kt to Q 5th ch	King to Q sq
4. K P 1 ch	King to his sq
5. K Kt to Q 6th ch	Kt takes Kt
6. B checks at K Kt 6th ch	Kt covers
7. Kt mates at Q B 7th	

* If Black moves to Q R 4th, White mates in two moves.

PROBLEM. No. 54.
By H. TURNER, Esq.
White to move and mate in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The Solution in our next.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of the Strand, Norland.—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1844.

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